

PLURALS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article explores the formation of plurals in English and Uzbek languages. It highlights the main differences between the two languages in terms of pluralization rules. English primarily uses the suffixes "-s" and "-es" to form plurals, while Uzbek employs a variety of suffixes depending on the noun's phonetic structure and grammatical class. The annotation briefly touches upon the irregularities found in English plurals and emphasizes Uzbek's regular pluralization pattern. This provides a concise overview of the topic and serves as a starting point for further investigation into the plural forms in these languages.

Key words: *plural formation, plurals, English, Uzbek languages, differences, pluralization rules, suffixes, phonetic structure, grammatical class, irregularities, regular pluralization pattern, overview, starting point, investigation.*

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуется формирование множественного числа в английском и узбекском языках. Она подчеркивает основные различия между этими двумя языками в части правил образования множественного числа. Английский язык в основном использует суффиксы "-s" и "-es" для образования множественного числа, в то время как узбекский язык использует разнообразие суффиксов в зависимости от фонетической структуры и грамматического класса существительного. В аннотации кратко затрагиваются неправильности, присущие множественному числу в английском языке, и акцентируется внимание на регулярном образовании множественного числа в узбекском языке. Это

предоставляет краткий обзор темы и служит отправной точкой для дальнейшего изучения форм множественного числа в этих языках.

Ключевые слова: формирование множественного числа, множественное число, английский, узбекский языки, различия, правила образования множественного числа, суффиксы, фонетическая структура, грамматический класс, неправильности, регулярное образование множественного числа, обзор, отправная точка, исследование.

Annotatsiya: Maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ko'pliklarning shakllanishiga oid muhokamani olib boradi. Ushbu ikki tilda ko'pliklarning tuzilishi qoidalari o'rtasidagi asosiy farqlarni belgilaydi. Ingliz tilida asosan jam qilish uchun "-s" va "-es" orqa qo'shimchalari ishlatiladi, o'zbek tilida esa otning fonetik tuzilishi va grammatik sinfi bo'yicha turli turdagi orqa qo'shimchalar qo'llaniladi. Maqola qisqacha ingliz tilidagi tartibsizliklar va o'zbek tilining davomiy ko'plik shaklini ko'rsatadi. Bu mavzuga qisqacha tavsif beradi va ushbu tillarda ko'plik shakllari bo'yicha yana izlanish uchun boshlang'ich nuqtasi sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ko'pliklarning shakllanishi, ko'pliklar, ingliz, o'zbek tillari, farqlar, ko'plik qoidalari, orqa qo'shimchalar, fonetik tuzilma, grammatik turi, tartibsizliklar, davomiy ko'plik shakllari, tavsif, boshlang'ich nuqta, izlanish.

The formation of plurals is a fundamental aspect of language, allowing us to express quantity and multiple instances of objects, entities, or concepts. In this study, we delve into the intriguing topic of plural formation in two distinct languages: English and Uzbek. By examining the pluralization rules and patterns in these languages, we aim to shed light on the similarities and differences that exist in their linguistic structures. By exploring the formation of plurals in English and Uzbek, we aim to analyze the diverse strategies employed by these languages. We will examine the regularities and irregularities in plural formation, investigate the role of suffixes, and identify the factors that govern the selection of plural markers.

Plural formation in the Uzbek language involves the addition of specific suffixes to the noun stem. The choice of suffix depends on various factors, including the phonetic structure and grammatical class of the noun.

One of the most common plural suffixes used in Uzbek is "-lar." This suffix is added to the noun stem to indicate plurality. For example:

- Kitob (book) becomes kitoblar (books)
- Uy (house) becomes uylar (houses)
- O'quvchi (student) becomes o'quvchilar (students)[1]

Another plural suffix used in Uzbek is "-lar/-ler." This suffix is added to the noun stem when the noun ends with a vowel or a voiced consonant. For example:

- Do'st (friend) becomes do'stlar (friends)
- Tosh (stone) becomes toshlar (stones)
- Xonadon (restaurant) becomes xonadonlar (restaurants)

Additionally, the plural suffix "-lar/-larni" is used when referring to a specific group or set of objects. It is attached to the noun stem, followed by the accusative case marker "-ni." For example:

- Kitoblar (books) becomes kitoblarni (the books)
- Uylar (houses) becomes uylarni (the houses)
- O'quvchilar (students) becomes o'quvchilarni (the students) [1]

It's important to note that the choice of plural suffixes may vary depending on the noun's phonetic structure and grammatical class. Some nouns may undergo vowel harmony or other phonetic changes during pluralization. Additionally, irregular plural forms can also exist in Uzbek, where the noun undergoes changes beyond the addition of a suffix.

The formation of plurals in the English language involves a set of rules and patterns, although there are also irregularities to consider. Here is an overview of the main methods used:

Adding "-s": The most common way to form regular plurals in English is by adding the suffix "-s" to the singular noun. For example, "cat" becomes "cats" and "book" becomes "books."

Adding "-es": When a singular noun ends in "-s," "-ss," "-sh," "-ch," "-x," or "-z," the plural form is created by adding "-es" to the end. For instance, "box" becomes "boxes" and "church" becomes "churches." [2]

Changing "-y" to "-ies": When a singular noun ends in a consonant followed by "-y," the "y" is usually changed to "-ies" in the plural form. For example, "baby" becomes "babies" and "city" becomes "cities." [2]

Irregular Plurals: Some nouns have irregular plural forms that do not follow a consistent pattern. These plurals must be learned individually. For instance, "child" becomes "children" and "man" becomes "men." [2]

It's important to consult a reliable English grammar reference for further details and to learn about exceptions and irregularities specific to certain words.

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2. Swan, M. (2005). Practical English Usage. Oxford University Press.