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Expression of numbers in English

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Abstract---In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the need for in-depth teaching of English in schools, not only in written language, but also in working with numbers in this language, making them easy and quick to use. These are not only new technical means, but also new forms and methods of teaching English numbers (quantitative counters), included to a new approach to the language learning process. The main purpose of teaching foreign languages is to form and develop the communicative culture of schoolchildren, to teach them to practice a foreign language. The task of the teacher is to create conditions for each student to practice the language, to choose teaching methods that allow each student to show their activity and creativity. The main goal of the teacher is to activate the student's cognitive activity in the process of teaching foreign languages, and through similar modern pedagogical technologies the issues of conveying the subject of numbers to the student according to the essence of the content and its effective use were considered. Some believe that learning numbers in English makes no sense. In fact, it is easier to write down the numbers you need on a piece of paper and show them to an English-speaking friend (and another friend who handed in the numbers at school). What to do if the situation arises when there is no paper on hand or it is not possible to draw anything on the sand / napkin / other surfaces. For example, when you are talking on the phone with a business partner or when you call an automated call center at Norwich airport. According to the fact that knowing the numbers in English would not be superfluous. When learners learned the English alphabet, nobody thought about its necessity, although it was taken for granted. Also, the process is simple and fun.

Keywords---A new approach, cognitive learning, numbers, digital, quantitative and ordinal numerals, cardinal numbers, numerals,

PluraliaTantum, basic quantitative numerals, collective nouns,
quantitative significance, Uzbek numbers, correlation, comparison.

In English, there are quantitative and ordinal numerals. We first of all consider the basic quantitative numerals (Cardinal numbers):

one					-bir
eleven	-	o'n	bir		
twenty		-		yigirma	
one	hundred	-	(bir)	yuz	
one thousand	- (bir) ming				

Looking at the quantitative numbers, we can conclude that almost all the figures that follow after ten (except 11 and 12) acquire the suffix-teen, to which the main stress is made, and all the tens digits (except 10 and 100) have an unstressed end-ty. Knowing the list of these numbers, it is very easy to add up and call everyone else. Figures after a hundred can be combined with the union and (and). For example:

qirq	besht	-	forty-five
oltmish	sakkiz	-	sixty-eight
bir yuz	etmish besh	-	one hundred and seventy-five
bir ming besh yuz o'n to'qqiz - one thousand five hundred nineteen			

Unlike Uzbek numerals, English is not inclined by birth, case, or number, i.e. remain unchanged. For example:

ikki	ming	- two	thousand
besh yuz - five hundred			

Quantitative numerals are often used before nouns to determine it. If there is a defining word before the noun, for example numeral, then articles are not used. Consider the example:

Fifteen houses -o'n beshta uy
one minute -bir daqiqa
twelve hours -o'n ikki soat

The next category is ordinal numbers (Ordinal numbers): the first, the second, etc. They are mainly formed with the help of quantitative numerals and the ending -th. For example:

eleven - eleventh (o'n bir - o'n birinchi).

The only ordinals that do not follow this rule are the first, second, and third:

first	(1st)	-	birinchi
second	(2nd)	-	ikkinchi
third	(3rd)	-	uchinchi
fourth	(4th)	-	to'rtinchi
tenth	(10th)	-	o'ninchi
twenty-first	(21st)	-	yigirma birinchi
one hundredth (100th) - yuzinchi			

Ordinal numerals as well as quantitative do not change by birth, case and number. Before them there is always a definite article, and they are often used to designate a date. For example:

the 1st of	April	–birinchi	aprel
the 2nd of	June	–	ikkinchi
the 25th of September	–yigirma beshinchi	iyun	

Ordinal numerals can also act as defining words before nouns. For example:

The first cosmonaut was Yuri Gagarin. –Birinchi kosmonavt Yuriy Gagarin edi.
 She is the second child in their family. –U oilada ikkinchi farzand.
 In addition to articles and numerals, special quantitative words can be used to define nouns, such as many / much, little / few, some, etc. There are some rules that you should know in order to build phrases and sentences correctly.

