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Research Article

STUDYING THE PROBLEMS OF NUMERALS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the word category and some aspects of this word category are studied comparatively in Uzbek and English languages. It offers lexical combinations and quantitative combinations in the sense of the device-semantic classification of numbers (numerators) in Uzbek and English languages and also numbers. Another attempt is made to reveal the meaning of the approximate number in English, as well as its cumulative meaning. As the metatilary of the work, the words with not more than one ending, that is, a definite, indefinite, approximate number, the expression of the summative meaning numbers were obtained. The theoretical significance of the work will be the next step in the comparative-typological study in the system of Uzbek and English languages. It is widely used in the course of comparative typology of the language and native language studied from this article or in lessons or seminars on some sections of lexicology.

KEYWORDS

Number Word Series, semantics, English, lexical, theory, lexical, comparative, grammatics.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important tasks of modern linguistics is the comparative study of systems of languages. The main attraction here is the comparison of sentence fragments, which serve as primary categories. Although theoretically this issue began to be studied,

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practical comparative works performed from the point of view of the modern synchronous state of two or more specific languages are not much.The number category is developed at a very wide level in linguistics. This s Suprun A.The B., Tsherbakov Yu.I., Vasileva A.The G., Iskakov F.G., Khasenov A., Checheybaeva N., Bekbergenov A., Nizametdinova S., Askarova M.The A., and given wide attention to the work of others, the numbers Jabotinskaya s on the basis of English material.The A., Shvachko S.The A. by, some sides of the issue Stormy J.The B., Fayzullaeva F., Sergeev V.I. and it was the subject of research of other scholars. [1] The purpose of writing the article is the autonomy and relevance of comparative-typological study of different language systems, including comparative study of English and Uzbek languages, as well as teaching English in the Uzbek audience. The main purpose of the work is to show the categorical semantics of numbers in the two languages in which they are compared, to reveal the similar sides of the equation in the classification of numbers, and the ways of expressing the meaning of other numbers in the two languages. The goal, in turn, was to develop the following specific tasks: to consider the category of numbers in comparable languages as an important category of words; to study the class of numerical-quantifiers in Uzbek and English languages; to study the structure and semantics of numbers; review the number of word - building and form-building models of numbers in comparable languages; syntax in the meaning of numbers-consists in the study of models and word combinations. The novelty of the work is that the device-semantic classification of numbers (numerators) in the Uzbek and English languages is also offered lexical combinations and quantitative combinations in the sense of numbers. Another attempt is made to reveal the meaning of the approximate number in English, as well as its cumulative meaning. As the metatilary of the work, the words with not more than one ending, that is, a definite, indefinite, approximate number, the expression of the summative meaning numbers were obtained. The theoretical significance of the work will be the next step in the comparative-typological study in the system of Uzbek and English languages. The language and native language studied from this article can be widely used in the course of comparative typology or in lessons or seminars related to certain sections of lexicology. The main research methods are comparative-typological analysis of materials. The method of modeling, the application of elements of the transformational method, in the determination of the methods of representing the categories of estimators and aggregators. As a material for the article, lexical units of numbers were used. They were taken from various English explanatory dictionaries, bilingual dictionaries, Uzbek explanatory dictionaries, English and Uzbek prose, trains and newspaper.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Each language has thousands of lexemes. When describing or interpreting them, one can make a separate analysis of the map, or combine them into groups, taking into account the characteristics of the plot. Linguists have seen the application of both methods. Dictionary, in general, the image of individual lexemes, mathematical book deals with groups of lexemes (usually they are called categories of words). For many years, scientists have been studying the vocabulary of Cyrillic, although it has not yet been opened to its use. Lexemes of the word series, first of all there, are connected with each other in terms of meanings.[2] The general meaning of this word category can not be grammatic, since the members of one lexeme have different grammatic meaning and meaning. The meaning and meaning of

