

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES THE CATEGORIES OF NUMBER AND PERSON WHICH IS GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF NOUN IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

*Navruza Karimova - 3rd year student of English language and literature faculty NSPI
Scientific advisor: Aziz Mukhamadiev, teacher at English language and literature department of NSPI*

Annotation: This article analyzes the grammatical categories of number and person in English and Uzbek languages, specifically within the context of nouns. It elucidates the similarities and differences in their expression and utilization in constructing sentences through illustrative examples and explanations. This article seeks to explore the perspectives of both English and Uzbek scholars on this linguistic phenomenon. Through an examination of relevant theories and examples from English and Uzbek literature, we aim to compare and contrast the terminologies and approaches employed in each language.

Key words: Person, number, 1st, 2nd, 3rd forms.

Аннотация: В этой статье анализируются грамматические категории числа и лица в английском и узбекском языках, в частности, в контексте существительных. В ней разъясняются сходства и различия в их выражении и использовании при построении предложений с помощью наглядных примеров и объяснений. В этой статье мы попытаемся изучить взгляды как английских, так и узбекских ученых на этот лингвистический феномен. Изучая соответствующие теории и примеры из английской и узбекской литературы, мы стремимся сравнить терминологию и подходы, используемые в каждом языке.

Ключевые слова: Лицо, число, 1-й, 2-й, 3-й формы.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi sonlar va shaxslarning grammatik toifalari, xususan, ismlar kontekstida tahlil qilinadi. Unda vizual misollar va tushuntirishlar yordamida jumalarni tuzishda ularning ifodalanishi va ishlatilishidagi o'xshashlik va farqlar tushuntiriladi. Ushbu maqolada biz ingliz va o'zbek olimlarining ushbu lingvistik hodisaga bo'lgan qarashlarini o'rganishga harakat qilamiz. Ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotining tegishli nazariyalari va misollarini o'rganib, biz har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan atamalar va yondashuvlarni solishtirishni maqsad qilganmiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Shaxs, son, 1-, 2-, 3-shakllar

Understanding grammar is crucial for effective communication in English, providing the structure and guidelines for clear expression. Proficiency in grammar

enhances writing, speaking skills, and overall language comprehension. Yet, learners often face difficulties when comparing their native language with English. This article investigates grammatical aspects related to person with negative associations in both English and Uzbek languages.

The category of person is the system of two members opposition. It is available only in the Present Tense in singular number. B. Khaimovich and Rogovskaya (22) state that “the third person with a positive morpheme being opposed to the first person with a zero morpheme”. In the future tense sh- of the first person is opposed to w- of the second and third persons. [2;33]

... **she** was saying by heart, “when **I** heard a disturbance down the alley way between Magnolia Crescent and Wisteria Walk... [3;146]

The plural form of the verb is the participle form of the verb that expresses the person performing the action and state, and connects it with the possessor. The 1st and 2nd person of the verbs are expressed through special forms. The 3rd person also expresses the meaning of the person. [1;262]

Keksa bo'lishiga qaramay, **u** hammani lol qoldirib, xuddi yoshlardek yeng shimarib...[4;3]

A similar treatment of the problem is observed in works of L.S. Barkhudarov (2), (4), who opposes third person to the common person (1st, 2nd persons) because “almost all the verbs in the 1st and 2nd persons have a zero marker”. So far as to the category of number is concerned many grammarians consider that it is in its purity represented only in the verb “to be”, for other verbs the opposition of the 3rd person singular, to 3rd person plural accepted (in the present-tense) [2;33]

“**They**'re trying to discredit him,” said Lupin. [3;95]

“**We** have no record of any witch or wizard living in Little Whinging other than Harry Potter,” said Madam Bones at once. [3;143]

The suffixes -m -ng -ingiz are used after the forms of the past tense -di and the future conditional -sa, and from the present tense forms of the pure verb, the suffixes -ayotib -moqda. [1;262]

...Agar eringizdan **kechsangiz** yana soyuzga qaytarib olamiz, deyishdi...[4;38]

Hozirgi vaqtda juda ko'p yaponlar O'zbekistonga sayyoh va tadbirkor sifatida **kelmoqda** ...[4;87]

Comparing the grammar of two languages often leads to confusion due to numerous differences. This article focuses on providing clarity by highlighting four key points of comparison between English and Uzbek grammar, along with examples drawn from literature to aid student understanding. The aim is to facilitate comprehension and alleviate difficulty for learners navigating the complexities of language comparison.

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