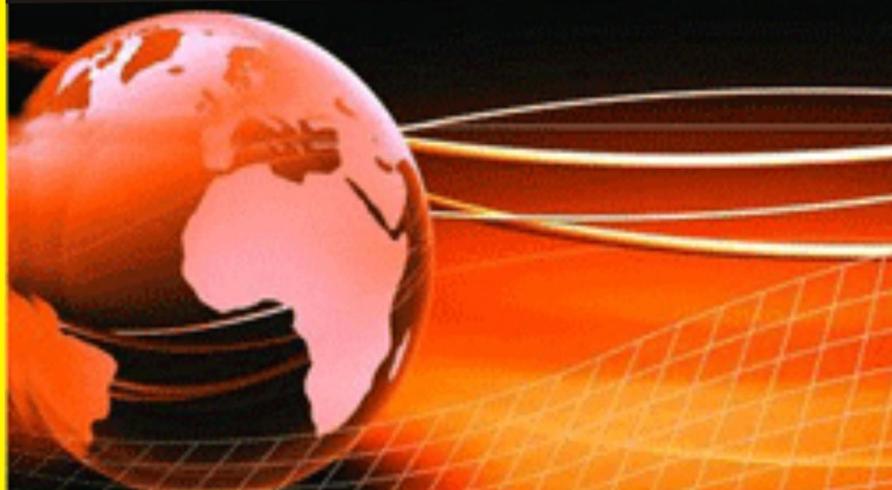


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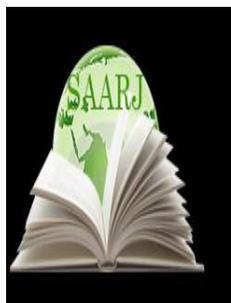
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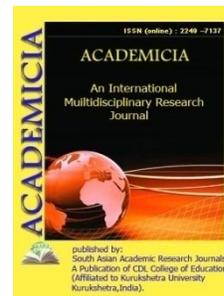
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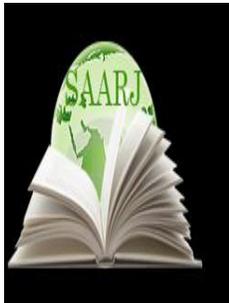
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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSE OF CASES IN THE TURKIC LANGUAGES**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The peculiarities of the Turkic languages in the later stages of development were kept at different levels in the later stages. The independent development of the Turkic languages is determined by the socio-political processes and the influence of fraternal and non-fraternal languages. Observing changes in phonetic-phonological, lexical, grammatical levels, comparative analysis of categorical symbols, paradigmatic and syntagmatic means of communication allows for practical solution of the disputable problems of turkology. This article deals with the category of compromise in Turkish, grammatical meaning and grammatical forms. Comparative forms in the*

*Uzbek and Turkish languages are compared, and the semantics of head, arrow, receipts, departure, time, and exit arrangements are highlighted. The versions of the case forms based on the singularity law are analyzed using examples. The Uzbek and Turkish languages were compared by the system of compromises, the number of compromises, and the extent of variants of compromise forms. The role of the covenants in the syntactic formulation of words and in the maintenance of the syntactic relationship is shown. The methodological features between the synonyms of the syllables, the synonyms of the consonants and the auxiliaries, and the grammatical meanings are analyzed. It is commented that there are calculation of the case system from the ancient category in Turkic grammar, its active use in securing syntactic relations, the absence of consensus in the morphological classification of certain grammatical forms, and its evaluation rather than the difference between language facts; differences in interpretation and that such differences are due to the complex morphological and syntactic nature of the compromises. Recommendations on generalization of classification of Turkic languages, in particular Uzbek and Turkish languages, achievement of uniformity in grammatical analysis of consonant forms, normalization of consonant forms preserved in the dialect.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Ancestral Language, Social Factor, Geographical Factor, Grammatical Category, Morphological Category, Negotiation Category, Possessive Category, Singarmonism, Categorical Character, Paradigmatic And Syntactic Communication, Classical Celtic Classics, Orthographic Form, Orthographic Form.*

## INTRODUCTION

The practical value of studying the Turkic languages morphology in comparative-historical aspect is as follows:

- it is possible to obtain important information about the process of formation of the national language, family of Altai languages, grammatical peculiarities of the Turkic languages group, phonetic, lexical and morphological features;
- The analyses of morphology gives an idea about the classification of Turkic languages, regions of distribution, the Turkic-speaking people;
- Provides important information about the level of linguistic features of Turkic languages in the early development of modern Turkic languages, linguistic and non-linguistic factors;
- The preservation of the grammatical features of the Turkic languages from the earliest stages of development in dialects, in this regard, the opportunity to understand the importance of the dialects as an important linguistic base.

At present, the impact of globalization is evident in all areas. In this situation, comparisons of Turkic languages play an important role in improving the field of Turkology, in addressing global Turkic issues, in the development of written monuments in Turkic languages, and in determining the directions of Turkic languages. After all, serious consideration of the national language, the history and the quality of the brotherly languages determine the basic criteria for all socio-economic development, the country's development and the prosperity of the nation.

## Methods

The methodology of the present research is defined by the complex of methods of comparative-typological, comparative-historical, structural-semantic analysis, as well as principles of hermeneutics (interpretation of the text) and methods of literary analysis of the text.

## Data, Analysis, and Results

On the basis of new social and geographical factors arising in the process of interaction between the Turkic peoples, each of the Turkic languages has its own unique characteristics. An analysis of the causes of such changes on the basis of comparison of lexical-morphological levels, categorical symbols, paradigmatic and syntagmatic means of communication in several Turkic languages can provide a practical solution to the disputable issues of turkology. In particular, the Turkic language nouns have their own complexity due to the variability of categorical symbols. In Turkology, although the noun-specific categories are distinguished by some distinct features, they are known to have much in common in the early stages of historical development. In this context, the well-known linguist Ferdinand de Saussure states that "The whole language mechanism revolves around similarities and differences" [32,44].

A number of studies have been done on comparative study of Uzbek language with other Turkic languages. In particular, the Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Turkmen languages are formal-functional, lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic comparisons [44; 45; 28]. Expansion and strengthening of the socio-economic and cultural ties between the Turkic-speaking countries has provided a great opportunity for a comparative study of the languages of these people. "Such research has a special role in correctly and completely defining the regularities of the historical formation of the Uzbek literary language. Such comparative research is also important in addressing language history and spelling issues [39, 15].

