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DESCRIPTIVE PRINCIPLES OF NOUN UNITS

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Abstract: 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.

Keywords: noun, object, category, determination, syntax, structure, semantics, preposition, postposition, substantiation.

摘要：本文讨论名词最显著的特征，所有这些特征都具有单一的一般语法意义。由于名词范畴有主语意义，它表示对象的数目、数量，取数范畴的后缀。名词，代表单复数的对立面，试图在结构上影响其他词，换句话说，与名词相关的动词和押韵在数字范畴内是相互兼容的。名词的另一个形态结构指标体现在它们与冠词的关联上。在属于另一范畴的词向名词范畴的过渡中，冠词成为证明实体化现象的单位。

关键词：名词、对象、类别、确定、句法、结构、语义、介词、后置词、证实。

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 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, attitude.

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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:

1. These are the most **beautiful paintings** I have ever seen;

2. She has a **really** beautiful face; He spoke the me about it briefly.

However, the occurrence of these phrases in other functions is also a constant:

3. Your daughter **is pretty**;

4. He pushed the window **open**;

In the third sentence, the adjective is in the compound participle, while in the fourth, the adjective is related to the complement and refers to the result of the action expressed by the verb [8: 115].

Naturally, nouns can also replace various parts of speech, such as determiner, case, complement. But the nouns coming in these tasks retain their grammatical features and cannot pass directly to the ranks of other lexical-grammatical groups. For example, it has long been discussed which word group the first elements (stone, iron; iron, stone) in compounds such as stone wall in English, iron lady and stone wall in Uzbek, iron woman belong to. Of course, it is known that there are various transients in a language system that has the essence of an open structure. Also, the syntactic functions of parts of speech provide the basis for the existence of separate word groups, while morphology serves as a vehicle for distinguishing them.

The original, basic meaning of word groups is preserved no matter what function they perform.

As Academician L.V. Shcherba said, it is important to determine which morphological categories are specific to a particular language system [3:79]. The semantic properties of these categories, which are expressed in form, are an important factor in the performance of a syntactic task. Depending on the presence of formal indicators, it is possible to determine to which group the words belong. The amount of morphological indicators in English is lower than in Russian and Uzbek, but in such cases the context plays an important role.

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 noun 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 is taking place. For this reason, in some grammar manuals, article display pronouns and words such as some, each, every are considered as well. According to the English scholar John Lyons, such grouping "has a more grammatical basis than semantics" [6: 453]. These words, which are considered determiners, are not mutually exclusive, for example, it is impossible to say a my friend. But some of the pupils, such as each of the books (will do), meet the requirements of English grammatical construction, because in this case the article replaces the prefix element [8: 115].

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 [5:15].

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 [1:55]. 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 man* → *a 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

purpose. It is known that in English and Uzbek there is a group of special horse-forming affixes, which create new horses by joining the stems of other word groups. O.D. Meshkov notes that the model of horses (A + Suff = N) made by adding suffixes to quality in English reaches 24. Compare: Shortage (A + age = N); precision (A + ion = N); likelihood (A + hood = N); realism (A + ism = N); realist (a + its = N); humidity (A + ity = N); merriment (A + ment = N); helplessness (A + ness = N), etc.

Horses based on the combination of suffixes in the verb stem are divided into 23 models:

Sonspiracy (V + acy = N); breakage (V + age = N); acceptance (V + ance = N); stinkard (V + ard = N); deportee (V + ee = N); reader (V + er = N); suckling (V + ling = N); etc [2: 44-45].

Academician Azim Hojiev, who theoretically analyzed the system of word formation in the Uzbek language, divides horse-forming suffixes into different groups according to the meaning of the resulting horses [4]. Uzbek affixes -chi (teacher, waterman), -kor (composer, creator), -soz (machine builder), -furush (tea seller, seller), -shunos (seller, linguist), -paz (cook, nonpaz), -khor (tea-maker, oshkhor), -boz (dorboz, ishqiboz), -xon (reader), -navis (hatnavis, she'rnavis), -parast (molparast, gulparast), -goy (allagoy), -dosh (classmate), armed).

The thing is that nouns are made up of suffixes such as - (i) n (army, knot, joint), - (i) ndi (scrap, sediment, waste). Currently, only the suffixes -ma, -noma, -gich remain productive [4:83]. Compare: inspection, coating, exhibition, guide, float, device, drawing, survey, presentation, permit, hanger, cutter, scraper, etc.

The suffixes -loq, -zor, -iston, -don, -lik denote the names of places by joining them to different stems: sand, rock, meadow, tree, gulistan,

cemetery, ash, salt, school, sheepfold, teahouse, park, parks, swamps, ravines, etc.

He also divides the suffixes that make up abstract nouns into a separate group, including the suffixes -lik, -chilik, -v, -sh [4: 95-110]. For example, the affix -lik makes a horse from words belonging to the category of horse, form, quality: motherhood, brotherhood, sisterhood, old age, violence, selfishness, speculation, drought, sadness, management, choice, congratulation, look, turn, construction, satisfaction, structure and others.

Another formal indicator of horses is that they can express different grammatical and syntactic meanings when combined with auxiliary words such as preposition and poslelog.

Thus, when distinguishing horses as a separate word group, it is observed that their formal indicators play a decisive role. We sometimes even try to determine which word group they belong to by relying on grammatical symbols without knowing the meaning of the words. For example, let's read an excerpt from a poem in Louis Carroll's story *Through the Looking Glass*:

Twas brillig and the slithy toves
did gyre and dimble in the wabe;
all mimsy were the barogoves,
and the mome raths outgrabe

Almost all of the words in this passage make no sense. But we can grammatically analyze the combinations in sentences: if brillig and slithy are included in the adjective category according to word-formative suffixes, toves is considered a noun that takes the plural suffix, and gyre and gimble elements are included in the verb category.

In our view, it is impossible to completely deny their semantic properties in the classification of words. Word groups differ from each other not

only in their formal features, but also in the semantic features through which they are expressed, and the units in the horse category are no exception.

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