

Representation Of the Category of Case in The Example of Non-Relative Languages

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Annotation: In this article, the category of case found in linguistics is often referred to as the category of case in nouns, the general meanings that indicate that the concept of object or subject belongs to one of the three persons, sometimes the subject, and the system of forms expressing these meanings. The article illustrates the similarity of the distribution of ownership units in English and Uzbek. For example, in English, the unit denoting possessive comes in the accusative case, while in Uzbek the component is given in the accusative case, the second component is expressed by the suffix person.

Key words: distribution, component, linguistics, morpheme, structure, lexical unit, gerund, homogeneous parts.

In linguistics, the category of case is one of the most controversial issues among scholars. Some linguists, when describing the category of case, refer to it in terms of the noun phrase: [1].

Others say that "the category of case can be observed in the composition of nouns, which are defined by the affixes that represent the future tense of nouns and come in descriptive functions" [2]

In general, the category of case is recognized as a grammatical category without the idea that the category of case is considered at the morphological level or syntactic level of the language. When we look at the history of the Uzbek language, the case of nouns in the written monuments of the XI century, nouns, as in the modern language, sometimes occur in isolation, sometimes with some affixes.

When he faces evil, his face is watered [Qutodqu bilik, 268].

In this example, the word face is used in two places and in two forms, face and face forms. The word "face" in this example is divided into the following parts, which perform a separate function: one word "face" means the name of the object, the other affix -i means the owner of the object, that is, the face belongs to someone. This affix is called the possessive affix in linguistics. The possessive affix indicates that the subject has one of three people, and they are of three kinds. The -i affix in this example indicates that it is a third person. In words ending with the last vowel, it is added in the form of an affix -si representing the third person. One expresses the other one. [Kutodqu bilik, 256].

The first person possessive affix is represented by -um, -im, the second person possessive affix by -ing, and the third person possessive affix by -i. [3, 42-43].

The main affixes of the possessive category in the example of modern Uzbek are:

Person	singular	plural
I	-m (-im)	-miz (-imiz)
II	-ng (-ing)	-ingiz
III	-si (-i)	-i

[4, 155]

In the example of English, the category of possession is observed mainly on the basis of the accusative case. According to Choriev, lexical units denoting possession are expressed in the sentence using the -s form instead of the subordinate component [5, 29]. The category of possession is expressed in English only by the lexical unit -s morpheme, while in Uzbek the lexical unit is represented by the accusative form, with the addition of personal affixes to the definite or base component.

For example: sister's husband is my sister's husband.

In the English sentence structure, the lexical unit that comes in the accusative case can come in different syntactic positions:

1) Before the subordinate component: a hard day's work [JL, 58]
2) Before the base component. In this case, the possessive pronoun replaces the subordinate component, and the base component may include adjectives, numerals, and ordinal numbers, present and past participles, own, whole, and lexical units denoting place and time: the Gadfly's cold finger's [V, 145]; Martin's glorious sleep [JL, 360]; Bebel's last speech [JL, 335]; Charles Butler's whole life [MTw 235]; A man's own son [JL335]; Maria's two cows [JL, 319]; Martin's first thought [JL, 108]; The Jack, colonel's smiling face [V, 65]; Martin's sunburnt neck [JL, 199]; Mabel's handmade straw case [PA, 146]; Gemma's old school friends [V, 234]; Hurstwood's Brooklyn venture [ThD, 403]; and others.

3) The lexical unit expressed after the base component is given by means of a verbal noun or gerund.

Young Mako's argument on nationality [PA, 168]; Drouct's advice about going on stage [ThD, 239]; the Morses' invitation to dinner [JL, 310].

In some cases, the possessive device may be present without a base component. In such cases, the base component is manifested by the phenomenon of ellipsis.

For example, when a noun comes in the accusative case, it is given as a base component, and in the other part of the sentence, when the noun comes in the accusative case, then together with this suffix, the proportionality of the nouns is seen.

Let's compare: 1) Sarie's hand found Lanny's - Sari's hand found Lenny's (hand or Lenin's). [PA. 253].

2) We will send her to Aunt Clara's - we will send her to Aunt Clara. [JL.189].

From the given examples, it is known that the base components of the nouns, Lanny's and Aunt Clara's, which came in the English-speaking contract, were dropped. But the meanings expressed in them are fully preserved. In the Uzbek language, the category of case and the identified basic component are fully preserved.

