

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL POSSIBILITIES OF CASES IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The category of case combines morphological forms that serve as a means of connecting words in the Russian language. Case as a multifaceted phenomenon expresses semantic and syntactic relations. That is, this category also gives the combination a certain meaning within its scope. Each member of the category has a different meaning in phrases. If the syntactic feature associated with the connection of words serves to generalize phrases, then the semantic difference contributes to their separation.

Keywords: case, semantic aspect, syntactic properties, word combination, syntactic connection, category.

Introduction

The case category performs the function of connecting words in Russian, as in Uzbek. That is, in the Russian language, "a word-changing form that shows different syntactic relations of a noun with another word, another part of a sentence or a whole sentence" [1] is called a case. At this point, it is necessary to emphasize that idioms are a heterogeneous category, and that they participate in the expression of semantic and syntactic relations. At the same time, the category of inflection cannot be considered only as subordinating forms (for example, Uzbek conjugation forms are added to subordinate words). Because it should not be forgotten that in the nominative case, the possessor (podlezhashchiy) is formed by the syntactic function of the ruler. From the semantic point of view, the agreements are mutual, and at the same time, each of them expresses different meanings in different sentences. For this reason, in the rules of the textbooks and manuals about adverbs, general ideas such as "the adverbs serve to connect nouns to other words" are given.

It is possible to analyze the use of adverbs in the structure of the sentence and its addition to the structure of the sentence into three types:

1) controlled (or lexical, conditional lexical); the lexical valence of words is of great importance in this type of joining of idioms to the sentence structure. This means that it is clear to the speaker and the listener that the words that can form the most combinations in a live speech are used in a sentence in the form of a sentence. We can see the use of such cases in such compounds as *забивать гвоздь* (винительный падеж), *любоваться картиной* (творительный падеж), *мало времени* (родительный падеж), *доволен результатом* (предложный падеж). This can be done in the Uzbek language by which of the conjugations of the words *maktab* and *ketmoq* (where the words can be combined using either the exit or departure agreement forms), *bread* and *eat* (where the words can be combined using the exit or arrival agreements) we can see that its use is already known to the speaker and the listener;

2) systematic-conditional; this type of use of adverbs in the structure of a sentence is formed in the process of structuring a speech and does not depend on the dictionary meaning of words. Naturally, the form of compound words plays an important role in this. We can observe the systematic-conditional type of use of the Padej category in the following places and examples:

3) systematic-conditional; this type of use of adverbs in the structure of a sentence is formed in the process of structuring a speech and does not depend on the dictionary meaning of words. Naturally, the form of compound words plays an important role in this. We can observe the systematic-conditional type of use of the Padej category in the following places and examples:

a) in certain forms of words; for example, in sentences with infinitives (*mne chitat*) the subject is connected to the verb by means of the dative case, and in the compounds expressing the meaning of comparison, comparison, the connection is formed by means of the genitive case;

b) occurrence of nouns as part of a specific sentence (in fact, this also means that nouns occur in a specific place. For example, possessive nouns appear at the beginning of a sentence, and participle nouns appear at the end of a sentence, which proves our point);

c) in the composition of syntactic compounds: in this case, a noun in one of the forms of the noun can be part of an integral compound, or there may be another word between the noun in the noun form and the word it combines with (for example, *рабочие строят дом, ему не спится, мальчиком он увлекся футболом*);

4) freely connecting phrases; In this type of use of adverbs in the construction of sentences, the words used with adverbs have neither lexical valence (compatibility of the meaning of words; this refers to words that require each other more) nor grammatical joins on the basis of valency. In this case, the words used with adverbs form compounds freely and often as adjectives. Although nouns in such compounds are not semantically and syntactically important, they are important for adding additional information to the sentence *деревня Манилова, избушка в лесу, поступить в этом году* conjunctions like prove our point. In the live speech of the Russian language, mainly the first and second types of idioms are common.

Words that have changed with the forms of pedage can be combined with words belonging to any category and expand them. For example, verbs (*варить суп*), nouns (*изготовление игрушек*), adjectives (*верный слову*), numbers (*два стола*), adverbs (*выше дерева*). The word "expansion" here refers to the formal aspect. Because the words that are formed with the case expand the words they are connected to, but they also narrow them in terms of content. For example, the listener (or the reader) would not know what is prepared until the word *стола* is combined, until the word *игрушек* comes before the word *изготовление*. It is understood that the word formed by the adverb defines the meaning of the word it is combined with.

Case forms can also be related to prepositions in Russian. In this case, the preposition and the preposition form a unity in both syntactic and semantic relations. Even the linguist Y.Kurilovich emphasizes that in prepositional groups of adverbs, the forms of preposition and adverb should be evaluated as one complex grammatical indicator [2:434]. In this case, the possibility of using another word (for example, an adjective word) between a word in the form of a verb and a preposition is not important for Y.Kurilovich (compare: *к столу – к большому столу*). In any case, the meaning added to the compound by means of adverbs depends on the meaning of the words forming the preposition and the compound in prepositional structures. In any case, the meaning added to the compound by means of adverbs depends on the meaning of the words forming the preposition and the compound in prepositional structures. For example, *отойти от края* (*qirg'oqdan (chetdan) uzoqlashish – chiqish o'rni*), *дрожать от страха* (*qo'rquvdan titrash – sabab*). In most cases, the meaning of the word governor is important. The dictionary meaning of the words "hokim" played a decisive role in the emergence of meanings such as "place of origin"

and "cause" in the above-mentioned combinations. We can also see this in the difference of negation and causative meanings expressed in the pair *отказаться от путевки – радоваться от путевки*.

