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THE ORIGINALITY OF CASE FORMS IN RUSSIAN

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Abstract: *A case category is a grammatical category of a noun that expresses the relation of the object it denotes to other objects, actions, features. It represents "... an inflectional category, thanks to which word forms, devoid of any informal - semantic and" connecting "differences can be opposed."*

Key words: *word order, cases, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, nominative, accusative, prepositional, genitive, dative, instrumental.*

I. INTRODUCTION

"The semantic value of this category arises as a result of the interaction of the noun form with the word form" subordinating "to it". The change in parts of speech (names) in cases was called declension. The circle of the declension form, case inflection inherent in different types of names is limited.

The very concept of "case" and the naming of cases originate from antiquity. The connection between the case system of the Russian language and the systems of Indo-European languages emphasizes its universality, but in no way diminishes the significance of this category.

II. Literature review

The declension (change of nouns in cases in the singular and plural) of Russian nouns, adjectives and numerals is striking in the variety of representations. It, due to the specifics of the language, is based on the case change of nouns. It is the reliance on the cases of the substantive that helps to streamline the declension system of adjectives and numbers.

Presently, it is especially difficult for secondary school teachers to submit grammatical material on cases.

Despite the variety of techniques, techniques, the use of information technologies that help to present the case system in an accessible and colorful way, junior and middle schoolchildren often experience difficulties in determining declensions, writing case endings in nouns, adjectives and numbers, and verbs.

It is obvious that the formation of spelling and grammatical norms of writing and shaping of words among the younger generation falls on the shoulders of teachers of primary and V-VIII grades,

since literacy is laid, according to K.D. Ushinsky, up to 12 - 13 years old.

III. Analysis

Purpose of the work (article): to describe the peculiarities of the case system of the Russian language, to identify the specifics of the ways of presenting this grammatical material in the lessons of the Russian language in primary and secondary schools.

The goal determined the following tasks:

1. to trace the development of the case system in the history of the modern Russian language and describe the existing approaches to its definition;
2. to analyze the features of the design of the category of case in the nominal parts of speech of the Russian language;
3. to identify the features of the presentation of material about the cases of the Russian language in primary and secondary school;
4. to study the specifics of teaching spelling as the basis for the study of grammatical knowledge in middle grades;
5. to illustrate with examples of methodological developments the possibilities of a modern teacher when presenting material about the case system.

Subject of research is identification and description of the case system of the Russian language from a theoretical and methodological point of view. The main research methods in this work are the analysis method, the comparative method, the comparative historical method.

The practical significance of the thesis lies in the description and analysis of the concept of "case", the identification of the peculiarities of the presentation of the case system of the Russian language, the originality of the methodological presentation of material to junior and middle schoolchildren, taking into account developmental psychology.

The meaning and use of cases in Russian

A case category is a grammatical category of a noun that expresses the relation of the object it denotes to other objects, actions, features.

This terminology is associated with the ancient concept of "declinatio" as "deviations", "deviations" from the correct, "direct" form of the word, and was supported by associations with a dice game (where with each throw one or another side falls out - in this case, one "direct" and several "indirect").

Due to the historical relationship of Indo-European languages, the case system of the Russian language has a number of similarities with the case system of other Indo-European languages (see: Table 1). But against the background of this community, their originality clearly stands out, which is manifested both in the number of cases and in the range of meanings of the use of each case.

Table 1. Correspondence of Russian cases to cases in world languages

Latin name	Russian case name	Characterizing questions	Function	Examples of languages in which it is used
Nominative	subjective case	Who? What?	Subject	Almost all agglutinating and inflectional languages
Genetic	Genitive	Whom? What?	Affiliation, composition, participation, origin, definition, denial	Arabic, Slavic, Finnish, Georgian, German, (Ancient) Greek, Icelandic, Irish, Latin, Lithuanian, Sanskrit, Turkic languages, Japanese

Possessive	Possessive case	Whose?	Affiliation only	Can be separated from genitive in: English, Quechua, Altai and Finno-Ugric languages
Dative	Dative	Who? What?	Transmission object, speech addressee, experimenter	From the early Indo-European languages survived in the Balto-Slavic, Romance and Germanic languages; Finno-Ugric languages, Japanese
Accusative	Accusative	Whom? What?	Action object	Almost all agglutinating languages, most inflectional
Ergative	Nominative	Who! What?	Subject of action	Ergative languages
Absolute	Nominative	Who! Whom? What?	Action or state object	
Affective	Dative	Who! Who?	A subject who perceives something or experiences any feelings	
Comitative or Social		With whom?	Secondary actors	Finnish, Basque
Instrumentalis	Instrumental case	By whom? Than?	The instrument of action; sometimes the actor	Mongolian

Partitive	Partial case	What?	The action moves only to a part of the object	
Vocative	Vocal case		Appeal	
Essive		Which one? How?	Being in any state	
Translative		What? Who / what has become?	Change of state or location	

IV. Discussion

Case is a form of a name that expresses its relationship to other words in a sentence or phrase. For example: to unlock a door with a key, a key to a door, a bunch of keys, to acquire keys - the four case forms of the word key express different attitudes towards the words unlock, from the door, bunch, acquire. These relationships can be very diverse, and therefore the form of each case can have several meanings.