Lexical and semantic changes in the development of Uzbek and Turkish languages have been studied in recent years as the subject of a number of studies. Of course, while changes in the period are primarily reflected in the vocabulary, but the grammatical regularities are also important for the speech mechanism, it is important to study the changes in the functional and functional capabilities of morphological categories and word forms. Therefore, it is worth noting that in recent years there has been a study in the linguistics of Uzbek linguistics concerning the study of the morphological and syntactic features of related languages.

The study of the grammatical category of the noun in the Uzbek and Turkish languages, first of all, will clarify the regularities of the development of grammatical categories of nouns and changes in them, which will give a general Turkological description of certain grammatical phenomena, including the names of noun-grammatical categories. After all, "Comparison of grammatical categories should begin with a comparison of the categorical features of senses" [10,3–9]. The general abstract meaning expressed by the morphological category of case is "attitude" (the relation of the subject to other objects or things). However, the grammatical forms that fall under this category are so varied that it is difficult to include them in the meaning of 'attitude'. Therefore, the interpretation of Turkic languages is interpreted differently. The case category is one of the most important grammatical categories, which consists of a system of meanings that express the syntactic relation of one word to another and the forms that express these meanings. This category defines the relationship between what is present, the character, and the event. Since the category of the case is formed by several specific meanings and different

means of expressing these meanings, the number of concessions is not the same in Turkish. There is still no consensus on the number of Turkic languages [10,3–9]. Different definition of names and sizes of contracts is primarily due to the differences in the content and function of the individual meanings and forms in the category of case. The system of the Covenant is very closely related to the Turkic languages. The Turkic language morphology belongs to the category of word-converters (syntax makers in the literature of recent years). In Uzbek linguistics, that is, its morphology section, it is mainly studied as word-formation units, word-forms and related language phenomena.

There are two types of compromise systems in Turkish. The first one is relatively old and belongs to the period of the old language. The latter is thought to have emerged later, that is, in the final stages of the language period. Turkologists differ on the number of ancient Turkic languages: VV Radlov 8, I.A. Batmanov claims that there are 6, VI Nasilov and 7 Kononov. In modern Turkic languages, the differences are not significant. There are 6 cases in Tatar, Gagauz, Azerbaijan, Turkmen, Uzbek, Karakalpak, 7 in Kazakh, 8 in Khakas and Chuvash, 9 in Turkish and Bashkir.

Studies in Uzbek linguistics show that there are six forms of case in Uzbek literary language. It is Ayub Gulyamov, a scientist who first researched the Uzbek language. He detailed in detail the forms, meanings and functions of each consensus [52]. The number of Turkish-speaking colloquialisms is still unclear. Some turkology scholars also claim that there are six forms of Turkish language in Turkish [20,74]. However, Turkish scholars differ in the number of conclusions in Turkish literary language. Specifically, O`Demirjan has seven cases (**yalın, belirtme, yönelme, kalma, çıkma, tamlayan, eşitlik**), T.Banguoglu tells there are ten cases: 1. İççekim halleri (inner harmony case), kim, kimi, kime, kimde, kimden, kimin; 2. Dışçekim halleri (External cases) **kimle, kimce, kimli, kimsiz**). The article summarizes all of these classifications and gives an overview of the ten forms of Turkish settlement: **yalın (бош), ilgi (қаратқич), belirtme (тушум), yönelme (жўналиш), bulunma (ўрин-пайт), çıkma (чиқиш)** cases. These are the forms of words that appear in the suffixes in the consonant system, which are not equivalent in the Uzbek case system: **kimle, kimce, kimli, kimsiz**. Both languages have controversial issues concerning the category of conciliation. In particular, while some of the supporters of inclusion in the Uzbek language include suffixes like –day (-dek), -gacha, -dagi [30,27], some linguists argue that it is wrong to include them in the category of case [22,43]. In Turkish linguistics, too, forms with the suffixes **-le, -ce, -li, -siz**. If Banguoglu falls under the category of compromise, such an approach is not found in the works of other Turkish linguists. The existence of such scientific and controversial problems stems from the complexity of the Uzbek and Turkish grammar systems. In both languages, consonant affinities are synonymous with other grammatical forms, such as auxiliary words, in addition to a synonymic relationship [48,16]. This feature fully justifies that each category in the language system is inextricably linked to the other. In the study of Turkic languages, the subject of compromises is more widely covered than other issues of morphology [52,37]. However, AN Kononov noted that semantic study of Turkic grammar is an undiscovered reserve. Even in Turkic languages, which are relatively broad and fully described, with all their grammatical forms, the semantic features of these forms are vague [24,7]. The Turkic languages are deeply studied in terms of meaning, scope and function in speech. However, given the genetic similarity of sister languages, there is a need to clarify a number of issues, such as comparing the expression

capabilities of consonant supplements, identifying common and specific features in the semantics, and determining the degree to which these forms occur in speech. In the scientific literature the first arrival of Turkic languages since the times of O. Byotling and V. Radlov is called "general consensus". The noun's head contract form has no special affix. This form of case is opposed to the affixed forms and is defined in relation to them. Logically, just as there is a form of existence, there is a distinctive form of existence that differs from that of existence. In language, however, only differences can be made. As de Sossyur once pointed out [32,120]. The general form of consensus is the initial form for all other cases, namely, the nouns in the dictionary in this form [8,81]. This consensus noun is the basis for all forms of compromise that remain functional in both languages. It is precisely this case that expresses specific subjective, generalized and subjective meanings [19,50]. These meanings of the chief conspiracy serve as a distinction between its syntactic functions. In Turkology, the syntactic functions of the main axis are different and require special attention. The general case also contains such compounds, the first component of which is represented by the consensus and the second component is represented by the noun with the affix of the possessive. For example: Asaka Bank, Ulugbek Park. Such combinations are not among the target compounds. Because the first component of these compounds is in the form of a consonant rather than an unmarked arrowhead, so it enters an explanatory relationship with the second component. In Turkish linguistics these compounds are known separately as "«ad tamlamaları»" (noun compounds) [7,68]. İstanbul şehri, yatak odası has been used as an extravagant design in some studies [6,19]. In both languages, words about the category of quality, verb, number, and rhyme have the potential to be in case. In both languages, the morphological and syntactic features of the head are similar. However, the range of meanings expressed by the main consensus is not the same in Uzbek and Turkish. In Turkish, consensus is also used to pronounce a person's name, title or other feature [7,326-327]. Zeynep! Baba! Hanım! Arabacı! such as. Such use of a noun in the main conspiracy is still called **çağrı hali**. In the Uzbek language, however, such constructions are included in the consonants [47,192]. From the point of view of the history of the Uzbek language, it was also a form of call. For example, forms such as "Allah-o", "God-o", "God-yo", "God-or-God", and "Salima-nu" in our women's discourse are clearly seen. However, the scope of these forms is limited, meaning that the words to which these forms are added are narrowly meaningful, and there is no reason to call them separate forms of case.

