



## SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF NUMBER OF NOUN IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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**Annotation:** The category of noun "number" is a fundamental aspect of grammar that plays a crucial role in language structure and communication. Number refers to whether a noun is singular, representing one person, place, thing, abstract thing or idea, or plural, indicating more than one. Understanding noun number is essential for constructing grammatically correct sentences, as it influences verb agreement, pronoun reference, and overall sentence structure. This article aims to explore the perspectives of both English and Russian scholars on this linguistic phenomenon. By delving into relevant theories and drawing upon examples from English and Russian literature, we are about to compare and contrast the terminologies and approaches employed in each language.

**Key words:** noun, number, singular, plural, thing, abstract.

**Аннотация:** Категория существительного "число" является фундаментальным аспектом грамматики, который играет решающую роль в структуре языка и коммуникации. Число относится к тому, является ли существительное единственным, представляя одного человека, место, предмет, абстрактность или идею, или множественным, указывая на более чем одного. Понимание числа существительного необходимо для построения грамматически правильных предложений, поскольку оно влияет на согласование глаголов, ссылку на местоимения и общую структуру предложения. Целью данной статьи является изучение взглядов как английских, так и русских учёных на этот лингвистический феномен. Углубляясь в соответствующие теории и опираясь на примеры из английской и русской литературы, мы сравним и противопоставим терминологию и подходы, используемые на каждом языке.

**Ключевые слова:** существительное, число, единственное число, множественное число, предмет, абстрактность.

**Annotatsiya:** Otning "son" kategoriyasi, tilning asosiy jihati bo'lib, tilda tuzilish va kommunikatsiyada muhim rol o'ynaydigan asosiy qismidir. Son, otning bitta kishi, joy, narsa, mavhum narsa yoki g'oya ko'rsatishini aytadigan yoki undan ko'plikni



bildiradigan to'g'ri kelishiligi haqida gaplashadi. Otning sonini tushunish, grammatik ravishda to'g'ri gaplashilgan gaplarni qurishda zarurdir, chunki u fe'l moslashuvini, shaxsiyot ko'rsatishini va umumiy gapning tuzilishini ta'sir etadi. Maqolaning maqsadi ham ingliz, hamda rus olimlarining ushbu lingvistik hodisaga qarashlarini o'rganishdir. Tegishli nazariyalarni chuqur o'rganish ingliz va rus adabiyotidan misollar keltirib, har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan terminologiya va yondashuvlarni solishtirish va farqlash maqsad qilingan.

**Калит so`zlar: ot, son, birlik, ko`plik, narsa, mavhum narsa.**

Grammar is crucial for clear communication, providing rules and structures to convey meaning effectively. It helps organize words and sentences logically, ensuring clarity for the listener or reader. By following grammatical rules, speakers and writers express their views accurately, selecting the right words and crafting sentences that convey their intended meaning. In this article, we'll compare some nouns in singular and plural forms in English and Russian languages from a grammatical perspective.

In English there are two numbers: singular and plural . And forming the plural of most nouns involves adding the suffix "-s" or "-es" to the singular form.[1] When it is compared with Russian language, there are two grammatical numbers, namely singular form (единственное число) and plural form (множественное число), but forming the plural form of nouns involves various suffixes and endings, depending on the gender, gender, and ending of the singular noun.[2]

*"The **paintings** in Basil's studio depicted various **scenes** "[3]*

*"**Студенты** разговаривали о своих **планах** на будущее." [4]*

In English the formal signals of the singular number are a zero morpheme, definite and indefinite articles.[1] However, Russian language lacks these rules, so noun number is often indicated solely through context and inflection.[2]

*"Dorian's **portrait** - ( **portraits** ) captured his youthful beauty." [3]*

*"**Старушка** сидела на лавке, смотря на прохожих с тоской в глазах." [4]*

Another type of creating a plural form of nouns is variation of vowels in the root of a word: tooth-teeth; man-men.[1] While in Russian language it is a bit different. It is called a suppletion- changing the roots of the word (супплетивизм): человек- люди; ребёнок-дети. [2]

*"I don't like rich **women**," said another reporter." [5]*

*"**Люди** суетились по улицам, мчались в своих делах, не замечая молчаливого наблюдателя за их жизнями." [4]*



With regard to the category of number English nouns fall under two subclasses: countable and uncountable. The latter is again subdivided into those having no plural form and those having no singular. The former type is called Pluralia tantum: clothes, goods, the latter - singularia tantum: milk, sugar. [1] There are some similarities with Russian language as Russian words like золото, бензин, молоко (вещественные существительные) are used only in a singular form. However, words духи, румяна (тоже вещественные) are used solely in a plural form.[2]

*"Dorian's reflection in the **water** revealed his inner turmoil."*[3]

*"Раскольников взял кружку и добавил немного **сахара** в свой **чай**."* [4]

When it comes to abstract nouns, both English and Russian languages do not possess plurality, but there might be exceptions according to their meaning.

*"Dorian's portrait captured his youthful **beauty**."*[3]

*"Раскольников скрывал свою **любовь** к Соне из страха перед осуждением общества."*[4]

Besides, there are words, like trousers, scissors, sweets are always in a plural form since these nouns denote collective meaning. [1] Russian has some similarities regarding collective nouns but they are probably called dual nouns (парные существительные- брюки, очки, ножницы). But Russian language also has the term collective nouns (собирательные существительные); they might be singular as well as plural (деньги-plural; народ-singular).[2]

*"Dorian Gray selected a pair of **trousers** from his wardrobe and dressed for the evening."*[3]

*"Раскольников шел по улице, погруженный в размышления, не обращая внимания на **толпу** вокруг."*[4]

In conclusion, both languages serve the same purpose of comparing qualities and attributes. However, based on the number of nouns' morphological structure, we may identify certain similarities and differences in the sentences given above.

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