

THE MATTER ON THE INVESTIGATION OF CASES

Abishova Gulxan Matjanovna

Intern Teacher of Karakalpak State University

named after Berdak the Department of German Language and Literature

Telephone: +99899 144-59-72

email: gulkhan.abishova@mail.ru

Abstract

This article examines the issue of cases' investigation in linguistics. It analyzes the opinions expressed about the issue of cases in world languages, that the former and main functions of cases are not reflected in their logical meanings, but in the denotation and relationships of time. The scientific views on grammatical cases in German and Karakalpak languages are described in the article.

Keywords: linguistics, study of cases, issue of cases in German and Karakalpak languages.

The study of the category of cases in linguistics has a long history. The study of Greek grammar about the concept of case dates back to the 4th century BC. The term *case* was understood in the ancient Greeks as a form that has changed from the main meaning of the word. This linguistic phenomenon was not only related to nouns, but also to verbs. Greeks accepted the first form of nouns as nominative, and that of verbs as present tense.

Later, the doctrine of case was developed by the philosophical school of the Stoics. They limited the meaning of the term "case" and found it appropriate to use it only in relation to the change of nouns. In addition, they changed Aristotle's opinion and considered the nominative as case. Unmediated and mediated cases were formed as opposition to each other by that time.

The English word *case* and the German *Kasus* are used instead of the Greek word *ptosis* which means to fall. Later, the word *Ptosis* was directly translated into Latin as *casus*. The word *casus* is the past participle of the verb *cadere* and means to fall in the infinitive. The English *Case* and the German *Kasus* is the Latin word *casus* which etymologically means case. The meaning of the Russian word "padej" also arose as an etymological "padyot" and "padat" which means to fall, to fall down [5:36].

"Case (*casus*) is a change of the form of the word, the last syllable in it (supplement) in different directions" constitutes the meaning of the cases.

Ancient grammarians limited themselves to the description of the external appearance of the word, attached great importance to the syntactic aspect of the case, and were content with showing the indirect case of the verbs. In addition, only the mother tongue was used as a basis for solving the issue of case. The most significant innovations in the study of cases from a scientific point of view were developed in the field of historical-comparative linguistics attention-grabbingly.

The main task of the representatives of this field is not only to pay attention to the historical development of languages, but also it was not left out to reveal the initial meanings of grammatical elements, the first meanings of cases which was used to analyse and investigate the initial meaning and formation of them, the emergence of case affixes. They were mainly representatives of localist, logical and syntactic theorists.

Localists recognize the nominative as the first basic form of the noun and point out the expression of space (place) relationship in the meanings of indirect cases. They also found that there are three types

of place categories in the genitive, dative and accusative cases. They conclude that their consistent placement is similar to the gradual succession of bodily (human body) movements, as shown in Greek grammar: genitive (indicative) is moving away, dividing, separating, dative - immobility, silence, a state of peace, accusative - approach (is in opposition to the genitive).

Localist theorists could not classify nominative case standing within the narrow framework of localism (not being able to get out of it). That's why following ancient scholars they removed the nominative from the case system, showing the genitive, dative and accusative cases as cases that express the meaning of real space(place).

They cite a number of examples to prove their point that the initial meanings of the terms mean space (place, time), and logical meanings appeared and began to be used over time.

The representatives of the theory of logic put forward the idea that the previous and main functions of cases are not reflected in their logical meanings, but in the meanings and relations of space, place and time.

A famous representative of this theory, Michelson, expresses his opinion about cases as follows: There is a logical law for connecting action with purpose. The reason for this is given by the subject case (nominative), and the result is given by the object case (accusative). Thus, he called the mentioned cases the most necessary (useful) and named dative and genitive as the cases of relative necessity.

Michelson builds his agreement system mainly on the basis of logical categories combining logic and grammar, more precisely, on the basis of the causal category.

He adds untested and undefined meanings to localists and cases.

Theodore Rumpel expresses his opposition to the fact that the localist and logical theories are too narrow and that they study cases based only on the meaning of space. He accuses the supporters of the logical theory of confusing logical and grammatical categories. They are different categories, they cannot be mixed, they cannot be considered equal.

According to him, the cases are used not only to denote a specific logical relation (in fact, they contain objective meanings), but also to establish and denote grammatical relations between words in a sentence.

According to the scientific research of Theodore Rumpel, the same logical category is given in different forms and expressed in different ways in several languages, based on this, the language form taken separately cannot be derived from the logical content of the thought. Based on the above facts T. Rumpel defines a case as the form of a noun in a sentence.

The function of any case is to express the connection (relationship) between words in a sentence. For this reason, it has a certain form and shows the relationship between the object and the predicate in the sentence. Denoting the nominative-subject, it also objects to the first and most desirable case [1:57].

So, nominative is noun, case which has function of subject, accusative-direct object, object of transitive verbs, dative-indirect case, nominative case, their meanings are the same so they are also considered as case.

According to the famous Russian linguist K.S. Aksakov, there are different shades of meaning in the characteristic of the cases. Cases have their meaning not only in terms of usage, but also in all grammatical forms in everyday conversation, in addition to syntax.

The study of the category of case in Russian linguistics has its own history. V. M. Lomonosov, the founder of the scientific study of the Russian language, in his scientific research entitled "Russian

Grammar", mentioned the existence of 7 agreements on the change of nouns that mean different object or action meanings.

M. V. Lomonosov understood that "change" means not only cases, but also pronouns when they are accepted as articles [3:76].

The Greeks and Germans used prefixes of nouns and pronouns to distinguish them from cases. Cases cannot be the main tool in forming syntactic relations in many cases, but it is used together with other linguistic phenomena to indicate these relations. Here, of course, the case form is one of its main elements.