Prepositional idioms have the same semantic and grammatical properties as non-prepositional idioms. In particular, their use in the structure of the sentence is divided into the same types as those of prepositional phrases. For example: a) controlled combination based on the lexical valence of the words forming the combination. We can see the use of such case and preposition in the composition of compounds in such compounds as *стремиться к знаниям, встретиться с друзьями*; b) systematic-conditional: we can see in such compounds as *брат с сестрой, любой из нас, каждый получил по конфету*; d) joining the whole sentence as a determiner: *К вечеру все собрались в доме отца, От запаха кружиться голова*. In this case, it is not difficult to understand that *к вечеру, от запаха* etc. carry the meaning of the whole sentence; e) adverbial forms that freely connect to the word: *соус к рыбе, ключи от подвала*.

Also, in those places where it is clear from the speech situation for the speaker and the listener that another word or combination with which a word formed with a prepositional phrase can be combined, it should not be used, a word with a preposition and a phrase. Places that are content with just citing are also found in Russian: *о фильме, к стадиону*.

Cases and prepositions add different semantic relations to the words they join. For example, the words that indicate the participant of the situation or the performer of the action changed by adverbs and prepositions express the following semantic relations:

1) agent - "active participant of the process, executor or manager of the action" [3]: *шахматист выиграл матч, учитель поставил отценку*;

2) subject - a person or thing with a certain characteristic: *сточные воды характеризуются высоким содержанием нефтепродуктов*;

3) patient - "a person or thing that receives an action is called a "victim" in the jargon of philologists" [4]. Here, in Western linguistics, things that are affected by action, but change, are called themes [5:357]. But in Russian linguistics, things that have changed under the influence of action and things that have not changed are evaluated the same. That's why in Russian linguistics, things that change and don't change under the influence of movement are the same - called patience. For example, *Девочка сломала телефон; Мальчик бросал мяч*;

4) effector - natural phenomena that make changes in the external environment: *Течение унесло лодку*;

5) result means something that is produced as a result of an action. "This semantic relation is similar to patience in that it is expressed by the vinitelnyy case, but it differs in its meaning" [6:417]: *варить суп, вязать носки*;

6) tool - represents a person or thing used by the agent as a means of achieving the goal: *писать с ручкой, красить кистью, рассмотреть в бинокль*.

7) recipient - represents the person or thing to which the action is directed: *завещать коллекцию*;

8) beneficiary or beneficiary - means a person or thing interested in the result of the process: *помогать другу, содействовать прогрессу*. Also, it is appropriate to give the malefactive (a person or thing that suffers damage as a result of the process) in this section: *мешать папу, вредить себе*;

9) experiencer - represents a subject who feels an emotion, a mental effect: *Мама беспокоится за сына*;

10) topic: *говорить о поездке, думать о себе*;

11) counterparty - represents one of the equal participants in the process: *обняться с братом, дружить с соседом*. Also, some scholars consider the words representing a person or thing with equal rights and not equal participation in the process as counterparty [7:322]: *купить дачу у соседа*;

12) represents place, space (locative): *водиться в городе*;

13) represents the output position (relative): *выйти из комнаты, уйти из города*;

14) represents the last address (lativ): *отправиться в город*;

15) represents the time: *матч начнется в пять часов утра*;

16) represents the goal: *стремиться к победу*.

It is understood that adverbs and prepositions can add different semantic relations to the compound involved in the connection of members. The variety of these meaning relationships directly depends on the lexical features of the governing and subordinate words and the semantic axis of the prepositions.

In Russian, the nominative case is the initial, unchanged form of nouns. All other idioms are considered *косвенный* (indirect, special form) idioms. All these idioms can be used with or without prepositions. In this case, the prepositional case is considered an exception, because this case is always used with prepositions (the name of the case also indicates this). Words formed with the passive case act as secondary clauses in the sentence. Which secondary clause performs the function depends on what kind of word the concordant word defines and explains. For example, in the sentence *Добро победит зло* (Goodness overcomes evil) (*добро победит что?*) the word *зло* is *что* (what)? if it is considered as a filler word because it is an answer to the question, *В Узбекистане имеются душевные люди* (There are kind-hearted people in Uzbekistan) the noun *в Узбекистане* since it is an answer to a question *где?* it acts as a locative case.

In Russian, in most cases, case forms are added to subordinate words at the request of the dominant word. In this case, verbs, nouns, adjectives and even numbers can appear in the function of the main word. Rus tilida padej shakllari, aksariyat hollarda, hokim so'zning talabi bilan tobe so'zga qo'shiladi. Bunda hokim so'z vazifasida fe'llar, otlar, sifatlar va hatto, sonlar ham kelishi mumkin. According to the category of the word "hokim", compounds connected with the verb are divided into two types: a) control of the verb (in such combinations, the word "hokim" is expressed by a verb and an adverb - *встретил друга, нарисованная художником картина*); b) noun management (in such combinations, the dominant word is represented by categories such as noun, adjective, number - *книга брата, вредный для здоровья, один из товарищей*).

The syntactic features of adverbs are that they express the relationship between the predicate and the nouns attached to it. Syntactic relations occur between the parts of the sentence. Syntactic relations with the participation of cases, formed through their mediation, can be expressed by means of the following hierarchy ("arrangement of parts or elements in the order from top to bottom" [8]): indirect object (in the form of *datelnyy* case) > indirect object (in the form of other prepositional and non-prepositional cases)" [8:87]. In this case, each subsequent member of the hierarchy is distinguished by decreasing grammatical possibilities compared to the previous member. "At this point, it should be noted that the importance of pedages in the Russian language in performing a syntactic task can change (increase or decrease) by means of other grammatical possibilities.

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