

**GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF THE ENGLISH NOUN AND
THEIR EXPRESSING IN THE SENTENCE**

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ABSTRACT: *It is very essential to communicate in any language, people need every part of speech, but one of the indispensable parts is the name. Nouns are the most numerous word class (42% of all words). This article is devoted to providing information about English nouns and grammatical categories such as number, case, and gender, in addition to giving examples that illustrate the topic in detail with different graphics.*

KEY WORDS: *possessive case, masculine, feminine, neutral, Singularia Tantum, synthetic language, syntactic function, countable and uncountable noun, morphology, inflexion, vocative case, accusative case.*

No one can deny that a noun is a part of speech that links words to the general, definitive meaning of a substance or thing. Grammatical categories such as gender, number and case, which are a feature of nouns in English, have long attracted the attention of British linguists and their foreign counterparts. Studying the inflections of all nouns in the English language causes great difficulties for students who speak English as a second or foreign language. This is because although the concept of case exists in other languages, case meanings are expressed using prepositions, not with suffixes as in English, and do not always change depending on the grammatical function of nouns. In English, nouns do not change at all depending on the

grammatical function, i.e. there are concepts of mode and morphology in the traditional sense.

Therefore, the teacher's task is not to describe any particular case, but to reveal to students the concept of case form and the case system as a whole. Thus, the class of nouns consists of the following grammatical categories: number (singular, plural); status (common and proprietary); Gender (masculine, feminine, neuter. The grammatical category in the English noun provides a specific linguistic reflection of quantitative relationships between homogeneous objects of reality as perceived by the human mind. It consists of a distinct binary opposition of singular and plural forms. The first refers to one thing, the second to more than one thing, When the noun or pronoun is a subject, its number also affects the verb. Note the difference in number in the following examples:

Singular	Plural
That woman is concerned about this issue.	Those women are concerned about this issue.
She is concerned about this issue.	They are concerned about this issue.

Note that plural pronouns are on their way to becoming singular in spoken English. For example, it can be said: A person called out but did not leave out his name. This construction allows the speaker to avoid indicating a person's gender and has been widely used in speech for many years. However, you should know that some people still think that this is not acceptable in formal writings. In terms of number properties, English nouns are divided into two categories: countable and uncountable. Countable nouns are for things that we can count using numbers. It has singular and plural forms. In the singular, the determiner "a" or "an" can be used. However, uncountable nouns cannot be used in the plural and with articles like 'a/an'. To clarify, I have a dog, which means I have a dog. I have five dogs. I have five dogs and dogs are plural and refer to several things, we call them countable nouns. On the other hand, uncountable nouns like “Ernazar gave me advice about getting a visa to the USA” cannot be used in the plural because they are a finite set.

In different languages, the noun in the sentence's roles in its interactions with the verb and other parts of the sentence can be different. These relationships are expressed morphologically by inflexions in highly inflectional, synthetic languages. Case relationships can also be expressed syntactically, by the position of the noun in the sentence in relation to the verb's position, as well as by prepositions that have the same meaning as inflections.

Nominative case: if a noun is used as the subject of a verb, it is considered to be in the nominative sense. Example: Mrs. Umida taught us English. The flower gives the human a sense of smell. In English grammar, the term "nominative" is used to refer to the noun or pronoun that appears as the subject of a particular sentence. The 'nominative case' refers to the subject of the sentence. It is also known as the subjective situation.

Dative case: a noun is used as an indirect object of the verb in a sentence. A grammatical term for nouns and pronouns is the dative case. The case illustrates the relationship of a noun or pronoun to other words in the sentence. The dative case illustrates the relationship of an indirect object to a verb. The receiver of a direct object is an indirect object. Susan has been given a small sum by Saparmurat, for example.

Objective case: if a noun or pronoun is used as the subject of a verb, it is said to be in the objective. Mr. Alex led an IELTS masterclass to illustrate this. The home provides a sense of stability. The boy ate an apple. The verb 'an apple' is the subject of the sentence and therefore is in the intended sense.

Possessive case: a noun denotes possession or ownership, as shown by the possessive or genitive case. Mrs. Shahknoz's car is depicted here. Mrs. Umida's husband is Mr. Saparmurat. The case of the English noun is categorized by the binary privative opposition of the common and possessive cases. The morpheme is the formal indicator of the possessive disorder.

The possessive case's most common syntagmatic meanings include: pure possessivity (my sister's money); agent; subject of the action (my brother's arrival); subject of the action (the criminal's arrival); authorship (Shakespeare's sonnets);

destination (a day's wait); description; or comparison (a lion's courage).

Vocative case: a noun is used to describe or refer to a person or thing that is addressed. For example, girls, don't go there. Ricky, please close the door. For a direct address, the vocative case is used. In other words, any term you use to refer to someone must be in the vocative if you are speaking directly to them. You usually refer to someone by their name, but you can also refer to them as an insult or an endearment.

In conclusion, english language learners will find it easy to comprehend and apply a noun as a part of speech to the usage of english by being aware of the grammatical categories of the english noun. By identifying the facts about the grammatical usage of a noun, the readers will clarify noun categories and make a sentence clearer by identifying the main points of grammatical categories.

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