For example, with all countable nouns, many and few qualifiers can be used to denote the quantity. For example:

There are many windows in this house. –Bu uyda juda ko'p derazalar bor.

We have a few tomatoes in the fridge. –Bizning muzlatgichimizda ko'p pomidor bor.

And with uncountable nouns to indicate the amount, you can use much, a lot, a little, little, almost none. For example:

Is there much snow outside? –Tashqarida qor ko'pmi?

We have a little time before they arrive. –Ularning kelgunigacha bizning biroz vaqtimiz bor.

There are also words that are used, with both countable and uncountable nouns. For example, some, a lot of / lots of, all, no:

Simon has some books about geography. –Saymonning geografiya bo'yicha bir nechta kitobi bor.

Considering the quantitative category at the phonemic level, we confine ourselves in our study to written samples-texts. These tools include: stretching words, writing in capital letters, highlighting the word or its parts in italics, writing in bold and in discharge, and chanting. For example:

It is a very big house.

It is a VERY big house.

It is a *very* big house.

It is a v e r y big house.

It is a **very** big house.

Along with graphical means, we can, in our opinion, identify a number of phonemes whose frequency of occurrence is most typical for words with a value of "small" / "large" number. As a result of the research of the phonetic composition of words denoting the concepts "small" and "big" in 26 different languages, including in modern English and Russian languages, the term "small" is usually denoted by words that include phonemes [i], [e], [y], [oe], [m], [p], [l], [s], [k], [n], and the notion of "big" - with words including phonemes [a], [o], [u], [b], [d], [r], [g]. Differences in the frequency of occurrence of the above phonemes have been proved with a probability exceeding 99% [8,87].

Thus, at the phonemic level, we distinguish a number of phonemes, most often encountered in words with the meaning of "large" and "small" quantities, as well as graphical means of transmitting the quantitative measure. These phonetic means are peripheral in terms of expression of the quantitative category.

At the morphemic level, the quantitative category is represented by the grammatical category of the number. In the interpretation of the category of numbers in nouns, modern English reveals a significant identity. It is completely uncharacteristic for an exact delimitation of the singular from the plural. The grammatical category of the number in nouns conveys the grammatical meaning of singularity / plurality. This value is regularly expressed by contrasting forms without a suffix and forms with the suffix -s. Nouns with a productive suffix -s in the plural represent an open series, that is, they have a form-changing model, according to which most of the nouns of modern English are changed. They are opposed to nouns of the closed series, that is, those nouns in which the plural forms are formed not according to the general model: for example, man-men, ox-oxen.

Among nouns with an unproductive way of forming plural forms, nouns borrowed from other languages are distinguished, for example: datum-data, phenomenon-phenomena. Although the meaning of the multiplicity of a noun is marked mainly in a morphological way, there are cases when it is revealed only syntactically - by agreement of the predicate with the subject. This happens when the noun does not change its form in the plural. For example, the sheep is / are grazing.

By analogy with the names of nouns with homonymous numbers (a sheep-many sheep), in modern English there are a number of word-names of animals used in the collective sense without the inflection of the plural: many fish, two salmon, and three trout. The grammatical difference between the use of three trout and three sheep is that the noun trout formally has the form of a singular (since the plural of the word is trouts), while the sheep form can mean both the singular and the plural [19, 58]. Not all nouns have the ability to be contrasted with singularity / multiplicity, and hence the most important subdivision into lexical-grammatical subclasses arises: countable - uncountable [14,114]. Nouns that denote discrete (separate) objects, beings, phenomena, sensations or their manifestations are counted: the table, girl, breakfast, illness, joy, wish.

The subclass of uncountable nouns is non-uniform. It includes:

- 1) names of substances, materials that are not discrete: air, sugar;
- 2) abstract names that call generalized concepts that do not break up into discrete units: greatness, anger.

