Uzbek Equivalent Of The Arabic Noun (الاسْم) Category

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Abstract: The Arabic noun category (ism, الاسم) represents one of the core structural elements of Arabic grammar and encompasses a wide range of lexical units, including nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, participles, and infinitives. This broad semantic and grammatical scope differs significantly from the Uzbek grammatical tradition, in which nouns and related categories are classified into narrower and more strictly defined parts of speech. This paper provides a comprehensive comparative analysis of the Arabic ism category and its Uzbek equivalents, demonstrating how each language conceptualizes nominality and how these conceptualizations influence syntactic behavior, morphological marking, and category formation. Special attention is given to the categories of number, possession, and gender in Uzbek nouns, as well as the historical influence of Arabic borrowings on gender marking in Uzbek. Additionally, the study analyses how semantic, morphological, and syntactic distinctions shape the functional use of nouns in both languages. The findings highlight that while Uzbek and Arabic share several fundamental grammatical concepts, their structural realizations differ significantly due to typological divergence- Arabic being a Semitic language with rich inflectional morphology, and Uzbek being a Turkic, agglutinative language. This contrast underscores the importance of comparative linguistic research for language acquisition, translation studies, and grammatical theory.

Introduction: As is well known, the noun الاسْم category in Arabic is one of the most important grammatical categories. The noun category includes nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, adverbs, adjectives, and infinitives in the Uzbek language. There are also important categories related to the noun category. To correctly use any noun in its proper place, it is crucial to know its specific categories. Only by properly completing these tasks can we properly understand their relationship with other parts of speech. Therefore, in this paper, we set ourselves the task of studying the noun category and its specific categories. Just as it is important to study any grammatical topic in Arabic in a comparative manner, the correct use of nouns and their specific categories in their proper place is essential to the topic.

Words in our language are divided into several groups, such as nouns, adjectives, numerals, and verbs, depending on their characteristics. Such groups of words in grammar are called parts of speech.

When defining and indicating the belonging of words to a particular category, their specific grammatical and semantic features, as well as the question they answer, are taken as a basis.

All words in the modern Uzbek language, depending on their important grammatical features and basic lexical and semantic characteristics, are divided into two large groups: independent words and function words. Our language includes interjections, descriptive words, and sometimes modal words, which are not included in either independent or function words and form a separate group.

Words that express concepts of object and action or the meaning of a sign or quantity, which can be used as answers to independent questions in speech and as parts of speech, such as possessive, participial, determinative, complementary, etc., for example, man, cotton worker, read, work, good, bad, I, you, you, ten, five, twenty, fast, slow, etc., are called independent words.

Auxiliary words such as and, for, because, but, with, which are used to perform various grammatical functions in speech and express relationships between words and sentences, are called auxiliary words.

Exclamatory and imitative (descriptive) words denote human emotions and feelings, imitation of sounds: words like hay-hay, bay-bay, ho-ho, obbo denote human experiences and feelings.

Nouns. A group of words expressing the concept of an object, for example, "people," "city," "water," "head," is called a noun. Words in this group express concrete concepts, such as "bird," "wind," "cotton," as well as general and abstract concepts, such as "love," "size," "abundance," and "history." Thus, words in this group express the idea of an object, event, and occurrence, as well as general and abstract concepts. Words in this group answer one of the questions: who? what? who? what? They perform a specific syntactic function in speech. Nouns take possessive, personal, plural, and article affixes in speech and perform the primary function of differentiation. Word-formation affixes can also be attached to nouns. The syntactic function of nouns in speech is mainly to act as possessive and complementary nouns. However, they can also be used as other parts of speech.

Adjective parts. A group of words, such as "red," "large," "strong," "central," etc., expressing the meaning of a constant characteristic of objects, is called an adjective family. Words in this family are used to denote constant, static characteristics of objects, such as color, shape, size, characteristic, property, and merit, and answer questions like "what?" and "how?" Adjectives cannot take inflectional affixes and cannot be attached to plural affixes, possessive cases, or agreement affixes. Adjectives have a special gradation function.

Numerical series. A group of words denoting the quantity of objects, the abstract concept of quantity, the number of things, and the order of things, such as four (person), five (kilogram), one thousand nine hundred, twenty-five, thirtieth, and so on, is called a number sequence. Words in this sequence typically answer one of several questions, such as how many? how many? how many?

