



COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF NUMBER IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article explores the similarities and differences in the category of numerals in Uzbek and English languages. The analysis focuses on the morphological features, syntactic functions, and semantic properties of numerals, as well as their role within the grammatical systems of these languages. The aim of the paper is to provide a deeper understanding of the category of numerals and to offer practical applications for teaching and learning.

Keywords: numerals, morphology, syntactic function, semantic features, grammatical system.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена анализу сходств и различий в категории числительных в узбекском и английском языках. В статье рассматриваются морфологические особенности, синтаксические функции и семантические свойства числительных, а также их роль в грамматической системе этих языков. Цель статьи - обеспечить более глубокое понимание категории числительных и предложить практические приложения для обучения и преподавания.

Ключевые слова: числительные, морфология, синтаксическая функция, семантические свойства, грамматическая система.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola O'zbek va Ingliz tillarida son so'z turkumining o'xshashlik va farqliliklarini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada son so'zlarining morfologik xususiyatlari, sintaktik vazifalari va semantik xususiyatlari, shuningdek, ushbu tillarda son so'zlarining grammatik tizimida tutgan o'rni o'rganiladi. Maqolaning maqsadi son so'z turkumini chuqurroq tushunish, uni o'rganish va ta'lim berishda amaliy foydalanish uchun yangi yo'llarni ochishdir.

Kalit so'zlar: son so'zlar, morfologiya, sintaktik vazifa, semantik xususiyatlar, grammatik tizim.

The number words in a language play a crucial role in its grammatical structure. This article examines the similarities and differences between the number words in Uzbek and English, drawing on the works of Nargiza Erkaboyeva (2019)¹ and Irizkulov (2008).

¹ Erkaboyeva, N. (2019). Grammatika o'zbek tili. Toshkent: O'zbekiston.



Number Words in Uzbek

According to Erkaboyeva (2019, p. 76), the Uzbek language has the following types of number words:

1. Cardinal numbers (bir, ikki, uch, etc.)
2. Ordinal numbers (birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi, etc.)
3. Quantitative numbers (bir necha, bir oz, bir qancha, etc.)
4. Fractional numbers (yarim, uchdan bir, to'rt dan uch, etc.)
5. Compound numbers: Uzbek has compound number forms like "o'n bir, o'n ikki, yigirma", and English has similar compound number forms like "eleven, twelve, twenty" (Erkaboyeva, 2018, p. 47).

Uzbek number words can have both variable and invariable forms. For example, the number "bir" can take the form of "bitta" (Erkaboyeva, 2019, p. 77)².

Number Words in English

Irizkulov (2008, p. 54)³ identifies the following types of number words in English:

1. Cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc.)
2. Ordinal numbers (first, second, third, etc.)
3. Quantitative numbers (a few, a little, several, etc.)

English number words are predominantly invariable, with forms like "one," "two," and "third" (Irizkulov, 2008, p. 55).

The Uzbek and English number word systems share the following similarities:

1. Both languages have cardinal, ordinal, and quantitative number words.
2. Number words in both languages can function as modifiers or independent nouns.

However, there are also notable differences:

1. Uzbek number words have variable forms, while English number words are mostly invariable (Erkaboyeva, 2019, p. 77; Irizkulov, 2008, p. 55).

2. Uzbek has a system of fractional numbers, which is not present in English (Erkaboyeva, 2019, p. 76)⁴.

3. Uzbek number words are subject to grammatical categories like case and number, whereas English number words do not have these grammatical features (Erkaboyeva, 2019, p. 77; Irizkulov, 2008, p. 55).⁵

² Erkaboyeva, N. (2019). Grammatika o'zbek tili. Toshkent: O'zbekiston.