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the word series is very inextricably linked with a certain typical grammatic meaning. The general meaning of the word series can not be lexical. If all the words of the word series had the same lexical meaning, they would be united into one lexeme. But the meaning of the word series is inextricably linked with the lexical meanings of connecting lexemes. Thus, the general meaning of the word series is not lexical either grammatic, but it is also related to both, for this reason it is called lexical –mathematical. Word categories are characterized by their own grammatic categories. Nouns have a number and an agreed category verbs have time, proportion, declination and other categories. And adjectives have a category of comparison. For this reason, too, the paradigms of lexemes belonging to different categories of words are of type. For example, the verb paradigm is longer: write, writes, wrote, shall write, will write, am writing, is writing, was writing, were writing, etc.the G. And the horse's paradigms are shorter, however: sister, Sister's, sisters, sisters'. And adjective is even shorter: cold, colder, coldest. And the paradigm of Ravish is the shortest: always. The paradigms of the lexeme indicate which word category the lexeme belongs to. One important aspect of the word series is that it is able to harmonize, that is, it has the ability to be a certain combination of words.

All this contributes to the fact that the word and sentence, which are the two main units of mathematics, are as far away from being confused as possible, and should definitely reduce the role of the sentence criterion in determining the word category. Thus, the word category is a class of lexemes: 1) according to its lexical-grammatic meaning 2) according to its lexical-grammatic morphemes (suffix-forming suffixes) 3) according to its own grammatic categories or paradigms 4) according to its combination 5) is characterized according to its function in the sentence. We study word categories as independent and auxiliary (notional and functional or structure) parts. Independent word categories express extralinguistic phenomena, that is, something, action, quality, trait; auxiliary word categories denote communication and related forms between words and sentences. Independent word categories have certain functions in the sentence: possessive, fractional, can become a predicate, complement or circumstance. These word categories include: - noun, adjective, number ,pronoun, verb, adverb . Auxiliary vocabulary when Xech can not come up with the task of an independent vocabulary in the sentence, therefore, having received the name XEM auxiliary vocabulary, the following: prepositions, conjunctions, predicates, predicates, articles.Many linguists insist that on the one hand there is a difference between such categories of words as nouns or verbs, on the other hand, prepositions or conjunctions. V.Jigadlo, I.Ivanova, L.Ayophic predicates, predicate predicates and artikillarni are called auxiliary word categories, in contrast to independent word categories. The G. And the frayz will highlight 4 groups of words known as word categories and 15 groups of words called auxiliary word categories. Numbers come into being in the structural development of man. The concept of the number is obtained only in the real being. Several scientists have been working on the word series of numerals. In our land, too, M.Gadoeva and X.Saidniyazova is a candidate for the category of words. Gadoeva studied" one "and"one" as a comparative analysis Saidniyozova carefully studied the problems of the word category in general. The number expresses the quantity (three meters, five kg), the meaning of the number (flour, twenty, thirty), the order of the subjects in terms of the number. When the number has the meaning of the sign, the adjective in the word series stands close to the nature

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of the adverb. But if the adjective expresses such a sign as color, taste, size of the predicate, the sign of the predicate, then the number expresses the amount of the predicate, the number, the order in which it is counted. Therefore, the main syntactic function of numbers is the determinant. The number is used mainly in combination with the predicate noun. But this case does not reduce the number to the number of supporters. Number is a word category that indicates the number of prepositions, their composition. It is considered a number horse when the number comes to the hand together with the subject to be counted, that is, in the sense of a mathematical number. At such a time, the meaning of the number will be an abstract character. For example, a number such as ten, fifteen, three is the name of only numbers when they are held together by a horse. When the numbers are used together with the prepositional prepositions, it forms a series of numbers. A similar number in quality and form also denotes the imagination of the character.[3]

The adjective denotes the sign of the subject, the adverb sign (action), the number represents the sign according to the quantity, date and order of the subjects. Numbers are used together with nouns, denoting the exact amount of the sum of several predicates.[4] In this respect, the exact quantity denoting these words predicates differ in words such as a lot, Little, a little, which expresses an indefinite quantity. But, according to Ilis, the Russian linguist L.V. Tsherba recommended combining a series of words of numbers and words like many, loveeral into a series of words that walk as "quantum words", but no one supported this idea. Numbers can also be expressed as the exact amount of a predicate (five books) or an indefinite amount (five to six books, ten books). In the genitive case, the numbers are represented by numbers in the writing. But words that denote an indefinite amount of prepositions, such as a little, a lot, a little, are not represented by the above numerals. Therefore, they do not count. English grammatists believe that there is no morphological sign of the number. The A.Esperson and DJ. Kerms did not recognize this category of words, but added them to nouns or adjectives .