The boundary between countable and uncountable nouns can pass between lexical and semantic variants of nouns: if it is a separate manifestation of sensation, feeling, and so on, the plural form is possible. The same applies to nouns that designate substances: in the case of different varieties, types of the given substance, or indicating a large number of them, a plural form is possible: the horrors of war, the wines of Armenia [4, 24].

Thus, the category of the number of English nouns is reduced to the implementation of the dependent hidden value of the calculus / incurability. It is realized only in the subclass of countable nouns. In uncountable nouns, the category of numbers does not differ. Consequently, they do not have the category of a number. In this sense, we cannot consider the morpheme -s, attached to the basis of an uncountable noun, as a plural form marker. The form of the plural of nouns is not always opposed to the singular form as expressing the aggregate of

separate objects as opposed to a single object. This deviation is associated with lexical features. First of all, it is necessary to distinguish the lexical-grammatical categories of nouns that do not have the singular form and are used primarily in the plural (PluraliaTantum).

In this case, the effect of vocabulary on grammar is evident. Here you can also include the names of nouns, abstract and real, not having plural forms, since the meanings of these words do not cause a person to have an idea of an object having a definite shape and exact boundaries [10, 19].

Together with the words of PluraliaTantum, this morpheme -s should be identified with the suffix, whose function is the formation of a new word. Despite the fact that these units resemble forms of the plural, they are not such, since they do not break up into opposition. The opposition of the number is neutralized. So, the form of waters is the categorical form of the plural. But this is actually a pseudo-plural form, since the water base has a hidden value of incalculability that is incompatible with multiplicity. The meaning of the word waters does not quite match the value of much water. The suffix -s forms a new word and gives the word waters the meaning of collectivity, for example: the waters of the Pacific ocean.

But the uncountable foundations with the morpheme -s acquire not only the value of collectivity. So, in the words of the mass, which designate the substance, this morpheme means "discretion in parts", as in the words ices, arts, or "sort of something", as in the words wines, airs, oils, etc. In addition to the value of "grade", real nouns can convey the values of "measure" or "portioning" if they have anything in common with the measuring system of consumers, for example: three beers - three bottles of beer; one sugar - one packet of sugar. Other nouns, which do not measure in the common sense, cannot be used in the form of plural in the sense of a portion. So, three of the salts is meaningless and syntactically unacceptable. Thus, the morpheme -s can pass different values, which are not always motivated. Words such as spectacles, ashes, customs (where morpheme is (e) s is a derivational affix) cannot be confused with homonymous words in the form of plural (where morpheme is (e) s is a form-building affix):

Grammatical differences are not always semantic. As a proof, a frequently used example with the words "oats" and "wheat". The first noun is clearly represented by the plural, while the second is unique: the oats are ...; the wheat is ... One cannot seriously say that the word oats means "more than one", while the word wheat is "one", although these are the traditional definitions of singularity and plurality. Thus, the noun oats grammatically denotes the plural, and the noun wheat grammatically denotes the singular.

Between the grammatical categories of singularity / plurality and the calculus "one" / "more than one" there is no clear relationship. Other examples we find in comparing the words foliage and leaves. These differences are grammatical, which does not always correspond directly to the category of meaning [16,223]. Real nouns do not form plural forms, except when they denote the species, types or grades of a given substance. So, for example, much fruit refers to the concept

of "a large number," and many fruits mean "different types of fruit," or some bread means "an indefinite number," and some raisins - "an indefinite number" [15,75]. Abstract nouns in modern English do not have the plural form, except in the case of personification. For example: beauty - a beauty, this word is a specific noun.

Abstraction in modern English is considered invisible; for example, the plural of the word information is the piece of information, although in Shakespeare's time the plural form was regularly used in the "distributive sense": We'll make our leisure to attend on yours; your better wisdoms [18,95]. The difference between the two numbers can increase to such an extent that the plural form develops a completely new meaning, which the singular form does not have at all. Thus, for example, the plural form of the word colors has the meaning 'banner', which is limited only by the plural: under the colors of liberty [6, 37].