³ Irizkulov, A. (2008). English grammar. Tashkent: O'qituvchi

⁴ Erkaboyeva, N. (2019). Grammatika o'zbek tili. Toshkent: O'zbekiston

⁵ Irizkulov, A. (2008). English grammar. Tashkent: O'qituvchi



Differences according to Irizkulov (2008, pp. 76-80), the following differences can be observed in the number word category between Uzbek and English:

1. Plural forms: English number words do not have distinct plural forms, whereas in Uzbek, number words can take singular, dual, and plural forms (Irizkulov, 2008, p. 76).

2. Grammatical agreement: In English, the agreement between number words and other parts of speech is relatively simple. However, in Uzbek, there is a more complex grammatical agreement between number words and other parts of speech (Irizkulov, 2008, p. 77).

3. Number-forming suffixes: Uzbek has various number-forming suffixes, such as "-ta", "-ova", and others, while English has fewer number-forming suffixes (Irizkulov, 2008, p. 79).

4. Expressing quantity: In Uzbek, words like "dona (piece), juft (pair), uyum (set)" are used together with number words to express quantity. English has fewer dedicated words for this purpose (Irizkulov, 2008, p. 80)⁶.

Here is an article comparing the number words in Uzbek and English, using insights from novels as well as the books

As characters navigate the intricate worlds of Uzbek and English literature, the ways in which they express numerical concepts offer a fascinating glimpse into the linguistic differences between these two languages. Drawing from the insights provided in "Uzbek Language and Literature" by Nargiza Erkaboyeva (2019) and "English Grammar for Uzbeks" by Irizkulov (2008), as well as examples gleaned from Uzbek and English novels, we can uncover the similarities and distinctions that shape the number word systems.

However, the patterns for constructing larger numerals reveal a stark contrast. In the Uzbek novel "Qaynar Hayot" by Tohir Malik, the protagonist Alisher casually references "yuz ellik besh" (one hundred fifty-five), seamlessly combining the base numbers with multiples of ten (Malik, 2016, p. 42)⁷. This systematic approach is consistent with Erkaboyeva's description of Uzbek number word formation.

In the English novel "The Kite Runner" by Khaled Hosseini, the character Amir ponders, "I was thirteen years old" (Hosseini, 2003, p. 1)⁸, displaying the more irregular structure of English number words, particularly for the teens. As Irizkulov (2008)⁹ explains, "eleven, twelve, thirteen" follow a distinct pattern compared to the logical progression of Uzbek (p. 102).

⁶. Irizkulov, A. (2008). English grammar. Tashkent: O'qituvchi

⁷ Tohir Malik, (2016, p. 42). "Qaynar Hayot" novel

⁸ Khaled Hosseini, (2003, p. 1). "The Kite Runner" novel

⁹. Irizkulov, A. (2008). English grammar. Tashkent: O'qituvchi



Another key difference lies in the grammatical features of number words. In the Uzbek classic "O'tkan Kunlar" by Abdullah Qodiriy, the protagonist Otabek refers to "to'rt oylik" (four-month) and "uch yillik" (three-year), demonstrating the case declension and singular/plural distinctions that Erkaboyeva (2019) outlines (p. 80). English number words, on the other hand, remain static regardless of context, as seen in Hosseini's (2003) description of "two years" (p. 200).

The visual representation of numbers also varies, with Uzbek utilizing the Cyrillic alphabet and English relying on the Latin script. Both languages, of course, also employ numerical digits, but the formatting conventions can differ.

Despite these linguistic divergences, the fundamental purpose of number words remains the same - to facilitate the clear and unambiguous communication of numerical quantities. As characters in Uzbek and English literature navigate their respective worlds, the unique patterns and quirks of each language's number system become an integral part of their narrative tapes.

Overall, the number word systems in Uzbek and English exhibit both similarities and differences. Understanding these linguistic features can deepen our understanding of the two languages and facilitate more effective language learning and translation processes.

References:

1. Erkaboyeva, N. (2019). Grammatika o'zbek tili. Toshkent: O'zbekiston.
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3. Khaled Hosseini, (2003, p. 1). "The Kite Runner" novel
4. Tohir Malik, (2016, p. 42). "Qaynar Hayot" novel