It is worth noting that in Turkish linguistics words that have the plural and the possessive affixes are also considered to be consonants and are stated separately [40,21]. However, regardless of the meaning of possessive or plurality, all words that refer to the constituent of a noun that do not take any form of consensus should be considered as consensus [6,]. Some articles in the Uzbek language show the position of the main compromise in place of the time and place of origin. This form of expression is not available in Turkish. In the Uzbek language, the key words can also be used with the help of auxiliary: Clouds are moving over the sky. In the Turkish language, the key word comes with auxiliary: as far as abstract subjects are used, together with the small, the-connected. So the main consensus is that the Turkic languages are the first Turkic languages to agree. In the modern Uzbek and Turkish languages, both well-known nouns and related nouns, and nouns that have the suffixes of plurality and possessive, are in case.

The pirate case is a categorical phenomenon in the Uzbek and Turkish languages that expresses the relation between the two words of a noun or the relation of the nouns. A key feature of the

piracy case is its combination of possessive affixes [53,30]. In this regard, it is important to point out the degree of robustness of the syntactic link between the pointer and the viewer, and that the spiritual and formal expression of the link differs slightly in most Turkic languages. Noun-drawn nouns are always associated with nouns [28,30]. In English, the target is usually formed by the suffix. However, in verbal and vocabulary options like-**нўнг, -тўнг, -тинг, -дўнг, -динг, -тў, -ти, -дўг, -у, -ниг, -нунг, -дунг, -инг, -им, (-ми, -ни)**.. Some of these are phonetic variants of affiliation, while others are poetic or historical. Sh.U.Rahmatullaev shows four forms of affinity case: **0, -ни, -инг, -н** [48,204-205]. Of these, the affix is a verbal expression (did you not see the lid of the boiler?), And its affection is typical of poetry. - The affix is used mainly in the language of literary works, especially in poetry. This affix is specific only to the Uzbek literary language and does not appear in other Turkic languages, including Turkish and Kyrgyz [9,5].

In the modern Uzbek language, I and II are formed by the addition of the suffix form, which is the predominant form of the individual personality pronouns. This affix has also been found in Old Turkic texts, and N.K.Dmitriev calls these supplements grammatical consonants and considers it a feature of southern Turkic languages [13,38]. Target case in Turkish has different forms according to its phonetic rules. After consonant **-in, -in, -un, -ün**; after vowel **-nin, -nin, -nun, -nün**;

It is also used as **-im** after the I person's personality. This phenomenon is only found in the Uzbek language in fiction, or rather in historical works [46,3];

In modern Uzbek, it is possible to say that the form of the consonant is still in the word "I think". In your opinion, like the word "I think", the form of the target is inferior. In Turkish, as mentioned above, some scientific publications have been referred to as «**Ad Tamlamaları**» (27,68). That is why some Turkish scholars are still completing this case as **tamlayan hali** [14,49]. When a noun rider is given a sign, that is, **belirtli ad tamlaması** specified name tag is used as an unlabeled adjective when used without a rifle affix **belirtsiz ad tamlaması**. There are various opinions among Turkish linguists on this issue. Consider the following two compounds:

1. Çilek reçeli - strawberry jam
2. ситагйней-Friday

We can use our first combination with **-in** affix. However, it is absolutely inappropriate to use a slider attachment in the second compound. For this reason, some Turkish linguists call such compounds «**Yalın hali**» (General Consensus), while others call it **belirtsiz ad tamlaması**. For example, İstanbul şehri, Marmara denizi.

There are two different interpretations of this in Uzbek linguistics. The symbolic and unambiguous expression of piracy is common in both languages. In the words with a pointed arrow, expressions of specificity and expressiveness are expressed, while the words with an unmarked arrow indicate the common identity. There is virtually no difference in the designated and unambiguous use of the target case in the Uzbek and Turkish languages. It should be noted that the pointer case in the Turkish language is close to that of the poem in Uzbek, the most widely used form of poetry. In comparable languages, words are used indefinitely when expressing abstract nouns, names of the months, days, seasons, and specific names of the subject in general. The undefined form of a pirate case cannot be compared with a prime contract. The fact that the contract is not affixed to the affix at all is an entirely different phenomenon. An

unspecified form of a pirate contract can be used with the symbol. So far, linguists have not come to a unanimous case on the use of orthogonal targets in pronouns. According to U. Tursunov and A. Mukhtorov, a noun or pronoun with a designated arrowhead is always used in combination with his affinity [41,68]. R.K. Kungurov shows that this is a synonymous compound, that is, a syntactic relationship [51,37].

In Turkish, the word «**kendi**», which is an alternative to the "self" pronoun, is often used indefinitely when forming an angular compound: kendi evir is my home. The Turkish add -kimay be added after the verbal case to express possessive: seninki, odaninki, babaninki. This represents an additional abstract (abstract) possessive [25,55]. Also comes as a defining noun. But this supplement does not obey the law of singularism. Therefore, it is unique. Clearly, the meaning of the Turkish -niki suffix in Uzbek is appropriate.

In place of the Turkish target, the form of ancase in Uzbek may be used in the following way: Gelmek misafirin elinde, gitmek hane sahibinin elinde— Coming from guest, going from host. These variants were subsequently reduced as a result of the ellipse in the article. But they have maintained different forms of compromise. Given the mixed use of and derivatives in the old Uzbek language, the process of generating the suffix from the Uzbek proverb becomes clearer. In addition, the weakening of the form of the suffix in this article is related to the perception of the article. When it comes to expressing step-by-step movement, it is logical to use it in logical terms. In Turkish, it is common to use the inversion form where the word-by-word combination is changed. This can be seen more often in cases of personality disorders: Ви kitaplar sizin mi?

