

UNCONVENTIONAL WAYS OF TEACHING STUDENTS' MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF NOUNS

Dilnoza Gulomovna Nazarova

Teacher of native language and literature in Uzbek classes of school No. 28
Peshku District, Bukhara region, **UZBEKISTAN**
dilnoza_nazarova@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

This article explores such categories of nouns as the number category, the meaning of case forms, the category of belonging, diminutive suffixes, and abbreviation (abbreviation). The distinguishing feature of nouns from other parts of speech is also indicated. This study used a comparative analysis method. When studying new foreign experience, we studied the work in the field of morphology in other countries, including the development of the noun category. In the comparative case, these phenomena were analyzed using examples.

Keywords: Morphological features, abbreviation, affixation, composition, semantic plural, grammatical plural, forms of subjective evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

Major updates that took place in linguistic science in the last quarter of the last century continue in the XXI century: the division of words into parts of speech, morphological, semantic and semantic features of words, the study of these parts of speech in the sections of linguistics, issues of language and globalization are becoming more and more relevant as problems facing world linguists.

Many aspects of linguistics are currently undergoing changes. It is also not an exaggeration to say that we have achieved many successes in this direction. Currently, there are many changes in morphology. It is known that the morphology section is a section of grammar that studies parts of speech, their categories, and word forms. Among other parts of speech, the noun is distinguished by its simplicity and several complex sides.

The Main Findings and Results

The morphological features of nouns include such categories as the category of numbers (singular and plural), the category of cases, the category of belonging, diminutive forms, education, and abbreviations. The works of such scientists as E.D. Polivanov, H.Komilov, U. Tursunov, V.V. Reshetov, A. Gulomov, Sh. Shoabdurakhmanov are widely presented in the classification of morphological features of parts of speech, elimination of a number of inaccuracies in this area, deep understanding, scientific and theoretical justification and proof of them. Nouns have 3 categories.

Numeral category. Declension of a noun in the singular or plural is called a number category. For example: *olma* – in singular, *olmalar* - in plural.

The singular number has a zero category. There are 2 types of plural nouns:

- 1.Semantic plural;
- 2.grammatical plural.

Semantic plural is the presence of a plural in the meaning, without any endings: *shakar, aholi, armiya, xalq, guruh, poda* etc.

A grammatical plural is a plural formed by any means. The grammatical plural is formed in two ways:

1. Morphological method
2. Syntactic method

Morphological method. The plural is formed using the suffix: -lar: *kitoblar, odamlar*

The syntactic method. In this method, the plural is formed by giving the superlative of adverbs or quantitative numerals before nouns: *ko'p kitoblar, bir talay sovg'alar, bir nechta daftarlar, beshta kitob, o'n nafar o'quvchi*

Possessive category. A system of forms in which items belong to one of three persons is called a category of belonging. They differ in the singular and plural in the 3rd person:

Table 1

Person	Singular			Plural		
	After the vowel	After consonants	Examples	After the vowel	After consonants	Examples
I person	-m	-im	<i>Onam, stulim</i>	-miz	-imiz	<i>Onamiz, stulimiz</i>
II person	-ng	-ing	<i>Onang, stuling</i>	-ngiz	-ingiz	<i>Onangiz, stulingiz</i>
III person	-si	-i	<i>Onasi, stuli</i>	-si	-i	<i>Onasi, stullari</i>

Source: table compiled by the author.

When added to an adverb and modal words, the belonging suffix loses its meaning and becomes part of the base: *ertasi, kechasi, chamasi, mazmuni*.

Category of cases. The system of forms that represent the syntactic relations of nouns to other words, and the forms that Express this meaning, is called the category of cases (kelishiklar). Case forms Express the subordinate relation of one word to another. Case forms in Uzbek are always added to the dependent word. They are called case forms because they connect one word to another word by a subordinate connection. The Uzbek language has 6 case forms, each of which has its own name and form. Only the nominative case does not have a special suffix (category zero).

Table 2

	The name of the case	Suffix	Questions
1	Nominative	-	Kim? (Who?) Nima?(What?) Qayer?(Where?)
2	Genitive	-ning	Kimning? (Whose?) Nimaning? (Whose?) Qayerning?(Where?)
3	Accusative	-ni	Kimni?(Who?) Nimani?(What?) Qayerni?(Where?)
4	Dative (directional) case	-ga	Kimga?(To whom?) Nimaga?(To what?) Qayerga?(To where?) Qachonga?(When?)
5	Locative case	-da	Kimda? (Whom?) Nimada? (What?) Qayerda? (Where?) Qachon?(When?)
6	The ablative case	-dan	Kimdan? (From whom?) Nimadan? (From what?) Qayerdan? (From where?) Qachondan?(Since when?)

