

## The Comparative Analysis of Karakalpak Cases with English Prepositions

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the difference between the Karakalpak language and the English language. Compare these languages.

**Keywords:** Karakalpak languages, English language, compare languages, preposition, and postposition.

Prepositions of the English language are words that not only indicate the existence of known relationships between significant words in a sentence, but, with the help of their meanings, reveal and clarify the content and nature of these relationships.

The role of the preposition is not limited to the syntactic purpose of indicating what the grammatical relationship of words is. The semantic purpose of the preposition is very significant, giving a separate phrase a different meaning, which abstracts and examines in detail the relationship of the main words to each other.

The concept of “preposition” does not exist in the Karakalpak language; its substitutes are postposition and postpositional-nominal words.

Unlike the English preposition, the postposition, fulfilling the same role in the language as the English preposition, comes after significant words or a converted word from other parts of speech to express connections of the same or similar topics that are reflected by cases.

Being one of the non-significant words of speech, the postposition, as in English, abstracts, combines, analyzes in detail the connections of significant words with each other, describes the general grammatical idea contained in the case form, or changes the meaning that is absent in the case system.

In their history, the English and Karakalpak languages did not contact, since the Germanic and Turkic languages are far from each other, both in origin and in the place of distribution. They were areal-distant, therefore, in our comparison and translation, we will not look for the causes of individual isomorphic cases in their genetics. These two languages are unrelated and not close. Morphologically, English and Karakalpak also differ from each other. In these languages, grammatical relations are expressed differently, that is, markers or signals expressing grammatical relations or grammatical modes do not exactly match.

In English and Karakalpak languages, the means expressing grammatical relations have different forms. For example, for the English language, the use of function words is more characteristic.

For the Karakalpak language, the main means of grammatical relations are affixal morphemes of cases, other grammatical means are used much less frequently.

There are no cases in English, but in Karakalpaks, as well as in other Turkic languages, according to their meaning and main semantic functions, they can be divided into two groups: a group of cases with spatial meanings and a group of cases without spatial meanings.

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The first group includes: dative, denoting the final point of an action or movement; local, denoting no movement; home, denoting the starting point of an action or movement.

The second group includes: main; genitive, denoting belonging; accusative, denoting the direct object of the action.

The prepositions of the English language and the postpositions of the Karakalpak language have not only grammatical functions, but also, undoubtedly, the lexico-semantic function of the named service parts of speech in two languages. Postpositions in the Karakalpak language, like prepositions in English, are widespread and serve to concretize ideas about time, space and many other abstract relations, or they form a new meaning that is not represented by the declension system.

Postpositional words are one of the means of expressing the relationship between words in a sentence compared to case affixes. Postpositions perform a service function and do not act independently in a sentence, but with full-valued words they are words, not affixes. There are very noticeable differences between English prepositions and Karakalpak postpositions, although they perform the same functions in the language.

1. Prepositions are used prepositively, and postpositions postpositively.
2. By its use, by its ability to indicate the most diverse relationships, the category of prepositions in English is wider than the category of Karakalpak postpositions. This is evident from the fact that the relations expressed by the prepositions of the English language are transmitted in the Karakalpak language through a number of grammatical and lexical means or a way of expression, namely:
  - a) case affixes;
  - b) postpositions;
  - c) postpositional-nominal words;
  - d) some word-building affixes;
  - e) descriptive expressions.
3. Most of the postpositions of the Karakalpak language can partially change, which cannot be said about the prepositions of the English language.
4. In English, it is possible to merge two prepositions into paired prepositions, which is not observed in cases with postpositions of the Karakalpak language.
5. Prepositions connect only individual members of the sentence with each other, and postpositions connect not only individual dependent words with the words on which they depend, but often even subordinate clauses with the main one, performing the function of subordinate conjunctions.

## References

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