The number is distinguished from other word categories by its morphological and syntactic features. In both languages there is a category indicating the attitude of the subjects according to the composition,and the number is denoted by the addition of -(I)- nchi, -th affeks; • in Uzbek, the category indicating the grup and gang of the subjects. This category is derived from the addition of OV -, -olaiksiks in the numerals; •a category indicating the approximate nature of subjects in the Uzbek language. This category is derived from the addition of such consonants as-Ta-, -Cha, -lab to the numbered numbers; * Category indicating the taxonomy of subjects in the Uzbek language. Such numbers are denoted by the addition of-Ta, - to the decimal number.

The fact that numbers are sometimes used together with such words (numerators) as “pairs, meters, pieces “is one of their distinctive signs, which stands out from other word categories.[5] Word-changing suffixes can not also be added to the whole range of the number. In the numbers of the Uzbek language there are 3 categories: the wisdom Category (One-One, Two-Two), the order category (one-First, Un-tenth) and the assumption category (ten-ten, fifty-fifty), and in English there is only the order category (ten – tenth, six - sixth). The above-mentioned matikmatic properties of numbers also have more distinctive different properties within different types of numbers. These features are the division of

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numbers into manifestations that denote a small number or denote a large number, as well as more different characteristics according to the types of structure of the number.[6]

According to the structure in English, the numbers are divided into the following types: 1. (Simple numbers). A number consisting of a root morpheme is called a root or a simple number. For example: one, two, ten,

skilled, thousand, million, billion. 2.(Harvest numbers). The derivative number is formed from the addition of the word-forming conjugates to the root numbers. Uniforms: thirteen, fourteen, twenty, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, bivouac. 3. (Mixed or composite figures). A compound or complex number consists of the addition of two or more numbers. Shuneq: twenty-two, forty-eight, one trick and five.

According to the general classification of the number, it has its grammatic, lexical and phonetic classification. The number does not have a noun, a verb or a number that exists in some pronouns, a consonant and other similar grammatic categories. But as a result of the addition of the number to the noun, the form of the noun can change. For example:

These two people were undoubtedly guests of the house ready (R. L. Stevenson). Two people put their heads on the gazettes (B. J. Friedman).

In the English language, numbers are divided into numerals (Cardinal) and ordinal (Ordinal), which consist of oppositions of unstressed (unmarked) and marked (marked) forms. Number and ordinal number of fractional numbers were legalized. But they do not have a special form. Counting numbers serve to count the amount of something, by grounding or by dividing it. Since the numerals denote the quantitative sign of the subject, the noun becomes an adjective and does not change in form. Below are examples of numerals in English. For example: 41 forty-one

1 one 42 forty-two

2 two 50 fifty

3 three 51 fifty-one

Counting numbers do not change in English, that is, they do not havematikmatic categories. According to the lexical meaning, they denote the amount. The main feature of counting numbers is as follows:

1. numbers in a unit (considered a simple number): one, two, three,

four, five, six, seven 2. decimal numbers are concave using the suffix-ty: twenty, thirty, forty. 3. numbers from thirteen to eleven-are numbered with the addition of the suffix teen.

thieteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen. the question is simplified in the current English language. 5. If Units or decimal numbers are added to a hundred, two hundred and more, then an and Binder is used between them:

110 — one hundred and ten

129 — one hundred and twenty-nine.

