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CONSIDERATIONS ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF NUMBERS

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Abstract: In this thesis, the literature on number series presents the type of "fractional number" as a meaningful type of number, and we have tried to explain this situation with some considerations, calling it a type of number according to its use .
Key words: quantitative number, counting number, unit number, cumulative number, approximate number, distribution number, ordinal number, whole number, fractional number, fractional number, mixed number, lexical form builder.
Annotation: In this diploma work, the type "small number" is represented as a number of semantic types and a number of groups in the literature.
Key words: numerical number, mixed number, simple number, cumulative number, odd number, dividing number, ordinal number, whole number, small number, small number, mixed number, post-constructed lexical form.
Abstract: In this thesis, the type "fractional number" is presented as semantic types of numbers in the literature on the group of numbers.
Keywords: numerical number, counting number, prime number, cumulative number, even number, dividing number, ordinal number, integer, fractional number, fractional number, mixed number, lexical form builder.

An independent word group that expresses the quantity, number, and order of an object, and that is mainly a determiner in a sentence, is called a number [3,33] . The following specific morphological and syntactic features distinguish the number from other categories:
1. Son is not formed from other word groups, it does not have forming affixes. Nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, pronouns can be formed from son: 1) noun: *single,* quadrilateral *; triangle,* quadrilateral *, seven-seven, octagonal.* 2) adjective: *second, fifth, third,* quadrilateral *; hypocrite, forty-seven, five-seven.* 3) verb: *to unite, to unite, to hesitate;* 4) adverbs: *one by one, two by two, one day, one by one, one by one, one by one, one by one.* 5) pronoun: *one person, one thing, one thing* .
are formed by adding its own special affixes – lexical form-formers: *-(i)nchi, -ta, -tacha, -lab, -tadan, -lar, -larcha, -ov/-ovlon, -ala : two, one hundred, five hundred, ten thousand, seven hundred.* These form-formers do not belong to any word groups at all. cannot be added.
3. The number itself does not accept modifying affixes (except when it denotes a noun), it does not take an adjective, but rather, it itself becomes an adjective of the noun: *The second faithful student repeated the questions.*
4. When it comes to using a number and an adjective as determiners, the number comes first, then the adjective: *three a ' loch students, five advanced pickers.*
5. When the number denotes the name of the concept of quantity and becomes a noun, it accepts accusative and possessive affixes, and comes in the syntactic functions performed by the noun: *Fifteen is divided into three without a decimal . We will celebrate on the eighth.*

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6. Numbers have the property of being transferred to nouns (*ceremonial* nouns such as *seven, forty, twenty, ninety - nine*) .
7 . Counting words - numeratives - are also used to determine the quantity of a number from various angles : *kilo, meter, grain, handful, head, bucket.*
8 . The number represents a definite quantity (*five books*) and an indefinite quantity (*five-six). book*). In both cases, numbers are represented in writing by numerals, but words that indicate indefinite quantities of objects, such as *few, many, and plenty,* cannot be represented by numerals. Numbers are indicated by letters or by Arabic and Roman numerals.
most of the numbers are Turkic, the syllable structure is: vc, cv, cvc, cvcc (*million, billion* are French, *trillion* are Latin) .
There are various classifications in the literature regarding the semantic types of numbers, and these classifications are considered valuable because they have their own scientific basis, and we will focus on this issue below. In most literature, numbers are initially divided into two groups in terms of semantic properties and grammatical features: 1. Quantitative numbers. 2. Ordinal number.
The types of meanings of numbers are considered different in the following literature:

M. Askarova[5]	U. Tursunov[6]	A. Nurmonov[3,33]	N. Mahmudov[1,142]	Sh.Rahmatullayev[4,157]
1. Quantity:	1. Quantity:	1. Quantity:	1. Quantity:	1) count; 2) piece; 3) approximately; 4) distribution; 5) fractional; 6) ordinal number.
1) countable numbers; 2) approximate numbers; 3) cumulative numbers; 4) Fractional numbers .	1) countable number; 2) cumulative number; 3) approximate number .	1) countable numbers; 2) approximate numbers; 3) cumulative numbers; 4) Fractional numbers.	1) count ; 2) piece ; 3) distribution ; 4) approximately ; 5) aggregator ; 6) Fractional numbers.	
2. Serial number	2. Serial number	2. Serial number	2. Serial number	

Above literature analysis did without quantity numbers following to types to be slave we find , this instead of " fraction the concept of "number " excess counting , this sign of the thigh to use according to type in marking he will come , let's count .
1. Counting number. 2. Piece number. 3. Approximate number. 4. Total number. 5. Distribution number.
1. Countable numbers do not have a demonstrative: *one, two,* ten *, forty-six.*
2. The number of pieces expresses the quantity of something in pieces, and is formed by adding the suffix *-ta to the number - morphologically. Sometimes the word "dona", "nafar", "baş"* can also be used instead of *the -ta* form : *five books, two notebooks, three pens, "o ' ten peş nafar* o ' *üçük", "jiyur bas geyron"* . When the suffix is added to the word "one", the sound *"r"* changes to *"t" : bir - bitta, o ' n bir - o ' n bir* .
3. An approximate number is an estimate of the quantity of something, not an exact number .

