

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF NUMBER WHICH IS THE CATEGORY OF NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

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Annotation: In the field of linguistics, the term "number" is used to describe a grammatical category that differentiates between singular and plural nouns. This category indicates whether a noun is referring to a single entity or multiple entities. The concept of number is found across various languages, where nouns can adapt their forms to indicate singular or plural meanings. It is crucial to grasp and apply number accurately to ensure proper agreement with other parts of speech in a sentence. This article intends to explore the perspectives of researchers in English and Uzbek regarding this linguistic concept. By examining relevant theories and providing examples from literature in both languages, we aim to evaluate and emphasize the differences and similarities in the terminologies and methodologies employed in each language.

Key words: Number, singular, plural.

Аннотация: В лингвистике термин «число» относится к грамматической категории, которая помогает отличать формы существительного в единственном числе от множественного. Эта категория указывает, относится ли существительное к одному объекту или к нескольким объектам. Понятие числа присутствует во многих языках, и существительные могут менять форму, отражая значение единственного или множественного числа. Понимание и правильное использование числа важно для обеспечения правильного согласования с другими частями речи в предложении. Целью данной статьи является исследование точек зрения англоязычных и узбекских ученых относительно этого языкового явления. Изучая применимые теории и используя примеры из литературы на обоих языках, мы стремимся проанализировать и подчеркнуть различия и сходства в терминологии и методологии, используемых на каждом языке.

Ключевые слова: Число, единственное, множественное число.

Annotatsiya: Tilshunoslikda "son" atamasi o'zining birlik va ko'plik shakllarini farqlashga yordam beruvchi grammatik kategoriyaga ishora qiladi. Bu turkum ot bir shaxsga yoki bir nechta shaxsga ishora qilishini bildiradi. Son tushunchasi ko'p tillarda mavjud bo'lib, otlar birlik yoki ko'plik ma'nosini aks ettirish uchun shaklni o'zgartirishi mumkin. Sonni to'g'ri tushunish va undan to'g'ri foydalanish gapning boshqa qismlari

bilan to'g'ri kelishini ta'minlash uchun muhimdir. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi olimlarning ushbu lingvistik hodisaga nisbatan qarashlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Amaldagi nazariyalarni o'rganish va ikkala tildagi adabiyotlardan misollar yordamida biz har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan atamalar va metodologiyalardagi farqlar va o'xshashliklarni tahlil qilish va ta'kidlashni maqsad qilganmiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Son, birlik, ko'plik.

Grammar is essential for effective communication in English, offering the necessary structure and rules for clear expression. By studying grammar, individuals can improve their writing and speaking abilities while gaining a better comprehension of the language. However, learners may encounter challenges when comparing their native language to English. In this article, we will examine the grammatical category of nouns related to number in both English and Uzbek languages to explore the differences and similarities from a grammatical perspective.

Number is a grammatical category of nouns which denotes the number of objects, expressed by a word. In English there are two numbers: singular and plural [2; 19]. When it is compared with Uzbek language it should be the same like: birlik, ko'plik [1; 185]

... Harry bent his head hurriedly over his book ... [3;312].

... Domla kitob titish bilan ovora ... [4;15].

The common and basic type of number is singular which is referring to one entity and also the formal signal of the singular number is a zero morpheme [2;19] When it comes to Uzbek language it is the same compared with English like: There is not any type of specific suffix for singular number [1; 185]. As we can see from the examples above in both English and Uzbek languages nouns book and kitob were used in singular number (birlik son) with zero morphemes.

... As he put his books away, Ron ... [3;369].

... Alohida bitta uydagi tokchalarga juda noyob kitoblar terib qo'yilgan edi ... [4;13].

The usual signal of plurality -/e/s [2;19]. Mostly we use “-s” suffix in order to make plural numbers. In Uzbek language plural is formed morphologically by adding suffix -lar [1;186].

As observed, the formation of singular and plural numbers appears similar in both languages. Nonetheless, there are distinct differences between English and Uzbek regarding this aspect. The formation of plural by means “-e/s” is considered to be productive, but in Modern English there are some non-productive types of plural number, such as: a) suffix - en: ox - oxen b) variation of vowels in the root of a word:

tooth-teeth; goose-geese; mouse-mice; man-men, c) variation of vowels of the root + suffix- "ren" children; d) homonymous forms for both sing and plural:

sheep – sheep deer – deer [2;20].

... Minerva, I need you to go and wake the other Weasley children ... [3; 471].

In the Uzbek language, there exist non-productive types of plurals. Unlike English, Uzbek uses additional features of the -lar suffix to create plurals. These plural forms of nouns can convey meanings of respect, generalization, and emphasis, in addition to indicating plurality. This adds further methodological intricacies to the language. [1;186]

Bir og'iz so'z, birgina og'iz so'z yurak-bag'rimni alg'ov-dalg'ov qilgan, ich-ichimdan ko'z yoshlarimni ... [4;37].

In the above given sample the word *yoshlarim* is created with root + suffix- “-lar”. This suffix does not define its entity, but it defines the strengthening the meaning of the word in this sentence.

To sum up, it is worth noting that English and Uzbek languages have distinct grammatical features due to English being an analytical language and Uzbek being a synthetic language. However, despite this difference, the examples provided above demonstrate certain similarities in terms of the morphological structure related to numbers.

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