

# Comparative analysis of conjugations in Japanese and Uzbek

Zarnigor Sharofiddin qizi Eshankulova

academicaget6767@gmail.com

State University of World Languages of Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** In this article, while studying grammatical difficulties in learning Japanese, Japanese and Uzbek conjugations were compared, their mutual differences and similarities. Accordingly, 6 Japanese 12 conjugations in Uzbek language were analyzed according to their functions, as well as adverbs whose function in Japanese language is conjugation but does not belong to the group of conjugations. we will also touch on it separately.

**Keywords:** conjugation, conjugations in Japanese, word groups, conjugations in Uzbek

## INTRODUCTION

*Topic relevance:* To learn any foreign language effectively, you need to know the grammar of that language well. Due to the fact that the grammatical structures of Japanese and Uzbek languages are not similar, certain difficulties arise in the process of learning Japanese. One of the difficulties in learning Japanese by Uzbek-speaking students is the formation of agreements. The difficulty lies in the significant difference in the way they are formed, i.e. if in Uzbek, only the end of the word is often changed to change the case of the noun, then in Japanese, according to BP, the noun adds case indicators (suffixes).

In this article, for the most effective understanding and practice of the case forms of the Japanese language, a review and comparison of the Uzbek and Japanese conjugations will be made for the differences in their formation methods.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS FROM TOPIC SURFACE

First of all, let's talk about the concept of conjugation in Uzbek and its structure. Being a noun, it indicates its dependence on another word in a compound or sentence. This syntactic relation can be expressed with the agreement form itself, with a word in the function of an auxiliary or an auxiliary.

The amount of agreement varies from language to language. There are 6 conjugations in the Uzbek language, they are head (without form), pointer (in the form of), drop (in the form of -ni), subjunctive (in the form of ga -ka -qa), place (in the form of -da), exit (in the form of -dan) consists of Of these, the demonstrative case is governed by the noun, and the governing word brings a possessive suffix: a page of the book. The remaining income, departure, place, exit are governed by a verb or an

adjective: leafed through the book, looked at the book, written in the book, taken from the book. [1]

### The Structure of Agreements in Japanese

Conjunctions in Japanese have the same function as prepositions in Uzbek, but in most cases they have more than one function.

There are a total of 12 consonants in Japanese:

1. No - sexual
2. Black is original
3. Done - final
4. E is directional
5. To is a conjunction
6. Ni is dative
7. Mo is affirmative
8. De is creative
9. O is a pointer
10. Light is comparative
11. Wa - nominative (thematic)
12. Ga - nominative (rhematic)

Now I will briefly touch on each case

- No gender is used when we want to say that something belongs to you;
- Original case kara corresponds to the Uzbek preposition “dan” - from Tokyo, Uzbekistan;
- The restrictive case is close to the Uzbek preposition “to” - 6 hours to Tokyo;
- directive E indicates a direction, for example “To Tokyo”;
- Joint work has many functions, for example, “I’m going to Tokyo with my friend”;
- Direct means for whom you are doing a specific action: to whom you are writing a letter, to whom you are calling, etc.;
- Affirmative conjunction mo is similar to “ham, also” in Uzbek - I am also a student, I am also going;
- Instrumental is used when something is done with the help of something. For example, we go by car;
- The accusative case about is similar to the preposition “what” in Oo language. Like eating an apple and listening to music.
- The comparative case yari is similar to “what” in Uzbek and means “what is being compared to”. For example, “It’s colder than Uzbekistan.”

We will pay special attention to the last two cases, which are the nominative case

- thematic and rhematic. The fact is that the nominative case in Japanese can mean:
  - the topic is already familiar / well-known information,

- rheme - new information.

Therefore, the nominative agreement in Japanese is divided into two characters - yes and to compiled using

yes responsible for the topic,  
to is responsible for the reme.

yes In the translation into Uzbek, it can be translated as follows: "As for ..., this is ...; mentioned above..." and others.

In such a sentence the subject connected with is placed at the beginning of the sentence. Japanese sentence when translating with, it's best to move the subject (highlighted by ) to the end of the sentence. Uzbek is a Japanese adverb, but even the Japanese sometimes can't tell you which preposition to use in a given context in the nominative case, they'll probably tell you that you can use wa and ga

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Japanese uses special agreement markers or indicators (kākujoshi kakujoshi) that are placed after nouns, pronouns, or other parts of speech to form agreements. Conjunction particle to form the relative clause the (ni) is used and it is placed after a noun, pronoun or adverb. Perhaps someone inexperienced in linguistics would not understand the last word. Let's see what a postposition is.

In order to compare Uzbek and Japanese agreements, it is necessary to analyze the concept of the word "agreement".

Case is a group of words (usually a noun) that indicates its syntactic role in a sentence and connects the individual words of the sentence. Cases are the functions of words in a sentence, as well as the word forms that correspond to them.

The Uzbek language has six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental and prepositional. In the Uzbek language, the formation of case forms of nouns is related to the change of the ending and depends on the declension of the noun.

Below is a table of cases in Uzbek with questions and examples corresponding to each case.

Futari de ikimashita.

Let's go together.

Cases in Japanese, like in Uzbek, have the concept of agreement. However, Japanese conjugation is quite different from Uzbek for a number of reasons.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the main difference between Uzbek and Japanese grammar, especially in terms of agreements, is that the number of agreements in Uzbek is 6, while in Japanese it is 12, and their function is similar to prepositions.

Also, Japanese nouns do not have gender or number categories, so suffixes do not change according to them. In Japanese, we work with the concept of "case marker" or "case suffix", in other words, they cannot be considered as endings of nouns. A number

of cases find their analogues in Uzbek (for example, genitive, dative, etc.), some, for example, dative, have much wider functions than in Uzbek. At the same time, some Japanese works have no correspondence in Uzbek at all (direction work, joint work, etc.).

Also, these are suffixes that do not agree in Japanese, but perform the functions of agreement

Wa (d) is an emphasized thematic passage.

Mo (b) means “also”.

### Reference

1. Алпатов В.М., Аркадьев П.М., Подлеская В.И. Теоретическая грамматика японского языка. Кн. 1. М., 2008.
2. Вардуть И.Ф. Очерки потенциального синтаксиса японского языка. М., 2004
3. Головнин И.В. Грамматика японского языка. М., 2016.
4. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. М., 2017.
5. Касевич В.Б. Фонологические проблемы общего и восточного языкознания // Касевич В.Б. Труды по языкознанию. СПб., 2006.
6. Мельчук И.А. Курс общей морфологии. Т. I. Слово. М., 2007.
7. Плетнер О.В., Поливанов Е.Д. Грамматика японского разговорного языка. М., 1998.
8. Поливанов Е.Д. Психофонетические наблюдения над японскими диалектами. Пг., 2017.