

COMPARISON OF NUMBER CATEGORIES IN UZBEK, RUSSIAN, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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The study of foreign languages is of great importance in our republic. Foreign languages, particularly English, along with the Russian language, are studied in all educational institutions of our country. However, it should be noted that the linguistic basis for developing the methodology of teaching Russian and foreign languages is a deep comparative study of them. Therefore, the comparative study of Russian, foreign, and national languages has become one of the most important tasks of modern linguistics. Academician V.V. Vinogradov already in 1951, speaking about the tasks of linguistics, wrote: "Alongside the comparative-historical study of related languages, it is possible and even necessary to conduct a comparative and contrastive study of languages with different systems..." [1]

The comparative study of languages with different systems requires deep knowledge of their structure, revealing the characteristics of unique, individual linguistic phenomena inherent in each of the languages being compared. Therefore, researchers and teachers of Russian and foreign languages in universities and schools need to have a knowledge of the grammatical structure of both their native language and the language being studied and taught. Exploring the points of similarity and difference can serve as the basis for the correct development of the methodology for teaching these languages.

1. Phonetic: window-windows, wave-waves, glass-glasses, etc.

Here we observe a shift in stress.

2. morphological-phonetic: sky - skies, miracle - miracles

base extension and stress shift; friend - friends, ear - ears, branch - branches - consonant alternation in the base, etc.

3. morphological-suppletive: person - people, child - children

4. syntactic: youth cafe - youth cafes, new coat - new coats, the kangaroo ran - the kangaroos ran.

In the English language, the category of number, specifically the meaning of plurality, is expressed in three ways.

Morphological way: dress - dresses, baby - babies, knife - knives.

Vowel alternation in the root of the word: man - men, goose - geese, foot - feet;
- Vowel alternation with the suffix - ren, child - children

2. Syntactic way. For nouns with homonymous forms for singular and plural, and for some other nouns, the number is expressed syntactically:

On our trip in the mountainous countryside we saw two deer.

There was a beautiful deer in the zoo.

Physics is my favorite subject. 3. Lexico-morphological way of expressing plurality: a bag - many bags an apple - many apples a room - many rooms money - much money

In the Uzbek language, the main way of expressing the category of number is morphological: Darakht - darakhtlar, odam - odamlar, maktab - maktablar.

In addition, there is another lexical method: Kinoga ko'p odam borgan. - There were a lot of people at the cinema. Men kutubxonadan ko'p kitob oldim. - I took a lot of books from the library.

In these sentences, the meaning of plurality is conveyed through the word k̄p (many), while the noun odam (person) itself is replaced by the plural (k̄p odam - many people). This is the characteristic feature of expressing the meaning of plurality in the Uzbek language, in contrast to the Russian and English languages, i.e. in Russian, the category of number of nouns can be expressed in four ways, in English - in three, in Uzbek only in two ways. [4]

Thus, in the grammatical structure of the Russian, Uzbek and English languages there is much in common (for example, similar parts of speech: noun, verb, numeral, pronoun: similar grammatical categories and meanings; category of tense, persons in a verb, plural category in a noun and etc.). However, there are many differences between the grammatical structure of the languages we study, which must be taken into account when teaching Russian, Uzbek and English to students, students and students of foreign languages. [5]

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