When focusing on the lexical and grammatical features of possessive devices in both languages, the following expressions stand out:

In English example, the base component of the possessive device instead of the subordinate component can come with the following units in the sentence structure:

a) using units representing alive nouns:

teacher's letter [MS, 74] /

b) can be given by nouns denoting a certain time, ie period and days of the week and months:

a week's work; today's program;

c) with names denoting country, city, lake, ocean, river, etc.: the world's population; London's schools.

g) lexical units representing nouns such as community, organization, society, company, firm can be:

the government's decision [MS, 75], the company's agreement [MS, 73].

d) with nouns representing with animate objects:

the car's windows; nature's heart [ThD, 282].

In English, adjectives, nouns, adverbs, adjectives, modal words, etc. do not occur in position of the base component, nor in the position of the subordinate component. But indefinite pronouns occur in somebody's, anyone's generalized generalizing pronouns one's separating pronouns other's, another's.

In the example of the Uzbek language, the category of possession can be added to lexical units with an affix denoting the accusative case of - and to it -dir, -dek, -gina, -ga, etc

The image of someone; people like you; in my opinion, only at home.

In general, in the example of the Uzbek language, the basic component of the syntactic unit given in the accusative case can be expressed by means of the relational-possessive affix: sections

of the committee; The first or second subordinate component may be given in the general agreement; the rich are the fathers of the country!

The subordinate component can also be expressed in the form of abbreviations in the form of a contraction: GES majestic roofs:

It is also worth noting that the syntactic unit of the case category comes with an interpreter instead of a subordinate component:

The son of a goat cook [ks, 258]

When the syntactic units represented in the accusative case instead of the subordinate component are composed by conjunctive parts, all conjunctive parts may be represented by affixes denoting the prepositional conjunction, or the syntactic unit representing the last conjunctive part is given by an affix denoting possession:

... the interaction of women and children in the fortress increases [O.316]

... .. Wrestlers from Persia, Egypt, India, Great Britain, Germany. [QA, 92]

In some cases, the subordinate component representing the category of case may be given by affix -im instead of the affix -im: a brief description and opinion of Mamasodiq in my defense is written here. [IS 191]

Some examples show that the affix, which represents the future tense, can be replaced by -niki affix; girl Yormatniki [O.260]

Syntactic units that represent the category of case that comes in the accusative case in a sentence structure can be divided into monovalence or valence components on the basis of syntactic relationships associated with other components.

A single-valency propulsion device can be two types, i.e., it occurs in a collapsible or diffuse state. The syntactic units that represent the category of case and the basic components expressed in the aggregate state are composed of basic parts, and they are always in close contact with each other.

For example: his book; my friend's father.

In the case of common devices, other syntactic units are given between the subordinate component and the basic component given in the accusative case:

Karim's departure from the city.

The two-valency components in the structure differs from diffuse monovalency which devices in that the subordinate component not only syntactically interacts with the base component but also syntactically interacts with the components representing the diffuse element.

For example: Botiralinig shahardan kelgan jangchin do'stlari [H F, 191].

Botirali's warrior friends from the city [H F, 191].

In this device, it is stated that Botirali is the owner of the object, not the executor of the action in the syntactic unit that comes in the adjective form. In another example, it is shown that the subordinate component given in the accusative case is the person performing the action and the owner of the object.

For example: Uning uchib chiqqan kitobi; uning yo'qlab boradigan do'sti...

his flying book; his visiting friend. [Is it given in Uzbek]

From the results of the analysis we can draw the following conclusions:

1. In English and Uzbek, the distribution of possessive devices corresponds to each other. In English, the possessive element comes in the accusative case, while in Uzbek the subordinate component is given in the accusative case from the morphological features, the second component is given with the help of the possessive suffix. If the base component is omitted, in English the subordinate component is given with -s, and in Uzbek the suffix -ning is replaced by -niki.

2. In English and Uzbek, if the subordinate component consists of homogeneous parts, the suffixes denoting the accusative can be added to all homogeneous parts, or only the addition to the last homogeneous part can be seen in factual examples.

3. In the example of the English language, in the expression of the category of possession, the possessive pronouns can be used instead of the nouns that come in the accusative case. In the Uzbek language, due to the absence of possessive pronouns, in the expression of the category of possession can be expressed by means of the personal pronouns.

4. In English, the noun denoting the category of possession comes only in the infinitive form instead of the subordinate component, in Uzbek both the base and subordinate components denote possession; a man's man, ustaning ustasi ; the judge's wife, sudyaning xotini . In this case, it can be noted that in English the syntactic units representing the category of possession are considered only monovalency , while in Uzbek they can replace monovalency and bivalency components.

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