Some linguists consider the extended compound as a complex compound-type form of extended compound [20,30]. The irreconcilable use of the word colloquial in Uzbek is that in the pronouns it is followed by a consonant affix when it is added to the plural formulas: менингдак, сизнингча. In this case, the contraction affinity is syntactically neutral and the syntactic linkage is not expressed. In terms of shape, this type of construct is equivalent to an auxiliary relationship with an independent word. For example: Сенинг каби— just like you. In Turkish, such compounds are not added to the compound, but are used instead of a complementary agent: For example: Виз gibi soğuk. Occasionally, supplements such as --ca, -ce are also used. For example: sence, bence, arkadaşça. Accordingly, some Turkish linguists link the use of these additions to the consensus of **kimce(eşitlik) case** [7,330] (in Uzbek there is no equivalent). The -ning affix case can be used in Turkish as in Uzbek, with noun, pronoun and other. -ning affix case consensus is the only consonant that is not bound by a verb in the system of transformation. This is one of the main features of it. Some linguists deny the consonant nature of the case, assuming that the verb concession is not related to the verb, always related to the category of possessive, and to coexist with it [27,66]. For this reason, they also suggest that it should be excluded from the diversification system [27,67]. However, this form of noun does not correspond to the traditional beliefs about compromise with its features; it is wrong to exclude it from the list. Because the this case, for the rest of its terms, acts as a syntactic link between words, as do other consonants.

Consequently, this case is a contract that binds nouns in modern Uzbek and Turkish. It has distinctive lexical-semantic, morphological-syntactic features that are totally different from the category of possessive. Compromise and possessive forms are commonly used grammatical categories.

The word arriving at the verb expresses the action taken by the verb, expresses the action taken directly to it, acts as a complement to the sentence [8,81; 52,36–39], and is always linked to the transitive verbs. In the Uzbek literary language, this is the main morphological variant of the consonant affix, which has been analyzed in a number of studies [47,142]. In addition to the variants of the case, there is also a morphological index that is added to the basis of the individual personality I and II together; like мен-и, сен-и.

The form of tushum case is typical of modern Uzbek [42,41] and is used only in poetry. It is known that this form of revenue receipts in the old Uzbek language was obtained by the addition of the third person's possession (оғлын, баримын, сусин, илин) [42,77]. In live vocabulary, this syllable suffix is also used in syllables in -ны, -ти, -ты, -ди. The poem -n form used in the poetry of revenue is similar to the -n form of the arrow. [50,43]. In both Turkic and present-day Uzbek, the affixes of the third syllabus are added after the third-party affixes, indicating that possessive is a relatively stable category. There is no such form in Turkish. Old Uzbek and modern dialects use the form of receipts –и, –ы. The similarity of the Turkic languages to the Oral group is shown in R. Kungurov's research [50,43]. In speech, poetry is used both explicitly and implicitly by agreeing to the weight requirement.

Frequently, in the oral language of the Uzbek language, the revenue arrivals are in the form of a consonant with the affixed affix. For this reason, some linguists consider the coming of revenue and target as one. The noun in the revenue case refers to the subject, the person who always takes the action. The object represented by the case (non-complementary) is used only when the object is explicitly used, and when the object is uncertain, the head consensus is used instead of the yield case. This situation is not unique to Uzbek, as some researchers have noted [50,57]. It is also worth noting that, unlike the consensus, an indirect revenue case is used without the means of complementing the possessive and plural suffixes of nouns such as nouns, quality, pronouns, and numerals. Comparative evidence shows that in Turkish, the terms of time and place are used in arrivals and departures. This means that there is some difference in the relationship between the category of compromise in Uzbek and Turkish. For example: Kapıyı geçmek - going through the door; Sınıfı geçmek - The meaning expressed by the receipt of income, such as moving to the classroom, is influenced by its symbolic and non-formal use. A definite revenue arrangement informs the speaker and listener about what is already known and highlights it. And an inflow of uncertainty generally represents this type of event. Sometimes there are cases when the word used in the sign of revenue is used interchangeably with the verb to which it is used. As a result, the two pieces form a whole, giving a definite idea of one action. Thus, the revenue streams in the Uzbek and Turkish languages are common in terms of representing the object directly involved in the movement.

According to the law of singularism, the suffixes of the Income (in Turkish) are derived from consonants to the basis of the consonants: –и, –и, –и, –ü; The suffix ending with a vowel is added as –ы –yi, –yu, –yü and after the third person affixes, the –ни, –ni, –ну, –nü are used. In English and in Turkish, the suffixes are added to the following categories: noun, pronoun, throwing adjective, jumping adjective, jumping number. In this case, there is a difference in the use of the revenue generation form in the modern Uzbek and Turkish languages. That is, the meaning expressed by the proceeds in Turkish is given by the addition of the referral case in Uzbek. However, in most scientific studies, it is thought that revenue is far from a destination, and they cannot be interchangeable. [50,55] The analysis has shown that collisions have such additional meanings

and grammatical properties that one can use the other instead [47,86]. Such cases are more common in the Uzbek and Samarkand languages. A.Gulyamov interprets this as the "inner closeness" of these cases [52,55]. Therefore, the disposition and the disposition of syllables with their additional meanings and features can form a synonymic relation in separate lexical-grammatical conditions: for example, Гапингизни тушунмадим. Гапингизга тушунмадим (I do not understand what you mean. I don't understand).

It is well-known that the combined use of receipts and outputs forms a greater expression of the relationship between the whole and the part. This is due to the different meaning relationships between words. If it is understood that the action taken by the pastoral verb is not complete, and that it has been transferred to a part of it, then the form of the consonance in place of the affidavit of the proceeds shall be used.

The grammatical features of the reference case, its meaning and functions, functions in ancient Turkic and Old Uzbek languages, and its use have been studied in a number of cases. In particular, in the study of the Uzbek linguists A.Gulyamov, R.Rasulov, M.Mirzaev, K.Karimov, M.Shoinoyatova this scientific case was deeply analyzed.

