SIGNIFICANCE OF NUMBERS IN HUMAN LIFE

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Abstract
This article analyzes the importance of numbers in our lives. It is considered that the number is one of the first mathematical knowledge known to primitive mankind. Numbers, which are interpreted as simple mathematical symbols, are in fact a priceless treasure that shows the culture, national mentality, tradition and daily life of an entire nation. Many secrets are stored in the numbers, which serve to reveal the national spirituality of each nation. The article contains information about the history of numbers, their role in world civilization and the attitude to numbers in the modern world, as well as the study of numbers from a numerological aspect.

Keywords: number, mathematics, national culture, cultural code, numerology.

SONLARNING INSON HAYOTIDAGI AXAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya
Ushbu maqolada raqamlarning hayotimizdagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Bu raqam ibtidoiy insoniyatga ma'lum bo'lgan birinchi matematik bilimlardan biri hisoblanadi. Oddiy matematik belgilar sifatida talqin qilinadigan raqamlar aslida butun bir xalqning madaniyati, milliy mentaliteti, urf-odatlari, kundalik hayotini koʻrsatuvchi bebaho boylikdir. Har bir xalqning milliy ma'naviyatini ochib berishga xizmat qiladigan raqamlarda koʻplab sirlar saqlanib qolgan. Maqolada raqamlar tarixi, ularning jahon tsivilizatsiyasidagi o'rni va zamonaviy dunyoda raqamlarga munosabati, shuningdek, raqamlarni numerologik jihatdan o'rganish haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud.

Kalit soʻzlar: son, matematika, milliy madaniyat,madaniy kod,numerologiya.

1. Introduction

Human history, especially the modern world cannot be described without numbers. The current stage of development of the society, evolutions and changes in it are given to the judgment of numbers. Numbers are also the basis of the idea that all things and events in existence obey the rules of mathematics. It is impossible to imagine world civilization without numbers. Dozens, hundreds and thousands of operations and calculations are

carried out through them on computers and various calculators. The number is a symbolic representation of objects. Probably, it was first mathematical ideas used by the primitive mankind. In this connection, the concept of number is almost always the first thing that comes to mind when mathematics is mentioned [1;45]. Humanity has had a love-hate relationship with numbers from earliest times. Different numbers have distinctive cultural significance. The discussion of the symbolic representation of numbers helps to understand the numbers from cultural perspectives. For example, the number 13 is regarded as an unlucky number in the Western culture. The number 13 is hated number for them and to the extent that the hotels omit it from their floors, airplanes do not have a row 13, and the numbers for racing cars skip from 12 to 14.

Robson and Stedall mentioned that "every known human language has some means of expressing quantity, and in virtually all languages this includes two or more words for specific integers (oral only in non-literate societies, oral or written in literate ones)" [2;496]. Numbers are not only a mathematical element, but also a means of reflecting the nation's ethnic characteristics, national traditions and customs, cultural and mental signs, its history, customs. In fact, it is impossible to understand, understand and analyze the present without knowing the past. There are several theories of numbers in mathematics. Concepts about numbers have evolved over thousands of years. The emergence of these concepts was associated with early practical areas: agriculture, construction and stargazing.

2.LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

It is true that the history of the development of numbers goes back to the most ancient times. At first, primitive people looked at numbers as mysterious symbols. As a result of many years of research, anthropologists and archaeologists have learned that man was able to count in the Stone Age. This not only led to the development of the starting points of mathematics, but also contributed to the development of the entire human civilization. More precisely, the emergence and development of numbers is inextricably linked with the continuity of history and the desire of our ancestors for self-realization. The numbers interpreted as a national-cultural indicator are a unique linguistic and cultural sign that expresses the spiritual thinking, worldview, and national mentality of each nation. Over time, numbers rose to the level of a national-cultural code, took a place among the indicators representing the rituals, traditions and lifestyle of a certain people, and even a special science - numerology - appeared, which studies the issues of their characteristics and role in human life. People deified numbers, and as a result, different nations have developed their own views on numbers. In physics and mathematics, numbers are called the language of the universe. However, in numerology they are looked at differently. Apparently, there are opinions that numbers determine the fate of people, and personal codes can be determined through them. The discussion of the symbolic representation of numbers helps to understand the numbers from cultural perspectives. This heading depicted the importance to explore how culture used numbers to organize the information from the hidden symbolic representations.

