



## A Comparative Study of Types of Nouns in English and Karakalpak Languages

**Uteshova Z. X.**

PhD., Associate professor, Department of English language and literature

**Allanova M.M**

2nd year student of the English language and literature department

Berdakh Karakalpak State University

### ABSTRACT

A noun is a word which is used as the name to person, thing, animal, place, quality, and characteristic, person which is the fact that it is met in everywhere whether in written or spoken language. The goal of the current study is to compare and contrast the categories of nouns in English and Karakalpak to identify their differences. The findings indicate that both languages share certain unique and comparable characteristics.

### Keywords:

contrastive analysis, noun, Karakalpak language, English language, types, classification.

**Introduction.** Language is a social phenomenon with its own grammar that is unique to each language. Over several decades, eminent researchers like B. Illyish, M. Y. Blokh, O. Jespersen, and many others have studied the parts-of-speech problem, which is very contentious in both general linguistic theory and the analysis of distinct languages. And the main topic of interest to them had been the role of the noun in speech.

A noun is a word that can be used to refer to people, animals, things, substances, states, occasions, and emotions. Nouns may function as a topic or an object of a verb, may be altered by an adjective, and can receive an article or determinative.

According to Parrott (2000), nouns act as the subject, object, and complement of verbs in most texts and convey a significant amount of information.

For these reasons, nouns can aid in the expression of the main concept of discourse, understanding how to utilize them is the foundational skill of grammar acquisition. It will be challenging to understand the precise meanings that individuals want to convey

when speaking, listening, reading, and writing in English if they do not understand the meanings of the nouns in sentences.

As a consequent, it can be learned by dividing them into groups as the followings:

#### 1. Common nouns

Common nouns are used to refer to basic concepts rather than specific examples in English and Karakalpak. Unless they are part of a formal name or are used at the start of a sentence, common nouns are typically not capitalized.

#### 2. Proper Nouns

As for the view of (Parrott, 2000:9), With regard to proper nouns, there exist two apparent characteristics that set them apart from common nouns. Firstly, proper nouns commence with uppercase letters irrespective of their position in a sentence. Secondly, proper nouns signify distinct entities. Words that start with uppercase letters and aren't located at the beginning of a sentence usually denote individuals, locations (cities, nations, etc.), or establishments. These nouns are also called 'proper' nouns.

In both English and Karakalpak, examples of proper nouns are the days of the week, the months of the year, nations, states, towns, cities, and brands. A term given to something to make it more unique is called a particular noun. Specific nouns always begin with a capital letter, regardless of their position in a sentence, in the English language. However, in Karakalpak the days of the week and the months of the year are written in small letter if they appear in the middle of the sentence.

3. Collective Nouns

Collective nouns are words that represent groups comprising of multiple individuals or entities, even if they are modified to show singular form. Collective noun in English and Karakalpak is a noun that mention to a group of people or things as one unit. Although typically words that recognize more than one person, place, or thing are made plural in the English language, collective nouns are irregularity.

4. Abstract Nouns

An abstract noun in both English and Karakalpak languages refers to a noun that represents an intangible notion, such as a sentiment, an impression, a characteristic, or a notion. To put it differently, an abstract noun does not symbolize a concrete entity. A noun that represents a quality, action, or state is known as an abstract noun. These nouns denote concepts that are intangible and cannot be perceived through touch or sight.

5. Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns

Carter and McCarthy assert that enumerable nouns are the most extensive category of nouns, representing entities that are regarded as individual units and pertain to things, individuals, theoretical concepts, and more. Nouns that can be pluralized, used with quantifiers or numerals (such as "one", "two", "several", "every", or "most"), and preceded by an indefinite article ("a" or "an") are referred to as countable nouns or count nouns. In English and Karakalpak languages, Countable noun is a noun which can be counted whether available in the form of singular or plural.

Carter, R and McCarthy, M (2006) explain that uncountable nouns exhibit no distinction in number between singular and plural, and usually refer to entities such as substances and fluids, mental states, conditions, topics, processed items and materials. Uncountable nouns can be classified as either singular or plural uncountable nouns.

Uncountable nouns (also known as mass nouns) differ from countable nouns specifically in this regard: they cannot be pluralized or combined with numerical expressions or quantifiers. Mass nouns are always considered singular, and can be used alone or in conjunction with some, any, a little, and much.

According to the classification of nouns and their rules in usage, it is time to give some examples on types of nouns in English and Karakalpak languages.

Types of nouns	English	Karakalpak
Common nouns	girl city animal friend house food	u'y doslar haywanat du'nyasi tağamlar
Proper Nouns	John London Pluto Monday France	Maxset No'kis Qaraqalpaqstan Nawriz MPJ yanvar piyshembi
Collective Nouns	staff	komanda

	team crew herd flock bunch	ja'ma'a't sho'lkem topar
Abstract Nouns	time happiness bravery creativity justice freedom speed	waqit quwanish qaygı erkinlik batırlıq
Countable Nouns	dog tree house friend book orange	gu'l kitap qoyan alma kompyuter
Uncountable nouns	water coffee cheese sand furniture skin wool	suw go'sh teri altin mebel qum sheker shay

**Conclusion.** Taking all into account, it can be stated that the notion and characteristics of noun is the same in both compared languages. However, there are some distinctions in these language systems. This is due to the fact that types of nouns are similar in these languages, just only the difference can be shown in proper nouns in Karakalpak language. Overall, these two language systems have more similarities rather than differences.

#### References:

1. Azar, Betty S. 1999. Understanding and Using English Grammar (third Edition). New York: Pearson Education.
2. Baskakov N.A. Karakalpakskiy yazi'k. II, fonetika I morfologiya, chast pervaya, M., 1952
3. Berdimuratov E. Ha'zirgi qaraqalpaq tili. Leksikalogiya.No'kis, 1994.
4. Carter, Ronald and McCarthy, M Cambridge grammar of English: a comprehensive guide: spoken and written English grammar and usage. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
5. Crystal, David. (2008). A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. California: Blackwell Publishing.
6. Da'wletov A., Da'wletov M., Qudaybergenov M. Ha'zirgi qaraqalpaq a'debiy tili. No'kis, 2010.
7. Parrott M. Grammar for English Language Teachers, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.2000
8. Richards J., Platt, J. & Weber, H. (1985). Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics. England: Longman Group Limited.