The verb, which leads the nouns in the direction case, always refers to the action, the mood, [29,37]. It is known that the reference form is formed by affixing it to the shape of the consonant, and it is used in the form of -га, - depending on the sound at the end of the word -ка, - ка. Some literary sources on Old Uzbek speak the language -не whatever the form. Some dialects of the present-day oral dialect, as in the old Uzbek language, use the - не, -на form [1,82]. Колхоз овулина бориб киргандай... (F.F.). The adjective consonants are also found in the classical poetry in the form of -а. Linguists BA Serebrennikov and A. Menges believe that these affixes -а - as "ancient pointer affixes" - together with -к form a -ка affinity [45,37]. But this scientific analysis has not been proven. In fact, -а affinity is common to most Turkic languages. For example, in Gagauz: бана (менга); сана (сенга); она (унга); in Kirghiz: мақа, сақа, ақа. In the old Uzbek literary language it is often used to refer to words ending in the form of possessive - with the affixation of a verb to refer to. Ancient Turkic, from the time of the old Uzbek language, has been synonymous with the arrival, departure, revenue, chief consonants and assistants. According to AN Kononov, "The general consensus is in the functional closeness of all consensus" [26,91]. In speeches, the compound in the contract of departure may be used as a reference to the arrow-shaped compounds and used together. But these compounds do not provide a permanent spirituality. Their role in the context is important in their approach to spirituality. Because language and speech are always interrelated. Many events are detected during speech. It is therefore justifiable to classify them as compounds that create a continuum and only contextualize [42,81]. There are different views on this subject in Turkology. According to A. Gaben, the arrival of the departure was worn by the ancient place of arrival [43,36]. E.Sevortian also states that the arrival and destination of departure are expressed in terms that are closely related to each other [33,176].

In Turkish: Bana sor! - Ask me! Onasor - Ask him.

The main features of the Turkish Directional Arrangement (Yönelme halı) are as follows: a. The terms of the reference case can be included in all categories of words in Uzbek and Turkish. It is well known that at the point of departure the noun represents the subject to which the action is directed. The word role in the directional case is the directional direction of movement [1,34].

Apart from the meaning, such meanings can also mean such things as imitation, imitation or conversion [18,113].

In the Uzbek language, if a single noun repeats itself twice, the first being the exit and the second with the departure case, it means the repetition of the cross-sectional movement, which lasts for a long time, and sometimes turns into a double rotation. The function of a referential case is a complementary, that is, an "in" substitute in the expression of co-existence. Some linguists believe that auxiliary constructs have a clear, definitive meaning [41,288], while others say that meaning is more concrete in conciliatory constructs [13,369]. Turkish examples also prove that the second point is correct. In both the Uzbek and Turkish languages, "auxiliary aids, such as the noun in the arrival case **қадар-kadar**, **кўра-göre**, **қарши-kaşşı**, **қараб-dođru** are used. In English, supporters like «қарши», «қадар», «кўра» require constant referral. If these auxiliaries are used without a referral form, then the meaning of space and location is different. In Uzbek, the directional contraction forms a joint affix with the affix-affix and forms the boundary meaning with the "to" load [26,308]. However, it is not clear whether the "to" aide in Uzbek or Turkish is a burden. Because "to" like other downloads comes first, not after the word itself. It should be borne in mind that morphology, syntax, and grammar, in general, play the role of each word in the sentence.

In the Turkish language, there is a prefix "ta" to enhance the meaning that is understood through the aid of the **«kadar»** [25,55]. Consequently, the arrival sequence, which is typical for all Turkic languages, is not only an action-oriented subject, but also a number of grammatical meanings.

Grammatical features and meanings of the modern Uzbek language in linguistics have been well researched [52; 36,65–85; 6; 43]. Nevertheless, it is advisable to focus on the controversy among the experts regarding the category of compromise, and in particular on time. Linguists like A.Gulomov, E.Fozilov, U.Tursunov, A.Mukhtorov call this case a place of origin [41,292], N.Dmitriev, A.Kononov, V.Reshetov, E.Sevortyan Scientists like S.Ivanov and F.Ishakov call it a place of residence [36,65–85]. Turkish scientist T. Banguoglu also calls this caseyon halı [7,328]. In our opinion, the second opinion is relatively limited, since the suffix also plays an active role in the formation of the meaning of the time. In modern Uzbek, the language is an affinity for time, and our ancient language is expressed in words, in verbs, in verbs, in verbs, in verbs, in words, ending with vowels and consonants. Although the modern-day dialect of the present-day Uzbek literary language is spelled out in the dialect, its historical forms are preserved in the nation-wide language: кишта, иштэ, ўйдэ, тойда, колдэ [42,87]. Under the Turkish law of singularism, the indication is that there are hard, soft, melodious, jarring variants. That is, both its orthographic form and the orthoepic form have four: **-da**, **-de**, **-ta**, **te**. Some publications have also interpreted the place of time as "Kimda's state" and "The condition of the castle." In Turkish, place-by-case case is also used with the suffix: Tar 78 yaşındayım - I'm quite seventy-eight years old.

This situation is characteristic of modern Uzbek poetry, and in the old Uzbek language it is common to see the increase of the third person before and after the arrival of the third person. In modern Uzbek, it is added to these syllables by adding this consonant. As for the Turkish language, it is typical of an increase. According to the linguist A.Borovkov, the rise of the genus

belongs to the eastern group of Turkic languages [5,29]. In the English language, the verb affinity may be synonymous with other consonants and facilitators.

In Turkish, the meaning of the onset of displacement is used with the meanings of o`rin-payt case, and is not used in conjunction with auxiliaries [20,52]. It is noteworthy that instead of the Uzbek language being used in the dialects of Samarkand, Bukhara, and Kattakurgan, referral is used. In some Turkic languages, such as the ruby, there is no special indication of the time to come, instead it uses ao`rin-payt case. The fact that each consonant expresses different grammatical meanings in its place depends, of course, on the context. The verb that comes with the alternating nouns represents the movement that takes place at a particular time and place [29,38].

It is noteworthy that the use of the numerical term in Turkish in the Turkish language is more commonly used than in the Uzbek language. Especially noteworthy is the fact that the o`rin-payt case is dated by years. In the Uzbek literary language, the suffix addition does not directly add to the numerical order. It often comes with the words "year" or month names. The absence of the word "year" in such compounds may alter the meaning of the sentence. In Turkish, the place-to-date supplement can be added directly to the year count. In Turkish, decimal numbers and percentages are also in place. This situation is consistent with the emergence of the Uzbek language: four (3/4) - three-fourths, five-fifths 5/100 - (5%) - five percent. The fact that it is located in both Uzbek and Turkish is of the same morphological and syntactic nature. The alternating noun represents the place, time, conditions, condition, cause, and purpose of the action. The meaning of the occasional arrival in the Uzbek language, which represents the subject that will be used to perform the action, is also used in the Turkish language. Such a change in the word in Turkish is interpreted as a separate consensus "with someone yet" [7,113]. Rakhmatullaev says that "in" affinity with the "with" associate is synonymous with the meaning of "co-existence". The displacement, both in Uzbek and in Turkish, represents both grammatical and spatial meanings. Therefore, it is not possible to limit the scope of the expression by treating it as an case of space. Peculiarities of the Periodic Arrival in both the Uzbek and Turkish languages indicate that this case can only be viewed within the context of space case [20,85]. not right. Consequently, we believe that the meaning expressed in the grammar is disconnected from the text, and that the meaning of the text is not always consistent. Semantics and syntax are not equal [20,89]. As semantics occur in syntax, new semantics can also be created.