Abstract nouns can also undergo shifts in meaning when they are used to denote a single manifestation of a given quality: for example, when we speak of some stupid act - a stupidity [3,91].

However, such use is not common in modern English; therefore, the best way to transfer individual qualities is through constructions of the type: a fit of anger, an item of news, a spell of work, a bit of advice, a kind of behavior, a piece of scandal [17,30].

Along with the nouns *SingulariaTantum* and *PluraliaTantum*, A.Vezhbetskaya distinguishes "pseudo-names" such as vegetables, drugs, medicines, herbs, cosmetics, vitamins, which are common names that unite different objects with a common function and common origin. These nouns have special grammatical properties: on a superficial level they are combined with numerals, however this counting is imaginary. So, "three apples" means three objects, and "three vegetables" - three kinds of objects, for example: "I like only three vegetables - beans, pears and carrots" ("I like only three kinds of vegetables - beans, pears and carrots").

In addition to nouns, the grammatical category of the number has the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that* and the pronoun of other. In the category of personal and possessive pronouns, the opposition of singularity and plurality is expressed by lexical means, i.e. use of suppletive forms of pronouns, for example: I - we; he, she, it - they; my - our; his, her, its - their. The very concept of multiplicity in these categories of pronouns, as well as the return and amplifying pronouns associated with them, is very peculiar. As grammarians rightly point out, the form *we* does not mean two or more "I", and the speaker and another person or persons. Personal singular pronouns, by analogy with nouns, belong to the group *SingulariaTantum*, personal pronouns in the plural - to the group *PluraliaTantum* [11,102].

According to some linguists, the most complete expression of the category of numbers finds in the category of recurrent pronouns, where the singular forms are consistently opposed to the corresponding plural forms, for example: myself - ourselves, yourself - yourselves [7,50-51].

However, we share BS's point of view. Haimovich and B.I. Rogowski, who consider such an understanding a delusion caused by the correlation of self-selves. The form itself does not imply myself + myself, it includes various lexical units of the type myself + himself or myself + myself (yourselves), etc. Therefore the category of the number of return pronouns, as well as of the personal pronouns, is lexical [11,106].

Since, like nouns and pronouns, the grammatical form of a number in a verb serves to indicate not on the number of actions, but on the number of "persons" acting or being in a known state, this category, as a rule, is not independent of the verb, but correlative, those syntactically conditioned [2,165].

The English verb has two numbers, singular and plural: he sings - we sing. In poetry, in the indicative mood, the only and plural are distinguished for the verbs of the 2nd and 3rd person in the present tense, and for the verbs of the third person in the past tense, but usually in English only the verb in the third person of the indicative mood is distinguished in the form of the present tense, which indicates the number. In the present tense, the form of the third person in -s is a clear form of the singular. But it does not cover the whole singular number, and therefore it is opposed not only to the plural as such, but also to other forms of the singular.

The verb of being (to be) in the present tense has an asymmetric paradigm: in the singular, the first and third person are expressed, the plural does not have face forms: am, is, are. The remaining verbs have one single form that conveys the meaning of the third person singular: comes, looks. The morphological paradigm here is completely asymmetric: the ending -s does not pass the category of a number, since there is a form denoting identity and not having -s: this is the so-called first person form: I know. Thus, the paradigmatic form of the verb on -s is isolated.

However, if we turn to its functioning in the sentence, we see that it is very clearly opposed to the form of the subject expressed by the noun: the train stops, the trains stop. Consequently, the morphologically isolated form is well integrated syntactically [4,51].

