



## DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN NUMBER OF NOUN IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation:** a noun in grammar fundamental part of speech that serves as the name of a person, place, thing, or idea. It provides a way to identify and refer to objects and concepts in language. Nouns can represent both tangible entities, like "dog" or "house," and abstract concepts, such as "happiness" or "freedom." They play a crucial role in constructing sentences and conveying meaning. Nouns can be singular or plural, common or proper, concrete or abstract, and countable or uncountable, depending on their characteristics and usage in a sentence. In English, nouns often function as subjects, objects, or complements in sentences, helping to communicate ideas clearly and effectively. Understanding nouns is essential for mastering language and expressing thoughts and ideas accurately.

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

**Аннотация:** Существительные - это основная часть речи, которая служит именем человека, места, вещи или идеи. Они используются для обозначения и обращения к объектам и концепциям в языке. Существительные могут представлять как материальные объекты, например "кошка" или "дом", так и абстрактные понятия, например "счастье" или "свобода". Они играют ключевую роль в построении предложений и передаче значения. Существительные могут быть единственными или множественными, общими или собственными, конкретными или абстрактными, подсчитываемыми или неподсчитываемыми, в зависимости от их характеристик и использования в предложении. Понимание существительных важно для овладения языком и точного выражения мыслей и идей.

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

**Annotatsiya:** Ot so`z turkumi o`zbek tili grammatikasida muhim rol o`ynagan holda, narsa ,joy, odam, yoki fikrni ifodalab keladi. 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. Maqolaning maqsadi ham ingliz, hamda o'zbek 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.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ot, son, narsa, nom, mavhum otlar, birlik, ko'plik.

Grammar is crucial because it forms the backbone of effective communication. Without proper grammar, messages can become muddled and difficult to understand. When grammar rules are followed, ideas are conveyed clearly and precisely, leaving no room for confusion. Additionally, adhering to grammar guidelines enhances the credibility and professionalism of the speaker or writer. Consistency in grammar usage throughout a conversation or written piece ensures coherence and maintains the flow of information. Ultimately, grammar serves as a tool for preserving the intended meaning of language, allowing for meaningful and impactful communication.

In English there are 2 types of number which are singular and plural. Formation of these forms is done with the addition of suffixes “-s”, “-es”. If it's compared with uzbek language the forms are quite similar and they are called “birlik”(singular), “ko'plik”(plural) and they are also formed with the help of suffix -lar. The mentioned suffixes do the main role of number in nouns showing their amount in the context.

“Some shady **trees** leaned over it”[2;7]

“...qandaydir notanish **ovozlar** eshitildi”[3;7]

In English for the singular nouns there is zero morpheme in the word from which we can know the singular aspect of the word. However, in uzbek language in words the words also stay in their form but there is no term such zero morpheme that's why we can get the meaning from the context.

“He helped to wash the **carriage**”[2]

“Ko'chada **yuk** ortilgan tuyalar ko'p”[3]

There are also forms called irregular nouns in English language where some nouns can transform their singular form to plural ones. Also there are some cases where the form satisfies the same and meaning of the word change from singular to plural form. The lexical and grammatical morphemes of a word linked together so closely that sometimes it seems impossible to separate them. The relation between foot and feet, goose and geese, man and men relation between.[1]. However, in uzbek nouns there is no such forms.

“It was all quite still except the clatter of my **feet**...”[2;51]



The group of pluralia tantum is mostly composed on nouns which express things as objects consisting of two or more parts, e.g. trousers, scissors. Nouns like clothes, sweets must also be referred to pluralia tantum since they denote collective meaning. The - s, here is lexicalized and developed into an inseparable part of the stem. The suffix here is no longer a grammatical morpheme.[1] In uzbek language collective nouns come also in different forms and mean the plurality in the sentences. Moreover, some verbs don't change according to the noun in the sentence in uzbek sentences while in English some verbs can.

*"...he covered me up with two or three warm **trousers**,and the ran to the house for some hot water"[2;54]*

*"Bobomlarning **jamoasi** nasihatlarni aytib tinmaydi"[3;12]*

Regards the type of nouns where they are divided into countable and uncountable, in English language uncountable nouns can't get the plurality suffix . 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, water.[1] Also there are some similarities in uzbek language where words like suv, choy ,etc in uzbek are also considered uncountable and plurall form may not be applicable. However , to indicate the other types of these things ,in uzbek and english, we can add plural form.

*"The he gave me pailful **of water**"[2;53]*

*"**Choy va non** chakkaga tekkan"[3;13]*

In conclusion, the study of noun category number is fundamental to understanding the structure and organization of language. By annotating nouns for their singular or plural forms, linguists and language processors gain valuable insights into how information is conveyed and interpreted. Embracing the nuances of noun category number not only enriches linguistic analysis but also enhances the efficiency and accuracy of natural language processing technologies.

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