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## Plural Category in Nouns

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the morphological features of horses, the category of plurals and methods of its expression.

**Keywords and phrases:** native language, word, category, noun, category, plural category, number, form.

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### Introduction

One of the morphological features of horses is the category of numbers. The use of nouns in the singular and plural forms is called the grammatical number category. The number category is one of the most important morphological features of horses and is based on singular and plural forms.

### The main part

There are two categories of horses: singular and plural. Horses used in the singular form denote a single object or an indivisible object: a flower, a teacher, a handkerchief, a notebook, a finger, a hair. A horse used as a unit number does not have a special grammatical index. Therefore, such a non-auxiliary form of a horse (zero form) is grammatically considered a singular form.

When analyzing the singular noun both lexically and grammatically, we can see the following features: If we take the word flower as an example, we first refer to its lexical meaning. While the lexical meaning of the word flower is its present form, that is, it has leaves and petals, the grammatical feature is that it belongs to the noun phrase in the singular, in the general consonant. Now let's look at the plural form in horses.

The meaning of the plural in horses is expressed as follows: 1) morphologically, the plural is expressed by the suffix -s: children, houses; 2) in the lexical method, the meaning of the plural is expressed without the addition of special words: several people, thousands of trees, five notebooks; 3) in the lexical-morphological method these two methods are expressed in a mixture: *Ko'p ota-onalar kelishdi*. Plural nouns refer to two or more objects (or indefinite plurals): for example: *barglar, odamlar, daftarlar, bolalar*. In horses, the grammatical plural form is formed mainly by the affix -lar.

It appears that the singular and plural meanings of horses, and the sum of the forms that express them, form the plural category. In horses, the plural category refers to horses that can be used in the singular and plural sense. Specific nouns that can be counted and represent a direct object are used in the singular as well as in the plural: *lola – uchta lola – lolalar; bola – bola – besh bola – bolalar* [6]

In Uzbek, there are nouns in the singular and plural, as well as nouns in the singular. Such horses are called abstract horses. For example: *sevgi, ishonch, ko'ngil, umid*.

Horses representing a single object: *til, bosh, yurak*.

Horses representing a pair of objects: *ko'z, qosh, qo'l, etik, paypoq*.

Proper nouns: *Zulfiya, Toshkent, Sirdaryo*.

In some cases, these horses may have a plural affix. In this case, *-lar* do not mean the plural, but the following.

The unity of horses is expressed without any means. That is, a horse is a unit without a plural suffix: *kiyim, uy, ovqat, o'quvchi, kitobxon, murabbiy*.

Plurals of horses are also formed by quoting quantitative words before horses: *ko'p odam, bir talay ish, bir necha kun*. Such a plural expression is a syntactically expressed plural. Syntactic plurals is also formed by quote numbers before nouns: *o'n kishi, yuz xonadoni, olmoshlarni qancha ish, shuncha odam, necha kun*. For example, *Ikromjon qishloqda shuncha odam borligini bilmas ekan*. Repeating words before a horse also creates a syntactic plural: *savat-savat meva, uzoq-uzoq yo'l*. For example, *Otasining har qadamida allaqanday kishilar bilan uzoq-uzoq so'zlashuvidan zerikardi*.

The lexical semantic and syntactic method is not related to the morphological structure of the plural word, but to the morphological plurality of the word. Therefore, the plurals formed by the suffix *-lar* are related to the semantic properties of the words. However, the suffix *-lar* is the leading plural in Uzbek. However, this suffix does not always add to all nouns, nor does it always mean the plural when added.

The fact that the suffix *-lar* is not added to all nouns indicates that not all nouns can be used in the grammatical plural. For example, in suffixes, the suffix *-lar* does not mean the plural, but the type of the object. Therefore, in addition to the plural, the suffix *-lar* also has the following meanings.

