

# NOUN and noun of category

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**Anotation:** This article deals with the most distinctive features of nouns, all of which have a single general grammatical meaning. Since the noun category has a subject meaning, it indicates the number, quantity of objects, and takes the suffixes of the number category. Nouns, which represent the opposite of singular and plural numbers, try to influence other words in terms of structure, in other words, the verbs and rhymes associated with the nouns are mutually compatible within the number category. Another morphological-structural indicator of nouns is manifested in their association with the article. In the transition of words belonging to another category to the category of nouns, the article becomes the unit that proves that the phenomenon of substantivization.

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Noun is a word group that is radically different from other word groups, with its grammatical semantic features as opposed to verbs and other types of words. Such a contradiction has not only semantic, but also formal and functional indicators. The most distinctive feature of nouns is that they all appear to have a single general grammatical meaning. Who, what, where in grammar guides? it is recommended to call a lexical unit that answers questions and names a creature, thing, place, event. So, "to call a being or a part of it as an object" is the general attitude. grammatical meaning of a noun. In such a definition, the concept of subject is not a logical phenomenon but has a grammatical meaning. Logical object is an inanimate object that directly affects the sense organ, and in grammar it is understood in a broad sense, it is considered to have the essence of "existence". Grammatical subject meaning also includes words that do not have a material property, and their group also includes units with an abstract meaning. The words in this group are a substantivized form of the meanings of quality, quantity, action. The noun differs from other word groups, such as adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, which do not have a substantive appearance in relation to their categorial, semantic, grammatical features according to the function they perform in speech structures. If the words in the category of adjectives and adverbs have an attributive place that represents the sign of things, the form calls the sign of

that sign: It seems that in modern English it is necessary to pay attention to some formal signs in distinguishing the words in the category of horses from those in other categories. The role of word-formation tools in this regard should also

be taken into account. However, the syntactic function plays a key role in the system of analytic languages. As noted by V.A. Yartseva, because the norm of morphological forms of words is narrow, the grammatical context comes first. The grammatical context is the way words interact in the context of a particular type of sentence. When talking about syntactic relations, it is necessary to take into account that syntactic relations, which play an important role in sentence construction, do not have the same status. No syntactic connection is known to categorize words. For example, if we take the phrase This difficult job is very important, it becomes clear that the

word job in it has the same connection with the parts of difficult and work. But the connection of the word job with the work piece is weaker than that of the difficult quality. This is because a language unit cannot be combined with a verb in any word group: including a diamond (It is very important), infinitive and gerund verbs (It proceed is very important) or a combination of words (What I tell you is very important).

Only the horse can be associated with the predominant quality, while words in other categories lack such ability: Devices such as Difficult it is important or Difficult the proceed is important do not meet the requirements of

English grammar rules. Hence, the connection of the word job with the is element is a manifestation of the syntactic function that ensures that the word is included in the sentence structure. The combination of a horse with a quality does not perform a syntactic function. Proof of this is felt in the fact that the reduction of the difficult quality in the above sentence structure does not affect the sentence structure: This difficult job is very important This job is very important. This, in turn, indicates that the definition of a horse by quality is important in the separation of word groups. LS Barkhudarov noted that in the division of words into certain grammatical

categories, as the leading syntactic indicator, it is necessary to take into account their combination with other word groups, rather than the task they perform. For example, in the structure of a very young man, the word young comes into contact with the words man and very. The relation of the adjective Young to the noun (man) represents its syntactic function (the omission of the adjective man also leads to the omission of the adjective young). The connection of the same quality with the very form does not perform a syntactic function, because the compound in which the very element is dropped retains its structural integrity (a very yong mana young man). The

fact that the syntactic function is not an important indicator in the separation of word groups, for example, can be seen in the fact that the man in the example is combined not only with adjectives, but also with words of other categories: diamond (out man, this man), verb forms (a smiling man, a wounded man), number (one man, five man) and so on. At the same time, it is difficult to imagine the combination of the horse with the form:

structures

such as very our man, very smiling man are almost uncommon in English speech. It was said that the syntactic signs of horses should be regarded as their combination with article, number and quality. It is also possible to use a number of horse-making additives for this.

The noun is a part of speech which unites words with the general categorical meaning of substance, or thingness. Nouns are the most numerous class of words (42% of all words). The class of nouns is constituted by the following grammatical categories: Number (singular, plural); Case (common and possessive); Gender (masculine, feminine, neutral)

Gender of nouns may be defined by 3 ways:

- 1) system of personal pronouns (he, she, it);
- 2) special suffixes -er(-or), -ess (waitress);
- 3) lexical units which express the idea of gender (niece – nephew; bull – cow)

Common gender. Some nouns which can be both a female or a male person they belong to so called common gender (doctor, president). Animate nouns: he, she. Inanimate nouns - it.

*The grammatical category of number in the English noun* presents a specific linguistic reflection of quantitative relations between homogeneous objects of reality conceptualized by the human mind. It is constituted by the binary privative opposition of singular and plural forms. From the point of view of their number characteristics the English nouns fall into two classes: countable (исчисл) and uncountable. Uncountable nouns are further subdivided into two groups: The group of Singularia Tantum includes: Names of abstract notions (love, friendship); Names of mass materials (bread, butter, sugar); Names of some collective inanimate objects (foliage, machinery); Names of sciences and professional activities (medicine, architecture); Nouns of heterogeneous semantics. This is a limited group and includes such nouns as: hair, advice, knowledge, money, information, news. The group of Pluralia Tantum nouns includes: Nouns denoting objects consisting of two parts (trousers, spectacles); Nouns denoting results of repeated processes (savings, labours, belongings);

Nouns of multitude (police, gentry, poultry, cattle) Nouns of various semantics (oats, outskirts, clothes)

*The grammatical category of case in English nouns.* Case is a grammatical category which marks the semantic role of the noun in the sentence and finds a grammatical expression in the language. The roles played by the noun in the sentence in its relations with the verb and other parts of the sentence may find different expression in different languages. In highly inflectional, synthetic languages these relations are expressed morphologically, by inflexions. Case relations may also be expressed syntactically: by the position of the noun in the sentence in its reference to the position of the verb and also by prepositions which play the same role as inflections. The category of case of the English noun is constituted by the binary privative opposition of the Common and Possessive cases. The formal marker of the Possessive case is the morpheme 's. The most common syntagmatic meanings of the Possessive case are the following: pure possessivity (my sister's money); agent, or subject of the action (my brother's arrival); object of the action (the criminal's arrival); authorship (Shakespeare's sonnets); destination (a sailor's uniform); measure (a day's wait); location (at the dean's); description, or comparison (a lion's courage).

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