

Review Article

THE CATEGORY OF SINGULARIA TANTUM AND PLURALIA TANTUM IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

Following work is dedicated to investigation of the linguistic phenomena Singularia tantum and pluralia Tantum, i.e. singular and plural forms of English and Uzbek nouns. Besides, the author gives the examples of nouns which have either singular or only plural form. Theoretical part of the article is proved by numerous examples.

**Keywords:** Singularia tantum, Pluralia tantum, quantity, category, singular form, plural form, noun.

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INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the research topic is determined by a systemic approach in the study of the category of quantity in English and Uzbek, comparative-comparative analysis, the identification of similarities and differences in terms of the category of number and quantity. The relevance of the research is also conditioned by its connection with the modern direction of studying the language by cognitive linguistics, which makes it possible to reveal the specificity of the formation of man's knowledge of the world, including knowledge of the quantitative aspects of reality, through analysis of the semantics of linguistic units. The need for a cognitive approach in the study of the processes of linguistic conceptualization of quantity is explained by the fact that it makes it possible to evaluate the role of man in perception and the formation of quantitative values, taking into account the interaction of cognitive and linguistic mechanisms.

Some semantic and grammatical questions connected with the problem of the quantitative field were considered in the articles of M. Yu. Ponamareva, Arustamyan L.L. [1, p. 51-55] and others. The subject of consideration in the article is L.D. Chesnokova "The category of quantity and syntactic structure" is the category of quantity in its present state. The analysis is subjected to the problem of qualification of quantity in its relation to quality and ways of representing this relationship through syntactic forms of the modern Russian language. A brief review of the literature of the problem under study indicates that many aspects of the quantity field are only outlined in a number of works and on a number of parameters have not received a complete system description and a comprehensive holistic analysis.

This category of nouns is available in both Russian and English. They have general development tendencies and general conditions for the emergence of a plural formant. But the peculiarities of the mentality of the speakers of Uzbek and English, the features of the language structure and the development of languages determine the characteristics that are characteristic of each language separately.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

So, in English there is a whole series of words Singularia tantum, which do not necessarily have equivalents in Russian, also Singularia tantum: they require a verb in the singular: advice, behavior, cash, fun, furniture.

Pay attention to the following nouns: advice, pieces of advice. In English, it is normatively used as a unit of a language system with a zero manifestation and the meaning of "indication of

how to act" with a very high level of abstraction. Council - tips in the Uzbek language, the level of abstraction is lower, the value is directly related to the specific species manifestation news - some pieces of news.

In the presence of number forms, nouns in traditional grammar are divided into three groups: nouns having singular and plural forms; nouns, used only in the singular - SingulariaTantum; nouns, used only in the plural - PluraliaTantum. The measure of multiplicity characterizes the degree of quantitative realization of the category of plurality in the text. In SingulariaTantum nouns it is equal to zero, for PluraliaTantum nouns are equal to one. The measure of the multiplicity of nouns having both forms of a number is greater than zero and less than one and can be expressed in fractional numbers.

The grammatical category of the number of nouns has acquired the ability to form at least three numerical forms of a noun: multiple with an almost universal formant - (e) s-stones, ducks, times, occasionally with a different indicator -men; single with an analytical formant a / an - a stone, a duck, a time, a man; extensive in both portions of the continuous form - stone, duck, time, man.

The first of them represents the denotate as dismembered, made up of individual specimens; the second - as outwardly delineated and internally united, integral; the third as a continuum without external or internal boundaries (stone as substance, duck as a kind of bird, time as an infinite extension, humanity as a whole) [2, p. 211-240].

Among the uncountable nouns in a special subclass are grouped nouns that have only the plural form (PluraliaTantum) or only the singular form (Singularia Tantum). Among the nouns of Pluralia Tantum, there are nouns that designate material objects consisting of two halves (trousers, scissors), and nouns that designate a more or less indefinite set (neighborhoods).