Source: table compiled by the author.

Nominative. The noun calls the names of persons, objects, events and phenomena, answers the questions who?, what?, where?. As we said above, this case form has no suffixes. Therefore, this case is also called as the case of the zero form. A name in the nominative case performs the following syntactic functions:

Table 3

Syntactic functions of nouns in the nominative case		
1.	Subject	<u>Qish</u> yaqinlashmoqda.
2.	Nominative sentence	<u>Hiro</u> t. Hamma orom olyapti.
3.	Address	<u>O'g'lim</u> , tez joyingga bor.
4.	Nominal predicate	Mening eng sevimli faslim– <u>qish</u> .
5.	Agreed definition	<u>Kumush</u> qishdan, <u>zumrad</u> bahordan qolishmaydi kuzning ziynati.
6.	Apposition	<u>Tergovchi</u> Mirsodiqova holatni o'rgandi.

Source: table compiled by the author.

Genitive. The suffix of the genitive in the Uzbek language is –ning, this case answers the questions kimning? (whose?), nimaning? (whose?), qayerning? (where?, how?). In sentences, it always performs the function of an inconsistent definition. For example: Kibrning oxiri voydir.

A word in the genitive case enters into a subordinate syntactic relationship with a word with the suffix of belonging by means of agreement. In this case, the word with the genitive suffix is considered as defining (qaratqich), and the word with the accessory suffix is defined (qaralmish). For example: in the phrase *daftarning varog'i* - *daftarning* – defining, *varog'i* – defined.

A word with a genitive suffix must be followed by a word with an accessory suffix. Sometimes the genitive case is synonymous with the ablative case: *mehmonlarning kattasi* – *mehmonlardan kattasi*.

The genitive case in poetry is used as -im, and in abbreviated form as -n. For example: *O'zbekiston – Vatanim manim*. *Yer kurrasini boshin tang'idik*.

Accusative. The accusative suffix in Uzbek is -ni, words with the accusative case answer questions such as kimni? (whom?) nimani? (what?) qayerni? (where?). In sentences, it is always associated with transitive verbs and serves as a direct complement. For example: *olmani tishlamoq*, *konspektni yozmoq*.

-ni is used in poetry as -i, in dialect as -di, -ti, in abbreviated form as -n, and in the old Uzbek version as -(i)g, - (i)g'. For example:

In poetry: *Adil qulog'i-la eshit holimi*.

In old Uzbek: *Sabig' eshitib(so'zini eshitib)*.

In abbreviated form: *U birdan do'stin ko'rib qoldi*.

In dialect: *Ukamdi ko'rdim*.

The accusative case can be synonymous with both other cases and postpositions. For example: *Kamchiliklarni gapirdi*. *Kamchiliklardan gapirdi*. *Kamchiliklar to'g'risida gapirdi*.

Dative (directional) case. Suffixes of this case are –ga(-ka,-qa), they are attached to personal and subject nouns and answer questions such as kimga? (to whom?) nimaga? (what?), serves as an indirect complement in sentences. By joining nouns, the time signifier answers the question qachon? (when?) and performs a function of the circumstances of the time. When

joining nouns of a place, it performs the function of a place circumstance. At the end of the sentence, it performs the function of a nominal predicate. For example:

Indirect object: *Do'stiga qaradi.*

Time circumstance: *Tongga yaqin keldi.*

The circumstance of the place: *Shaharga bordi.*

Nominal predicate: *Bu kitoblar sizga.*

Sometimes in poetry it comes in a hidden form: *Ket desang, Qashg'ar ketay* Sometimes used in the form of suffixes -a or -na: *Bolama o'xshaydi ovozing saning.*

The dative case can be synonymous with both other cases and postpositions: *Zavodga direktor – Zavodda direktor Shaharga ketdi – Shahar tomon ketdi.*

Locative case. The suffix of the locative case is -da, joining personal and subject nouns, performs the function of an indirect complement. By joining nouns, the time signifier performs the function of a time circumstance. When joining nouns of a place, it performs the function of a place circumstance. At the end of the sentence, it performs the function of a nominal predicate. For example:

Indirect object: *Kitobda ma'lumot ko'p.*

Time circumstance: *Dushanbada ko'rishamiz.*

The circumstance of the place: *Maktabdako'rishdik.*

Nominal predicate: *Hamma ayb o'zimda.*

Sometimes it is used in poetry and Proverbs in a hidden form. For example: *Sahar ketar cho'pon tog'iga.*

Sometimes it can be synonymous with suffixes of the category of belonging, other cases, and postpositions: *Radioda e'lon qilindi. Radiodan e'lon qilindi. Radio orqali e'lon qilindi.*

Ablative case. The source case suffix is -dan, in the sentences performs the function of indirect complement, the circumstances of time, circumstances of the place nominal predicate, subject, circumstances of manner. For example:

The circumstance of the place: *Londondan kelmoq.*

Time circumstance: *Tongdan ish boshladi.*

Indirect object: *Temirdan qattiq.*

Cause circumstance: *U uyalganidan qizardi.*

Circumstance of the mode of action: *Chin yurakdan kuyladi.*

Nominal predicate: *Bu kitoblardan menda ham bor.*

The original case is not used in hidden form. Sometimes in poetry it is used in the form -din, -tin: *mendin, sendin*

All cases can sometimes be synonymous with postpositions: *Radiodan eshitdi.-Radio orqali eshitdi.*

Affectionate diminutive forms (kichraytirish-erkalash shakllari). In the Uzbek language, there are suffixes such as -cha, -choq, -chak, -gina, -ak, -loq, -xon, -jon, -bek, -toy, they are called Affectionate diminutive forms (kichraytirish-erkalash shakllari). They are also rounded as *forms of subjective assessment (subyektiv baho shakllari)*. Such suffixes indicate the subjective attitude of the speaker to the listener, that is, they have a positive and negative connotation. These suffixes represent several values. That is, suffixes -cha, -chak, -(a)loq, -kay they are diminutive suffixes, -oy, -xon, -jon, -bek, -voy, -niso, -bonu, -gina affectionate forms, -gacha a form that indicates the border of something, -niki indicates the membership value. The listed lexical forming suffixes may be homonymous with another suffix:

Table 4

Homonymy of lexical forms of nouns with other suffixes			
1.	suffix-cha	Diminutive form	kitobcha
		Word - forming suffix-forms an adjective	Farg'onacha
		Word - forming suffix-forms an adverb	o'zicha
		Word - forming suffix-forms a noun	tushuncha
2.	suffix -chak	Diminutive form	kelinchak
		Word - forming suffix-forms a noun	burchak
		Word - forming suffix-forms an adjective	erinchak
3.	suffix -choq	Diminutive form	qo'zichok
		Word - forming suffix-forms a noun	o'yinchoq
		Word - forming suffix-forms an adjective	erinchok
4.	suffix -loq	Diminutive form	bo'taloq
		Word - forming suffix-forms a noun	o'tloq
5.	suffix -xon	Diminutive form	Barnoxon
		Word - forming suffix-forms a noun	kitobxon
6.	suffix -gina	Diminutive form	bolaginam
		Excretory-restrictive	bolamgina

Source: table compiled by the author.

Diminutive forms are often used in colloquial, artistic, and journalistic styles. It is almost never used in scientific or formal styles.

Noun and word formation. Nouns, like most parts of speech, are formed in two different ways: a) by affixing; b) by composing.

With the help of affixation, you can form nouns from the following parts of speech:

1. **From nouns:** do'stlik, otaliq, mevazor, sayilgoh.
2. **From adjectives:** shodlik, yaxshilik.
3. **From numerals:** birlik, to'rtlik.
4. **From adverbs:** ko'plik, tezlik.
5. **From onomatopoeic words:** sharshara, qahqaha.
6. **From pronouns:** o'zlik.
7. **From interjections:** haybarakallachi.
8. **From modal words:** borliq, yo'qlik.

Using the compositional method, you can form nouns as follows:

1. **Noun+noun:** qo'lqop, qo'ziqorin, muzqaymoq.
2. **Adjective+noun:** ko'ksulton, boyo'g'li, achchiqtosh.
3. **Noun+adjective:** gulbeor, oshko'k.
4. **Numeral+noun:** uchburchak, mingoyoq, qirqquloq.
5. **Adverb+noun:** ko'pburchak.
6. **Noun+verb:** o'rinbosar, molboqar, beshiktebratar.
7. **Verb+noun:** ochildasturxon, urto'qmoq.
8. **Verb+verb:** olibsotar, ishlabchiqarish.

