

**Lexical and grammatical categories of nouns****Ochildieva Kh.G.**

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**Annotation:** is an independent part of speech that combines words denoting objects and animate beings (the meaning of objectivity) and answering the questions who? what? This meaning is expressed using the independent categories of gender, number, case, animateness and inanimateness. In a sentence, nouns mostly act as subject and object, but they can also be other members of the sentence.

**Keywords:** Nouns have lexico-grammatical categories, while the basis for dividing nouns into categories is a semantic feature and partly a formal grammatical one.

Lexico-grammatical categories are such groupings of words that are combined on the basis of semantic meaning and have certain grammatical features. Nouns are divided into the following lexical and grammatical categories:

- 1) own and common nouns;
- 2) animate and inanimate;
- 3) personal and non-personal;
- 4) concrete, abstract, collective, material and singular.

Own and common nouns

The division of nouns into proper and common nouns is connected with the meaning that the word expresses.

Proper nouns are used to name single, selected objects from the class of homogeneous:

- names, patronymics, surnames of people (Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, etc.);
- nicknames of animals (dog Sharik), nicknames of people (Long, Sasha Chatterbox, etc.);
- the names of social facilities (enterprises - advertising agency "Fortuna", companies - "Petrel", "Rossgosstrakh"; institutions - cinema "Victory", parties - "United Russia");
- works of literature (the novel The Idiot), painting (the painting The Stranger), music (the opera The Snow Maiden, the ballet Giselle) and other forms of art;
- geographical and astronomical objects (Moscow city, Volga river, planet Venus).

Common nouns are used to designate undivided groups of objects. Common nouns have a lexical meaning assigned to a particular word.

The boundaries between proper and common nouns are flexible. Proper names can become symbols of a whole class of homogeneous objects: Famusovs, balls, silences, etc. In a similar way, common nouns often become the names of single items: the Fakel store, the dog Sharik (nickname).

Among proper names there are a number of words that combine the features of proper names and common nouns. "Volga", "Moskvich" (names of brands of domestic cars). In the sentence: Moskvich stopped at the house - the word Moskvich denotes the name of the car and is a proper name. But: Muscovites, Volga, Zhiguli raced along the ring - here the nouns Moskvich, Volga changed in numbers and acquired the property of a common noun. Their common noun is also distinguished orthographically, i.e. such nouns are written with a lowercase letter and without quotes. Compare: Chichikov, Manilov, Famusov, Sharikov, Oblomov and others - proper names. But: Chichikovs, Manilovs, Famusovs, Sharkovs, Oblomovs are common nouns. These words convey the meaning "having a common feature in character, behavior" (= "typical", "characteristic", "similar"), .

In proper nouns, the lexical meaning is either not found (Rola, Lilia - female names), or is erased (in words denoting this or that naming - rose, lily (= "flower")).

Common nouns differ from proper names not only in meaning, but also in grammatical properties. Most common nouns have a paired number form, while proper names exist in one of the number

forms, without changing in numbers. Compare: city (singular) - cities (plural). But: Moscow, Samara, Saratov, Kazan, Ryazan, Odessa, Podolsk, Golitsino, Serpukhov, etc. - only the singular; Alps, Carpathians, Sayans, Velikiye Luki, Lukhovitsy, Sochi, Kizhi, Chastysy, etc. - only plural. Each of the selected groups has its own grammatical features.

Lexical - grammatical categories of nouns:

The category of animation - inanimateness: animate nouns denote living beings (people and animals), and inanimate nouns - an object in the proper sense of the word, in contrast to living beings. This category is manifested in the declension of nouns, namely in the accusative case of the plural: the form of the accusative case of the plural of animate nouns coincides with the form of the genitive case, and of inanimate nouns with the form of the nominative case. For masculine nouns (except for -а, -я), the same thing happens in the singular.

animate inanimate

singular noun husband. R. (except on -а, -я)

I.p. father

R.p. father

V.p. father's desk

table

table

plural all nouns

I.p. fathers, daughters

R.p. fathers, daughters

V.p. fathers, daughters tables, windows

tables, windows

tables, windows

A noun as a part of speech can denote various categories of words that express the categorical grammatical meaning of objectivity:

- Specific items (pen, table, TV, airplane, flower);
- Facts, phenomena, events (beginning, fog, clearing, meeting, vacation, decision);
- Living creatures and people (ant, kitten, butterfly, Svetlana, director);
- Actions, qualities, states, properties (weakness, courage, fees, learning, sadness, fun).

Grammatical features of nouns Nouns have permanent and non-permanent morphological features, which are reviewed by schoolchildren already in the 4th grade.

Permanent grammatical features of nouns:

- Genus - male (wind, laughter), female (earth, smile), middle (invitation, wing);
- Declination - 1st (winter, thunderstorm), 2nd (apple, umbrella), 3rd (daughter, shadow);
- Animate (mother, Andrey) and inanimate (desk, computer) nouns;
- Own (Volga, London) and common nouns (dishes, river) nouns;

Non-permanent grammatical features of nouns:

- Number – singular (key, piano), plural (branches, oranges);
- Case (city, city, city).

There are also indeclinable nouns (that is, they do not change for cases and numbers). Basically, they include words of foreign origin, which denote both inanimate objects (cafes, radios), and masculine and feminine persons (attache, lady); they can also represent animals (kangaroos, chimpanzees), given names and surnames (Helen Frankenstein), place names (Baku, Helsinki), etc.

#### References:

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