The origin of the case was an case that arose during the later stages of the development of the Turkic languages, and the language of the ancient Turkic Orkhun-Enasoy monuments was not an indication of it. The function of the output case was performed at that time, from time to time [12,61]. This arrangement was an independent form influenced by classical Uygur literature, and in the old Uzbek language its suffixes were from **-ден, -дан, -тен, -тан, -дин, -тўн, -тин**. The word in the output case expresses the meaning of the form and of the subject, such as the starting point, the starting point, and the starting point of the position [23,35].

In Turkish, both the spelling and the orthographic forms of the verbal form of the four forms: **-дан, -ден, -тан, -тен**. This is, of course, an incident related to the Turkish singularism law. The output case is practically indistinguishable in both languages. In Turkish this term is referred to by some linguists as «Uzaklaşma durumu» [15,127].

There is also an increase in the addition of third-party possessive in the word that came in the old Uzbek language. It is mainly used in classical poetry. In fact, this is only the case for languages belonging to the Oral, Kipchak groups. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> person, -n is the most pronounced [4,150]. The researcher, in our opinion, used the word "infix" in the conventional. This affix, which is characteristic of some of the Indo-European languages (for example, Latin), has a grammatical function. In Turkic languages, including the Uzbek literary language, it does not perform such a task. Such use is found in historical texts, but is now used only in the language of poetic works and in some dialects. However, the use of "n" in modern Turkish is considered normal. For example: A.Gulyamov noted that in this case the suffix -n is added to ensure harmony [52,65]. In both the Uzbek and Turkish languages, the suffixes can be linked to the words in all categories. There is practically no difference in the morphological and syntactic features of the origin of the Uzbek and Turkish languages. In some cases, however, the Turkish version of the place of origin in the Uzbek language may be used as a replacement: onda bir– one in ten; yüzde beş– - like five percent. The meaning of the Turkish origin of the contract can be expressed in the form of a referral case in the Uzbek language: Benden muhtaçtı - I needed it. (Ch.). In the literary language of the Uzbek literary words, the words that come from the Turkish word consonant are kept meaning: I know you are offended by me –Biliyorum, kızılıyorsunuz bana.

In some cases, the combinations represented by the origin of the Uzbek language are given in the Turkish revenue stream: The grandfather may have been over seventy (S.F.). - Baba belki yetmişini aşmıştı.

The addition of the origin case in the Uzbek language represents different meanings in the history of Turkic languages [52,66]. Although it is the youngest Turkic language in Turkish, it is remarkable for its importance. Both in Uzbek and Turkish can be synonymous with each other, creating synergies with keywords in the emerging consonants. When the polar and outgoing combinations of speech form a synonym, the subordinate consists of the nouns, which represent the sum of everything that can be numbered. Linguists have differed about the interchangeability of these two terms in Uzbek [47,233].

The output case can connect nouns in both languages. However, unlike the Uzbek language, the "after" assistant in the Turkish language is in case when the number is: İki saat sonra– after 2 hours; beş gün sonra– five days later. It is possible to say that striving for smoothness in the development of language and avoiding duplication can lead to the emergence of spirituality, with the use of spatial combinations in speech. Exodus case, as some linguists in Turkic languages have pointed out, [13,131; 34,176; 45, 64], not only expresses spatial meanings but also expresses grammatical relations. It is well known that when the Turkish language comes to the form of a consensus, this suffix will lose its function and become solid within that word. The same is true in the Uzbek language: зимдан, қўққисдан, тўсатдан. Most of these lexical units have lost their independent meaning today. But in Turkish, the suffix is still active as a word-for-word element in this task. It acts as a word maker, away from its usual word-changing function.

Apparently, the origin of the word is more broadly expressed in Turkish than its semantic surroundings. In modern Uzbek this meaning is realized through other grammatical means. It turns out that comparative study of Turkic languages helps to clarify the possibilities of their grammatical forms in speech. The morphological and syntactic features of the modern Uzbek and Turkish compromises are complex. It is not appropriate to classify these languages into two

types: grammatical and spatial. First, this classification is not compatible with Uzbek and Turkish. This is because grammatical relations represent spatial and temporal relationships, and spatial arrangements represent different grammatical relationships such as cause, effect, and purpose. Secondly, such grouping does not take into account the main syntactic functions of the words, they do not take into account the function of the words that receive the suffix affixes in the sentence. Third, such grouping does not make sense: there is no out-of-existence, just as there is no space outside. In our view, the classification of contractions as nouns that link names to verbs and nouns corresponds to the main purpose of grammar. In this case, the consensus remains neutral for both groups as the initial form. Nouns that deal with names are those that associate a noun with a noun, and in particular, ancase that represents a relationship. Nouns that bind nouns are verbs that link names to verbs. That is, the managerial attitude in them is governed by the basis of another word [37,71].

Although the category of case is widely studied in turkology, including Uzbek and Turkish linguistics, some issues related to it are still controversial. In Turkish linguistics, the suffixes **-le**, **-ca**, **-li**, **-siz** are included in noun-additive supplements [25,67]. There are also linguists who consider such affixes as annular additions and call them 'keliks' [7, 329-331]. For example, kimce hali is still a noun-like equation, which is a compromise of equality [16,85]. This compromise is sometimes referred to as the «Eşitlik»– "Eternal" case. In Turkology, the suffix --ça (-ча) is considered as a distinct affix. This is apparent in the fact that some linguists are unable to judge firmly that many additions are neither consonant nor to other grammatical categories. Nevertheless, in Turkish, this supplement is active in generating the following grammatical meanings:

1. The plural adds to the meaning of the exterior: Peyami, o ince yapraklar, ince satırlar üstüne yıllarca kapandı (Y.Z.O.). - His poems have worked for years (for years, years) on those thin sheets and fine lines.

Çevrede yüzlerce insan vardı. - There were hundreds (hundreds) of people around.

Milyonlarca insan susuzluktan kavruluyor bu şehirde. – "Millions of Southerners are suffering from thirst.

