

UDC 82

**DIFFERENT USAGES OF NOUN-PART OF SPEECH BY INTERNATIONAL-  
UZBEK STUDENTS AND NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH**M. Absamadova<sup>1</sup>, S. Ibragimova<sup>2</sup>*Abstract*

The focus of this article is investigating Nouns used in two languages which are English and Uzbek. Since with the advent of widely using of English language in Uzbekistan, it becomes to be more necessary to compare both of them and find differences and similarities in their grammar. This article also makes a contribution in exploring all information about focusing theme in Uzbek and English languages and they are proved by exact examples. This is likely to be helpful for the ESL Uzbek learners, as they can begin to comprehend much more after being introduced with this article.

*Key words:* Uzbek grammar, English Grammar, part of speech, suffixes.

Noun in English simply refers to the things. To be more precise, those things define everything which around us. They can be people, animals, places, feelings and others [2017]. Quite similarly, in Uzbek language this means the name of human, inanimate things, fauna and flora and other things [2013]. According to some data we identified facts about the usage of nouns in different languages by answering specific questions:

**What kind of questions do both languages have?****EL:** What? Who? [1999]I know him very well. **Who** knows him?**UL:** What? Who? Where?

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan. Where is the capital of Uzbekistan?

**What sort of suffixes is used?****EL:** 1) **-s** for forming plural form. A great number of cars are manufactured.2) **'S or S'** in order to form possessive case. Students' marks are announced.

3) ... suffixes which indicate the word is absolutely noun: -age, -ance, -er, -tion, -ist, -ment. Argue + ment = argument

4) Some abstract nouns' suffixes: -tion, -ism, -ity, -ment, -ness, -age, -ance, -ence, -ship, -ability, -acy. Children should be brought up this patriotism. [1999]

**UL:** 1) **-lar** which is used for plural form

Mening ko'plab kitoblarim bor

I have many books

2) There are also some suffixes which create noun from other parts of speech and organize various meanings [2013].

Noun of person: -chi, -soz, -kor, -xon, -dosh, -boz, -vchi. Soat + soz = soatsoz (watch maker)

Noun of things: -gich, -gi, -k, -q, -oq, -(i)ndi, -ma, -don. *Chiqar + gich = chiqargich (pencil sharpener)*

Noun of places: -zor, -loq, -iston, -goh, -xona. Gul + zor = gulzor (flower garden)

Noun of actions: -lik, -chilik, *Ahmoq + lik = (stupidness)*Abstract noun: -inch, -ch, *Sev + inch = sevinch (happiness)*4) Some suffixes such as **-cha, -choq, -chak** minimize, while **-gina(-kina)** pet somebody. [2013]Hovuz**chada** kichkinagina baliq**cha** borekan.

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There was a little fish in the little pond (minimizing the noun)

Ukajonim men aytgan ishlarning hammasini bajaribdi!

My dear brother carried out everything which I told him! (appreciating brother)

**How are they categorized?**

**EL:** Nouns, in general, are divided into common, proper, abstract, material ones. Moreover, they are again separated into two types-countable and uncountable according to whether they can be counted or not. [1999]

*Common nouns* involve all items which are words related to both people and inanimate things as well as nature. For example: He observed 5 *boys*, one *window*, *bookshelf*, two *cats*, *flowers* on the table, when he glanced the room.

*Proper nouns* are the names of person, city, corporation, planet, country and other common nouns: *Malika* and *Umida* are about to travel to *China*.

*Abstract noun* is the opposite of concrete noun. This type of nouns includes the nouns which cannot be touched, seen, heard and sometimes really difficult to describe with one or two words. After seeing *beauty* of that girl, he felt in love with her.

*Countable nouns* are counted and have singular and plural forms. This occurs vice versa when it comes to *uncountable nouns*. She was looking for her *glasses* (*count.n*). *Sugar* was so expensive that even he could not afford to purchase.

**UL:** Uzbek language exists common and proper nouns. In common noun there are five main types of nouns including personal noun, noun of things, abstract noun, action noun and noun of places [2013]

*Personal noun* is related to person: Mother, father, girl, boy, teacher, builders.

*Noun of things* indicates all inanimate items: Book, transport, scissors, notebook.

*Abstract noun* has the same meaning as it is used in English language: love, luck.

*Action noun* expresses the processes of activity, work, functions usually, done by people: cotton-picking, farming, horse-breeding.

*Noun of places* just includes nouns which are about places and situations. Uzbekistan, village, north, countryside, street.

It can be seen that question “where?” does not exist in English language. In addition, both languages have proper, abstract, common nouns. However, in Uzbek language there are not uncountable nouns as all of them can be counted except abstract noun. Or when we look at the English language grammar, it is not categorized as personal noun, noun of things action noun and noun of places. What is more, Uzbek people express benevolent attitude to somebody with the help of suffixes (-jon, -xon), but this event is carried out with words by English (dear, darling).

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