

“ NOUNS AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES”

Sharifova Dinora Tohir qizi

*4rd year students at the Djizakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan
named after Mirzo Ulugbek.*

Supervisor

Teshaboyeva Nafisa

Annotation: *Nouns play a crucial role in language, encompassing a variety of grammatical categories and functions. Here's an annotation about theme nouns and their grammatical categories:*

Nouns are the building blocks of language, serving as the fundamental designators of people, places, things, and ideas. They often exhibit grammatical categories that enable precision in communication. These categories include singular and plural forms, which indicate the quantity or number of entities being referred to. Additionally, certain languages assign gender to nouns, classifying them as masculine, feminine, or neuter, and often influencing agreement with other words in a sentence. Nouns may exhibit diverse cases, such as nominative, accusative, genitive, and dative, which reflect their syntactic and semantic roles within sentences. Moreover, countable nouns can be quantified and used with numerical values, while uncountable nouns denote entities that cannot be enumerated in the same manner. The possessive form of nouns indicates ownership or association, and collective nouns signify groups or collections of individuals or items. These distinct grammatical categories and functions contribute to the richness and expressiveness of language, enabling precise and nuanced communication in various contexts.

Key words: *Singular, Plural, Gender, Case, Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, Countable, Uncountable, Possessive, Collective.*

INTRODUCTION

The subject of my course paper sounds as taking after English Things and Their Linguistic Categories. Some time recently starting of examination in our topic, I would like to say a few words managed with the topic of my course paper.

The thing may be a word communicating substance within the most extensive sense of the word. Within the concept of substance we incorporate not as it were names of living creatures e.g. boy, young lady, fowl and dead things e.g. table, chair, book, but too names of theoretical ideas, i.e. qualities, slates, activities thoughtfulness, quality, rest, fear, conversation, battle, disconnected from their bearers. In discourse these sorts of things are treated totally different ways, so one, who does not know ways of treatment, can make botches in his discourse.

What is noun?

The word noun comes from the Latin *nomen* meaning name. Word classes like things were to begin with portrayed by Sanskrit grammarian Panini and old Greeks like Dionysius Thorax, and characterized in terms of their morphological properties. For case, in Antiquated Greece, things can be curved for syntactic case, such as dative or accusative. Verbs, on the other hand, can be arched for tenses, such as past, show or future, whereas things cannot. Aristotle moreover had a idea of *noemata* things and *rhemata* verbs which, in any case, does not precisely compare our ideas of verbs and things. In her paper, Vinokurova encompasses a nittier gritty dialog of the authentic root of the idea of a noun.

Expressions of common dialect will have properties at diverse levels. They have formal properties, like what sorts of morphological prefixes or postfixes they can take, and what sorts of other expressions they can combine with. but they too have semantic properties, i.e. properties relating to their meaning. The definition of things on the best of this page is in this way a formal definition. That definition is uncontroversial, and has the advantage that it permits us to successfully recognize things from non nouns. Be that as it may, it has the disadvantage that it does not apply to things in all dialects. For illustration in Russian, there are no clear articles, so one cannot characterize things by implies of those. There are moreover a few endeavors of characterizing things in terms of their semantic properties. Numerous of these are questionable, but a few are talked about underneath.

In conventional school linguistic uses, one regularly experiences the definition of things that they are all and as it were those expressions that allude to a individual, put, thing, occasion, substance, quality, or thought, etc. This can be a semantic definition. It has been criticized by modern etymologists as being very uninformative. Portion of the issue is that the definition makes utilize of moderately common things thing, phenomenon, event to characterize what things are. The presence of such common things appears us those things are organized in ordered pecking orders. But other sorts of expressions are too organized in chains of command. For case all of the verb's stroll, saunter, stride, and tread are more particular words than the more common walk. The last mentioned is more particular than the verb move but it is impossible that such chains of command can be utilized to characterize things and verbs. Besides, an powerful hypothesis has it that verbs like kill or die allude to occasions, and so they drop beneath the definition. Similarly, adjectives like yellow or difficult may well be thought to allude to qualities, and qualifiers like outside or upstairs appear to allude to places. More awful still, a trip into the woods can be alluded to by the verbs stroll or walk. But verbs, descriptive words and intensifiers are not things, and things aren't verbs. So the definition isn't especially accommodating in recognizing nouns from other parts of speech.

Another semantic definition of things is that they are prototypically referential. That definition is additionally not very helpful in recognizing real things from verbs. But it may still accurately distinguish a center property of nounhood. For illustration, we are going tend to utilize things like fool and car when we wish to allude to fools and cars,

individually. The idea that this can be prototypical reflects the truth that such things can be utilized, indeed in spite of the fact that nothing with the comparing property is alluded to

John is no fool.

If I had a car, I'd go to Marrakech.

The to begin with sentence over does not allude to any fools, nor does the moment one allude to any specific car.

