

USE OF THE NUMBER CATEGORY AND ITS ENGLISH AND UZBEK ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article describes the number category and its characteristics and comparison in several languages, the grammatical structure of the number category, and its expression in examples.	Number category, grammatical category, plural, cryptography, unit, concept.

Introduction

The term category entered the science of linguistics from the science of philosophy, and it is defined in philosophy as a general concept that reflects more legal relations and problems of objective existence and knowledge than a certain essence. Category has the same meaning in philosophy and in science. That is, the category must have a pair and a single. In philosophy, the pair is cause-effect, event-event, whole part; and if the singularity is made up of being, quantity, space, then in linguistics, the term category is understood as the binary category of conflicting number or the category of plural agreement. A grammatical category is a combination of grammatical meanings reflected in a morphological paradigm. Grammatical categories can have one or more indicators. There is a growing body of work exploring the idea that language can be seen as a complex adaptive system. One of them is the number series. There are many languages used by mankind. All of them have numbers, numbers, calculations. Number word group is one of the most interesting areas of linguistics.

Number is one of the independent word groups: is a group of words indicating the quantity and numerical order of the subject. Number also represents the idea of a sign, like quality and manner, and in this respect, it is close to those categories. Adjective means the sign of the object, the adverb means the sign of the action, and the number means the sign of the object according to its quantity, count and order. Numerals are used with nouns to represent the sum of several objects, a definite quantity (five apples) or an indefinite quantity (a hundred flowers).

METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

Singular and plural meanings of nouns, grammatical forms representing them and them the sum of specific grammatical indicators is called the number category in nouns. The number category is one of the important morphological features of nouns, singular and plural based on the forms, a number category is formed. The unity of nouns is expressed without any means. In this case, in English, if a countable object is used in the singular form, even if it does not have the suffix "-s", but the indefinite article "a" or "an" is used, and this article meaning is equal to the number There is no article in Uzbek

grammar. That is, if the subject comes without a plural suffix, then it is in the singular form. This causes little difficulty or misunderstanding when learning languages that are not part of the same category.

Then, a peculiarity is that English nouns are always plural. That is, more precisely

As we mentioned, if the object consists of two parts or is a pair, they are always comes with a plural suffix. For example: trousers, glasses, shoes, scissors, trainers and etc. But in Uzbek, they are singular. This number category is not only related to nouns, but also to nouns and verbs. This category is formed in Arabic syntactically and morphologically.

In Uzbek language grammar, we can use the phrase "a pair" before a pair of nouns. In addition, there are other means of forming the plural of nouns. These are special words that strengthen the meaning and indicate the quantity of uncountable nouns. For example, there are words like "crowd" and "people" that are singular and express plural content. Such a plural is a plural formed by the lexical-semantic method.

RESULT

When forming the syntactic plural, we put numbers before nouns. And this method is done only with countable nouns. For example, 5 books. In the syntactic plural in Uzbek, although the subject is quantitatively large, in most cases it is not used by adding the suffix -s: 5 books (5 books), 5 girls (5 girls). . But not adding the suffix -s, -es, -ies to countable nouns in English is a grammatical error. At the same time, there are nouns in English that do not take the suffix -s in the plural, but are used in the syntactic plural: 5 sheep, 10 fish, 20 deer. But uncountable nouns are preceded by words such as "some", "a lot of", "much" indicating their quantity. When added to nouns of uncountable objects in Uzbek, it means their variety, diversity: sand, milk, flour, meat. When added to abstract nouns, the meaning understood from this noun is strengthened.

For example: He went and returned to a thousand different dreams. (Abdulla Qadiri)

DISCUSSION

In the literature, -s is interpreted as a single affix with multiple meanings. This approach is correct only from the historical and etymological point of view. Based on the grammatical system of the current language, we see that some meanings interpreted as characteristic of the affix -lar are formed as independent morphemes both in terms of content and function. One of these meanings is considered the meaning of respect. When added to kinship nouns after possessive suffixes, they express the meaning of respect: like dads, brothers. The suffix -lar added to the participle in the sentence means cutting, cutting and respect. They are admiring everything! Emphasizes when added to body parts: hearts, tongues, brains.

CONCLUSION

Moreover, we can write letters, texts and whole works through numbers. Representation of letters and data through numbers is called cryptography in science. It appeared about 4 thousand years ago. Now, we can perform encryption operations using numbers. The development of cryptography includes 4 periods. At first, before BC, the original text alphabet was replaced by other characters. In later stages, the memory of electromechanical devices was coded by numbers (from the beginning to the middle of the 20th century).

In recent times, all electronic information has been encrypted into numbers. The main purpose of encrypting information consisting of letters using numbers is to ensure its security and preserve the value of confidential information. For coding, books or tables containing a set of frequently used phrases are used.

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