Linguist R. V. Ejlova gives the following example to prove the above idea:

Рабочий изучает немецкий язык: Тот товарищ – рабочий. Мой товарищ, рабочий, изучает немецкий язык.

The word Рабочий(Rabochiy) appears in the above sentences in different functions: subject in the first, participle in the second, and explanatory in the third.

As you can see, the nominative form of the noun appears as a part of a different sentence. However, it performed these functions only with the means of language.

Case is a morphological category and it represents the mutual relationship of words, the dependence of one subject on another subject, the relationship of the subject to time, something, being a means in the performance of an action.

Samuel Johnson (1709-1784), who has a great place in the history of linguistics, wrote the grammatical handbook (A Grammar of the English Tongue -1755)and he copied the Latin language grammar system directly into English in his dictionary. As a result, he showed that there are six cases in English - Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative. In his scientific research, he accepts preposition and noun combinations as a form of case. Professor J. Buranov stated that even in modern English, a little part has been preserved. Because such grammars were written based on the grammatical categories founded by the ancient Greeks.

It is worth assuming that the opinion of German linguists about the noun category is not only for the German language, but accepted for all languages. Because the change of the social system, the development and changes in the fields of science, culture, and technology lay the foundation for the emergence of new words in all languages. After the independence of Uzbekistan, new words are appearing not only in the Uzbek language, but also in the Karakalpak language. This can be known from daily press, radio and television programs and broadcasts [2:19].

It is one of the main word groups, as well as its category of cases has been sufficiently investigated and studied in Karakalpak and German languages.

In academic grammars, Erben found his solution in grammars in scientific sources written for higher educational institutions.

German grammar, whether theoretical or at all levels, mentions the presence of four cases when thinking about cases of nouns. The first of them is indirect, and the rest are direct cases. A.R. Zinder, T.W. Stroeve's acquaintance with the historical morphology of the German language shows that in the period of Old German they had five cases instead of four. The last one is called an instrumentalist. But, linguists wrote: - it does not mean that each of the five cases has a word form that expresses the meaning of the case. On the contrary, no noun should have more than four forms.

Instrumentalist is found only in the written monuments of the 7th and 9th centuries, much less often than other manuscripts. Later, it gives way to the dative case, which is used with mit, in, fona, zi and

other prepositions. So, the fact that the number of cases in the German language is less than that of Karakalpak and other languages is proved by the development of prepositions.

Remarkable studies have been conducted on the category of cases in Turkic languages and also in the Karakalpak language. A. Kidirbaev, one of the Karakalpak linguists, dedicated his candidate's thesis to the category of case in the Karakalpak language in 1944. As a result of his scientific research, the scientist tried to convince that there are not six but seven cases in Karakalpak grammar. Calling the seventh conjugation auxiliary (kómekles), he shows the auxiliary words *menen*, *benen*, *penen* (qálem *menen*, at *penen*, *joldas penen*) as its grammatical forms. The idea resulting from the author's research was included in the Karakalpak language grammars published for schools of those times, which was used until the end of the 1950s.

Authors of the grammar of the modern Karakalpak literary language wrote that the linguist scientist came to such an opinion: "probably based on such an auxiliary case in the modern Kazakh language." But these elements in the Kazakh language are often used in oral speech, even if they are the forms of *menen*, *benen*, *penen* formed as case affixes in the form of *-men*, *-ben*, *-pen*.

The forms *menen*, *benen*, *penen* in the Karakalpak language are separate words and perform an auxiliary (sometimes connecting) function, so they cannot be considered as cases affixes. This means that there are only six cases in the modern Karakalpak language.

It should be noted that, instrumentalist in the German language as mentioned above, as well as, auxiliary (complex) cases which were presented by A. Qidirboev in the Karakalpak language are very similar in terms of form and function. Just as there is no instrumentalist - the fifth consonant in the German language, the Karakalpak language also has a seventh consonant, as well as A. Qidirboev in the Karakalpak language, auxiliary (complex) agreements are very similar in terms of form and function. Just as there is no instrumentalist - the fifth case in the German language, the Karakalpak language also has no the seventh case.

It was possible to meet different opinions among scientists about the classification of cases in Turkic languages. Cases are divided into verb and noun cases in the grammar of the Altai language published in the city of Kazan in 1869,, while in the scientific researches of other linguists, they are divided into suffixed, unaffixed and auxiliary, as well as place and time and grammatical cases [5:37]. It is clear that the views of linguistics from different points of view in the classification of cases are based on their formation, for instance affixed, without affix, auxiliary. In addition, turkologist scientist N.K. Dmitriev says that space and grammatical cases are based on their specific meaning [4:49].

The researches on the place and grammatical cases were also carried out by famous Turkic scholars V.A. Gordlevsky, I.A. Batmanov, N.A. Baskakov.

R. N. Japakova devoted her candidate's dissertation to the variation of nouns in the Karakalpak language. Studying the opinions of linguists in her research, the scientist came to the same conclusion as above.

In the book "Modern Karakalpak language" published in 1974 by scientists of the Karakalpakstan Department of the UzAS, there is no opinion on the confirmation of cases.

There is no mention of the classification of cases at all in the Uzbek language, which is related to the Karakalpak language. It is only said that the meaning of cases is determined depending on their main functions, what kind of meaningful words they connect. But in the new edition developed by Karakalpak linguists, the cases are recognized as grammatical cases and place cases.

In general, the issue of the category of cases in each language has been studied separately. Their grammatical similarities and specific aspects have been determined. We discussed the opinions of scientists above and came to the conclusion that it is better to compare the viewpoints in this field. In this regard, it is important to study the functional tasks of the German and Karakalpak cases in a contrastive way in comparative typology.

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