205 — two hundred and five

6. hundred, thousand, million, billion, billion numbers are often used with unclear artil. In some cases," one" can also be used in place of an indefinite artil.For example:

I would see him in a thousand forms and with a thousand diabolical

expressions (R. L. Stevenson).

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7. the counting number comes after the horse when the names of the House, book, tram, River and others are pronounced: flat six sixth Room bus (number) one hundred and nineteen 119 – bus and so on.

8. even if the predicate falls, the number can denote the meaning of that horse.For example: He himself had been brought in three in the city and fancied people who

lived in four were so much more splendid than himself (B. J. Friedman). I'll only

put in one said Tegumai (R. Kipling).

The order number in English serves to indicate the order in terms of the degree quantity of things of one type. Order number means order in terms of sequence of things. For example:

1 the first, 2 the second, 3the third, 4 the fourth, 90 the ninetieth .

Ordinal numbers denote the counting order of the subject or the location. The main features of ordinal numbers are as follows: 1.First, second, other than the third - numbers, the order numbers are concatenated by adding the suffix-th to the numbered numbers. With the help of this suffix, an opposition of ordinal numbers to numerals is formed. For example, Four – fourth: five – fifth; six – sixth; seven – seventh; eleven – eleventh; counting number is an unmarked member of an opposition (unmarked member), while the ranking number is a marked member (marked member). 2. the first and third numbers come in simple words. 3. To convert complex numbers into a ordinal number, it is enough just to change the last number: sixty-second, (one) hundred and fifty-first, two

thausand five raised and fifty – faurth. 4.If the order is to write numbers with the help of numbers, then the last suffix (even despite the fact that it is integral) is written with the addition of numbers: December 31 st, 1968, January 22nd, February 23rd, 1968.

5. if the names of the people are used by the number, then the Roman number is used after the name of the person in the inscription, but it is read as a ordinal number.Distillers: Peter i-Peter the first; A1exder II, - A1exanderthe second; Henry V – Henry the fifth.

The counting number is again used in the following cases: a) when specifying the prosent:

100% - one hundred percent,

96% - ninety-six percent,

150% - one hundred and fifty percent. B) when the phone number is said: 41 — 4 — 35 — four one four three fivee:

57 — 0 — 34 — five seven 0 (ou) three four:

C) the word Nile (Zero) is also used when the account of sports games is said. For example: The result of the football match is four nil (4 — 0) 7) zero is used if there is a sentence in the sentence high or low of zero: Above zero — high of zero, below zero — low of zero.

In English, decimal numbers are called Fractional numbers, Fraction Numbers, and decimal numbers represent the whole piece. In English, nouns and nouns are used when pronouncing fractional numbers. In decimal numbers, the divisor (numerator) consists of counting numbers, in which the divisor (dominator) is a noun order numbers. For example, 1 —the whole — one 1/2 a half, one half — half, one half 1/3 a third, one third — one ¼ a quarter, one

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fourth — quarter, one quarter ¾ three quarters — three quarters 2/5 two fifths — two fifths 110/200 one hundred and ten over two hundred - two hundred and ten.

Called "decimal numbers", decimal numbers represent the whole segment. In English, fractional numbers are using nouns and omitted words when making fractional numbers in English. The divisor (photo) consists of the number of digits, the divisor (dominator) is the ordinal number, which is omitted decimal in numbers. For example, 1 — whole-one 1/2 one half, one half-half, one third 1/3, one third ¼ one quarter, one fourth-quarter, one quarter ¾ three quarters-three quarters 2/5 two fifths - two fifths 110/200 one hundred and ten over two hundred.

When pronouncing or writing fractional numbers they come to the middle and added to the binder is with the whole combination. For example, 1 ½ one and a half - 2 3/5 two and three fifths-two and a half two whole or one whole two. When it comes to" half — count " jumps, two can be applied: one and a half hours, two and a half kilograms, two pounds and a half, five and a half kilometers, five kilometers and a half hours —half hours,

Decimal point read as follows: 0.35-nought point five or three point three five 0.53-nought point three or five point five three

2.7-seven points,

6.5 -- six point five,

10.3-ten point three.