In the past and future times, the category of the verb number in modern English is absent. The exception is the verb of being (to be), which has a difference between the singular and plural forms in the past tense (was, were) [4,92]. Formal-grammatical coordination in the number is often inferior to the real representation of the number associated with this subject [5,109]. The twofold disclosure of the numerical value of collective nouns through the forms of the verb-predicate is a productive tool, which is reflected in new nouns used as collective nouns. To such words, which do not in themselves express the plurality of individuals, but develop a collective value through metonymy, include the village, town, the world, people, the bench, etc.

In modern English there is also the opposite phenomenon, when a noun in the plural form, having the value of the plurality of separate units, is used with the verb-predicate in the singular. In this case, this concept is considered as an integral set: Two years has gone.

Adjectives that have a constant value for quality do not express quantitative gradations coming from the number of objects to the attribute. They are characterized by a different division, manifested in the degrees of comparison, the original purpose of which is to reflect the objectively existing parametric characteristics of objects of reality.

Thus, being an analytical language with a destroyed system of inflections, modern English has a meager paradigm of the category of number, which is clearly represented only in the names of nouns, demonstrative pronouns, and also the verb to be.

Lexical means of actualization of quantitative significance are the most numerous and include various lexical-grammatical categories of words, namely:

- pronouns (personal, reflexive, reciprocal, possessive, interrogative, indefinite);
- numerals (quantitative and ordinal);
- nouns with a quantitative value:
 - a) collective;
 - b) denoting the concept of quantity, quantity, number (amount, dozen, couple, fortnight);
- adjectives and adverbs related to quantitative evaluation (-sole, single, enormous, huge, once, twice);
- verbs with a quantitative value (-to increase, to double, to crowd).

In a number of cases, English pronouns have ways of expressing the difference between a certain (limited) number and an undefined, generalizing one. This difference is on the verge between the grammatical and lexical sphere [5,139]. To express the concept of "everyone", "everyone" is used the pronoun each, if it is a limited number, and the pronoun every, if it is a question of all objects, persons, phenomena in general without any particular number orientation: for example, each of them, three books at sixpence each; every man knows that. However, everyone is also used in applying to a limited number: for example, everyone of them.

The same difference was developed in the field of interrogative pronouns in opposition to what and which ("which" and "which"), for example, what room will you take? but which of these rooms will take you? A similar distinction is made in the field of mutual pronouns. The combination of each other is meant to express the interaction of two persons or objects, and the combination of one another is to express the interaction of a larger number, but this rule is often ignored by the speakers, as a result of which one another and each other become interchangeable [11,110].

The indefinite pronouns some, something, somebody, someone, any, anything, anybody, anyone do not give an accurate idea of the subject, face, quality and quantity. They are united by the value of generalization, full coverage of homogeneous concepts, which is transmitted through the concept of collectivity or separateness. The value of collectivity has pronouns all, everyone. The pronouns every, each and either have a separating value, i.e. are perceived as taken separately.

Most vividly the value of collectivity is transmitted by the pronoun *all*. *All* is used in the sense of the singular in relation to "not a person": I've read all you told me. Denoting faces, *all* has a plural value: all were present at the conference. The pronouns *each* and *every* express a generalization through singularity: what is valid for every single unit is typical for all other homogeneous concepts.

Synonyms are also pronouns, which in their meaning refer to two subjects or persons. *Both* expresses the aggregate of two objects or persons, either can indicate both the totality ("the one and the other") and the separateness ("this or that," or "any of the two"). *Both* and *either* differ from *all*, *each*, *every* in terms of quantitative coverage; denoting only two persons or an object, they possess quantitative certainty, whereas *all*, *each*, *every* and derivatives are not quantitatively defined, since they denote a plurality of objects or a single object representing many homogeneous objects.

Selective pronouns *other* and *another*, usually included in the category of uncertain, in their meaning and morphological features are different from them. The pronoun of the *other* has a category of a number, forming a plural form with the help of a shaping suffix *-s*, while undefined and generalizing pronouns express the plural lexically. *Another* has the meaning "another", "one more". Often, when two concepts are opposed, one is denoted by the numeral *one*, the other by the pronoun *another*, for example: One girl goes after another [13,73].