The modern school grammatical tradition identifies 6 cases.

Russian name	Latin name	Characterizing question
Nominative	Nominative	Who! What?
Genitive	Genitive	Whom? What?
Dative	Dative	Who? What?
Accusative	Accusative	Whom? What?
Instrumental	Ablative (combines instrumental, locative and ablative)	By whom? Than?
Prepositional	Preposition	About whom? About what?

Modern European terminology related to declension is a fragment of the ancient one. The nominative (onomastikz, nominativus) as the "initial" case was called orthz - direct, unlike others who deviated, declined (klisis, declinatio - declension), which is why they were considered oblique, indirect (plagiai, ptfseis). Parent (geniks, genetivus - generic) got its name from the fact that it sometimes denoted a genus, affiliation, origin. The dative (dotikz, dativus) by its name expressed one of its functions (compare the use of the dative case with the verb give - let).

The term of Greek grammar, corresponding to the accusative case (aitiatikz), was very narrowly translated into Latin - accuativus (literally: accusative), or rather it would be causativus. "We would have been more suitable for the name of the subject case." The instrumental (instrumentalis - instrumental) case was introduced into Russian grammar by Lavrentiy Zizaniy (Grammar of Slovenska, 1596). Meletius Smotritsky in his "Grammar" (1619) supplemented the Russian case terminology with a legendary case (compare to speak - to say something), which was later renamed by Lomonosov as a prefix, due to the exclusive use of this case only with prepositions. For the Old Russian and Old Slavonic languages, this case is called "local" (according to one of the main meanings); it was originally used without a preposition, like all other indirect cases: Novgorod'b meant "in Novgorod".

However, there is an opinion that in the Russian language, in addition to these six cases, it is possible to distinguish several more word forms-cases that are not mentioned when teaching at school (see: Table 1), but can be used by the teacher as additional language material. These cases include: vocative, quantitative-separative, local and original cases.

Vocative forms of the vocative case (vocative) are used when referring to a person (im. Case: Anya - vocative: An!) (An, will you go home?). However, at present, instead of the extinct old vocative case, the so-called new vocative case is used, which is formed by truncating the final vowel of the noun. The vocative case was considered the seventh Russian case in grammars published before 1918 (in the closely related Belarusian and Ukrainian languages, it stands out as the 7th case to this day).

Words in the form of this archaic vocative case can be found in old literature, especially church literature (for example, the words "father", "God", "Lord", "elder", which are archaisms in modern Russian).

The vocal case does not express the relationship between words and is necessary to express the dependence of words in a sentence: (who?) Ivan gave birth to (whom?) A girl

The noun "Ivan" is used in the form of the nominative case, "girl" - in the form of the accusative. From here we understand that it was Ivan who gave birth to the girl, and not vice versa.

The third vocative case that existed in the Russian language was preserved in the words "grandfather", "docha", etc.

However, some linguists interpret these forms not as the vocative case, but as the vocative form, since only some residual forms of the ancient vocative case have survived in the modern language, while not all names have a vocative form. This is due to the definition of the case, which should express syntactic relations. The appeals, meanwhile, are not members of the sentence and do not participate in syntactic relations.

The quantitative-separative (partitive, or second genitive) case was used when using a noun meaning whole in relation to some part also mentioned. We can hear this case in two equivalent forms of some phrases: for example, "head of garlic",

but also "head of garlic"; it is especially noticeable in relation to uncountable nouns: sugar, sand (not to be confused with the dative), etc. There is an opinion that this case is one of two that can be a direct complement to a verb. Moreover, verbs can have as a direct object both only a noun in the portative, and in the accusative. (This often depends on the animate and countable noun.)

V. Conclusion

Thus, all case forms of the three declensions in singular and plural have a total of only fifteen different inflections (morphophonemic notation).

The concept of "case" and the names of cases originate from antiquity. The case system of the Russian language has a number of common features with the case system of other Indo-European languages, but it has specific features: the number of cases, the range of meanings of the use of each case. Some researchers distinguish such word forms-cases as vocative, quantitative-separative, local and original cases. The meanings of the cases are diverse. The transfer of these meanings is entrusted to inflections, which help to navigate in the semantic variety of meanings.

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