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ИНСТИТУТИ**

ФИЛОЛОГИЯНИНГ УМУМНАЗАРИЙ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

**ХАЛҚАРО ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ**

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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ
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Мазкур тўплам Абдулла Қодирий номидаги Жиззах давлат педагогика институтида 2021 йил 25 ноябрь кунини Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2021 йил 2 мартдаги 78-Ф сон фармойиши билан тасдиқланган Ўзбекистон Республикаси Халқаро ва Республика илмий ва илмий-техник анжуманлар режасига киритилган Абдулла Қодирий номидаги Жиззах давлат педагогика институти ўзбек тили ва адабиёти факультети, ўзбек адабиётини ўқитиш методикаси кафедраси томонидан ташкиллаштирилган “Филологиянинг умумназарий масалалари” мавзусидаги Халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари асосида тайёрланди.

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DEFINITENESS AND INDEFINITENESS OF NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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In compared non-related languages, the indefiniteness of the noun is performed by the word groups of indefiniteness. It shows subject indefiniteness, indefinite substance, even indefinite concept, and etc. Lexico-semantic units of this group can have different structures.

Different languages have different ways of indicating the definiteness and indefiniteness of nouns. In English, as in most languages, the category of definiteness and indefiniteness is not a grammatical category of nouns. It is rather a semantic category that is mainly conveyed by means of two articles: the definite article the and the indefinite article a/an. This article is devoted to the expression of noun indefiniteness with lexico-grammatical parts of words in English and Uzbek languages. The expression of indefiniteness of the noun in the system of different languages with lexico-grammatical parts of words have been analyzed and its similarities and differences are identified. The main purpose of this paper was to indicate that, in spite of the difference in the ways they express the definiteness and indefiniteness which account for some of their functional differences, definite and indefinite nouns in English and Uzbek also show some similarities. When comparing languages, grammatical translation is considered, because through grammatical translation the basic form of grammatical equivalence is understood. When translating from one language to another, there is a clear similarity in the grammatical meaning introduced when comparing a sentence in one language with another. Due to this, the similarity makes it possible to distinguish common elements in the grammatical meaning of a sentence in both languages, as well as the interlinguistic system of meanings as grammatical categories corresponding to the compared languages.

Since typological categories are of different levels and interclasses, we study, too, the problem of articles has been raised many times by linguists. Some of them believe that the number “one” in Turkic languages has already been formed as an indefinite article (10).

But this problem requires special study. It is difficult to call the number "one" an article because of its similarity with non-existent languages.

It is not important for us to determine whether there is an article in the Uzbek language, it is important to distinguish all the means of expressing the category of indefiniteness, whether it is grammatical or not.

From the point of view of typological categories, the article serves as one of the many means of expressing indefiniteness, but it is not the only means of expressing indefiniteness.

Thus, the typological category of indefiniteness is broader than its traditional category, expressed in articles.

Definiteness and indefiniteness as a grammatical category concerns the contradiction between the general meaning and the specific meaning of the noun. Even though in English, the category of definiteness and indefiniteness is not a grammatical category, the concept is the same, albeit realised in different ways. In English, the category of definiteness and indefiniteness is mainly realised by means of two articles:

1. The definite article the, and 2. The indefinite article a/an

The definite article the indicates that a noun stands out from other nouns of the same class, whereas the indefinite article a/an indicates that a noun shares the same features and it is not distinguished from other nouns of the same class. The definite article the is used with a noun that has been mentioned before, and it is known or identifiable, whereas the indefinite article a/an is used with a noun that has not been previously mentioned in the context, and it is, therefore unknown. In English, articles are elements that mainly accompany the common nouns, even though some proper nouns make take them as well.

Both articles may be traced back to Old English. The definite article the is considered a weaker form of the demonstrative pronoun that, whereas the indefinite article a/an is considered a weaker form of the numeral one (Kabashi, 2000). Some grammarians also accept a third article which they refer to as “zero article”. This implies that, in their view, all common nouns should take articles, but even though “the presence of nothing” as opposed to “the absence of anything” is a very common concept in linguistics, there are disagreements concerning its operation (Berry, 2012). However, the matter posed here is whether the absence of the two articles a/an and the should imply the presence of the “zero article” only with common nouns, or it should also apply to proper nouns, considering the fact that they do not usually take articles.

In English, articles as indicators of definiteness and indefiniteness are, at first sight, seen as fairly simple and easily acquired determiners, but despite being the most frequently used determiners, with an immense role in the process of communication, they are the determiners that usually cause most of the difficulties to

the foreign speakers of the language. These difficulties are, among others, attributed to the fact that each of the articles has several functions, and this affects their proper use. It is precisely because of their function that Rumanjceva and Kalnioa (2003) refer to the definite article as an “individualising or limiting” article, whereas the indefinite article is referred to as a “classifying” article.

According to Palmer (2003), although “articles are the simplest adjectives of all”, their omission may be essential to the meaning of the noun. Dykes (2007, p.68) calls them “nothing words” as in her opinion they do not have a concrete meaning and do not present any image to the imagination, but she emphasises that their function is important. Therefore, the appropriate use of articles is imperative for all those who pretend to speak this language correctly. As we noted above, the article is a key marker of indefiniteness. In addition to the article, indefiniteness can be expressed using non-specific language units, such as nouns. A noun is a group of words that represent an object and express this meaning in the modifiable categories of number and conjugation, and the rod in the non-modifiable category (29, 460).

As mentioned earlier, the number of grammatical categories varies in different languages. The category of indefiniteness is only available in English. It should be noted that if the Uzbek language does not have the category of definiteness and indefiniteness, it should not be assumed that these meanings are not expressed in the Uzbek language. Because any meaning can be expressed in any language, but the means are not the same. A certain meaning can be expressed in one language by grammatical means, in another by lexical means, and in another by syntactic means.

CONCLUSION:

1. Indefiniteness is a category of different types, that is, typological means belong to different word groups: articles, nouns, numbers, rhymes, forms, connectives, modal words, and so on. Each category has its own characteristics, that is, some express the indefiniteness in the implicit way, while others express it in the explicit way. This proves that indefiniteness is common to all word groups.

2. In English the main marker of indefiniteness is the article, and in Turkish such a function is represented by the number "one". These ideas prove that the process of converting a number into an article in English has been completed, and in Uzbek this process is still going on.

3. In both languages being compared nouns and other word groups constitute the main group of means representing the category of indefiniteness.

4. Repetitive words in the languages being compared play an important role in the expression of the selected category.

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