There are specific rules for reading chronological dates. For example:

1968-nineteen sixty-eight ,1900 — nineteen hundred, 1905-nineteen o (ou) five, nineteen hundred five.

1 may 1968 year(first may , nineteen sixty-eight) 9 may 1945 year (second nineteen forty-five) .

It is necessary to say that in English there is no independent number, which is called chama numbers. And in the Uzbek language there is such a number, which is formed by morphological and syntactic means. For example: up to fifty, up to ten or three – four, five – six and so on. Ask about the preposition of the number in English, or between two numbers or Numbers in the suitcase to indicate the suffix IST. For example: approximately ten-or two-to-ten one – one-two, one-two or three two-two-three, three-three, three-two or three - four, four-four

When we come to the functions of numbers in the sentence, the numbers according to their functions perform the following functions:

1. in the possession phase.For example:

The two did not interfere. (P.Ibrahimov). But these two passed and in turn were accepted into the pavilion (R. L. Stevenson).

2. in the task of the predicate: a) will determine the eaten:

The two I stuck their heads in their newspapers ... (B. L. .Friedman). Alittle afterwards four yachtsmen carrying a heavy chest and guided by a fifth without lantern passed close in front of me as I lay and were admitted to the pavilion by the nurse (R. L, Stevenson).

b) identify the filler:

1 closed three million dollars worth of homes last year. (B. L. Friedman). Stern

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Ave him twenty five dollars. (Ibid) Her mother was Hungarian had lost three children in infancy and spent her time crying bitterly dreaming of three dead sons (Ibid).

3. in the function of the postpositive determinant:

She was now a thin though rugged woman of twenty seven with ideas of life coloured by her husband's (Th. Dreiser).

4. in the task of replenisher:

Long John even got rid of two out of the six or seven, I had already engaged (R. L. Stevenson). Then you are bringing four of your own people with you and they tell me some of them are to be berthed forward (Ibid).

5.in the predicative function:

It was nearly three when we issued from the pavilion (R. L Stevenson).

6. in the role of state and in the Gruppe of State :

The next morning, when he woke up at eight, Hanson was gone. (Th. Dreiser)."Well," he said Finally, you will be notified here at eight o'clock. Monday morning (ibid).

If we talk about words that are denoted by a combination of numerals, then it is possible to make new words and word combinations by adding different suffixes, prepositions to the numbers and combining them with other words. This word and the word birkmas will belong mainly to other word categories. For example: in the first place - first ; in the third place-in the third place; in the third place - in the first ;in the first place - in the first place –in the first ;in the first place - once; in the second place-once; in the second place - again ;several times, repeatedly-in the second; in the second place-in the second, etc. In English, the preposition by one,two, three and other numbers :as a result of its repetition with the help of people or other animate and inanimate prepositions, one after another, in turn, expresses the accumulation in a certain group, the fulfillment of a work-action. This construction can be translated using suffixes that make up the numbers of shares in the Uzbek language. [7]Either alone, or as a group - Group, semen returned to the beach (R. L.Stevenson) put all the animals and birds and fishes one by one in that instrument and told them what to play (R. Kipling). It is possible to add in pairs of couples in the group, two-two unbreakable: four young, who were, after a few minutes away from the fast-in couples who had gone were even able to come and stand in the recreation room, the sound piano (L. Joyce)

Numbers are easily omitted in relation to another category of words.This can also receive signals that are characteristic of the noun (artikl, the defining word and form-building suffixes).

The woman smiled as she looked down on both of them and said: "it's amazing" (R. Kipling). But these two passed and pavilions were taken respectively.(R. L. Stevenson).:

At the end of the day, the man called the horse and the dog and the arrow

together and said: "three, o three, I'm so sorry for you" (R. Kiliping).

The jump of numbers occurs when you meet the horse ellipse, which determines a greater number. In the following example, the ordinal numbers come in the function of a noun and a suffix in two different functions at the same time.[8]

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Since the first was his first cousin, the second cousin, the third was his mother-in-law and the fourth was his uncle through marriage, this colloquial Versailles in a sense served to create a happy family (P. K. Chesterton).