2. Attached to the nouns that represent the time, equality means continuity: Biri küçücük dükkanda yıllarca çalıştı. – This man has worked in the grocery store for years (all year).

Günlerce aç susuz beklediler. – They were hungry and hungry for days.

Gelmenizi saatlerce bekledik. – "We have been waiting for you for hours."

3. It represents unity: sınıfça karar alındı.– Decided by the class.

Bugün milletçe sevinmeliyiz. – Today the whole nation will be glad.

Onlar ailece gelecekler. - They come with his family.

4. Describes the status: Konuşulanları gizlice dinlemiş. - Listened secretly to what was said.

Sessizce dışarıya çıktı. - She went out without a Sharp.

5. Shrinking, meaning restricting: Ön sıralarda şişmanca bir çocuk oturuyordu. – At the front, an inflatable young man was sitting.

Arabalar büyükçe bir binanın önünde durmuşlardı. – Cars parked in front of a large building.

Çocuk irice bir taşı eline aldı. – The boy took a large stone.

6. Creates language names: Arapça, Türkçe, Rusça

7. Make animal nouns: Karaca, Kokarca.

8. Make place Names: Çamlıca, Taşlıca, Ilıca...

Although the affix is widely used in Uzbek, it is not included in the consensus in Uzbek linguistics. Here are some of the approximate and dramatic differences in the Uzbek and Turkish languages:

1. Plural; The word exterior is in Uzbek: hundreds, thousands, millions. That is, when multiple affixes are added after the plural suffix, there appears to be a great deal of harmony, even coherence, in both languages. However, in Turkish, such meanings are expressed without the addition of **-lar (-ler)**, but only through **ça(-çe)**: dağca(тоғларча), insanca (инсонларча).

2. Expressing the meaning of continuity with the plural nouns associated with the notion of time is active in Uzbek: as for years, йилларча, ойларча.

3. The suffix **-ча (-ча)** is added to many names in Turkish and expresses the common sense, but this supplement can only be added to a few words (бўйича, бутунича) in the Uzbek language, meaning its use in Uzbek is relatively limited. we can say that.

4. In Turkish, the term is used more frequently in the Turkish language than in Uzbek. In the Uzbek language, this supplement can come in the form of яширинча, бутунлигича, тўлалигича, яхшилиқча (the word is most commonly used in our speech), as well as in words such as ўғринча. In the Uzbek language, it is distinguished by its adhesion to the base, whereas in Turkish the affix can be attached to both the base and the base.

5. In the Uzbek language, there is a word that is used not only in Turkish but in the same way as in Turkish. Such words are rare in Uzbek. The well-known Turkish linguist M.Ergin noted that the Turkish-Turkish suffix is also used in the sense of simulation and restriction. «Eşitlik eki sahasını daraltınca onun yerine de yine edatlar kullanılmaya başlamıştır. Bunlar **gibi, göre, kadar, sıra** edatlarıdır»[37,71] Continuing these comments by Professor Muharram Ergin, we can say that the use of «**каби**», «**кўра**», «**қадар**» in the Uzbek language has greatly narrowed the scope.

6. In the Uzbek language, as in Turkish, the **-sa (-a)** suffix is added to the names and expresses the same language. But in Uzbek linguistics, many words are interpreted as counterfeit rituals: ўзбекча, хитойча. In Turkish, these words are nouns: Özbekçe – Uzbek language, Türkçe – Turkish language.

Another case in the Turkish language is kimle hali the case of the noun and the cooperation of the noun. This additive, which is not stressed, is a relatively lateral form of contraction, squeezing out the suffix of **-in (-un)** in ancient Turkish and replacing it [ayağ-ın, ayak-la (by foot)]. The existence of this variant in the ancient Turkic language, first of all, indicates that the «**бирле**» is an indication of the meaning of co-existence with [35,83]. These two additional languages are also used as one unit in Turkish: gözlen (with eyes), korkulan (with fear); -from nouns ending with **-n**, takes the form: **-nantren-nen**(with tram), **-kadın -nan** (with wife).

Although there is no alternative to this consonant form in the modern Uzbek literary language, it is evident that such a grammatical meaning is not alien to the Uzbek language, and the adjective "in" in the Uzbek literary language is often used as an affix-**минан**, **-ман**. The history of our language and poetry have a similar form in modern Turkish. It is a form of "by" (compare "The servant with the rich"). In general, it can be seen that in the 30-40s of the 20th century it was widely used in literary language, especially in poetry. In our view, it is wrong to attribute the widespread use of the suffix to the Uzbek literature with the influence of Ottoman Turkish language and literature at that time. For many centuries, our written literature has been used in the form of a «била», «ила», «илан» and «ла». Thus, the Turkish language - both Uzbek and Uzbek - is a common source, which is widely used in Turkish in literary language and live speaking, while the Uzbek language is only artistic.

In the Turkish language there is also a noun, **kimli** «iyelik» which means "to possess" or "to have". It is an accent and it means possessive and something. This compelling word is used in place of adjectives and adjectives in the sentence [7,331], which differs from the word "li" in the Uzbek language and forms a combination with the verb. For example: haberli gitmek – be aware, şapkalı oturmak – sit on a hat, giyimli yatmak – like lying on trousers.

Sometimes who and who agree with each other in meaning. Compare: arabalı gitmek – go in the car and arabayla gitmek – go by car;

In the Turkish language, the identity of the noun is contrary to the meaning of identity as a compromise that denotes the absence of nouns. The following statement by A. Kononov confirms this: - in the sense that it has no affinity, it is opposite to the suffix, on the one hand, and with the addition of -ile, to -la on the other. [25,67]. The one that comes without it is an additive [7,68]. In Turkish is often used for adjectives: akılsız (foolish). Obviously, although they have been described to some extent **kimce**, **kimli**, **kimsiz**, **kimle**, the morphological-syntactic and lexical-semantic features have not been studied, and their specific features as consensus have not been sufficiently substantiated. In our opinion, who should be included in the Turkish compromise system should not be included. Because these additives are mostly adjectives, their formative activities are passive. **Kimce**, **kimle** the suffixes of **-ce** and **-le** are a very useful addition to the Turkish language, which serves to facilitate the relation of nouns with other words. These terms link a noun to a verb [25,73], and have different meanings in the sentence. There are different views in the field of Turkology on the suffixes with and without. In Turkish and Tatar linguistics, the **-ли** and **-сиз** the-syllable affixes are interpreted as consonant supplements [17,207]. In Uzbek linguistics these additions are often referred to as polyphonic affixes [49].