It also helps to realise the hidden symbolism of the numbers in the socio-cultural settings of the culture.

3. DISCUSSION

A natural number is called prime number if it has exactly two different positive factors. For example, 2, 3, 5, 7 etc., are prime numbers because each of these has 1 and number itself as only two positive factors. On the other hand, the natural numbers which have more than two positive factors are called composite number. Hence 1 neither met any one of above definitions and hence 1 is neither prime nor composite. Numbers have special meaning in different culture. The number seven has been singled out for special awe, presumably on account of the seven wandering stars or planets from which the name for the days of the week is derived [3;67]. This number is interpreted as a symbol of happiness, luck, goodness. Seven is consistently listed as people's favorite number. The ancient number seven played an important role in the mind of the East and the West. It is considered sacred by various peoples of the world. Therefore, studying the symbolism of the number "seven" in world cultures is of great scientific and practical importance. Today, there are many wonders of the world associated with the number seven. These include seven wonders of the world, seven treasures, seven days of the week, seven appearances of matter, seven musical notes, seven generations, seven climates, seven colors, seven planets, seven perfect sciences, and others. The seven sacred planets of the ancient peoples are related to human life, fate, and each other who understood that it depends on their actions and derived the days of the week from this.

In Uzbek folklore and traditions, the number seven has special importance. Ancient beliefs about the number seven, which is considered sacred in myths and sayings. The analyses of proverbs showed that, the structure of English and Uzbek proverbs mainly partially corresponds: Measure **thrice** before you cut **once** -**Yetti** o`lchab **bir** kes; A man can only die **once — Bir** boshga **bir** o`lim; Every bean has it's black — Har zog'da **bir** dog'; The moon is not seen when the sun shines — **Yetmish** yulduz yarim oyga tanimas; in the narrations related to the names of places like Yettisuv, Yettikashka, Yettikechuv, Yettisoy, Yettikiz, preserved in the folk vision of the Seven Pirate Stars in the sky. Poetic images such as seven generations, seven ancestors, seven roses, seven ancestors, seven brothers, seven sisters, seven comrades, seven robbers, seven thieves, seven giants, seven giants, seven messengers The system is based on the magical properties of seven.

Every number has some significance, some glory attached to it. Thirteen is another number associated with most cultural activities. Around the world, there are umpteen stories, myths and superstitions are prevalent surrounding the number 13. It is considered to be extremely unlucky in most of the cultures in Western beliefs because Jesus was crucified on 13th the Friday, so the westerners are superstitious on this day. However, in the Eastern culture, the number 13 is considered to be a lucky number

and a lucky day on the calendar. There is no acceptable proof that the number 13 is unlucky, but it remains a sign of bad luck due to traditional beliefs.

In Uzbek, the number bir "one" is polysemic, as it has nine meanings and "belongs to the lexico-grammatical class of numerals; in the meaning of the adjective it means: "without others, separately from others, alone; none other or nothing else; the only; the same, identical; the same; cohesive; indivisible; single. Here some examples Uzbek proverbs with number 1 and their equivalents in English.

Two heads are better than **one** — **Bir** boshdan **ikki** bosh yaxshi;

There are **two** sides to every question- Har yaxshida **bir** ammo bor, Har yomonda **bir** lekin;

Two of a trade never agree — **Ikki** qo`chqor kallasi **bir** qozonda qaynamas;

Have more brains in one's little finger than **one** has in his whole body- **Yuzta** axmoqdan **bitta** aqlli zo`r;

As can be seen from the proverbs mentioned above, living in the world without numbers is very difficult and seems insignificant because the whole existence is connected with numbers, all information, even music, is stored in digital format. However, numbers are not only one of the main concepts of mathematics that allow to express the results of calculation or measurement, but also one of the main units that show the national culture and national mentality.

CONCLUSION

The development of the number concept was as old as human civilization. At various times and places, different groups of people have developed compatible to solve their everyday problems regarding counting and quantifying. Each number has special meaning for different groups of people in different culture setting. In modern linguistics, their importance and scope of study is increasing more and more. Separating them into lucky and unlucky numbers based on the national mentality, knowing them as the language of the world, and studying numbers in this aspect is one of the urgent problems in linguistics.

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