

## NOUN AND GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY OF NOUN

*Hamroeva Marjona Rakhmatillo kizi*

*Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami*

*khamroevamarjona@gmail.com*

994888226

**Annotatsiya:** Ot — tilning asosiy grammatik kategoriyalaridan biri bo'lib, odamlar, joylar, narsalar, tushunchalar va hodisalarni ifodalaydi. O'zbek tilida otlar gapda muhim rol o'ynaydi va ularning grammatik xususiyatlari tilning tuzilishini belgilaydi. Ushbu maqolada ot va uning grammatik kategoriyalari haqida batafsil ma'lumot beriladi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** ot, grammatika, kelishik kategoriyasi, lugʻaviy shakl, egalik kategoriyasi,

**Аннотация:** Имя существительное является одной из основных грамматических категорий языка и обозначает людей, места, вещи, понятия и события. В узбекском языке существительные играют важную роль в предложении, а их грамматические особенности определяют структуру языка. В этой статье представлена подробная информация о существительном и его грамматических категориях.

**Ключевые слова:** существительное, грамматика, категория согласия, лексическая форма, притяжательная категория,

**Abstract:** Noun is one of the main grammatical categories of the language and represents people, places, things, concepts and events. In the Uzbek language, nouns play an important role in the sentence, and their grammatical features determine the structure of the language. This article provides detailed information about the noun and its grammatical categories.

**Key words:** noun, grammar, agreement category, lexical form, possessive category,

### INTRODUCTION.

A noun is one of the basic elements of language, and it represents any thing, person or concept. Nouns are connected to the predicate (action) in the sentence and show who or what is being talked about. For example, in the sentence "Ali is reading a book", "Ali" is a noun, it means who is being talked about. The noun group has three different grammatical categories: 1) number category; 2) ownership category; 3) agreement category.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Nouns are always in the category of grammatical number and agreement. For example, a book is a noun in singular and plural. The possessive category is not always

used in the grammatical formation of nouns. The singular and plural forms of nouns and the means representing these forms make up the number category. Singular nouns refer to one thing of the same gender and do not have a grammatical number indicator. For example: book, apple, pencil. Singular nouns do not lose their grammatical meaning even when used with possessive (my book, our book), agreement (from book, book) categories, that is, they are considered singular. The plural form of nouns is expressed by special grammatical means - s and indicates an indefinite quantity of one kind of thing. Grammatical plural-forming affixes are lexical form-forming affixes in nouns.

This method of expressing the meaning of grammatical number is called morphological method. For example: book - books, pen - pens. The use of nouns in the form of singular and plural is mainly characteristic of countable and concrete nouns. However, the use of compound nouns with the number category has its own characteristics. For example, nouns such as power, strength, love, time are singular nouns. Paired nouns such as boy-girl, girl-boy, boy-girl are plural nouns. Nouns such as bed, sugar, thought, parent, lover, relative can be used in both forms of grammatical number.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.**

The Uzbek language also has nouns that are used only in the singular, including abstract nouns, non-count nouns, nouns that originally come in pairs, singular nouns, plural nouns, collective (people, forest) and collective (hair, eyelash) ) there are nouns. included. Also, the nouns of some fields and professions (mathematics, literature, agriculture, teaching) are not used in the plural. When the suffix lar is added to such nouns, a meaning other than plural is expressed. This meaning is called the modal meaning of nouns. Modal meanings expressed on the basis of the grammatical number affix:

1. The meaning of dynasty, generation, family, group, group is expressed when - is added to the famous nouns: the Timurids, the Baburi dynasty, the Salimovs, the Akramovs, the Halimas (they came), and the East, which was a rope for Majnun and Farhads. When it is added to geographical names, which are a type of nouns, the entire area of the region is understood: to wander around Samarkand, to watch Tashkent. When the suffix -s is added to abstract nouns, the meaning is strengthened: my sleep has run away, my spirits have decreased, my dreams have been disturbed. The same modal meaning is expressed when - is added to nouns that originally exist alone or in pairs, and to nouns that express collective and singular concepts: my eyes opened, hands were full, hearts were full, hair was straight.[1]

When -s are added to uncountable nouns, the meaning of type, type is understood: flours (type 1, 2), oils (cotton oil, butter, linseed oil), sands (black, yellow ).

The meaning of respect is expressed when the affix -s is added to nouns showing kinship and closeness: like my grandfathers, my brothers, my uncles. If the suffix -s is added before the possessive indicator, such nouns can also have plural and other modal meanings. Compare: my brothers-my brothers, your uncles-your uncles, my fathers-my fathers. Also, when the affix -s is added before the possessive suffix to some nouns used in the meaning of respect, the meaning of respect is understood: My grandfather's gifts, my brothers' shirts, my uncles' houses. [4]

The concept of multiplicity of something can be expressed by the following elements in addition to the morphological method:

1) lexical-semantic method. Through collective nouns that are grammatically united and plural in meaning: nation, army, gang, herd;

2) lexical-syntactic method. By connecting words related to number and nouns and repeating nouns: ten books, three friends, five trees, a bunch of flowers, a bag of flour, a storehouse of grain. Although the plurality of a thing can be expressed using the mentioned means, the morphological plural of a noun is formed only through the affix - s. The opposite (opposite) grammatical form is singular.[5]

The grammatical number category is also characteristic of other word groups, which are also distinguished by their use in the singular and plural. At the moment, the words used with the number category form two groups in terms of their use in place of nouns and nouns. Noun-type used instead of a direct noun (such words are called a noun group and include independent words such as nouns, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, and the nominative form of the verb) in the singular and plural its use has its own characteristics as follows. In particular, the pronouns belonging to the noun group, Me, no one, nothing, and own pronouns are always used in the singular. The action noun forms of the verb are mainly singular. Other types of pronouns can be used in the singular and plural: You-you, he-they, we-we, you-you, who-who, whatever-everything. Some of these pronouns have different nuances of meaning when the affix -s is added:[3]

When the pronoun "sen" is added, the meaning of addressing the listener and others or humiliating the listener is created: I'm talking to you! When -s is added to the personal pronoun, the meaning of pichin, kasatik is understood: They themselves walked in pain.[2]

When adding the affix -s to words such as adjectives belonging to the noun group, pronouns used instead of adjectives, some adverbs, and the adjectival form of the verb, the concept of grammatical number is formed on the basis of conjugation: good, big, small, those, these, the former, the earlier, many, those who studied, like those who go. By adding -s to quantitative numbers, the approximate meaning is formed: We will meet at two o'clock.

## **CONCLUSION**

A noun is one of the basic grammatical categories of a language, and it represents people, places, things, and concepts. Differentiation of nouns by types, number, case and gender increases their importance in linguistics. In the Uzbek language, it is possible to express complex thoughts and concepts with the help of nouns, which shows the richness of the language. Nouns are the main structural elements of the language, and their grammatical properties enrich the language and increase its expressiveness.

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