



LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF NOUNS

Nurmukhamedova Mokhera Uralovna

UzFinPI

E-mail: mohiranurmuhamedova63@gmail.com

Annotation

This article is devoted to lexical and grammatical categories of nouns. Lexico-grammatical classes are analyzed based on the prototypical properties of certain names. It is also established that concrete nouns are opposed to abstract ones through collective nouns that have the characteristics of both concrete and abstract nouns.

Keywords: Proper, common, animate and inanimate, material, concrete.

Nouns are grouped into lexico-grammatical categories according to their meaning and the manifestation of grammatical categories (numbers and cases).

There are such lexical and grammatical categories of nouns as proper and common, animate and inanimate, concrete and abstract, material, collective.

Common and proper nouns

Common nouns are nouns that denote a whole class, genus, type of objects, homogeneous objects, actions or states: bear, spring, midges, straw, sand, joy.

Common names are opposed to their own, which distinguish a separate object from the category of homogeneous. Compare the meanings of the words lake and Baikal, Balkhash, Kisekach, Spruce, the meanings of the words island and Sakhalin, Greenland, Madagascar, Sicily.

Proper nouns include: first names, patronymics, surnames (Leo Tolstoy), nicknames of animals (Murka, Bug), geographical names (Moscow, Don), astronomical names (constellation of Scorpio), names of literary works, films, performances, paintings ("Pit", "Tired of the sun", "Seagull", "Morning in the pine forest"), historical events (the Battle of Kulikovo, WWII), the names of enterprises, institutions (shop "Sinegorye", cinema "Cinematograph").

Proper and common nouns can move from one group to another. For example: Katyusha – katyusha (the name of the mortar), Pansies – pansies (flowers).

The transition of a common name into a proper name is also reflected in the spelling: they can be written with a lowercase letter and without quotation marks.





Animate and inanimate

This category is based on the opposition of "living - inanimate".

Animate nouns are considered to denote persons and animals (Papa, bear, Alexander).

Plants belong to inanimate nouns.

Inanimate are nouns denoting objects of inanimate nature, plants, events, phenomena, qualities, actions, states (car, tree, storm, beauty, rest).

The grammatical category of animateness/ inanimateness is manifested in the declension of nouns. This category is most clearly expressed in the form of a mn. number.

In animate nouns, the V. P. mn. ch. form coincides with the R. P. form, and in inanimate nouns – with the I. P. form (this applies both to the noun itself and to the forms of adjectives and participles consistent with it).

The category of animateness covers mainly masculine and feminine nouns. There are few neuter nouns. For example:

1) sushch-e with suffixes –isch(e), -ovishch(e), -lich(e): monster, monster, bogeyman;

2) some substantive adjectives and participles: animal, mammal, insect, reptiles;

3) nouns child, person (in meaning. man), being (in meaning. a living organism).

Some nouns do not denote living beings, but by grammatical properties they are part of animate:

1) names of mythical creatures (brownie, dwarf, mermaid);

2) designation of toys – likenesses of living beings (matryoshka, doll);

3) the names of the pieces in some games (billiard ball: send the ball to the pocket, queen, ace, jack, trump);

4) the words dead, dead.

Viruses, microbes, bacteria can be both animate and inanimate (study viruses, microbes, bacteria). Science is studying this question.

Nouns in combination with compound numerals ending in two, three, four are used as inanimate: invite twenty-two specialists (colloquial version). [1].

Concrete, real, collective, abstract nouns

All nouns belong to one of four lexical and grammatical categories: the category of concrete, real, abstract or collective.



Concrete — nouns denoting objects of the material world, perceived by the human senses.

The peculiarity of specific nouns is that they can be combined with quantitative numerals (four people, fifteen books).

Specific ones include nouns denoting:

- 1) a person by any of the signs (by kinship, nationality, occupation): daughter, grandson, son-in-law, Russian, Tajik.
- 2) wild and domestic animals (lion, hummingbird, hippopotamus, dog, cat, goose);
- 3) objects (tools, mechanisms, devices): hammer, plane, scissors.

In a group of specific nouns, a subgroup of so-called singular nouns (singulatives) is distinguished.

They call single items: a pea, a pearl, a snowflake.

Singular nouns can be plural, but not all of them: iron, lead, oil, meat, wine.

real nouns, they call substances, non-separable quantities, therefore real nouns do not change in numbers (they have the form either only units (wool, copper, dust), or only many parts: cream, sawdust, waste).

Real nouns are not combined with quantitative numerals, but are combined with units of measures: a kilogram of flour, a hectare of wheat, a liter of milk.