Thus, the above pronouns are "quantitative", since they are somehow related to the meaning of some number of homogeneous objects.

As in pronouns, the semantic attribute is the main feature that allows us to single out the numerals in an independent part of speech, therefore, a part of speech, denoting an abstract number or calling the order of objects on an account, is called a *numerator*.

The first of these values characterizes the quantitative numerals, the second - the ordinal ones. The semantic attribute, however, is not the only one for separating the numerals into an independent part of speech. Numeral is characterized by certain morphological and syntactic features. So, in terms of its morphological features, numerals are unchangeable words. They do not have any grammatical categories, and in this their fundamental difference from the nouns *dozen*, *score*, *half* and others, also conveying the value of the number, but possessing the grammatical category of the number.

By the same sign of immutability, numerals differ from quantitative adjectives *many*, *much*, *few*, *little*, *capable*, like other adjectives, of having degrees of comparison. The semantic difference between the two groups of numerals is reflected in the terms "quantitative" and "ordinal" numerals themselves.

The words of the first group - quantitative numerals - denote the number represented in the form of a certain number of objects (five books) or the abstract concept (six is more than five) abstracted from concrete objects, whereas the words of the second group - ordinal numerals - determine the subject by account among other homogeneous objects (the first lesson).

The peculiarity of the quantitative numerals with respect to the determined, also distinguishing it from the ordinal numerals, is that the quantitative numeral, determining the noun, determines its form of number: one day, two days. Thus it turns out that in the combination of an attribute character consisting of a numeral and a noun, the form of the one determined depends in part on its definition, which creates a close connection between the members of a given syntactic group.

Ordinal numerals perform the function of ordinary definitions that do not change the forms of the name they define: the first day, the first days. In English, a tradition has arisen to use in some cases quantitative numerals for the expression of concepts, which are usually expressed in ordinal numbers. For example: in (the year) nineteen (hundred) seventy; page three; number four; twenty-five, Oxford street, etc.

In fact, quantitative numerals acquire here ordinal value. This is the result of visual perception of the room; Numerical expressions are not a live account, produced by the speaker, but a ready-made numbering. Calling, for example, the number of a house on the street, the speaker does not mean the place of the house among other houses, but the official number on it. If you mean a live account made by the speaker himself, then there necessarily is an ordinal number, for example: the third house from the corner. Numerical hundred, thousand, million and others have an unchangeable form, whereas the corresponding nouns are always used in the plural form. A part of such nouns of the type hundreds, thousands, has the value of an indefinitely large number, for example: hundreds of cars (hundreds of cars); others have a separative and somewhat collective meaning: by twos, by ones.

Homonymic numerals, denoting a group of persons of a certain quantitative composition, can be used in both single and plural form, for example: the two elevens (in cricket), the second college eight (in rowing). The abbreviated designation of a period of time within a decade belonging to a particular age is always a noun: the eighties [5,48-49]. With the category of numerals are also connected countable adverbs that answer the question "how many times?". Such as once, twice, and in the poetic language still thrice. Starting with three, these concepts are usually expressed by a combination of the corresponding quantitative numerals with the word times. These same words and combinations with them are used in the sense of "twice", "three times" (more, less): twice as long, three times as long. In English there is no word for expressing the concept "one and a half times"; it is expressed in a descriptive way: half as long again, half as much again, and so on [5,145].

Collective nouns (group, pile, patch, flock, herd, etc.), related to the lexical means of quantitative expression, are able to convey both the unification and the discreteness that make up a given set, depending on whether the whole is considered as a single collective or as a set of individuals; depending on this verb-predicate has the form of a single or plural. For example: The group works well (the whole group as a whole); but: The group were assigned different tasks.

