

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Maxmudova Barchinoy

Navoiy state pedagogical institute group 303

Annotation: Studying nouns is a subject of significant scientific fascination as it yields essential insights into the diverse noun forms and helps pinpoint the challenges in noun pronunciation. This article seeks to investigate the viewpoints of scholars from both English and Uzbek backgrounds regarding this linguistic aspect. Through examining relevant theories and utilizing examples from English and Uzbek literary works, we aim to analyze and juxtapose the terminology and methodologies utilized in each language.

Key words: *nouns, plurals, possessives,*

Annatatsiya: Ismlarni o'rganish muhim ilmiy qiziqish mavzusidir, chunki u turli xil ot shakllari haqida muhim tushunchalarni beradi va ot talaffuzidagi qiyinchiliklarni aniqlashga yordam beradi. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tilidan bo'lgan olimlarning ushbu lingvistik jihatga nisbatan qarashlarini o'rganishga intiladi. Tegishli nazariyalarni o'rganish va ingliz va o'zbek adabiy asarlaridan misollar yordamida biz har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan terminologiya va metodologiyalarni tahlil qilish va bir-biriga qaratishni maqsad qilganmiz.

Kalit so'zlar: *otlar, ko'pliklar, egaliklar*

Annotation: L'étude des noms est un sujet de fascination scientifique importante car elle fournit des informations essentielles sur les diverses formes des noms et aide à identifier les défis liés à la prononciation des noms. Cet article cherche à étudier les points de vue d'universitaires d'origine anglaise et ouzbèke concernant cet aspect linguistique. En examinant les théories pertinentes et en utilisant des exemples d'œuvres littéraires anglaises et ouzbèkes, nous visons à analyser et à juxtaposer la terminologie et les méthodologies utilisées dans chaque langue.

Mots clés : *noms, pluriels, possessifs*

Grammar's significance in facilitating effective communication in English cannot be overstated, as it establishes the framework and guidelines essential for precise and logical expression. Delving into grammar not only improves writing and speaking abilities but also fosters a profound comprehension of the language. However, learners might encounter challenges when juxtaposing their native language with a foreign one, such as English. In this article, we will analyze and contrast certain adjectives with negative connotations in English and Uzbek languages from a grammatical perspective. In English there are two numbers: singular and plural. The formal signal of the singular number is a zero morpheme, while the usual signal of plurality *-e/s*. 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. [Irisqulov; 27] 1 . It should be distinct when compared to the Uzbek language otlarda ko'plik ma'nosi , asosan, **-lar** affiksini qo'shish bilan hosil qilinadi. Ko'plik ma'nosining bunday maxsus grammatik ko'rsatkich bilan ifodalanishi ko'plikning morfologik usul bilan ifodalanishi sanaladi: eshiklar, ko'chalar kabi.[Madrim Hamraev; 85]

*In the fields and in the **streets** rose the same hum of human industry.[Sherlock Holmes; 42]*

*Uyqum kelguncha **ko'chalarda** tentirab yurdim. [Sariq devni o'limi; 36]*

Other difference in two languages is possessives We use *-’s* (apostrophe + s) mostly for people or animals [Murphy 5th edition; 162] Egalik affiksi qo'shilgan ot, odatda, qaratqich kelishigidagi (belgili va belgisiz shakldagi) boshqa ot, olmosh va otlashgan so'z bilan bog'lanadi: daraxtning bargi, ipak qurti, mening vazifam, yaxshining so'zi kabi. Bu bog'lanish egalik affiksini olgan ot anglatgan predmetning qaratqich kelishigida kelgan so'zga qaramli ekanligini ko'rsatadi. [M. Hamraev; 86]

*Hozir **mening vazifam** - esdalik uchun suratga tushirish, [Sariq Devni o'limi; 130]*

Compound nouns are nouns that are made of two or more parts and are formed as follows: a) noun Jun. The plural is usually formed by adding -s-es to the second noun. eg. ticket inspector, ticket inspectors [Grammarway4; 59] Qo'shma ot ikki va undan ortiq o'zak morfemaning birikishidan hosil bo'ladi: belbog \ atirgul, oqsoqol kabi [M. Hamraev 100]

*There's a **greenhouse** which opens into the drawing-room.*” [Sherlock Holmes; 503]

*Ammo ikki ming desam-ku, lof bolib ketar, har qalay bir yarim ming tup keladigan rang-barang **atirgullar** gurkirab o'sib yotibdi.* [Sariq devni o'limi; 53]

In summary, it is important to note that the grammar of English and Uzbek languages differs, as the former is categorized as an analytical language while the latter falls under the synthetic language type. However, the examples provided above demonstrate certain similarities based on the morphological structure of nouns.

REFERENCES:

1. English grammar in use Fifth Edition Raymond Murphy 2019
2. Grammarway4 Jenny Dooley, Virginia Evans "Express Publishing" 1999.
3. Irisqulov A. T. Theoretical grammar of English. T.: "Nashriyot", 2006. 64 p
4. M.Hamroyev, D.Muhamedova, D.Shodmonqulova, X.G'ulomova, SH.Yo'ldosheva Ona tili
5. Sariq devning o'limi: qissa / Xudoyberdi To'xtaboyev. - Toshkent: «Yangi asr avlodi», 2017. - 288 b.
6. The complete Sherlock Holmes Conan Doyle