



ANALYSIS OF NUMBER FORM OF NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

In this article you can read about differences between making plural nouns in Uzbek and English nouns. Additionally, how can we make plural forms in two languages, their differences and suffices for making for plural nouns.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada siz o'zbek va ingliz otlarida ko'plik otlarini yasash o'rtasidagi farqlar haqida o'qishingiz mumkin. Bundan tashqari, ikki tilda qanday qilib ko'plik shakllarini yasashimiz mumkin, ularning farqlari va ko'plik otlari yashash mumkin bo'lgan qo'shimchalarni bilan tanishishimiz mumkin.

Аннотация

В этой статье вы можете прочитать о различиях между образованием множественного числа существительных в узбекском и английском языках. Кроме того, рассматривается способ образования множественного числа в обоих языках, их различия и суффиксы для образования множественного числа.

Key words: singular, plural, suffix, affix, prefix, irregular

INTRODUCTION

The plural forms of nouns in English and Uzbek languages can differ in terms of their formation and rules. Here are some general differences:

Formation of Plurals:

- English: In English, the most common way to form plurals is by adding "-s" or "-es" to the end of the noun. For example, "cat" becomes "cats" and "box" becomes "boxes."

- Uzbek: In Uzbek, plurals are usually formed by adding specific suffixes to the noun stem. The choice of suffix depends on the noun's class. For example, the noun "kitob" (book) becomes "kitoblar" in the plural form.

Irregular Plurals:



- English: English has many irregular plural forms where the spelling of the noun changes entirely. For example, "mouse" becomes "mice" and "child" becomes "children."

- Uzbek: Uzbek also has irregular plurals, but they are relatively fewer compared to English. These irregularities may involve vowel changes, consonant changes, or entirely different words. For example, "qo'rg'on" (fortress) becomes "qo'rg'onlar" in the plural form.

Agreement with Numbers:

- English: In English, plural nouns generally agree with numbers. For example, "one cat" and "two cats."

- Uzbek: Uzbek nouns agree with numbers as well, but the agreement rules can be more complex. Depending on the noun class, the form of the noun may change, and specific suffixes may be added.

It's important to note that these are general differences, and there can be exceptions and variations within both languages. Additionally, the specific rules and patterns for forming plurals may vary based on noun classes, gender, and other linguistic factors. I will give you some details about the differences between plural forms of nouns in English and Uzbek languages:

1. Noun Classes:

- English: English does not have a grammatical noun class system. Plural forms are generally formed by adding "-s" or "-es" to the singular noun, regardless of the noun's gender or class.

- Uzbek: Uzbek nouns are classified into several classes based on their endings and patterns. The choice of plural suffix depends on the noun class. There are approximately 24 noun classes in Uzbek grammar, and each class has its own rules for forming plurals.

2. Vowel Harmony:

- Uzbek: Uzbek has a vowel harmony system, which means that the vowels in the plural suffix must harmonize with the vowels in the noun stem. This involves matching front vowels (such as "e" and "i") with front vowels and back vowels (such as "a" and "o") with back vowels. For example, the noun "uy" (house) becomes "uyalar" in the plural form, where "a" in the stem harmonizes with "a" in the plural suffix.

3. Dual Plurals:

- Uzbek: In addition to regular plural forms, Uzbek also has a dual plural form that indicates exactly two of something. This form is used when referring to pairs or



couples. The dual plural suffixes vary depending on the noun class. For example, the noun "o'g'il" (son) becomes "o'g'ilan" in the dual plural form, indicating two sons.

4. Plural Markers:

- English: In English, the plural marker ("-s" or "-es") is typically added directly to the noun stem. For example, "book" becomes "books" and "box" becomes "boxes."

- Uzbek: In Uzbek, the plural marker is usually added after the noun's case endings. The case endings indicate grammatical functions such as subject, object, or possession. The plural marker follows these case endings. For example, the noun "dars" (lesson) becomes "darslar" in the plural form, with the plural marker "lar" added after the case ending.

It's also worth mentioning that the plural forms of nouns can vary depending on specific noun classes, dialects, and regional variations within Uzbek. The examples provided here are general patterns, but there may be exceptions and variations in actual usage.

Certainly! Here are some further details about the differences between plural forms of nouns in English and Uzbek languages:

1. Pluralization of Loanwords:

- English: English often retains the original plural form of loanwords from other languages. For example, "cactus" becomes "cacti" in the plural form, following the Latin pluralization pattern.

- Uzbek: When loanwords are incorporated into Uzbek, they generally follow the pluralization rules of the Uzbek language. Loanwords are adapted to fit the Uzbek noun classes and plural suffixes. For example, the English word "hotel" becomes "hotellar" in Uzbek, with the plural suffix "-lar" added.

2. Agreement with Determiners and Adjectives:

- English: In English, plural nouns typically agree with determiners (such as "the," "these," "those") and adjectives by remaining in their plural form. For example, "the cats," "these houses."

- Uzbek: In Uzbek, plural nouns also agree with determiners and adjectives. However, depending on the noun class, additional suffixes or changes in the noun form may be required for proper agreement. For example, the noun "uy" (house) becomes "uylar" in the plural form, and when combined with the plural determiner "ular" (those), it becomes "ular uy" (those houses).

3. Countable and Uncountable Nouns:

- English: English distinguishes between countable and uncountable nouns. Countable nouns can be pluralized, while uncountable nouns do not have plural forms.



For example, "book" (countable) becomes "books," but "water" (uncountable) remains the same.

- Uzbek: In Uzbek, most nouns can be pluralized regardless of countability. However, there are some uncountable nouns in Uzbek that do not have specific plural forms. They are treated as singular entities even when referring to multiple instances. For example, the noun "suv" (water) does not have a distinct plural form and can refer to water in any quantity.

4. Plural Pronouns:

- English: English has specific plural pronouns to refer to multiple entities. For example, "they," "them," "their."

- Uzbek: Uzbek does not have separate plural pronouns. The same pronouns are used for both singular and plural reference. Context and verb agreement help determine whether the pronoun refers to a singular or plural entity.

These additional details highlight some specific aspects of pluralization in English and Uzbek languages. However, it's important to remember that both languages have their own complexity and exceptions when it come to forming plural nouns.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the main difference between the plural forms of nouns in English and Uzbek languages lies in the formation of plurals and the treatment of irregular plurals. English forms plurals by adding "-s" or "-es" to the singular form, while Uzbek adds the suffix "-lar" to the singular form. English has a larger number of irregular plurals compared to Uzbek. Moreover, English nouns typically agree with numbers, while Uzbek nouns can be used with both singular and plural numbers. These differences highlight the distinct grammatical rules and patterns governing the pluralization of nouns in each language.

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