When considering the word-forming means of expressing the quantitative category, the question arises as to which level the given language means, morphemic or lexical. In modern English, there are two ways of lexical word formation - affix and without suffixes. For example, the affix method is represented by the suffixes -let, -ish, -ling; prefixes over-, super-, multi-, poli- and the like; The non-alphabetic method is represented by means of composing: double-act; two-step; conversions: three-year-old, four-hour, etc.

The syntax is:

- quantitatively-nominal phrases "numeral + noun": - many books, five books;
- prepositional combinations with the value of singularity (-a piece of, one of) and multiplicity (a number of, an amount of). In terms of content, these phrases express quantitative relationships, since the first component with the value of the measure, the part acts as a quantitative characteristic of the second component, measured or estimated [9,92-93];
- attributive collocations, in which the adjective characterizes the feature of the subject, both on the part of quality and quantity (-a huge house, a small house);
- circumstantial phrases; circumstantial phrases "discrete value" (-hit twice) and a combination of "nondiscrete size" (weighing five kilograms);
- verbal-nominal combinations of type-to have a look; In this combination, the value of a single-fold / multiple-action occurrence is expressed by the forms of the number of the nominal component serving to indicate the identity or plurality of acts, for example: to take a deep breath, to take several pulls, to make a step, and so on. [1,27];
- coordinating series (-brother and sister), where the qualitative differentiation of the items is given; the composition series is an indirect indicator of quantity, reflecting the latter not by its content, but by form [12,46-47].

Conclusions

In English, there are quantitative and ordinal numerals. Looking at the quantitative numbers, we can conclude that almost all the figures that follow after ten (except 11 and 12) acquire the suffix-teen, which is the main stress, and all the tens digits (except 10 and 100) have an unstressed ending. Knowing the list of these numbers, it is very easy to add up and call everyone else. Figures after a hundred can be combined with the union and (and). Unlike Uzbek numerals, English is not inclined by birth, case, or number, i.e. remain unchanged.

In addition to articles and numerals, special quantitative words can be used to define nouns, such as many / much, little / few, some, etc. For example, with all countable nouns, many and few qualifiers can be used to denote the quantity. Considering the quantitative category at the phonemic level, we confine ourselves in our study to written samples-texts. These tools include: stretching words, writing in capital letters, highlighting the word or its parts in italics, writing in bold and in discharge, and chanting.

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are changed. They are opposed to nouns of the closed series, that is, those nouns in which the plural forms are formed not according to the general model: for example, man-men, ox-oxen.

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The verb of being (to be) in the present tense has an asymmetric paradigm: in the singular, the first and third person are expressed, the plural does not have face forms: am, is, are. The remaining verbs have one single form that conveys the meaning of the third person singular: comes, looks.

Lexical means of actualization of quantitative significance are the most numerous and include various lexical-grammatical categories of words, namely:

- pronouns (personal, reflexive, reciprocal, possessive, interrogative, indefinite);
- numerals (quantitative and ordinal);
- nouns with a quantitative value:
 - a) collective;
 - b) denoting the concept of quantity, quantity, number (amount, dozen, couple, fortnight);
- adjectives and adverbs related to quantitative evaluation (-sole, single, enormous, huge, once, twice);
- verbs with a quantitative value (-to increase, to double, to crowd).

Thus, being an analytical language with a destroyed system of inflections, modern English has a meager paradigm of the category of number, which is clearly represented only in the names of nouns, demonstrative pronouns, and also the verb to be. At the current stage of development of society, the modernization of the content of education in Uzbekistan is associated not only with innovative processes in the organization of teaching foreign languages. The priority of modern school development is to integrate teaching with other disciplines, and this has become a new direction, in which personal potential (principle) takes the lead. This includes taking into account the needs and interests of the student, implementing a differentiated approach to education. Today, the focus is on the student, his or her personality, and his or her inner world. Therefore, the main

goal of the modern teacher is to digitize the various aspects of the organization of students' learning activities, it is expedient to choose ways and forms of learning that best fit the purpose of personal development.

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