Let's take a look at what the suffix *-lar* in horses means when added to horses:

1. Abstract nouns, nouns denoting a single object, in nouns denoting a double object, reinforce or emphasize the meaning by adding the affix *-lar*: *Kumushning qoshlari chimirildi*.
2. When the affix *-lar* is added to nouns denoting an item that cannot be counted, it means something like the type, variety, or abundance of that item: *Zilol suvlar, eram kabi bog'-u bo'stonlar*.
3. When added to famous horses, it means generalization, togetherness: *Saidalar kelishdi*.
4. The affix *-s* also serves to reinforce the meaning when added to pronouns in Uzbek: *Ehhe, bu bolalar nimalar qilishmaydi kelajakda*.
5. In the Uzbek language, the names of geographical places have the affix *-lar*, and a wider distance, including the place represented by the name, is represented.
6. In Uzbek, the suffix *-lar* means plural when added to the nouns denoting a position.
7. In Uzbek, the second person pronoun also takes the form of grammatical plurals. In this case, the meanings of indifference, cutting are expressed.
8. The combination of a number and a horse has its own peculiarities in the Uzbek language. In Uzbek, indefinite plurals (affixals) are represented by a morpheme, while in a definite

plural, the suffix *-lar* at the end of a horse is dropped. *Oilamiz yetti kishidan iborat, not yetti kishilardan.*

9. In the Uzbek language, when adding *-s* to the names of famous people or heroes of the work, it means "plural - analogy", not a pure plural.
10. In Uzbek, "avliyolar, valiylar (saints, guardians)" are based on the plural form of unity. The "avliyolar" were created by adding the plural to the plural noun [1].
11. Also, when the affix *-lar* is added after the possessive suffix to horses denoting kinship (ota, ona, buvi, aka, opa (father, mother, grandmother, brother, sister), these horses mean respect.

In horses, the plural is expressed in different ways:

1. In horses, the plural is formed mainly by adding the affix *-s*. The expression of the plural with such a special grammatical index is the morphological expression of the plural: like *eshiklar, ko'chalar* (doors, streets). Such names are considered both grammatically and semantically in the plural. In horses, the plural is mainly expressed in this way.
2. In horses, the plural is also understood by horses, whose lexical meaning is multi-subject. Although such horses are singular, they refer to a group of objects of the same type: *to'da, gala, aholi, xalq, olomon*. The lexical-semantic method is to express the meaning of the plural through such compound nouns. Horses in this sense are considered grammatically singular, but semantically plural.
3. In horses, the plural is also formed by prepositional pronouns, numerals, pronouns, and word repetitions. This method is called the syntactic method of expressing the meaning of the plural: *ko'p bola, uchta kitob, bir necha qiz, dasta-dasta gul, to'da-to'da odam*.

In the study of the meaning of the plural in the Uzbek language, the interpretation of the noun category is widely used. In particular, a major part of research has been done on the morphological representation of the plurals. In Uzbek linguistics, too, much of the research on numerical category analysis has focused on the types of plural expressions. In the Uzbek language, we are not talking about "horses used only in the singular", "horses used only in the plural", but about horses that take the affix *-lar* and do not get the *-lar*, and about their internal grouping of meanings. Failure to do so can occur for a variety of reasons. A plural noun can be used singularly according to its semantic properties. The names of the objects associated with the plural are also used in the singular. Such nouns, when taken with the plural, do not denote the numerical abundance of the object, but other conceptual meanings.

Well-known linguist A. Gulomov in his book "Category of plurals in the Uzbek language" showed the polysemantic meanings of the *-lar*. The scientist identifies three types of plurals in the Uzbek language: morphological, lexical, and syntactic, the third of which is ancient. Scholars point to 13 meanings of the affix, i.e., the excess of the number of objects; type meaning; respect for the individual; laughter, ridicule; strengthening meaning; generalization; long duration of action; guess restriction; plural

In the grammar of the Uzbek language the suffix *-lar* is interpreted as follows: "In the morphological structure of the word, the meanings of the suffix *-lar*, which participate as a form of the number category, can be divided into three groups: pure plural meaning, ottenkali plural meaning, non-plural meaning" [4].

Mustafa Galayini, an Arabic linguist, says that a plural noun is a suffix or a change of the stem.

According to Abdurahman ibn Muhammad Anbari, "The plural is an invariant form that

represents more than two numbers."

Suleiman Fayyaz: "A plural noun is a noun that has more than two meanings and is formed by adding a suffix to the end of a word."

From these ideas, it is clear that the plural categories of horses play an important role in our lives.

### Conclusion

In short, by studying the category of plurals in horses, students will better understand how plurals are formed and the importance of the suffix *-lar* in the noun phrase. Creating closed-ended tests on this topic will help students broaden their horizons.

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