In most cases in treating English things we should keep to the conception of researchers that we allude to post structural propensity It is since they combine the thoughts of conventional and basic grammarians. The thing is classified into a partitioned word bunch because

1. they all have the same lexical – linguistic meaning
substance / thing

2. according to their shape they've two linguistic categories
number and case

3. they all have normal stem building elements
– er, – ist, – transport, ment, hood .

4. commonplace combinability with other words
most regularly left hand combinability.

5. work the foremost characteristic highlight of things is they can be watched in all syntactic capacities but predicate.

From the linguistic point of view most critical is the division of things into countable and uncountable with respect to the category of number and into declinable and indeclinable with respect to the category of case

Semantical Characteristics of English Nouns

Nouns drop beneath two classes A legitimate things B common nouns².

a) Legitimate things are person, names given to isolated people or things. As respects their meaning legitimate things may be individual names Mary, Dwindle, Shakespeare, topographical names Moscow, London, the Caucasus, the names of the months and of the days of the week February, Monday, names of ships, inns, clubs, etc.

A expansive number of things presently legitimate were initially common things Brown, Smith, Mason .

Proper things may alter their meaning and ended up common nouns

«George went over to the table and took a sandwich and a glass of champagne.
(Aldington)

b) Common things are names that can be connected to any person of advertisement class of people or things e.g. man, pooch, book, collections of comparable people or things respected as a single unit e. g. lower class, family, materials e. g. snow, press, cotton or theoretical ideas e.g. thoughtfulness, development .

Thus there are diverse bunches of common things lesson things, collective things, things of fabric and unique nouns.

1. Lesson things indicate people or things having a place to a lesson . They are countable and have two. numbers particular and plural. They are by and large utilized with an article.

«Well, sir», said Mrs. Parker, «I wasn't within the shop over a awesome deal.
Mansfield

He goes to the portion of the town where the shops are. Lessing

2. Collective things signify a number or collection of comparative people or things as a single unit.

Collective things drop beneath the taking after groups

(a) nouns utilized as it were within the solitary and denoting a number of things collected together and respected as a single question foliage, machinery.

It was not tranquil , that green foliage. London

Machinery modern to the industry in Australia was presented for planning arrive .
Rural Gazette

(b) things which are solitary in frame in spite of the fact that plural in meaning police, poultry, cattle, individuals , nobility They are as a rule called things of multitude. When the subject of the sentence could be a thing of huge number the verb utilized as predicate is within the plural

I had no thought the police were so fiendishly judicious . Shaw

Unless cattle are in great condition in calving, drain generation will never reach a tall level. Rural Gazette

The climate was warm and the people were sitting at their entryways . Dickens

(c) things that will be both particular and plural family, swarm , armada , country . Ready to think of a number of swarms , armadas or distinctive countries as well as of a single swarm , armada , etc.

A little swarm is lined up to see the visitors arrive. Shaw

Accordingly they were before long in the air , and strolling within the course of the scene of activity , towards which swarms of individuals were as of now pouring from a assortment of quarters. Dickens

3. Things of fabric signify fabric iron, gold, paper, tea, water. They are uncountable and are by and large utilized without any article.

There was a fragrance of nectar from the lime trees in blossom . Galsworthy

There was coffee still within the urn. Wells

Nouns of fabric are utilized within the plural to represent distinctive sorts of a given material.

... that his senior checked upon him in this venture , and had dispatched a amount of select wines to him Thackeray

Nouns of fabric may turn into lesson things hence getting to be countable when they come to precise an person question of clear shape.

Compare:

– To the cleared out were clean sheets of glass. Ch. Bronte

«He came in here,» said the server looking at the light through the tumbler, ordered a glass of this ale. Dickens

But the individual within the glass made a confront at her, and Miss Greenery went out. Mansfield .

4. Unique things signify a few quality, state, activity or thought benevolence , pity , battle . They are as a rule uncountable, in spite of the fact that a few of them may be countable.

Therefore when the adolescents saw that mother looked not one or the other panicked nor irritated , they assembled modern mettle . Dodge

Accustomed to John Reed's mishandle I never had an thought of utilizing it. Ch. Bronte

It's these individuals with settled thoughts . Galsworthy

CONCLUTION

In conclusion, the study of nouns and their grammatical categories reveals the intricate nature of language, showcasing the diverse ways in which nouns function and are structured. Nouns, as the bedrock of communication, embody a range of grammatical features such as singular and plural forms, gender, case, countability, possessive attributes, and collective representations. These categories provide a framework for organizing and expressing concepts, allowing for precision and clarity in communication.

Understanding the grammatical categories of nouns enhances linguistic analysis, enabling speakers and writers to convey nuanced meanings and relationships within sentences. Additionally, it underscores the significance of nouns as essential elements for conveying information, ideas, and narratives. By delving into these grammatical categories, individuals can appreciate the depth and complexity of language, as well as harness its power for effective expression and comprehension.

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