Close to the group of Pluralia Tantum nouns are the names of sciences (for example: mathematics, physics, phonetics) and the names of illnesses (for example: measles, mumps, rickets). The reason for this can be explained as follows. Noun mathematics, for example, includes a whole range of scientific disciplines; The noun measles (measles) is associated with the appearance of a large number of inflamed spots on the skin.

In Uzbek, the word is also used with the lowest level of abstraction. This refers to the use of the word money - pul. The word money and money are words at different levels of

abstraction: money = currency, i.e. what you can pay for a product and money is a specific payment for something.

The word money is used as a unit of the language system, expressing the concept (advice, news), etc., and money - at the level of the language norm reflecting a non-linguistic reality.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The nouns Singularia tantum denote the subject in the abstraction from the idea of the account and, consequently, from the quantity. To Singularia tantum are:

- the names of some substances (one part of real nouns, the other part of which has only the plural): sugar, potassium, milk, gold, clay, etc.;
- collective nouns: childhood, youth, foliage, linen, etc.;
- names of abstract phenomena - actions, signs: walking, friendship, heroism, courage, development, width, whiteness, blackness, happiness, etc.;
- proper names: the sun, Europe, the Volga region, the CIS, etc. Duplicate proper names can take the form of the plural: Petra, Anna, etc., and the plural of surnames points to the family, genus: Solovyovs, Durovs, etc.;
- the names of individual phenomena: north, south, east, west, north-west, south-south-east.

Pluralia tantum nouns do not have a singular form, i.e. this concept is considered by native speakers as something complex and heterogeneous, which cannot be correlated with a single number, i.e. he is deprived of the category of number [3, p. 62-63]. In such separations as singularia tantum, pluralia tantum, a linguistic vision and linguistic division of reality by one or another people is revealed.

Naturally, in the process of functioning under the influence of the law of analogy, gradual "leveling" of these nouns occurs, entering into the category of normative concrete, discrete nouns.

Pluralia tantum nouns can denote one thing and more than one subject, as usually indicated by the context (for example: some sledges - all sledges, one day - many days). To Pluralia tantum are:

- 1) Items, usually consisting of two or more parts, and also containing two or more identical parts (complex items): trousers, scales, gates, rakes, gusli, pants, shackles, swings, ticks, goats, chimes, pliers, pliers, bridges, bunks, scissors, sheaths, stretchers, glasses, pantaloons, rails, trunks, pliers, cottages, potholes, bindings, hoops, trousers, saddles, sleds, sleighs, honeycombs, panties, ties, mansions, watches, rosaries, shorts, pants, tongs. Such nouns are combined with collective numerals: two gates, three sleds, etc.;
- 2) complex or characterized by a spatial or temporal extent of objects: chess, curls, vacations, day; names of abstract concepts (games, events, temporary phenomena, actions, states): burners, blind man's buffs, elections, debates, troubles, searches, send-offs, beatings, christenings, wake ceremonies, homelands, funerals, etc.;
- 3) the names of some substances (the other part of real nouns): wastes, tins, canned goods, logs, etc.; the same applies to substances, materials, foods, as well as the remains or scum of some substances, materials: cereals, cans, boils, cesspools, residues, siftings, ditches, slops, sequins, as well as complex nouns with second components materials, products, products, supplies: building materials, bakery products, manufactured goods, grain deliveries.
- 4) nouns of pluralia tantum include some names of cities, localities, straits, mountain ranges: Athens, Solovki, Dardanelles, Alps, Carpathians.
- 5) the aggregate of something as a set: shoots, memoirs, relics, beginnings, bowels, letters, supplies, sweets, tropics, flakes, charms.

### CONCLUSION

Thus, pluralia tantum denotes both discrete (concrete) nouns and continuum (real, abstract). Pluralia tantum is the form of the existence of a lexical unit and therefore the plural (formant) plural can be viewed in the synchronous plan as an element of the basis.

The formant pluralia tantum indicates the multiplicity of elements in the structure of a single whole, i.e. indicates the heterogeneity of the structure of the concept, denoting an inhomogeneous, limited set within a single whole. The presence of potential units of pluralia tantum indicates a certain tendency in modern Russian language to use analytical tools to express grammatical categories.

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