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Morphological method . *-tacha , -lab , -lar , -larcha .*
1. When formed with the affix *-tacha,* it can be added to all numbers except one: *peştacha, elliktacha.* Even if the number with the suffix *-cha is taken as a counting word, the meaning of approximately remains the same: about a thousand years ago, about five miles away . It's been about ten years since we got this garden .*
2. From adding the affix *-lab to the countable numbers* : *tens, hundreds, hundreds of thousands.*
3. *-s* are added to the countable noun to express approximate: *The meeting ended at six o'clock in the evening. We stopped ten steps away from it.*
4. When made with *-larcha* , the approximate amount is indicated in bulk: *Dozens of girls sang yor-yor at the wedding.*
When forming an approximate number using a syntactic method , it is expressed by pairing two numbers or by adding the words *chamasi, chogi, yakh, saryb, qarib, kami mil, yayb, mol : besh-alti, yita-diyat, on'n-fifteen, yiz-ottiz, yuz-yuzdiz, beshov-altov.*
4. Aggregative numerals indicate a quantity in a group, often with a possessive affix. Sometimes, along with the quantity, they are accompanied by a personal expression *(utovy gegit),* and in some cases, they are understood as a sign of action *(doykovsya gegit). They did it.)* The affixes -ov, -ala, -ovlon, -ovlashıb are added to the numbers two to seven, ten, and twenty: *If there is a six-year-old, he will kill himself. We went in three.*
5. Distribution also refers to the division of a number of things, their being equal in quantity .
Morphological method. By adding the form *-tadan to the count number: betindan pen, o ' tendan pen.*
Syntactic method. by repeating the number of pieces: *two-two , ten - ten ,five -five .*
Ordinal numbers serve to indicate the order of a type of thing in terms of degree or quantity: *the third house .*
Fitrat, in his work "Sarf", classifies artificial numbers according to their meaning and forming suffixes as follows:
1. Ordinal number: -(i)thi – first, second;
2. Part number: -(a)r, -tadan – flying notebook, five notebooks, one coin;
3. Approximate number: -lab – dozens of books, hundreds of people, two or three students;
4. Uncountable: -ov – They went three times;
5. Companionship number: -ala – We both came.;
6. Multiplication: -larcha – hundreds, thousands;
7. A measure of quantity: one sip of water, ten sacks of barley, two packs of grapes [2,148].
In most textbooks, quantitative numbers are divided into counting, approximate, cumulative and fractional numbers. However, U. Tursunov[6,300] does not include whole and fractional numbers in the grammatical sense of the number type, but divides the number types into two in terms of expressing the whole or its part: whole number and fractional number. Based on this idea, we, having analyzed the above classifications, also consider the classification of types according to the use of the number.
Based on the sources, we found it necessary to classify the types of numbers according to their use as follows: 1. Whole numbers. 2. Fractional numbers. 3. Mixed numbers .
1. Whole numbers Numbers that express the wholeness of a quantity : *twenty, fifty .*
2. Centuries Numbers that express a quantity as a fraction of a whole. Fractional numbers represent quantities that are less than a whole: *two-thirds, five-tenths.*

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The structure of a fraction is as follows: the number denoting the division of the whole (denominator) is in the accusative case, the number denoting the fraction (part) is in the accusative case, depending on its syntactic function, a possessive and accusative affix is added to such a number: *one tenth, two fifths, one hundredth.* The nouns to which the fraction belongs come before this number in the form of accusative or accusative cases: *The number of Pakhtakors was awarded a tenth.*

Fractions are also expressed with words such as half (from the word *to break*), quarter (one-fourth), and half-eighth (one-eighth). These words themselves denote a part of the whole - half, a quarter, and an eighth: *He was able to complete the task.*

3. Mixed numbers (fractional numbers) Whole numbers and fractions are used mixed, with the word whole being used before the fraction: *two whole ten five . The problems had not been discussed for a year and a half.*

Therefore, in the final classifications made according to the number series, we consider it acceptable to classify them based on the following characteristics:

I. Types of numbers in terms of meaning: 1. Counting number. 2. Individual number. 3. Approximate number. 4. Total number. 5. Divisive number. 6. Ordinal number.

II. Types of numbers according to their use: 1. Whole number. 2. Fractional number. 3. Ordinal number .

III. Types of numbers in terms of structure: 1. Prime number. 2. Composite number. 3. Even number. 4. Repetitive number.

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