



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

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**Annotation:** Language scientists refer to a grammatical category that distinguishes between singular and plural nouns as "number" in their terminology. A noun can be used to refer to one or more entities depending on its categorization. Numerous languages have the idea of number, and nouns can change their forms to reflect solitary or plural meanings. To guarantee appropriate agreement with other elements of speech in a sentence, it is essential to understand and apply numbers correctly. The purpose of this paper is to examine the opinions of Uzbek and English language researchers on this linguistic idea. We seek to assess and highlight the distinctions and parallels between the terminology and approaches used in the two languages' literature by looking at pertinent theories and offering examples from each language.

**Key words:** number, grammatical category, singular, plural, grammar, noun

**Аннотация:** Ученые-лингвисты в своей терминологии называют грамматическую категорию, которая различает существительные в единственном и множественном числе, «числом». Существительное может использоваться для обозначения одного или нескольких объектов в зависимости от его классификации. Во многих языках существует идея числа, и существительные могут менять свою форму, отражая одиночное или множественное значение. Чтобы гарантировать соответствующее согласование с другими элементами речи в предложении, важно правильно понимать и применять числа. Целью данной статьи является изучение мнений исследователей узбекского и английского языка по поводу данной лингвистической идеи. Мы стремимся оценить и подчеркнуть различия и параллели между терминологией и подходами, используемыми в литературе на двух языках, рассматривая соответствующие теории и предлагая примеры из каждого языка.

**Ключевые слова:** число, грамматическая категория, единственное, множественное число, грамматика, существительное



**Annotatsiya:** Til olimlari terminologiyada birlik va ko‘plik otlarini “son” deb ajratib turuvchi grammatik kategoriyaga ishora qiladilar. Ot turkumlanishiga qarab bir yoki bir nechta shaxsga murojaat qilish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Ko'pgina tillarda son tushunchasi mavjud va otlar yakka yoki ko'plik ma'nolarini aks ettirish uchun shakllarini o'zgartirishi mumkin. Gapdagi nutqning boshqa elementlari bilan mos kelishini ta'minlash uchun raqamlarni to'g'ri tushunish va qo'llash juda muhimdir. Maqolaning maqsadi o‘zbek va ingliz tili tadqiqotchilarining ushbu lingvistik g‘oya haqidagi fikrlarini o‘rganishdir. Biz tegishli nazariyalarni ko'rib chiqish va har bir tildan misollar keltirish orqali ikki til adabiyotida qo'llaniladigan terminologiya va yondashuvlar o'rtasidagi farq va o'xshashliklarni baholash va ta'kidlashga intilamiz.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** son, grammatik kategoriya, birlik, ko‘plik, grammatika, ot

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.<sup>1</sup>

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 ... [2;215].

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 bookandkitobwere used in singular number (birlik son) with zero morphemes<sup>2</sup>

... As he put his booksaway, Ron ... [3;269]

<sup>1</sup> Birinbaum Ya.G., Kuznetsov I.A. About one use of numerals in modern English. Some questions of English philology. Chelyabinsk, 1969, Issue I, pp. 162-176

<sup>2</sup> Suprun A.E. The name is numeral and its study at school. Moscow, 1964. p.134-178



... 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**... [3;137].

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<sup>3</sup>.

These assumptions just mentioned were just a drop from the ocean. If you look closely, you can see that the Uzbek and English numbers have both “similarity and — differences”. Of course, as noted, the morphological structure of numbers also varies. Understanding this difference can now be a bit difficult for those who are learning English. But students whose specialty is English should remember these rules. However, Uzbek students do not use the “and” tie, which is used in two or more compound numbers, but in English this link is used. For example, “*bir yuz bir*” in Uzbek

<sup>3</sup> Nizomiddinov S. The numbers in the present Uzbek language. Tashkent, 1963, 91 p



(101) – one hundred and one in English. In Uzbek, there are three types of numbers: count, decimal, and cumulative.

In English, however, there are two types: the cumulative number is not in English. We know that there are 2 categories in the numbers in the Uzbek language, namely pieces (one, two) and assumption (ten, twenty). There are differences in the numbers and order in English and Uzbek that some of most students are not aware of them. For example: Men 10chi xonadanman – I am in room ten. Some students translate this statement as follows: —I am in the tenth || . Also, there are many examples, for instance, Petr birinchi – Peter the first, but sometimes they mistakenly translate as Peter one. Such cases are very common during the translation of the questionnaire. English-language numbers are very difficult for Uzbek students, because the Uzbek decimal numbers are very different. For example: 3,05 – three point (ou) five. However, in Uzbek it is read as three out of five hundred. Each number is read separately in English. The comma is read as —point, and in Uzbek it is taken as a whole, and not every number is read separately. Because of these difficulties, Uzbek students make mistakes when speaking English. Now, when we look at the numbers, as we said earlier, this species is not in English. Several words are made with the addition of “ov”, “ala” suffixes, but is used in conjunction with some constructs in English.

**The number category in the comparative English and Uzbek languages is a two-member opposition system - singularity and plurality**

English	Uzbek
House-houses	Uy- uylar
Woman- women	Ayol-ayollar
Room- rooms	Xona-xonalar

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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