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ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE NOUNS AND THEIR WORD FORMATION

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ABSTRACT. As we know a noun is a word that names of something, a such as a person, place, idea or thing. As we know, in a sentence, nouns can play the role of subject, object, complement or adjective. There are some types of nouns which we can see in any language. For instance common nouns, proper nouns, compound nouns or abstract and concrete nouns. In this research paper you can find some information about 2 types of nouns which is called abstract and concrete nouns and their word formation as well. Firtsly, we have to be aware of what is abstract and concrete nouns. An abstract noun is a noun that names something that you cannot taste, touch, smell or hear.

KEYWORDS: Abstract, concrete, objects, realwords, touch, formation.

It is true that in linguistics, there is noun ambiguous definition abstract nouns and the question of delimiting A Sand concrete nouns is not fully resolved. There are two main approaches to distinguish between these type. Nouns – semantic and formal – but not one of the miscomplete. From the point of view of linguistics, the question is on the definition of parameters for distinguishing between abstract and concrete nouns. Despite the fact that this issue has been attention of many philosophers and researchers for several centuries, clear criteria for determining A Shave not yet been developed [40]. There are several approaches to the definition of AS, in general they correlate with two principles – semantic and formal. First the principle involves the use of extralinguistic parameters to distinguish between them.

Attention is paid to the semantic the meaning of words and their referents, i.e. objects that these words mean. Thus, specific names include words, denoting sensually perceived objects – material objects perceived with the help of the senses; abstract names include words that designate mentally cognizable objects, not having as patial expression. A Scan also be defined as nouns denoting an action, state, quality or process. However, these mantic principle cannot be applied when assignment to one or another group, for example, fictional characters.

Even though words like mermaid or unicorn don't have material denotation, they are considered concrete. Formal the principle of distinguishing between them is based on the definition of formal (grammatical) signs of each group of nouns. For English language formal criteria include a numerical paradigm, the use of nouns with articles, derivational suffixes. However, none of the secrriteria can be considered complete, because there are exceptions everywhere. Incomplete numeric paradigmis not an unambiguous sign of AS, since they are in. In some cases, they can also be used in the plural. The statement that A C is not used with the indefinite article is not true, since in practice the speakers can be used with any article. As for the morphological distinction between A Sand CS, the allocation of certain suffixes characteristic of the AU also cannot serve as are liable criterion, nouns with the same suffixes can be specific, besides, not all are derivatives.

The Russian Grammarian says: definition of AS: “Abstract (abstract) nouns are words that name abstract concepts, properties, qualities, actions and state”. So, as is a lexical and grammatical category nouns. The grammatical features of this category are that AC does not have a plural form. In some cases AS are used in the plural, but only in the sense of specific expressions of an abstract concept. For example, "joy" and "beauty" imply joyful events and beautiful views. For some as grammatical signs of belonging to this category is the presence of certain suffixes, however, for some speakers this formal sign is missing. Lexically, these words are united by a common meaning of abstraction. One of the differences between concrete and abstract concepts is that specific concepts contain information about internal properties in here in any subject, when abstract concepts contain information about the emotional and evaluative attitude to the subject, or about his belonging to any class, i.e. contain more extended information.

Difference in conceptual content explains that AS make a much larger contribution to the synonymic language system than CS. The phenomenon of synonymy is based on the variation components of conceptual entities"; changing components specific concept inevitably destroys the image of the designated object, evoking in the end the image of another object. To identify the sociolinguistic features of the use of abstract nouns, a lexico-semantic analysis of the sample was carried out. The classification developed for this purpose was based on the classification of N.D. Arutyunyan, however, was expanded due to additional semantic parameters. When compiling the classification, the method of analyzing dictionary definitions was used, which made it possible to divide all abstract vocabulary into certain semantic. Having considered approaches to understanding abstract nouns and distinguishing between the abstract and the concrete, we have identified a number of formal and semantic features that must be taken into account when determining the category of nouns. Based on these features, word usages of abstract nouns in the speech of representatives of our social classes were identified from the colloquial subcorpus of BNC: middle higher (AB), middle middle (C1), middle lower (C2) and lower (DE). A quantitative analysis of the word usage of abstract substantives showed that their distribution follows the Paretorule, i.e. 80% of all word usage is in 20% of words. The list of the most frequently used abstract nouns almost completely coincides for the fourclasses under consideration. Words that are among the most frequent can be attributed to one of the following groups: quantifiers, words denoting time, money, spatial parameters, direction.

Change components abstract concepts does not destroy conceptual laughter, but synonyms most often denote different degrees of intensity, emotional or stylistic coloring, while describing the same concept. The peculiarity of AS is that the invariant part of the value much less than variable. That is, the meaning that the speaker invests in a certain AS, to a large extent depends on his personal experience. The conducted research opens up further prospects related to the study of sociolects on the basis of abstract nouns. The results obtained can be refined on additional artistic material or extended to monologue oral or written speech. In addition, it is of interest to study the sociolinguistic characteristics of abstract vocabulary, which can complement and clarify the understanding of abstraction as a cognitive process. The concepts of "order" and "tradition" are also revealed in a number of "normative" nouns of the group of rational abstract names.

Subgroups "utilitarian" and "teleological" nouns include substantives with positive or negative semantics. However, regardless of the subgroup, one cannot larger vocabulary of lexemes among representatives of the upper classes.

A comparative analysis of the results obtained in the study of corpus material and fiction showed that they are comparable. However, in a work of art, these to flexemes, the differences between the speech of the upper and lower classes, are more significant, which serves the author's intention and helps to create a more defined image of the hero. The group of words of sensory semantics includes sensory-gustatory, emotional and intellectual lexemes. In this work, in each of these subgroups, groups of words denoting "action", "state or phenomenon" and "phenomenon or sensation" were further distinguished. An analysis of the abstract names of these groups showed that representatives of the upper classes more often use words denoting actions or states, while the lower class more often use verbs and adjectives to express these concepts. Separately, in the group of "sensory" abstract names, lexemes denoting character traits can be distinguished. Words included in the group of sublimated. Analysis of the use of abstract vocabulary showed that the ability to abstract develops with age: the number of word usage in creases and the vocabulary expands.

In addition, certain gender differences can be traced in the use of abstract nouns. Women use abstract vocabulary more often than men. Women's vocabulary contains more words that express emotions, interpersonal relationships, behavior and social norms, while men are more likely to have vocabulary related to work, social phenomena, and expressions of will. To identify the sociolinguistic features of the use of abstract nouns, a lexico-semantic. Private life (privacy) in this case is interpreted not only as the personal life of an individual, but also as the private life of the school: protecting the honor of the school, teachershidecrimes, by all means preventing the publication of impartial information and the emergence of rumors. Also, most teachers hold on to the traditions of private education, the traditions of the St. Oswald school, the traditions of high society. The bookshow show hard Roy Straitley, a member of the older generation of teachers, is dealing with the changes that are taking place in the school.

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