Pronouns. A group of words used in place of words denoting objects and their various attributes, answering one of the questions, such as who? what? how much? when? where? which?, is called a pronoun. Words in the category of pronouns do not directly express concepts of objects, their attributes, or quantity, but rather replace the words that designate them. Pronouns typically replace words in the category of nouns, adjectives, numerals, and adverbs, acting as

their substitutes. Therefore, the lexical meanings and grammatical features of pronouns are also characterized by the lexical meanings and grammatical features of these words. The specific meaning of each pronoun is clearly known only within the sentence structure.

Verbs. A group of words expressing the concept of movement or state of objects is called a verb class. In addition to the concept of movement, words of this class also express the concept of state, for example, "to lie," "to sleep"; the concept of mental changes, for example, "to feel," "to be afraid"; the concept of biological changes-development, for example, "to rise," "to grow"; and the concept of the subject's attitude to the object, for example, "to love," "to be angry," "to be disgusted." Verbs answer one of the questions: What happened? What will happen? What will happen? What did you do? Thus, words of this class differ from words of the noun class, which are rich in semantic categories. In terms of the richness of grammatical categories, verbs are the most complex of all word classes.

Adverb. A group of words expressing the meaning of a sign or attribute of a sign, characteristic of actions expressed by verbs, and the qualities of an object, is called a verb phrase. Words in an adverb phrase express the meaning of an attribute of an action, such as "fast" (to speak), "slow" (to walk), or the meaning of an attribute, such as "good" (to be good). Adverbs, unlike adjectives, do not actually accept modifying or formative affixes. That is, words in this group do not change, do not adapt to, or control the words they are associated with; verbs connect to these words only through affixation. Words in this group answer questions such as: how? how? how?.

Adverbs also have degrees: for example, "more often," "cooler." The main syntactic function of adverbs in a sentence is to indicate case.

Modal class of words. A group of words expressing the speaker's varying attitudes toward their own opinions is called a modal word class. Modal words express the improbability of an action, for example, "probably" (will come), "possibly" (maybe know); and the certainty of an idea (action), for example, "true" (id not know), "true" (as he saw), "certainly" (you know).

Conjunctions. A group of words used to link sentences, individual words, and phrases in speech is called a conjunction. Words in this group, lacking independent lexical meaning, are not used independently, outside of a phrase. They can only be used in speech as part of a phrase.

Particles. Groups of words and objects that impart meaning to individual words in a sentence, and through

them sometimes to the content of the sentence—for example, asking questions or adding emphasis—are called particles.

Interjections. Groups of words expressing human emotions, feelings, and the ability to ward off or call birds and animals are called interjections. For example, oh, wow, wow, be-be, etc.

Noun. A noun is an independent class of words expressing the concept of a subject. Words in the noun class express the concept of the subject along with the categories of number, possession, and agreement. The main morphological features of a noun are number, possessiveness, agreement, and special affixes that form nouns: to our cotton workers, to your mothers.

In speech, a noun primarily functions as a possessive or complementary pronoun, a demonstrative determiner, as well as a participle and case:

Nouns are divided into two types based on their meaning and grammatical features: primarily, proper nouns and nouns with the same root.

Proper names. Proper names are names of individuals and persons, individual objects and events in objective existence, or individual things within a species, distinguished from other nouns by their semantic characteristics.

Common nouns. Common nouns are general names of objects and events of the same genus and type, making up the bulk of words in a class of nouns. Common nouns denote general names of objects of the same type: a building, a tree, a shirt, society, talent, etc.

The category of number in nouns. Words in the category of nouns can express the singular meaning of objects, such as "book" or "cotton" in speech, and the plural meaning of "books" or "cotton" in the form "books." The presence of singular and plural forms is the grammatical category of number in nouns.

The category of possessiveness in nouns. Possessive affixes are added to nouns to indicate that an object or concept belongs to one of three persons. Furthermore, possessive affixes have meanings such as clarifying the concept of an object and narrowing the scope of meaning: book (in general), book (mine).

Nouns also have a category of gender. In Uzbek, there is no specific grammatical affix to express gender; however, although there is no specific grammatical form for gender, there are special words that distinguish the biological meaning of genus (kind) in living beings.