Thus, it is reasonable to leave the **kimce**, **kimle** pronouns in the modern Turkish pronoun system and exclude the **kimli**, **kimsiz** pronouns.

## DISCUSSIONS

There are also controversial issues in the modern Uzbek compromise system. The reason for this is that suffixes such as, -гача, -даги, -дек (-дай), -никисан be added to different nouns and express the grammatical meaning. These additions are a syntactic reaction to the nouns. Therefore, it is worth mentioning these affirmations. Nematov's analysis of the Uzbek language pre-consonant system suggests that the words used with this sophisticated suffix should be considered «чегара келишиги» [30, 27]. We also compare whether this affix forms a distinct consonant in Uzbek, depending on the semantics and function of the Turkish suffixes, the three.

As we have seen in examples such as *Бепсе*, *insanca* in Turkish, it is used in the sense of restriction. That is, we can see that by means of the suffix, the meaning of the constraint is formed without the addition of the origin. There is also a difference in the meaning of limiting affixes in Uzbek and Turkish. While it is not customary to use the Uzbek language without other word-altering and formative additions, this phenomenon can be directly attributed to the Turkish language: it is, in my opinion, human. From this point of view, it is possible to say that in the Uzbek language the meaning of the delimitation has been added to the form of a consensus order. However, it should be considered that the suffix meaning in the add-on has been lost. By then, the **-гача** <**-га** and **-ча** are purely etymological, and their present condition is only **-гача**. Although prof. Nematov did not agree with this, we support the fact that Turkic languages are a form of compromise. This is confirmed by the fact that the pre-suffix is able to express the grammatical meaning of the border by joining almost all of the noun words.

### CONCLUSION

The peculiarities of using consonant forms in Turkish are:

1. Some words contain consonant forms. Ancient forms of compromise are still present in some words: *иџрă, ўзрă, иџкăри, таџкарı*.
2. Two different forms of contracting are added to the stem: *мениџчă, илăрў*.
3. Arrangements are made in various phonetic variants depending on the rigidity of the word stem. The word that came with the addition of the word sometimes has phonetic variation (*аџ, аларнџ*).
4. In some Turkic languages, the personal pronouns are stored as a suffix. For example, in the Kazakh, Karakalpak, Khakas, Kyrgyz languages, the pronouns of *маџа, саџаџ, џаџ*, are used in place of *-ăcase*.
5. Ancient monuments have a tool case: *-in, -in*. This case is found in some of the words currently in use in the Turkic languages category: *аџин -тоқин, џазин –қіџин*.

Based on our comments on the Uzbek and Turkish compromise system, the following conclusions were reached:

1. The category of case is one of the oldest categories in the Turkish grammar, which is widely used in the interrelation of words. There is no consensus among the linguists about which affixes are forms of consensus category in Uzbek and Turkish. In particular, the forms of **-ча, -ли, -сиз, -ла** are included in Turkish linguistics, while in Uzbek linguistics it is a form of word-for-word, sometimes used in the linguistic form, with the suffix "and". That is to say, there is more variation in the interpretation and interpretation of language than the difference in language facts. The fact that the treaties are a complex morphological-syntactic category is the basis for such differences.
2. As regards the forms of consonants, based on the facts of Turkish and Uzbek languages, it is possible to say that the forms in Uzbek literary are the same as those of Turkish literary forms. The Uzbek literary language has escaped singularistic variations as a result of the loss of singularism, preserving a predominantly Turkic form.

3. There are controversial views on the size and scope of the treaties both in Turkish and Uzbek linguistics. Recent research shows that the number of compromises in the Uzbek language is not six but seven, including border delimitation. Given the function and meaning of the suffixes **-дай** and **-дек**, it is clear that this quantity is not the last.

4. The comparable headings in these two languages are the same as in all the nominative languages of the world, and these 0 forms are considered to be consonants and serve as the basis for other compromises. The emergence of a prime-time noun in compounds such as "The work is written" is an indication of the fact that in both Uzbek linguistics and Turkish linguistics, language grammar has become independent of logic and increased attention to grammatical form.

There are some differences between Turkish and Uzbek linguistics in determining the general consensus form. In particular, the Turkish linguists believe that the words Istanbul and yatak are in the form of consonants in the compound (also called an isophic compound), such as the İstanbul şehri, yatak odası (Istanbul, the bedroom). Although in Uzbek linguistics it is not objectionable to call them superfluous compounds, however, these words are not considered to be consensual. At the same time, Turkish linguists approach the grammatical form and derive from it, while Uzbek linguists rely more on meaning.

5. In both languages, the use of the word consonant with auxiliaries is common. Given that the Turkish language contributors have a consensus category, it should be understood as if one word simultaneously adopts two forms of case. Although it is considered normal for two languages to function simultaneously in one language, there are exceptions (such as бириси, ярмиси). Thus, we believe that the auxiliary form of the general case can only be explained by this exception.

6. It is a compromise case between Turkish and Uzbek that is closely related to the possessive system. Possessive is the second system in the language, and both tendencies are normalized in the form of possessive. The form of possessive, in turn, requires a cutter. This can be seen as a clear indication that the systems in Turkish grammar are interconnected.

The noun in a pirate case is the only one that cannot be directly linked to the verb. However, this is not a reason to deny that it is not a form of compromise. Because the form of the verb concatenation expresses not only the affiliation, but also the possessive, which does not allow it to be directly linked to the verb.

The genetic similarity of these two languages is even more apparent given the fact that the present Turkish version of the Karatase is typical of the history of the Uzbek literary language. It also shows the roots of the use of the form in the modern Uzbek language.

7. There is no significant difference in the opinion of Uzbek and Turkish linguists regarding the uncertain use of receipts, departures and periodicals.

The addition of the **(-i)n**, **-a**, **-ya** in the Turkish language can be considered as the difference between the receipts of arrivals and departures in the Uzbek language. However, it should be noted that for Uzbek, the **-н**, **-а**, **-йа** forms are not alien, and we have these additions in our previous literary language and present-day dialects.

8. In the Uzbek and Turkish languages, the use of one (ишингизга муваффақият, ишингизда муваффақият) is common. However, this exchange occurs not in any compromise supplements but between compromises that are close in meaning and function.

Achieving commonality in the classification of Turkic languages, in particular in Uzbek and Turkish, is one of the important factors in the grammar development of the national language.

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