

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY
NUMBER IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

Boboqulova Madina Akmalovna

*Student of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, English Language and
literature department*

Bobokulovamadina4@gmail.com

Annotation: *This article examines the grammatical category of number in English and Uzbek languages, highlighting their distinctions and similarities. It explores how both languages differentiate between singular and plural forms in nouns, pronouns, and verbs.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi sonning grammatik kategoriyasi o'rganilib, ularning farqi va o'xshash tomonlari ko'rsatilgan. Bu ikkala tilning ot, olmosh va fe'llardagi birlik va ko'plik shakllarini qanday farqlashini o'rganadi.*

Key words: *Grammatical number, singular, plural, nouns, pronouns, verbs, grammar, linguistics structures.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Grammatik son, birlik, ko'plik, ot, olmosh, fe'l, grammatika, tilshunoslik tuzilmalari*

Introduction:

Grammatical number is a linguistic category that indicates whether a noun, pronoun, or verb refers to a single entity or multiple entities. In English and Uzbek, this category manifests differently due to the unique grammatical rules and structures of each language. This article will explore the distinctions and similarities in how English and Uzbek handle grammatical number.

Number in English: In English, the grammatical category of number is relatively straightforward. It primarily distinguishes between singular and plural forms [1. p 47].

Nouns: Singular: A singular noun refers to one item. For examples : “cat,” “tree,” and “book.”

Plural: Plural nouns typically add an “-s” or “-es” to the singular form, such as “cats,” “trees,” and “books.” Some nouns have irregular plural forms, like “children” (child) and “men” (man).

Pronouns: Pronouns also change form to reflect number. For instance, “I” (singular) becomes “we” (plural), and “he/she/it” becomes “they.”

Verbs: Verbs in English conjugate differently depending on whether the subject is singular or plural. For example, “he runs” (singular) versus “they run” (plural). This difference is more evident in the third person singular present tense [2. p 42].

Number in Uzbek: an Uzbek language, also differentiates between singular and plural, but with distinct mechanisms compared to English.

Nouns: Singular: Like English, the singular form represents one entity. For example: “kitob” (book), “olma” (apple), and “bola” (child).

Plural: The plural is formed by adding the suffix “-lar” or “-lar” to the singular noun. For example, “kitoblar” (books), “olmolar” (apples), and “bolalar” (children). Unlike English, Uzbek does not have irregular plural forms, making the formation more consistent.

Pronouns: Singular pronouns in Uzbek are “men” (I), “sen” (you, informal), and “u” (he/she/it). The plural forms are “biz” (we), “sizlar” (you, plural/formal), and “ular” (they). The plural forms often use the “-lar” suffix seen in plural nouns.

Verbs: Uzbek verbs conjugate to reflect both number and person. For instance, the verb “yurmoq” (to walk) changes to “yuraman” (I walk), “yurasan” (you walk, singular), “yuradi” (he/she/it walks), “yuramiz” (we walk), “yurasiz” (you walk, plural/formal), and “yuradilar” (they walk). The suffixes attached to the verb roots reflect both the subject’s number and person [3. p 112-114].

Differences: Plural Formation: English: Plural forms can be irregular and vary widely (e.g., “children,” “mice”). Uzbek: Plural formation is consistent, using “-lar” or “-lar” without irregular forms. Pronoun Usage: English: Singular

and plural pronouns often change entirely (e.g., “I” to “we”). Uzbek: Plural pronouns generally add a suffix to the singular forms (e.g., “sen” to “sizlar”) [4. p 95-96]. Verb Conjugation: English: Verbs show less variation for number, mostly affected in third person singular present tense (e.g., “runs” vs. “run”). Uzbek: Verbs conjugate extensively to reflect both number and person, creating more variation (e.g., “yuraman” vs. “yuramiz”) [5. p 165-166].

Similarities: Despite these differences, both languages share the fundamental concept of distinguishing between singular and plural entities, a common feature across many languages worldwide. They both use suffixes and changes in word forms to indicate number, providing clarity in communication about quantities and entities [6. p 35-36].

Conclusion:

The examination of grammatical number in English and Uzbek reveals both unique and shared characteristics between the two languages. While English demonstrates irregular plural forms and limited verb variation for number, Uzbek employs a consistent suffixation approach and extensive verb conjugation to reflect both number and person. These differences highlight the diversity in linguistic expression, yet the common goal of distinguishing singular from plural underscores a universal aspect of human language. Understanding these nuances enhances our appreciation of how different cultures approach and utilize language to convey meaning.

References:

1. “Theoretical Grammar of the English Language”, M.Irisqulov, A.Kuldashev, 2008.
2. “Theoretical Course of English Grammar”, N. Kirkavialidze, 2013.
3. “O’zbek tilidan ma’ruzalar to’plami”, N. Erkaboyeva, 2016.
4. “The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language”, Cambridge University Press. D. Crystal, 2003.
5. “The World’s Major Languages” Oxford University Press, B. Comrie, 1989. “Understanding Morphology”, A. D. Sims, 2010.