In Uzbek, gender is expressed by a special word or phrase. For example, words such as "girl," "bride," "wife," "old woman," "aunt," "grandmother," "mother," and "auntie" indicate the feminine gender,

while words such as "son," "boy," "man," "groom," "old man," "uncle," "grandfather," "father," "brother," and "uncle" indicate the masculine gender. Uzbek has a number of nouns with affixes denoting feminine gender, which have been adopted from Arabic, Russian, and other languages via Russian. Sometimes a special affix is used to morphologically denote feminine gender, but there are no specific affixes denoting masculine gender. This phenomenon is characteristic of both the Uzbek language and its borrowings from other languages.

Feminine nouns that have migrated from Arabic to Uzbek use the morphological gender marker -a. Its use in modern Uzbek is quite limited. The feminine morphological marker -a in Arabic cannot be added to Uzbek words; it is found only in Arabic words such as waqila and raqqosa. Arabic feminine words are often used in Uzbek without the morphological marker (-a).

Furthermore, in names such as Soli-Soliya, Said-Saida, and Farid-Farida, although the Arabic gender marker actually denotes gender, in Uzbek these words are read as cognates. In such nouns as Sultan, Sarvar, Tursun, Turdi, Jura, which are the same for both genders, the concept of gender is expressed by adding such affixes as -bek, -boy, -jan, kul for the masculine gender and -nisa, -bibi, -oy for the feminine gender.

In short, in modern Uzbek literary language, gender is expressed semantically, not morphologically, as in Arabic and Russian, but rather semantically, a characteristic specific to the Uzbek language. Although, under the influence of Russian, morphological gender has begun to appear in some Uzbek nouns, it is found only in surnames and patronymics, as well as in occupational names. In other cases, morphological gender expression is absent in Uzbek, and most words are used in the common gender form.

Cases. The category of case is a grammatical category that denotes the grammatical relationship of a noun or noun phrase to a verb, noun, or any other word—the relationship between parts of speech in the structure of speech—and is expressed by special affixes. Concordant affixes indicate the syntactic function of a noun or noun phrase in speech: The following cases exist in the Uzbek language:

1. **Nominative case**
2. **Genitive case**
3. **Accusative case**
4. **Dative case**
5. **Locative case**
6. **Ablative case**

Regarding this section of the study, the following

conclusions were reached.

In the Uzbek language, words are classified into groups such as nouns, adjectives, numerals, and verbs according to their specific characteristics. These groups are called parts of speech in grammar.

The Uzbek equivalents of the Arabic الاسْم category are grouped within the corresponding parts of speech, and although each of them possesses its own specific features, there are also categories that are common to all of them. In particular, nouns have such categories as number, possession, and gender.

A comparative study of the Arabic الاسْم word category and its Uzbek counterparts listed above is of significant importance.

CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of the Arabic ism category and its Uzbek equivalents demonstrates that, although both languages employ noun-based categories to represent objects, actions, qualities, and abstract concepts, their grammatical implementations differ profoundly. Arabic incorporates a wide range of lexical groups—including adjectives, pronouns, numerals, participles, and infinitives—within the ism category, reflecting its inherently inflectional and semantically layered nature. In contrast, Uzbek distributes these lexical units across several independent parts of speech, each possessing distinct morphological and syntactic characteristics shaped by the agglutinative structure of the language.

The study also reveals that Uzbek nouns share several universal grammatical categories with Arabic nouns, such as number, possession, and gender. However, the manifestation of these categories varies: Uzbek expresses gender semantically rather than morphologically, unlike Arabic, where gender is systematically encoded. Moreover, the influence of Arabic, Persian, and Russian borrowings has introduced limited morphological gender marking into Uzbek, though it remains non-productive in modern usage.

Ultimately, the findings highlight the linguistic importance of understanding how two typologically different languages conceptualize and structure noun categories. Such comparative approaches not only advance theoretical linguistics but also enhance pedagogical methods in teaching Arabic and Uzbek, support precise translation practices, and contribute to a deeper understanding of cross-linguistic grammatical systems. The structural divergence between the two languages underscores the necessity of context-sensitive methods when analyzing, teaching, and translating nominal categories across Arabic and Uzbek.

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