

Classification of English and Kazakh nouns.

Turkestan region, city Turkestan

№ 17 School-gymnasium by Ataturk

Omarova A

English teacher

Multicritical nouns are nouns that denote the substance by its group rather than denominatively identify the item. For example, if we take nouns as *сүт, ұн, жүн, алма, ақыл, өмір, шындық, алтын, жел, құйын*, they do not name definite thing separatlyely, but their group.

Peculiarities of multivalued names are found only in their semantics, and therefore, not specifically, but also in grammatical terms. For example, if we take the names of such *ұн* (flour), *алтын* (gold), *жел* (wind), and *андақыл* (mind), all of these are included in the practical language.

Multivalued names include the following nouns:

1. The names of liquid substances: *айран, арақ, боза, шай, тұздық*, etc.
2. Names of gas substances: *азон, бу, түтін, тұман*, etc.
3. Powdery substances, coats and splinters, spongy, spraying agents' names: *ұн, шаң, тозаң, бетеге, жусан, жүн, түбіт, шаш, кірпік, жиде, алиа*, etc.
4. Names of substances that represent abstract concepts: *айла, алғыс, ақыл, дау, қайғы, қасірет, сүйеніш, шындық* etc.
5. Names of naturally non-split nouns: *алтын, қола, құрыш, шойын* etc.
6. Names of natural phenomena: *боран, жаңбыр, қар, жел, құйын* etc.

In addition to these, there are nouns that represent plurality by their original nature. For example, names of pairs (feet, eyes, ears, boots, socks, chests, boots, skiing etc), and also the names of substantial concepts that can be understood as an indivisible natural part or substance of matter often referred to as the auxiliary names, such as underneath, surface, edge etc..

Subsidiary nouns are auxiliary words that are used to describe the lexical meaning of a lexical element as a part of a complex member and sometimes to a pseudo-individual, depending on the peculiarities of the sequence of combinations. There are not many auxiliary names. The words as *алды, арты, асты, үсті, жаны, қасы, арасы, ортасы, іші, сырты, басы, беті, шеті, түбі, төбесі, тұсы, маңы* refer to subsidiary names.

In the Kazakh language, unlike the English, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, ordinal numerals take personal endings. Words with personal endings are always predicates Table 1.

Table 1. Personal endings of nominal parts of speech

Person	The last sound of the word	Personal endings
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I	Vowels or sonorities (р, й, л, у, м, н, ң)	-МЫН -МІН	-МЫЗ -МІЗ
	Voiced consonants з, ж	-БЫН -БІН	-БЫЗ -БІЗ
	Deaf consonant or sonorous б, в, г, д	-ПЫН -ПІН	-ПЫЗ -ПІЗ
II	Regardless of the final sound of the word	-СЫҢ (-сің) -СЫЗ (-сіз)	-СЫҢДАР, -СІҢДЕР -СЫЗДАР, -СІЗДЕР
III	Has no personal endings		

A negative form is formed by adding personal endings in the I and II persons of the singular and plural to the denial of *емес* (*not*). For example: *Мен оқушы емеспін* - I am not a disciple.

Possessive case in Kazakh is different from English. In English, the belonging of one object to another is denoted by the possessive pronoun. For example: my house, his children, etc.

In the Kazakh language, unlike the English, the meaning of possessiveness is transferred by attaching the suffixes of the genitive case *-дың/-дің, -тың/-тің, -ның/-нің* to the foundations of personal pronouns.

In the Kazakh language, unlike the English language, where the possessive pronoun does not agree with the noun, in the Kazakh language personal pronouns necessarily agree with the subject of possessiveness, i.e. to the basis of the noun, special possessive endings are added. Personal pronouns can be omitted if they do not suffer from a logical stress. For example: (*менің*) бала+м - my son, (*сенің*) әке-ң - your father.

The addition of possessive endings is subject to the law of synharmonism. Possessive endings are in tune with the personal endings of the verb in the present tense.

Plural forms of nouns in Kazakh are as follows:

1. The plural number of nouns in the Kazakh language is formed with the help of the endings **-лар/-лер, -дар/-дер, -тар/-тер**. For example: *бала-лар* - children, *қалам-дар* - pens, *жігіт-тер* – gentlemen.

2. The alternation of vowels in the endings is determined by the rules of the synharmonism: if the last syllable of the word is solid, then the suffixes **-лар, -дар, -тар** are added. For example: *ана-лар, Кыз-дар, жас-тар*. If the last syllable of the word is soft, then **-лер, -дер, -тер** are added. For example: *әке-лер, тіл-дер, жігіт-тер*.

3. The alternation of consonants in the plural suffixes is determined by the laws of progressive assimilation.

In the rules for the formation of plural and declension of nouns in the Kazakh language, the specificity of agglutinative languages is most clearly manifested, where each grammatical unit has its own grammatical form. Compare: *дәптер* - *дәптер-лер* - notebooks, *дәптер-лер-ге* - to notebooks, where *-лер* is an index of the plural, and the ending *-ге* expresses the dative case.

