



## GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY OF NUMBER IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research article is to describe the structure, meaning, function and use of plural meanings, to determine the grammatical indicators of the plural in the history of the Uzbek language based on written sources, the linguistic features of the plural category in the Uzbek language and speech realization, morphological, lexical, syntactic, phonetic and non-linguistic tools representing plural meaning were studied according to the integrated system.

### KEYWORDS

linguistics, Uzbek language, grammar, plural, singular, literature, number category.

### INTRODUCTION

Plural meaning in Uzbek language as a grammatical category in the group of nouns and verbs in works on practical grammar studied. However, the reason is that most of these works on the subject were created during the Soviet period in their interpretations, the characteristics of the Russian language are expressed

to a certain extent. Current interpretations of the number category do not fully correspond to the characteristics of the Uzbek language. For this reason, studying the number category based on the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language, defining its historical foundations and its cognitive and gradual

development, and analyzing its speech realization is an urgent issue today.

Mahmud Koshgari, expression of the plural in the Turkic languages, for example, he mentioned some comments about the suffix -lar in the work "Devonu lug'otit turk" [M.Koshgari, 1960]. In this work, he emphasized the importance of -lar in the expression of plural in Turkic languages. Thoughts on the expression of the plural in the Uzbek language can also be found in Abdurauf Fitrat's work "The rules of the Uzbek language are an experiment. The first book: Sarf" [A.Fitrat, 2006]. These categories were researched first by Prof. A.Ghulomov [A.Ghulomov, 1944]. Safarov approached In his article "Microfield of number-quantity and its linguistic-speech characteristics in the Uzbek language" the issue of plural expression in the Uzbek language as a field [F.Safarov, 2004]. Grammatical, lexical, syntactic, phonetic and non-technical means are analyzed together. The main purpose of this work is quantitative aimed at researching the structure, content, function and application of field tools. In the textbook "Current Literary Uzbek Language" published by Rahmatullayev in 2006, he mentioned some thoughts on the expression of the plural in the Uzbek language. The textbook and manual "Modern Uzbek Literary Language" published by a group of scientists (R. Sayfullayeva and others) in 2007, 2009 and 2010 provides extensive information on the meaning of the plural [Sayfullayeva and others, 2010]. The meaning of singular and plural, which is in conflict in their opinions, and the system of forms expressing this meaning constitute the category of grammatical number.

### Grammatical indicators of the plural in the history of the Uzbek language

Ghulomov is one of the scientists who specially studied the meaning of plural in Uzbek linguistics and he studied this issue in detail in his treatise "Plural category in Uzbek". It includes the plural expressed by adverbs (such as gular(flowers), gulimiz(our flower), gullatdik (flowered)) and the plural expressed by certain words and phrases (such as biz(we), ko'p odam (many people), shoda-shoda marvarid ( a lot of pearls)). According to A. Ghulomov, although all of these express the meaning of plural, they are different phenomena from the grammatical point of view: "When we look at the issue logically, both people, many people, few people, and the people mean a plurality, a totality". "When we look at it from a grammatical point of view, the expressions and formations of these are different, and it is understood that they are completely different categories". It is understood that the linguist differentiates between logical and grammatical plurals and does not include all means of expressing this meaning in grammatical plurals. What is meant by grammatical plural is clear from the following sentences: "In Uzbek, the expression of the idea of plural has the following forms: 1. Morphological expression. 2. Lexical expression. 3. Syntactic representation. The first type consists of some adverbs used in nouns and verbs (bolalar (children), aytdingiz (you said), aytdik (we said), aytdilar (they said)...). The second type consists of plural words (el (folk), qo'shin (troop), poda (herd)...). The cumulative count of these is only content, they do not have a grammatical indicator of plural. The third type is the compounds formed from the connection of words indicating quantity with nouns (dasta-dasta gul (bunches of flowers), baland-baland tog'lar (tall mountains)).

### Linguistic properties and speech events of the plural category in Uzbek language

Linguistic quantity is expressed by the grammatical and lexical means of a specific language, it is formed on the basis of language units and their relationship, it is included in the system of this language, and it emerges as the meaning of linguistic units. In the construction of each language, this content is unique. When the principle of saving agglutinative properties in Uzbek language, the grammatical tool is not used by the grammatical tool (besh o'quvchi (five pupils)).

