

THE COMPARISON OF GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN OR UZBEK LANGUAGES.

Durdona Axmadova Axror qizi

Uzbekistan state world languages university English philology faculty

Abstract: *in every language there are grammar, writing, speaking or reading. Among these grammar is the basic one. There are certain categories and ways of learning grammar. This article will discuss some samples of grammar from three languages: English, Russian and Uzbek.*

Keywords: *noun, abstract and concrete, plural and singular, countable and uncountable, Russian, Uzbek, English nouns.*

Introduction: Grammar, verbs, nouns and adjectives or adverbs. These all help to create a grammar. In following three languages there are some aspects that teachers and students should know. Let`s start our journey to the grammar of three languages.

First language is English. We will now analyze a type of nouns in English, how we form nouns, how we could make another part of speech from noun. Let`s answer the question: what is noun? A noun is a word refers to a thing (book), a person (Noah Webster), an animal (cat), a place (Uzbekistan), a quality (softness), an idea (justice), or an action (yodeling). It is usually a single word, but not always: cake, shoes, school bus, and time and half are all nouns. Nouns could be countable and uncountable. Countable nouns are nouns which we could count. For example: apple, pen, bag or girl. We may add plural suffix to the countable nouns if there are more than one of them. For instance: three flowers, two boxes or five girls. On the other hand, nouns could be uncountable. Like butter, water or sugar. They could not take -s or -es. They also have a plural meaning but with such words like a bottle of, a jar of or a slice of. All these rules are related to nouns in English. Let`s look at the nouns in Uzbek. Noun called "ot" in Uzbek and they answer the questions what and who. In Uzbek grammar nouns consist of people, place, things, animals and also names. As English grammar, nouns divided into proper nouns and common nouns. Proper nouns are words for specific things, people, and places, such as "Max", "Dr. Prakash", and "London". Common nouns are words for types of things, people, and places. Such as "dog", "professor", and "city". They are not capitalized and are typically used in combination with articles and other determiners. Let`s look at the example sentence: I am waiting for Professor Higgins. In this sentence there is a proper noun "Professor Higgins". And let`s look at the second sentence: "I have two little brothers and one sister" here we have common nouns: "sister and brothers". Besides, other than proper and common, nouns may divide into abstract and material noun. Both in Uzbek and English there are such types of nouns. Abstract noun is a noun denoting an idea, quality, or state rather than a concrete object, e.g. truth, danger, happiness. For example, "the website contains

considerably more abstract nouns than hard facts”. To be more precise, an abstract noun is a noun that refers to something non-physical – something conceptual that you can’t perceive directly with your senses. Examples include “sadness”, “analysis”, “government”, and “adulthood”. In both languages these words are abstract. We could not count abstract nouns and we could not add s or es to these types of nouns. I think it is time for Russian nouns. In Russian nouns called “существительное” Russian nouns also answer the questions what and who. Nouns in Russian can be classified as belonging to one of three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter. All nouns in Russian have gender. In English, gender reflects the sex of the being to which the noun refers. In Russian, gender is a grammatical category. Rather than Uzbek and English languages, in Russian there is more attention for gender. According to the information from google, in Russian, as with many other languages, each noun is assigned a gender. Russian has three gender: masculine, feminine, and neuter (neutral). In the cases of words like “father” these relate to physical gender. In the case of other objects like “pen”, “cup”, “house”, there is no physical meaning attached to the gender. However, you will still need to know the gender because it affects how words are formed. Luckily, unlike many languages, in Russian it is almost always possible to tell what the gender of a noun by its spelling. This is not true in some other languages where you just have to memorize them.

When you use a noun as the subject of a sentence, it will be in its dictionary form (nominative case). In this form you can easily work out its gender. If the noun is in another part of the sentence the ending is changed to suit the case. From the dictionary form of a noun, here is how you can tell what the gender is:

1. look at the last letter of the word:
2. If it is a consonant, or “й”, the word is masculine.
3. If it is “а” or “я” it is feminine.
4. If it is “о” or “е” it is neuter.
5. If it is a soft sign “ь” then it could be either masculine or feminine.

There are very few exceptions to these rules. But there are five notable exceptions, this occurs mainly because of physical gender.

Папа – (Daddy, pap)

Дядя – (Uncle) – is masculine

Дедушка – (Grandfather) is masculine

Мужчина – (Man) is masculine

Кофе – (Coffee) is masculine

Some examples:

Masculine: паспорт (passport), документ (document), брат (brother), Хлеб (bread).

Feminine: газета (newspaper), Россия (Russia), Дочь (daughter)

Neuter: здание (building), радио (radio), письмо (letter).

These above all about nouns in three languages, namely English, Russian and Uzbek. As we could see the main difference is the type of grammar rule which categorize the article.

Conclusion: even, there are so many grammatical categories, each language has own way of explaining and understanding them. It really depends on the learner, which one they choose and how they learn. For instance, if he wants he might choose English first and then Uzbek and Russian or vise versa.

REFERENCES:

1. https://www.russianlessons.net/grammar/nouns_gender.php
2. <https://ru.m.wikipedia.org/wiki>.

