E-ISSN : 2181-4341
https://wordlyknowledge.uz
IMPACT FACTOR(SJIF) : 3,934

THE CATEGORY OF PLURALITY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Hamdamov Erkin Ergashevich
Senior teacher of the Gulistan State University, Republic of Uzbekistan
Ergasheva Aziza Erkin qizi
Student of the Gulistan State University, Republic of Uzbekistan

Annotation: This article is about very import matter of English language which is regarded to the singularity and plurality of the languages Uzbek and English. Besides, there are some examples of differences of two languages are analyzed.
Key words: Comparative study, singular and plural categories, plural suffix, unique to some languages, the *-s* suffix, *-es, -ies* or *-ves* suffixes.

The essence of everything emerges in organizational processes through the comparison of related objects and events. Comparative study of languages is an interesting and important issue in linguistics. There are many similarities and disputes between fraternal as well as non-fraternal languages

Language is a social phenomenon. It changes, renews, and evolves along with society. The uniqueness of a language has to do with people's way of thinking, their minds and, of course, their beliefs. On some issues of this aspect, we would like to consider the example of the expression of the plural in English and Uzbek.

The singular and plural categories belong to noun phrases of quantity. In English and Uzbek, the singular form of nouns is expressed without any suffixes or means.

For example: *so'z – a word, shifokor – a doctor, sumka – a bag, noutbuk – a lap top, o'g'il bola – a boy, stol – a table* and others.

In English, we add the suffix -s to nouns to create a plural form. For example, it is enough to add the suffix -s to make nouns plural: *words, doctors, bags, lap tops, boys, tables* and others. The suffix *-s* is translated as "*-lar*" into Uzbek.

However, not all words are added the -s suffix to make a plural. Some words which ends with *-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x,* or *-o* have the suffix -es added to make a plural.

For example: bus – buses, watch – watches, box - boxes, dish- dishes, glass - glasses, potato - potatoes, torch - torches and so on.

In Uzbek, numerals are also used to express the plural. In that case, the suffix *"lar"* will be dropped. In English, on the other hand, the suffix "-s" or "-es" is used when the noun comes with numerals:

*one book - two book**s**,* *bitta kitob – ikkita kitob_*
one pen - three pens, *bitta ruchka – uchta ruchka_*
*one rabbit - four rabbit**s**,* *bitta quyon – to'rtta quyon_*
one watch - five watches, *bitta soat – beshta soat_*
one apple - six apples, *bitta olma – oltita olma_*
one computer- twenty-five computers, *bitta kompyuter – yigirma beshta kompyuter_*
one chair - fifty chairs, *bitta stol – ellikta stol_* and others.

At the end of the word, we add the suffix -ies, if the noun ends with consonant + *-y*. For example: one baby - two babies, one butterfly - two butterflies, one lady - three ladies, one strawberry - five strawberries, one cherry - seven cherries and so on.

However, if the letter ends with a vowel + *-y*, then the suffix -s is added. For example: *toy - toys, boy - boys, key - keys, monkey - monkeys* and others. The plural form of most nouns is based on these rules.

Additionally, if the word ends in *-f / -fe*, we drop *-f / -fe* to create the plural and add *-ves* instead. For example: *leaf - leaves, knife - knives, wolf - three wolves, scarf - seven scarves* and others.

E-ISSN : 2181-4341
https://wordlyknowledge.uz
IMPACT FACTOR(SJIF) : 3,934

However, there are some nouns that do not follow these rules. We call them irregular plurals. They have their own plural form, so we need to use the same form, not the *-s, -es, -ies* or *-ves* suffixes. For example: *one man - two men, one mouse - three mice, one person - six people, one child - eleven children, one sheep - two sheep, foot - feet, goose- geese, tooth- teeth, fish - fish, deer - deer, woman - women* and others. Adding *-s* to words in this list is a mistake. It's a good idea to memorize this list of words. There are few of them.

In Uzbek, the suffix *-lar* besides forming plurality also means respect. For example, "Daddy came." – "Dadam***lar*** keldi". In English, however, this is not the case.

It is known that in Arabic the plural is formed as a result of internal inflection. For example, secrets (sir – asror), news (xabar –axborot) and so on. Such words are widely used in Uzbek, but this phenomenon is not suitable for pure Uzbek words. In English, although some nouns are in the plural, they represent the singular. For example, chess, news, measles, methods, and so on.

In the Uzbek language, although it comes in the plural, there are almost no words denoting unity, only in a few foreign words: *xabar –axborot* (information) and so on.

In English, more plural adjectives are added to express the meaning of the plural in the words given above. In the Uzbek language, such a phenomenon can be observed in compound nouns, that is, words such as people, nation, although essentially plural, are expressed in unity. When they are added to a plural suffix, they denote the plural and denote related objects or events. For example, nations, armies, nations, and so on.

It is also possible to form a plural by repeating some words in Uzbek. In this case, the repeated word corresponds to the numerative or arithmetic word. For example, a box - box drawers (sandiq-sandiq sep), a cupboard - a bookcase (javon- javon kitob), and so on. The appearance of the plural in this form is often characteristic of conversational and artistic styles. In English, however, it is difficult to observe a particular situation.

One of the peculiarities of the Uzbek language is the formation of the plural by the longer pronunciation of vowels. For example: *o:dam* (people).

In conclusion, the expression of the plural is unique in English and Uzbek, and the differences depend on the development of the language and society, the mentality of the people, the characteristics of the sister and non-sister languages. Comparative learning is also very important in language teaching. A clear goal is achieved by paying special attention to aspects that are unique to some languages.

References:

1. Muminov O.M. Lexicology of the English language. T.: 2006.
2. Irisqulov M.T. Tilshunoslikka kirish. Yangi asr avlodi. 2009.
3. Evans V., J. Dooley. Grammarway. Express publishing – 2017.

WORDLY KNOWLEDGE