

Using the Groups of Noun Words in English

Rakhmonkulova Yakutkhan Tukhtasin kizi

Place of Work, Termiz State University

E-mail: yrakhmonkulova684@gmail.com

Abstract

Abstract: The article demonstrates English language grammar, the study of morphological word groups, their meaning, construction, grammatical categories and their functions

Keywords: articles, adjectives, adjectives, numbers, demonstratives, and possessive pronouns.

INTRODUCTION

In each language, regardless of its vocabulary, words are divided into certain models and are used in the speech process through them. This fully proves the strength and consistency of Grammatical models and their ability to fully reflect the language system. In studying the English and Uzbek language grammar, the study of morphological word groups, their meaning, construction, grammatical categories and their functions in the sentence is of particular importance. As we know, word groups are mainly divided into two types: 1. Independent word groups 2. Auxiliary word groups Independent word groups are used to express a reaction to objects that mean events, events, actions and situations. A noun is an independent word group that expresses the concept of subjectivity. In English, the noun category is used with articles and prepositions. To the noun group: living beings (a boy, an animal, a bird, etc), objects in objective existence, events and events (city, tree, stone, an apple, an earth), as well as various actions that are imagined as objects in the mind or state, event, feature, and attitude concepts (resting, peace, happy), but also abstract concepts denoting qualities, states, and actions. Noun words express the concept of object together with the categories of number, possession and agreement. The noun in the sentence has the functions of possessive, complement, determiner, participle, case and imperative, explanatory. of the compound noun participle (The noun can fulfill the functions of the subject, object, attributes and predicatives in the sentence).

There are external structural and lexico-grammatical (morphological, syntactic and lexico-grammatical) signs that distinguish nouns from other word groups. Morphological determinants (Morphological determinants) forming the grammatical category forms of the noun Mejdunarodnyy nauchnyy zhurnal № 10 (100), chapter 2 "Novosti obrazovaniya: issledovanie v XXI veke" May, 2023 consist of 777 morphemes and allomorphemes, forming the plural form of countable nouns -(e)s, -en and the accusative form in nouns are among those. In both languages, syntactic determiners are articles, adjectives, adjectives, numbers, demonstratives, and possessive pronouns that appear when a noun enters into a relationship with other words and determine the noun. Making nouns by syntactic method. By combining two or more words with the base i in a certain way, making a noun denoting one object is called noun formation by syntactic means. (bluebell - bell, breakstone gravel) Compound, regular, abbreviated and paired nouns are made by syntactic method. Compound noun. Two or more words uttered with one capital accent or two or more words uttered with one capital accent, or two or more words or stems related to each other in terms of meaning and grammar. Nouns



formed by joining are compound nouns. the syntactic connection between their organizational parts is weakened. The first of the words in the compound noun structure often defines the second. In this case: a) it is expressed that the second part belongs to the first part, that it is unique to it, that it is a type of it: sunglasses-glasses, lampglasses-lamp glass, shoemaker-otikdoz b) secondly, the parts of compound nouns are combined in the following grammatical relation. The identifier is of the type defined. It is formed by combining two nouns-stems or by combining adjectives and nouns: white hill, black water, white bird, as in all languages, there are abbreviations in English.

Tashkent State University - Tashkent State University. Conciseness is achieved in the speech by partially shortening the above phrases to a certain extent. Abbreviated nouns for this purpose are called abbreviated nouns or abbreviations: United States of America - USA Semantic classification of nouns. (Semantic classification of nouns) In modern English, the semantic classification of nouns is based on the principle of animate and inanimate, singularity and generality. According to the principle of animate and inanimate, nouns are divided into nouns with animate object and nouns with inanimate object. Nouns representing the name of a person who? to the question, what are the nouns representing other living beings? there will be an answer to the question. Inanimate objects (nouns denoting lifeless things): book, bread, tree, thought. Living objects (nouns denoting living beings): boy, girl, John, bird, etc. Expressing the name of a person (nouns expressing persons): father, mother, sister, dalovchi (nouns ex brother, etc). A noun that names a single object, specific person, special place, or event is called a proper noun. A noun is a special name given to some object or person. In English, proper nouns are always capitalized. As the main lexical indicator and grammatical indicator of singularity and generality, articles, plural suffixes, etc. can be cited. Prominent nouns represent one of a kind of objects, but also the name of an object that is not similar to certain others. Nouns are divided into two types in terms of this meaning: nouns of the same kind and nouns of the same name. Book, notebook, peace - similar nouns; Samarkand, Mejdunarodnyi nauchnyi journal No. 10 (100), chapter 2 "Novosti obrazovaniya: issledovanie v XXI veke" May, 2023 778 Akmal, "Kora kozlar" (novel), "Fan" (publisher) - famous names. The noun has its own morphological characteristics in each language, namely: 1. The noun has a number category, that is, the words representing the subject are used in the singular and plural. Nouns represent a single object in the singular number: a tree is a single object in the form of a singular number; trees - indefinite plural; 2. the noun has a possessive category, that is, it means that the subject belongs to one of the three persons (the speaker, the listener, another person), it is related, it is the subject: like my notebook, your brother, his joy; 3. the noun has the category of agreement. Nouns have six conjugation meanings, and these conjugation forms express the syntactic relation of the noun to other words (Barno's book, he read the book, he used the book); 4. In a sentence, a noun in the form of the main agreement comes mainly as a possessive and a participle, sometimes as a qualifying, defining, explanatory clause, as well as in the form of an imperative, nominative sentence. For example: Uzbekistan is a great country in the future (I. Karimov). A scientist relies on his knowledge and manners. (He learns little by little and becomes wise). I praise you, my motherland (A.O.) Subhidam. The sun rose from his bed (P.Q.); 5. The noun in the accusative case is used as a referent-determiner: You are Pushkin's beloved angel (A.O.); 6. Nouns in the form of the agreement of arrival, departure, place-time