Linguistic devices representing the number of objects belong to different sections of the language and include:

the number-quantity category of the noun (hujjatlar (documents), uylar (houses), inshoatlar (constructions));

the root of the noun: (xalq(folk), ulus(people), olomon(crowd));

noun-adjective: (yaxshilar(good), azizlar(dear));

number category of the verb: (yuguramiz (we ran), yugurasiz(you ran), yuguradilar (they ran)).

One of the distinguishing features of the noun group, which is one of the independent word groups, from other word groups is that it has the categories of agreement, possession, and number. The singular and plural meaning of nouns in conflict and the system of forms expressing this meaning constitute the grammatical number category. Logical and grammatical number are two different things. For example, a collective noun (xalq (people), qo'shin (troop), poda (herd), suruv(herd)) logically means the

totality of the subject, but grammatically it is considered singular. For example: Yarim xalq yig'lar (Half the people are crying). (M. Yusuf.) Sh.Shoadurahmanov and others' views on grammatical number and logical number in the manual "Current Uzbek Literary Language" are as follows: - Grammatical number and logical number usually do not match each other. For example, personal nouns represent a single person (such as Zulfiya, Karim). But these nouns can also mean the names of several persons. Even then, they denote a single person. A common noun is the name of an object that has more than one origin. In addition, a relative noun can express one object, and many objects can be represented by a noun. For example: We planted apples in the experimental plot of the school. In this case, apple represents both one apple tree and many apple trees, depending on the situation and context. It depends on its semantic sign. Whether a relative noun expresses a single or plural subject depends on its semantics and situational context. But these nouns are exactly one form of the number category, regardless of whether they mean a singular or plural object. Therefore, the number category of a noun, meaning a single or plural object, is a different phenomenon: logical number and grammatical number are not equal. In the Uzbek language, the only sign of the plural meaning of nouns is "-lar" (-s). It is not the plural meaning, but also goes by this name when realizing ideas that do not belong to this scope. So, -lar is a grammatical sign of plural. When the plural is represented by -lar (-s), the singular is characterized by the fact that it does not take this suffix, it is characterized by the fact that it does not have a special formal sign. This case is characteristic of a noun.

In verbs, the singular can also have its own sign. Expression of singular and plural in verbs is different. Nouns with a determiner expressed by words denoting number or quantity are used in the singular (in this case, its plural meaning is definite plural, quantity is understood through this determiner). – Yuzta daftar, (one hundred notebooks), ko'p odam (many people), shu qadar kitoblar (so many books). Collective nouns (names of groups, names of peoples, collective names of animals, animals...) are used in the singular (el, troop, group). This phenomenon is strong in collective nouns (most) formed with the suffix -chilik<sup>8</sup>. It is clear from the quoted sentences that prof. A.Ghulomov considers the expression of the plural morphologically (-lar(-s) in the noun; -ingiz, -k, -lar, etc. in the verb) as grammatical plural. He considers the meaning to be understood lexically (el (folk), qo'shin (troop), poda (herd)) and syntactically (yuzta daftar (hundred notebooks)) as a logical phenomenon. In such cases, a noun without -lar (-s) is considered to be grammatically singular, even if it expresses a plural meaning.

The analysis of the plural category in Uzbek and its linguistic-speech characteristics allows us to draw the following conclusions:

Arabic words occupy a certain place in the lexicon of the modern Uzbek language. This situation was stronger in the old Uzbek literary language. In this regard, words acquired in the plural form are used in the plural sense: shuarā-shoirilar (poets), ulama-olimlar (scholars), sultonlar salātyin-sultonlar (sultans).

In the Uzbek language, the plural is mainly expressed in three different ways: 1) by affixation. In this case, the plural is expressed by adding the affix -lar(-s) to the singular noun: like kitoblar (books), daryolar (rivers); 2) by the syntactic method. In this case, the singular noun

is preceded by words expressing the concept of quantity (mostly number or quantity adverbs): like besh kishi (five men), ko'p odam (many people); 3) with the lexical-semantic method: like (el (folk), qo'shin (troop), poda (herd))

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