Abbreviation: Abbreviations are called abbreviations. They first appeared in writing. Note that this function is unique only for nouns. This is what distinguishes a noun from other parts of speech. The abbreviation is formed as follows:

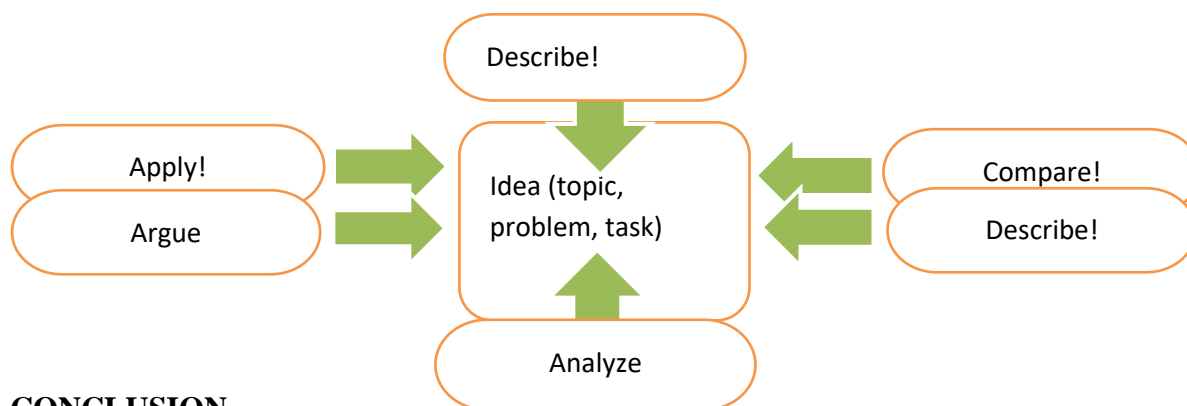
1. As part of the phrase, the capital letters of each word are taken: *BMT, DTM, MDH, IIB, BAA, AQSH*
2. The first part of the word in the combination, and the uppercase letters of the remaining words: *ToshMI, BuxDU, GulDU*
3. Abbreviates the first part of the first and second words in the phrase, as well as all other words: *O'zmashholding*
4. The first part of two words in a phrase is shortened: *pedFak*

The following are not abbreviations:

- 1) Initials of first and last names: *A.Navoiy, Z.M.Bobur, G'.G'*
- 2) Reduction of measurement units: *sm, gr, mm, h, st, ga, cr*
- 3) Conventional abbreviations: *v.h.(va hokazo), v.b.(va boshqalar)*

We can explain the topic of morphological features of nouns to students using several methods. After all, the method plays a crucial role in revealing the true essence of the topic and improving the effectiveness of the lesson. In this case, the method also shows the teacher's pedagogical skills. We can use the “cube” method when covering this topic.

Cubes are a learning method that helps you consider a subject based on a changeable future. A cube is used with different directions that help you think in all respects. On each side of the cube, the following six guides are written: describe it, compare it, indicate the interdependence, analyze it, apply it, show your pros and cons (using arguments)¹.



CONCLUSION

To sum up, it should be noted that nouns have a special role in the linguistics of morphological features of parts of speech. Features of parts of speech make it easier to study them and expand our horizons. The category of nouns is a whole section of linguistics. Its morphological characteristics are also at the same level. Only when studying this topic and creating news on this topic should a person be guided by their intelligence. It is then that he begins to see the fruits of his labor. And the teacher will not be prevented from using several pedagogical methods in explaining this topic to students, based on age.

REFERENCES

1. <https://referat.uz>

¹Mengliyev B. “Ta’lim jarayonida foydalaniladigan interfaol metodlar” o’quv-uslubiy qo’llanma.34 b. T-2017.

2. B. Mengliyev. “Ta’lim jarayonida foydalaniladigan interfaol metodlar” o’quv-uslubiy qo’llanma. Toshkent, 2017.
3. N. Erkaboyeva. “O’zbek tilidan ma’ruzalar to’plami”. Toshkent, 2017.
4. A. Nurmonov, A. Sobirov, A. Qosimova. Hozirgi o’zbek adabiy tili. Ilm ziyo, Toshkent, 2010.
5. “O’zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. Toshkent, 2006.
6. Q. Husanboyeva. Tahlil – adabiyotni anglash yo’li. Toshkent: Sharq, 2013.
7. uz.wikipedia.org
8. arxiv.uz
9. library.ziyonet.uz