

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ
ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ
БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛШУНОСЛИГИ КАФЕДРАСИ**

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Some linguists distinguish between what they call translation, based purely on the meaning expressed by linguistic signs, and involving recourse to extralinguistic information. In fact, the two are very closely intertwined and in most cases effective translation is impossible without an adequate knowledge of the speech – act situation and the situation described in the text.

The purpose of using a metaphor is to take an identity or concept that we understand clearly (second subject) and use it to better understand the lesser known element (the first subject). Example: "Henry was a lion on the battlefield".

In conclusion, metaphor is not just a figure of speech, but a way by which we perceive the world. "Language is essentially metaphoric", because metaphor is widely used in our daily life, lives in our language, and above all, is in our thought and behavior. In the same sense, metaphor is an important way of language change and development. We can feel metaphor everywhere, at any time, since it is a way of thinking. So it will be a good try to teach English vocabulary by making use of metaphors. They are powerful cognitive tools for our conceptualization of abstract vocabulary categories. The most important feature of metaphor is its relatedness between things and categories. And we have come to the idea that it is very difficult to imagine the language without stylistic devices especially metaphor. The transformative power of metaphor is what ultimately defines the basis of the poet's ability to communicate a profound idea, what Percy Bysshe Shelley referred to in his "A Defense of Poetry" as, "intense and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature." Such ideas lie beyond the more literal words and images.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURAL-GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF NOUNS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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The noun is the central lexical unit of language. It is the main nominative unit of speech. As any other part of speech, the noun can be characterised by three criteria: semantic (the meaning), morphological (the form and grammatical categories) and syntactical (functions, distribution).

Semantic features of the noun: The noun possesses the grammatical meaning of thingness, substantiality. According to different principles of classification nouns fall into several subclasses:

1. According to the type of nomination they may be proper and common;
2. According to the forms of existence they may be animate and inanimate. Animate nouns in their turn fall into human and non-human.
3. According to their quantitative structure nouns can be countable and uncountable.

This set of subclasses cannot be put together into one table because of the different principles of classification.

Morphological features of the noun: In accordance with the morphological structure of the stems all nouns can be classified into: simple, derived (stem + affix, affix + stem - *stinginess*); compound (stem+ stem - *armchair*) and composite (the *Flague*).

Syntactic features of the noun: The noun can be used in the sentence in all syntactic functions but predicate. It can go into right-hand and left-hand connections with practically all parts of speech. That is why practically all parts of speech but the verb can act as noun determiners. However, the most common noun determiners are considered to be articles, pronouns, numerals, adjectives and nouns themselves in the common and genitive case.

Due to the following morphological characteristics nouns can be classified in following ways:

1. Nouns that can be counted have two numbers: singular and plural (a. g. singular: a girl, plural: girls).

2. Nouns denoting living beings (and some nouns denoting lifeless things) have two case forms: the common case and the genitive case.

3. It is doubtful whether the grammatical category of gender exists in Modern English for it is hardly ever expressed by means of grammatical forms. There is practically only one gender-forming suffix in Modern English, the suffix -*ess*, expressing feminine gender. It is not widely used.

Ex.: hair -hair-*ess*; post -- post-*ess*; actor -- actr-*ess*; waiter - waitr-*ess*; host - host-*ess*; lion - lion-*ess*; tiger - tigr-*ess*.

Gender, i.e. the distinction of nouns into masculine, feminine and neuter, may be expressed lexically by means of different words or word-compounds: father - mother man - woman; boy - girl gentleman lady; husband - wife; cock-sparrow - hen-sparrow; boy-friend --girl-friend; man-servant - maid-servant.

Very often personal or possessive pronouns indicate the gender the noun. Due the syntactical characteristics nouns can be classified in following ways:

The chief syntactical functions of the noun in the sentence are those of the subject and the object. But it may also be used as an attribute or a predicative.

The sun was rising in all his splendid beauty. (Dickens) (subject)

Troy and Yates followed the tourists. (Haym) (object)

He (Bosimay) was an architect ... (Galworthy) (predicative)

Mary brought in the fruit on a tray and with it a glass bowl, and a blue dish... (Mansfield) (attribute; the noun glass is used in the common case)

The hero and heroine, of course, just arrived from his father's yacht. (Mansfield) (attribute; the noun father is used in the genitive case)

A noun preceded by a preposition (a prepositional phrase) may be used as attribute, prepositional indirect object, and adverbial modifier.

To the left were clean panes of glass. (Ch. Bronte) (attribute)

Bicket did not answer, his throat felt too dry. He had heard of the police. (Galworthy) (object) She went into the drawing-room and lighted the fire. (Mansfield) (Adverbial modifier).

The noun is generally associated with the article. Because of the comparative scarcity of morphological distinctions in English in some cases only articles show that the word is a noun. A noun can be modified by an adjective, a pronoun, by another noun or by verbals.

As a conclusion noun is a word that functions as the name of a specific object or set of objects, such as living creatures, places, actions, qualities, states of existence, or ideas. However, noun is not a semantic category, so that it cannot be characterized in terms of its meaning.

Thus, actions and states of existence can also be expressed by verbs, qualities by adjectives, and places by adverbs. Linguistically, a noun is a member of a large, open part of speech whose members can occur as the main word in the subject of a clause, the object of a verb, or the object of a preposition. Lexical categories (parts of speech) are defined in terms of the ways in which their members combine with other kinds of expressions.

The syntactic rules for nouns differ from language to language. In English, nouns are those words which can occur with articles and attributive adjectives and can function as the head of a noun phrase. "As far as we know, every language makes a grammatical distinction that looks like a noun verb distinction."

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3-ШУЪБА: ГЛОБАЛЛАШУВ ДАВРИДА ҚИЁСИЙ ТИЛШУНОСЛИК ВА ТАРЖИМА МУАММОЛАРИ

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