Real nouns refer to nouns denoting:

- 1) substances: water, cream, dirt, dust, gunpowder;
- 2) metals: iron, copper, gold, steel;
- 3) different types of raw materials: wood, gas, oil;
- 4) production waste: bran, slag, pomace;
- 5) fabrics: silk, wool, drape, calico;
- 6) names of fruits and berries: raspberry, rowan, cherry;
- 7) agricultural plants: wheat, rye, corn;
- 8) names of medicines: aspirin, analgin.

Some real nouns are used in a special meaning, they can receive the forms of many parts: A variety of mineral waters are on sale. Carbon and alloy steels are distinguished.

Collective — denoting a set (indefinite number) as one indivisible whole, although this whole consists of counted units: professors, furniture, dishes.

Collective nouns denote different aggregates:

- persons (youth, professors, generals, proletariat, children);
- animals (animals, livestock);
- plants (spruce, hazel, raspberry);



- items (video equipment, weapons, furniture, rags). [2].

Grammatical categories of nouns

Grammatical categories of nouns can be considered by two meanings:

1. the meaning systematized in shaping
2. one of the most common properties of linguistic units in general or of some class of them, which has received a grammatical expression in the language.

Nouns have three categories, where each represents a set of opposable forms and exists as long as their opposability persists.

Each of the 3 categories – gender, number, case – characterizes the noun from its side.

The gender category characterizes a noun from the side of its ability to combine with certain forms of consistent words (new student, new student, new letter).

The number category characterizes a noun in terms of its quantitative definiteness (one or many), if they can be counted (pen - pens).

The category of the case characterizes the noun from the side of its relation to another word (to swim on the river, to think about beauty, to approach the fire).

In these cases, the forms of nouns in these phrases are subordinate to verbs and have the case form that the verb requires from them.

Each of the 3 grammatical categories of a noun is a system of forms and a system of meanings assigned to forms.

The gender category of the noun. The concept of the category of the genus.

Gender is not a inflectional category of nouns, which causes the ending of the adjective agreed with the noun to change.

All nouns in the form of units have a gender category, i.e. they belong to one of 3 genera: masculine, feminine and neuter.

Nouns with the ending –a, –I in the form of them. P. units. numbers are, as a rule, feminine (road, land, country, grandmother). The exception is words like uncle, slob, time.

If the initial form has the ending –o, –e, then the noun belongs to the middle gender (sea, good). Exception: domishko, domishche (nouns with words of subjective evaluation, formed from the essence of the genus).

A small group of words belongs to the so-called common genus. These include nouns that do not have the form of a single number (pluralia tantum sleigh, gate, ink), are not distributed by gender.



Generic couple

A generic pair is a paired juxtaposition of the nouns M. and J. of the genus, which have the same lexical meaning, but differ in the meaning of biological sex.

Distinguish pairs:

- 1) suppletive generic pairs (man – woman, grandmother – grandfather, sheep - ram);
- 2) word–formative (student – student, goose - goose, lion - lioness);
- 3) inflectional – having a common basis and differing endings (spouse – spouse, godmother, Alexander – Alexandra).

If the words included in the generic pair are the names of animals, then the type of animals can be designated as the word M. genus (hares, lions, donkeys), and the word J. genus (cats, sheep, goats).

Common nouns

In addition to the 3 main genera (masculine, feminine, neuter), there are also common nouns, they correspond in meaning to both male and female persons, in the context they realize the meaning of only one gender (our / our Sasha, scary / scary bore, White knew / knew). In colloquial speech, you can hear: the deputy received visitors; the master of sports set a new record; the turner coped well with the task.

In stylized speech, for the speech characteristics of the characters, when addressing a woman by profession, it is recommended to use neutral forms: comrade conductor, comrade cashier.

To indicate the male correspondence to the words ballerina, typist, the descriptive expressions ballet dancer, typewriter are used. A pair of nurse – medical brother appeared in professional use.

Generic variants

Many nouns are used in SRYA and in the form of M., and in the form of J. gender.

- aviary – aviary (more commonly 1 form);
- giraffe – giraffe (more commonly 1 form);
- clip – clip (the literary form is 1);
- reprise – reprise (form 2 is more often used). [3].

Литературы

1. Современный русский литературный язык / Под ред. П.А. Леканта. М., 1982. С. 175.
2. Современный русский язык. Ч. 1 / Под ред. Д.Э. Розенталя. М., 1979. С. 176-178.
3. Трофимов В.А. Современный русский язык. Морфология. Л., 1957. С. 14.
4. Щерба Л.В. О частях речи в русском языке // Л.В. Щерба. Избранные работы по русскому языку. М., 1957. С. 64.