It is worth noting that the number of adjectives in two languages is formed by the way of agglyusinative addition of markers separating adjectives. For example, if the morpheme-th in English serves as an export marker, in Uzbek-Ta,- tadan,- demand,- Cha,- Tacha,- larcha, -hunting, -ovlon,- Ala, - (I)nchi and other physical morphemes are served. In comparative languages, there are some specific features of the quantitative number, they distinguish it from the ordinal number: 1) the quantitative number has its own morphological forms; 2) the quantity number is used with numerative words such as units, hectares, kilograms, kilometer, hectore, hour, mile; 3)quantity numbers- (E) S denotes the approximate amount of things without taking the plural, while the ordinal number is omitted without taking the plural, Masan: hundreds of people, dozens of books –tens ;4) in Uzbek, the number can be expressed by numbers, unlike three.

The number is equal to the units , which are deprived of the predicate without denoting the meaning of the number-number, and by its feature it differs from the noun. The count number is the determinant of the noun, without combining with the noun, and with it the syntactic connects (adapts). For example: two thousand sharp Swans, one hundred Swans and seven balls to your decree. ready.(Mirmuxsin)[10]

Montanell: game in with the sergeant and three guards. (E.L.Voynich) the difference between the number of counting in the Uzbek language from the number of counting in the English language is that in the syntactic combination "horse from counting number" in the Uzbek language the number of units of horses is stored, for example: two thousand Shamshir, one hundred Farang, seven balls, the semantics of number represent the counting characteristic of the In English, however, the opposite can be seen, that is, in such combinations the noun requires a plural form: three quards. Here, the typological difference of the distributive relationship of two markers in a category is expressed, that is, in Uzbek, the plural morpheme and the number mutually reject each other. Counting also shows the total amount of subjects. In this case, the number in the Uzbek language refers to a form without a suffix. Such numbers are used in numerative words. It is possible to use counting numbers when one expresses the amount of units and distributions of different subjects. With two, three-digit numbers, there is no difference in the calculation of the predicate, that is, the numbers denoting the division of the number into units indicate the date, the exact amount of the predicates. The meaning of units and distribution is an additional sign of these meanings in this scientific work, taking into account the above, the numbers of units and distribution are included in the group of numbered numbers.

If in the above example -we see that the meaning of the exact quantity does not change if we subtract Ta affiks and add it to the unmarked enumerated numbers. From this it follows that it is desirable if the number is studied by the number of times the number is marked in the composition. Faktik material analysis shows that counting numbers are applied in analogous languages in an analogous manner. In English, it is possible to use the forms of a number that are marked and not marked when expressing the numbers in the Uzbek language with the form of a single number, for example:You must have two good

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horses and a cart. One cart needs two good horses. (E.The L.Voynich)

The syntactic meaning of numerals is characterized by the following: a) in the prepositional combination with the predicate; B) in the sentence with the attributive and predicative function; C) by the substantive way, it easily passes into the head lexical-grammatic category of words , that is, its function in the sentence changes; d) in the Uzbek language it is later used as a case, (B) ordinal numbers determine the sequence of concentration of the ordinal number of many subjects of a type in comparable languages. Ordinal numbers in the Uzbek language -(I)nchi, in English –are formed by adding the suffixes th to the basis of the counting number, that is, they form a counter-marking form: one-first, five-fifth, ten – tenth, twenty – twenieth .