and exit perform the function of complement, case, and sometimes participle. For example: The holiday was celebrated with decent labor (S.A.). The trees in the garden were shining with golden color (O.). Gold is found in the grass, man is found in work. (Proverbs). So, the syntactic function of a noun depends on the form of its agreement. Also, the noun group has the feature of word formation. The active word formation methods of nouns are formed morphologically, syntactically and by means of abbreviations that form only nouns: maid, laugh, comb, gulzor, sevinch (by morphological method); belt, glasses, happiness, parents (syntactic method); Like DAN, ToshDPU (with the abbreviation method). Noun also has its own syntactic features: 1. Noun is connected with noun. Nouns in the subject and accusative cases have the following characteristics: cotton is our pride, like a child's happiness; 2. the noun is connected with the verb, that is, the nouns in the agreement of arrival, departure, place-time, exit are combined with the verb: he read the letter, looked at the letter, wrote in the letter, copied from the letter such as; 3. a noun can sometimes be combined with adjectives, adverbs, numerals, pronouns, similes, and exclamatory words: the sky is clear, there are many houses, five children, this is my goal; We know that it is not easy to learn English from Turkic speakers because the topic is typological comparative problems of cognate and non-cognate languages. Because the formation of words in these two languages is not the same. For example, what is your name? If we translate this sentence from English to Uzbek literally: What is your name? The book "Understanding the Turkic Language" was written in Arabic in 1312 and consists of introduction, vocabulary and grammar sections. In the introduction of the work, the author shows the composition of the vocabulary, morphology and syntax as the structural elements - organizers of the language system. That is, it records the meanings of individual words, the rules of the type and spelling of words, and word combinations. In the dictionary part of the work, Turkish words are placed in the order of the Arabic alphabet, and there are about 3000 words in it. In the morphological part of the work, the group of words is discussed. The noun, verb and letter (auxiliary words and affixes) are recorded separately. Information is given about the categories of composition, change of composition and formation of Turkish languages. In the work, Turkish words are divided into three groups based on Arabic grammar: noun (ismun), verb (felun) and auxiliary words (harfun). Adjectives, numbers and pronouns are included in the noun class according to the Arabic language pineapple. Nouns are divided into possessive, kindred, collective and diminutive nouns. Grammatical categories of nouns: number, possessive and agreement categories are sufficiently informed. Emphasis is placed on the singular and plural nouns. Compare: at at-lar; epchi epchilar (female - women). It is said that possessive forms in nouns have singular and plural appearance and structure. Compare: bashim, kozim-bashim, kozym; bashing, kozyng - your head, your kozyng; bashi, kozi - heads, eyes. Five categories of agreement are noted in the work. These are: 1. Revenue agreement. 2. Subjunctive conjugation (-ga, -ga, -qa,-ka,-a, ust). 3. orin-pait agreement (-da). 4. Exit agreement (-tan,-dan). 5. Joint agreement (bila). First, as an example, we can express the noun group through the following words in English: a thing - names of things (book - book), a person - persons (Umida - Umida name), an animal - animals, insects - insects (a dog - it, fly - fly), a place - place names (Tashkent - Tashkent city), a collection of words related to thought or action. Who is the noun phrase? what? where? questions will be answered. In English, nouns are divided into 2 large groups: °countable nouns °uncountable nouns °Countable nouns -



countable nouns, which can come in singular or plural forms. If the noun comes in the singular form, we put the words a/an or one in front of it. If it is plural, the word can be preceded by plural words such as many or few. For example: a book, an elephant, these words are countable singular nouns (countable singular nouns) many books, few apples are countable plural nouns .) Uncountable nouns (uncountable nouns) - include uncountable nouns that can only be measured with certain units of measurement. These nouns are preceded by words like some, a piece of, a bottle of. For example: some money - a piece of cheese - a piece of cheese. (includes uncountable nouns.) The plural and singular forms of nouns are distinguished by various additions and changes in the word. Singular nouns are preceded by the articles a / an or the word one to indicate that they are one. For example: a girl - (one) girl an octopus - (one) octopus one book – (one) book. We can make plural nouns by adding the following suffixes: - s, es, ies. These adverbs are added at the end of the word to mean plural. For example: a girl - girls an apple - apples Mejdunarodnyy nauchnyy journal No. 10 (100), chast 2 «Novosti obrazovaniya: issledovanie v XXI veke» May, 2023 780 puppy - puppies (the suffix ies to words ending in - y is added, and the letter -y is omitted.) a potato - potatoes (the suffix es is added to the words ending with -y). In conclusion, it can be said that in both compared languages, noun phrases are distinguished. The difference between a compound word and a phrase is that the components of a compound word are morphemes, and the components of a phrase are words. Therefore, the components of a compound word as a whole represent the same lexical meaning and there is no syntactic connection between the components.

REFERENCES

1. Begmatov E. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilining leksik qatlamlari.–Toshkent: Fan, 1985.
2. Saydaliev S. Chet til o'qitish metodikasidan ocherklar. - N. 2004.
3. Sayidrahimova N., Qobulova U. Lingvokulturologiya – tilshunoslikning alohida sohasi // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti, 2015.
4. Safarov Sh. Semantika. – Toshkent: “O'zbekiston milliy yensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2013.
5. Malyavin D.V., Anikina V.N., Latushkina M.S. Gazeta b