As for the case declension of nouns, there are 7 cases (in English, 4 cases) In the Kazakh language, in contrast to English. The change of words by case is called declension. There are 7 cases in the Kazakh language. The case is determined by questions.

In the Kazakh language there are two types of declension:

a) simple declension (жай септеу)

b) possessive declension (тәуелді септеу)

There are seven cases in the Kazakh language.

The nominative case (Атаусептігі) answers the questions of **кім?** (who?) **не?** (what?) (кімдер? нелер?) in plural. For example: Әлібек (кім?), Адамдар (кімдер?), Кітап (не?), Кітаптар (нелер?) - no endings.

The words in the nominative case in the sentence are subject. *Әлия (кім?) хат жазды.* - Alia wrote a letter. *Сабақ (не?) басталды.* - The lesson has begun. - *Оқушылар (кімдер?) келді.* - The pupils have come. *Құстар (нелер?) келді.* "The birds have arrived."

The genitive case (Ілік септігі) answers questions **кімнің?** (whose? whose?), **ненің?** (of what? from what?), **нелердің?** and acts in the meaning of the attribute.

The genitive case has the endings **-ың, -нің, -дың, -дің, -тың, -тің.**

1. If the words end in vowels and sonorans **м, н, ң**, then **-ның/-нің** are added. For example: *Сәуленің пальтосы* (Saul's coat). *Ғалияның етігі* (boots of Galiya).

2. If the root of the word ends in sonorous **з, ж** and sonorous **р, й, л, у**, then **-дың/-дің** is added. For example: *Асқардың үйі* (Askar's house). *Күздің ортасы* (middle of autumn).

3. If the root of the word ends in the voiceless consonants or sonorous **б, в, г, д**, then add **-тың/-тің** is added. For example: *Қайраттың әкесі* (father of Kairat). *Клубтың іші* (internal view of the club).

The genitive case in speech is always used in combination with the form of belonging of the third person. The genitive case in the sentence is a definition and stands before the determined word. The word is used in possessive form. For example: *Анардың (кімнің?) әжесі* - Grandma Anar.

In the Kazakh language, proper nouns denoting the names of cities, rivers, streets, mountains, etc., are used before those words to which they refer, and the latter in the possessive form of the third person. *Абай көшесі* - Abay street.

The endings of the genitive case are sometimes omitted, but the possessive ending of the III person (**-сы, -сі, -ы, -і**) is always preserved. For example: *институттың ректоры* - the rector of the institute.

The dative case (Барысептігі) corresponds to the English dative case without a preposition and with a preposition. for example: *Әсияға* (to Asiya), *мұғалімге* (to the teacher), *Алматы* (in Almaty).

Words in the dative case indicate the direction of the subject to someone or something and answers questions: *кімге?* –whom to ?, *неге?* - what for? *неге?* what ?, *қайда?* - where? For example: *университет-ке* (to university), *жұмысқа* (to work), *үйі-ңе* (home).

The dative case is formed with the help of endings **-ға/-ге, -қа/-ке, -на/-не, -а/-е.**

-ға/-ге after vowels, sonorous **з, ж**, sonorous;

-қа/-ке after deaf consonants and sonorous **б, в, г, д**;

-на/-не after the possessive form of the third person singular **-сы, -сі, -ы, -і**;

-а/-е after the I-th and II-th person singular of the form of possessiveness.

The postilogues **дейін (шейін), қарай, бола** are used only in combination with nouns of the dative case.

1) Postilogues **дейін (шейін)** denote the limit of movement in space, in time and corresponds to the English preposition "before". *Мен кітапханаға дейін жаяубардым.* - I walked to the library. *Кешке дейіноқузалында отырдым.* - I sat in the reading room till evening.

2) The postilogue **қарай** denotes the direction and corresponds to English preposition in the direction of - to or -toward. For example: *Сәрсен кітапханаға қарай кетті.* - Sarsen went to the library. *Раушан Айшаға қарай жүгірді.* - Raushan ran to Aisha.

The postilogue **бола** in its the meaning corresponds to English prepositions because of, for.: *Мен мұнда Дүйсенге бола келдім.* - came here because of Duisen.

Accusative case (Табысептігі) in its meaning corresponds to the English accusative case without a preposition and in the sentence acts as a direct attribute. The accusative case answers questions: **кімді? кімдерді? (Whom?), нені? нелерді? (What?).**

For example: *оқушыны (the pupil), газетті (the newspaper).*

Nouns in the accusative case take endings **-ды/-ді, -ты/-ті, -ны/-ні, -н.**

1) after vowels **-ны/-ні**

2) after sonorous **ж, з -ды/-ді**

3) after deaf consonants and sonorous **б, в, г, д -ты/-ті**

4) after the third person of the form of possessiveness **-н**

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