Professor M. Asqarova points out that in the Uzbek language -(I)in place of nchi-the form of the lampshade is used, this suffix indicates the composition of the subject, indicates the order of sequence of work. - lamechi affiksi procedures are also used in both oral and scientific terminology. In comparative terms, when we consider some features of ordinal numbers, ordinal numbers are able to enter into an associative relationship. Example: the" first " suffix, when denoting quality, takes a number of synonyms and antonyms. If" first grade" is considered as an alternative to" higher grade", then low-quality" third grade " is the reverse. For example: why say he is the first man in the village. Gave cotton from fifty cents per hectare-a! (Aybek). In the example presented comes from the" first"," advanced " sense. In English, the first comes with the following words: class, rate, etc., while giving the words" high"," salty"," advanced". For example: We should want a first satirist and where are we to get him. (E.L.Voynich) in addition, the first first words give the predicate such meanings as "basic", "head", "early", "elementary", "advanced", denoting the qualitative sign.For example: Roses, exaggerated carnations, identical carnations ignore the first traces of the eyes (Oybek) Tomorrow morning with the first light we will ascend and possession (W.Irving)

Ordinal number Second predicate in addition to denoting the ordinal number means "other", "next", "This is the present", for example: after that the predicate did not take the second step to this game.(A.Youbov).

The order in which the words that indicate the time are connected, the numbers indicate the exact time space (form). Ordinal numbers approximately, it seems, with the help of about denote the sign of the assumption of the predicate sequence. Ordinal numbers can be combined with nouns, numerals, numerals, F'el, words denoting a repeated action, auxiliary verbs, and in English with article. Similar to the adjective, the ordinal number acts as a predicate in the sentence. And when they jump, they perform syntactic functions, which are performed exactly by horses. Faktik the analysis examined in the materials shows that in two languages, both sequences are a number of coordinates, that is, the ordinal number denotes the idea of a number in a definite case, they represent not the opinion of the ordinal number, but the sequence of subjects in the ordinal number.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that we enter the number into an important word category, in two languages the number performs the same function: 1) according to its paradigm, the number and the adjective are numerals, and the other types of category that come from them stand against each other. 2) English

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numbers have lost the historical gender category. And in the numbers of the Uzbek language they are not at all. 3)English and Uzbek languages are also easy to jump. 4) takes the suffixes Teyural (plural), and so on. In the Uzbek language there are 7 numbers: counting, order, summing, Chama, units, division and decimal numbers. Some scientists first divide two categories: the composition and the number into numbers. The number of digits is divided into 5 categories, respectively. In academic mathematics, the number is divided into quantitative and compound numbers. Quantity numbers in turn include counting numbers, trunks numbers, summing numbers, fractional numbers. Numbers of units and numbers of distribution are entered into the counting number. Counting numbers takes the number of units +units and the number of units +units of distribution and shows the exact number of things; units and the amount of distribution is the suffix. When determining the categories of English numbers, we are faced with the fact that the authors have different views. While counting words is divided into counting and compound numbers, some authors put the ordinal number in the adjective. They say that the order has exactly the same grammatical features as the number adjective, there is no consonant and there is no reason to compare them to the number. However, some scientists who consider the ordinal number to be one of the category of the number show them a number of specific features.

The analysis shows that: 1.the number in English in Uzbek, which is included in different structural languages, is an independent vocabulary. The number indicates the exact calculation of the thing and abstracts from the accuracy and abstract the calculation;

2. The number will serve as the noun's counting predicate, and the adjective on this occasion will be a sign of the noun's quality.

3. The number denotes the exact amount of concentration of the sum of things merged with the horse;

4. In lexical vimatikmatic relation, the number in 2 comparable languages has its own characteristics, and thus it differs from other word categories;

5.Also in English, the number is in harmony with such numerative words as kilogram, meter, pile, tin, ton, mile, bunch and others. The use of numerals with such numerative words as this is a distinctive feature that distinguishes them from other word categories;

6. The main syntactic feature of the number is the function of determining the noun in the sentence, the noun can also come up with the noun task. Great uncertainty in this area has more divisions in the Uzbek language and constitutes a wide coverage of specific paradigms of the categories. On this basis, as a comparison of the original language, the modern Uzbek language and its features served as a comparison of metatil. In the current Uzbek and English languages, the number is divided into two large groups: quantitative numerals (Sardinal numerals) and ordinal numerals (Ordinal numerals). First ,the exact amount of their things; an indefinite chama means the sum of the totals; the second, which means that things are in sequence, that is, they are arranged in order.

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