GRAMMATIC, LEXICAL AND TRANSLATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE PART OF SPEECH " NUMBER " IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *Grammatical and lexical features of numbers are discussed in the article.*

Maqolada sonlarning grammatik hamda leksik xususiyatlari muhokama qilinadi.

В статье рассматриваются грамматические и лексические особенности чисел.

Keywords*: grammar, lexicon, number, quantity, subject, category.*

The words that indicate the number, amount, and location of an object are called numbers. What are the numbers? how many how much one of the questions will be answered. The numbers are related to the noun and the amount of the object represented by the noun. indicates the order: two friends, three friends, like the fifth grade. When numbers are used without a noun, the quantity represented by the number is abstract. For example, two times two is four. This kind of abstract use of numbers is typical for arithmetic calculations. Numerals are among the word groups with the fewest root words in the language. Therefore, numbers cannot be made from other word groups.

There are 22 prime numbers that are actively used in the modern Uzbek language:

one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty , seventy, eighty, ninety, hundred, thousand, million, billion.

The remaining numbers are formed by adding these numbers together. For example. like fifteen, one hundred and forty, two thousand and one. Numbers are written both with letters: ten, thousand, and with numbers: 10, 1000. The number is mainly used in arithmetic calculations. In the Uzbek language, when using numbers, two types of numbers are used.

From Arabic numerals. This number is used to express years, dates:

1999 is the year of women. May 9 is Memorial Day.

From Roman numerals. Centuries, months from this number. It is used to indicate the dates of congress, conference, session, convocation. 6th century, 10.11.2001, 21st call, 10th session.

Among the numbers, one number stands out in terms of meaning and grammatical features. A number is characteristic of numbers in one way: a house has properties that are not characteristic of numbers, just as it has characteristics of the first house. Accordingly, a number is expressed in the following meanings. Expresses the meaning of uncertainty: One person came to our house.. It expresses the plurality and excess by adding words expressing quantity and interrogative pronouns: a few, a few, a few; sometimes also expresses scarcity: somewhat. After walking for a while, they stopped in front of a big gate. (O.) Noun, adjective, verb. comes before the verb and strengthens the meaning. The old man, who was surprised for a while, stood up, after two hugs, invited the guest to the bald place. Lexical-grammatical features of number An independent word group that indicates the amount, count, order of location, sometimes the order of execution of an action, quantitative sign is called number. What is the number? How many? how many? how much answers to one of the following questions. The number is attached to a noun and means a concrete quantitative sign of the object it represents, sometimes it is attached to a verb and means a quantitative sign of the action it represents: four notebooks, he studied for two months, the first like it came In arithmetic operations, the number is not connected to the noun or verb. In this case, the quantity represented by the number has an abstract meaning: two plus three. In arithmetic calculation, it is not clear what number of items can be added to make five. Numbers are often written with numbers:

1) with Arabic numerals 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

2) with Roman numerals: units: I (1), II (2), III (3), IV (4), V (5), VI (6), VII (7), VIII (8), IX (9); tens: X (10), XX(20), XXX(30), XL(40), L (50), LX (60), LXX (70), LXXX (80), XC(90); hundreds: C (100), CC (200), CCC (300), CD (400), D (500), DC (600), DCC (700), DCCC (800), CM (900); thousands: M (1000), MM (2000), MMM (3000) .

In works of art, numbers are written with words: He waited four years. There are 23 simple numbers that are often used in our speech, and other numbers are formed by adding them: zero, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eight. n, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, hundred, thousand, million, billion. In the old written language, there are numbers such as tuman (ten thousand), lak (hundred thousand) was Manna is found in historical works.   The number can indicate the exact (five

notebooks) or indefinite (five-six notebooks) amount of the subject. But in both cases, the number is represented by a number in writing. Words like many, few, few, many, belonging to the adverbial group of words, also indicate the indefinite amount of the subject, but these words are not represented by a number. That is why these words do not belong to the group of number words. Number of words has the following lexical-grammatical features: The lexical-semantic feature of the number is that it expresses the meaning of the sign, that is, it means the sign of the subject according to the order of quantity, count and location (sometimes the order of location of the action, quantitative sign). So, the number is the name of the quantity concept. Quantitatively means the count of the subject, piece, approximate amount, total amount (total), amount of distribution, order of placement; it also expresses modal meanings such as the order and quantity of the action.

According to these features, numbers are divided into two types: countable numbers and ordinal numbers. There are special modal form-forming affixes that form the meaning types of number: three, beshovlon, ikala, hundreds, four, three-four, tenth. These affixes are added only to numbers. The number does not change morphologically, that is, it does not take possession, agreement, blind affixes, because the number is mainly connected to the noun and performs the function of determining: The owner of the house put two pillows next to Otabek and one by his side took (A. Qodiriy.)

The number never subordinates the word representing the sign - it does not take the determiner. The number is sometimes attached to the verb and when it means the quantitative sign of the action, it performs the function of case: After being chased by Otabek, he came to Margilon seven or eight times

(A.Qodiriy.)

The use of numbers together with counting words (numeratives) is considered one of its distinctive features that distinguish it from other word groups. Counting words belong to the noun group and are used between nouns and verbs connected with numbers: two trees, five kilograms of apples, he walked ten kilometers, he read four pages. such as. Numbers are used both with counting words and without counting words. categories can be made: one, five (noun), two (verb), one (word), etc.

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