



## FEATURES OF REAL NOUNS ON THE EXAMPLE OF SERGEY BORODIN'S WORK "STARS OVER SAMARKAND"

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### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes real nouns using the example of Sergei Borodin's work "Stars over Samarkand". We have found such real nouns that, from the point of view of origin, belong to the Turkic languages, these are words like buza, ambergris, snipe, plaques. Also, based on the theory of real nouns, we found more than 80 real nouns in the story.

### KEYWORDS

Noun, real nouns, singular and plural, becasam, buza, skin.

### INTRODUCTION

L. N. Tolstoy, arguing about the Russian language, said: "The Russian language is inexhaustibly rich and is enriched with amazing rapidity." [8] Indeed, the Russian language is one of the richest languages in the world. It is essential to note that

the foundation of the Russian language consists mainly of nouns.

A noun is an independent part of speech, including words with the meaning of objectivity. Objectivity in grammar is an abstract grammatical meaning characteristic of all nouns without



exception; it covers the names of people (student), animals (lynx), birds (tit), insects (beetle), plants (pine), things (notebook), natural phenomena (rain), phenomena of social life (glasnost, democracy), abstract actions (teaching, choice), abstract signs (honesty, blue), etc. To discover the grammatical meaning of objectivity, logical questions are used in practice: who? or what? [2, p.234]

On the basis of common meanings and morphological properties, nouns are combined into the following lexical and grammatical categories: 1) common and proper nouns; 2) personal and non-personal; 3) animate and inanimate; 4) concrete and abstract; 5) real; 6) collective.

Among the lexicogrammatical categories of nouns, real nouns are especially different. Significant real names denote substances of homogeneous composition (a homogeneous mass of something), materials that are divided into parts that retain the properties of the whole, and that can be measured (but not counted): dough, clay, iron, milk, sour cream, chicken, etc.

Thematic groups of words are distinguished: names of chemical elements and their compounds (hydrogen, manganese, sulfur, water, salt, etc.), food products, feed (lard, cheese, cereals, beef, cream, silage, hay, etc. .), plants, fruits and berries (quinoa, moss, rye, figs, cherry plum, currants, etc.), medicines (aspirin, cardamine, valerian, etc.) various types of raw materials, materials, fabrics (oil, wool, flax, cotton, calico, etc.) etc.

Real nouns have distinctive grammatical properties: they do not change in number, they

are used either only in the singular form (dough, straw, peas, silage) or only in the plural form (sawdust, canned food, shavings); may have a plural form, which denotes not a set of objects, but varieties or a continuous mass of substances: (lubricating) oils, (mineral) waters, (medicinal) muds, (white and red) clays, etc.; do not allow counting, are not combined with cardinal numbers (you cannot say “three flours”, “four cements”); when combined with words expressing measure, they are used in the singular form, which denotes not many number objects: (bucket) of water, (kilogram) meat, (little) Salt, in contrast to specific nouns, which are used in the plural form (cf.: (stack of) books, (few) nails); in the genitive case with a quantitative meaning (genitive part), masculine words can have a special ending –y(-y): a spoonful of honey, a kilogram of sugar, a meter of satin, a lot of onions, a glass of tea, buy peas, put some garlic, etc. [3, p. 92]

As an analysis, we chose the historical work of S. Borodin “Stars over Samarkand”, which presents real nouns. When analyzing real nouns, we noted the following features:

Firstly, the real nouns in the text of the story are used correctly from a grammatical point of view:

1. I saw battles and glow in the sands of Khorezm, when my husband ordered the daring city of Urgench, which dared to shelter the deceitful Hussein Sufi, to be razed from the face of the earth. [1, p.7.]

(sand refers to a material noun that denotes a solid mass of substances).

2. There, at the stern carved gate, the guards, having changed guard, bake liver over the coals,



and boil millet buza for the feet, in a wide cauldron. [1,p.9.]

(buza – refers to a real noun that denotes the name of chemical elements and their compounds).

Buza is one of the most unique treats among the popular drinks in Asian countries known in world history. Buza is based on special processing of grain crops, usually barley and oats. The nutritious, pleasant light-colored drink has become widely known for its sweet taste and beneficial properties. [4]

3. Small Suganak, where my father Mullo Kamara sold silks and bought leather and furs. [1, p.57]

(silk, leather, and fur refer to material nouns that denote different types of materials).

4. Timur’s troops, teasing the eyes of the idly staggering people, city revelers and sharp-eyed merchants with Indian decorations on the saddle or roots, on clothes, or on weapons; ordinary warriors were forbidden to appear in the city with weapons other than a short knife for cutting meat and melons. [1, p.25]

(meat - refers to a material noun that denotes food, feed).

5. This belt, decorated with large gold plaques interspersed with rings set with rubies... [1, p.105]

(ruby, plaque - refers to a material noun that denotes the names of chemical elements and their compounds).

A plaque is a metal plastic piece used to decorate a collection, furniture, or as a buckle or clasp. [5.]

6. Now they had to wait for the days when India would show demand for the striped bekasams of

Samarkand, and then earn a hundred for ten. [1, p.39]

[1, p.39]

(bekasams - refers to a material noun that denotes various types of materials).

Bekasam - bekasams (bekasam) - striped fabric, widely used for sewing men's, women's and children's robes, cotton blankets and other things. This is a multi-color semi-silk fabric. [6.]

7. Reigning on an island, closed from all enemies by the waves of the sea, growing rich in trade between Iran, India and China, reselling ambergris, pearls, scarlet silks and spices. [1, p.262]

(Amber, pearl and spice - refers to a material noun that denotes the names of chemical elements and their compounds. Silk - refers to a material noun that denotes various types of materials.).

Ambergris is a hard, flammable, waxy substance. Amber has a specific sweetish earthy smell with light shades of musk, powder and sea. [7.]

Therefore, we have written out from S. Borodin’s story “Stars over Samarkand” the real singular nouns: Blood, dust, milk, meat, gold, water, wine, rice, ruby, iron, silver, honey, turquoise, glass, wool, leather, cloth, clay, flour, juice, lamb (meaning meat), shine, harvest.

Plural words: foliage, barley, marble, meat

Also real nouns, which can be both singular and plural: grain, feed, fruit, silk, grass, fur, pearls, spice.

Secondly, although the theory of real nouns states that real nouns do not have a plural form, in the work such words were used by the author in the plural. This process is manifested in words like: Blood-blood



1. “... along the ocean waves that washed away the crown of oppression from the firmament, a calming ripple passed through the ocean of blood, for those who arrogantly trampled the earth with their feet were trampled into the ground by the hooves of his horses...” [1, p.174]

(blood refers to a material noun that denotes the names of chemical elements and their compounds).

Bekasam-bekasams:

2. Now they had to wait for the days when India would show demand for the striped bekasams of Samarkand, and then earn a hundred for ten. [1, p.39]

Skin-skins

3. But Saber, calmly sitting on the edge of his pitiful goods, slowly asked: - Skins, or what, Mulla Fayz? [1, p.242]

Thirdly, the story uses real nouns of Turkic origin: bekasam, buza, ambra, blakha:

1. Now they had to wait for the days when India would show demand for striped bekasams from Samarkand, and then earn a hundred for ten. [1, p.39]

2. Thus, real nouns are words that name uncountable objects of homogeneous composition that can only be measured by volume or mass or divided into parts (dough, Vaseline, lamb, cereal). [9.]

After analyzing the work of Sergei Borodin “Stars over Samarkand”, we identified more than 80 real nouns (and these real nouns are repeated

several times in the text of the work) and among which were words of Turkic origin such as: buza, ambra, bekasam, blakha.

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