

Kwantitativlik—Serqirra Kategoriya

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Annotation: In this article, we study the language category of quantity, the combining properties of numerals. A great place is given to numerals, their values in speech. The article also analyzes the problem of number, the system of quantitative meanings in the grammatical structure of language, vocabulary, in different linguistic genres, in speech.

Key words: number, opposition, emotionality, set, quantitative comparison.

Research shows that quantifiability is a complex product of human thinking, which has a classification character, as well as a comprehensive category, which manifests itself in colorful forms and is actively used at any level of language. In Russian linguistics and European linguistics, quantification is analyzed in various aspects. A number of scientific research works were carried out by Russian linguists, in which the approach to the question of quantifiability was deepened, special thesauri were compiled. G.A. Menovshikova "the possibilities of generating homogeneity-multiplicity in languages of various types" (Questions of Linguistics.-1970.-No.1.-pp.82-88.), S.I. Kravtsova "Phraseological units with the meaning of quantity in the Russian language" (Diss. Candidate of Philology. sciences.- Rostov N./D., 1981), A.I. Lankevich "Genetic constructions with the meaning of metaphorical quantity in the modern Russian language" (Dissertation of the Candidate of Philology.—Minsk, 1976), N.V. Manuylova "The category of uncertainty in the structure of scientific cognition" (Dissertation of the Candidate of Philology—L., 1985), V.V. Akulenko, L.G. Akulenko, N.L. Collections compiled by Klimenko "Lexico-phraseological means of turning an infinitely large number in modern Russian", "Lexico-phraseological means of turning an infinitely large number in modern English", "Lexico-phraseological means of turning an indefinite large number in modern Spanish", "Lexico-phraseological means of turning an indefinite large number in modern Spanish", "Lexico-phraseological means of turning an infinitely large number in modern English", "Lexico-phraseological means of turning an indefinite large number in modern Spanish", "Lexico-phraseological means of phraseological means of expressing an indeterminately large number in modern Spanish yazike", Analysis of such thesauruses, as "Lexical and phraseological means of the viragenation of an indeterminately small number in the modern Russian language" and dozens of other research papers show that the question of quantifiability serves as a source for in-depth research, is the basis for many classifications based on interdisciplinary integration. A number of scientific works devoted to the study of the question of quantity and quantification have been published in Uzbek linguistics. Y. "Features of the category of totality" by zulfieva (Uzbek language and Literature, 1975, No. 4), N. Abdurakhmanov "numerical category in even words", E. These include such works by Fayzullayeva as "unity and its categorical essence".

The shell of quantification stands out for its splendor in all developed languages. It affects all the main levels of the language structure: vocabulary, word formation, morphology, phonetics, syntax. The opinions of linguists regarding the category of quantifiability, as well as suggestions for the classification of this category, differ. Quantum mechanical methods, especially statistics, have already firmly taken their place in linguistics. Quantitative analysis provides an opportunity for an accurate and detailed study of linguistic phenomena, while contributing to the achievement of an orderly arrangement, the correct arrangement of linguistic units. The best clarification of the content of the category of quantitative logic is achieved based on the analysis of the facts of language in many disciplines.

Quantifiability should be studied as a product of the linguo-creative activity of consciousness, which is formed in the process of historical development, and also analyzed as a means of expressing quantitative and non-quantitative concepts in context. Linguistic units are studied on two different grounds: in terms of objectification (formulation and semantics of meaningful concepts) and in terms of representation (the relationship of meaningful concepts and semantics) [1;6-9], in which the essence of logical-semantic categories is clarified. Quantifiability can also be attributed to such categories. The category of quantity is one of the most important ontological categories:

- it is a mental and spiritual phenomenon;
- important activity of human thought;
- is the result and conceptual analogue of the reflection of an objective quantity in consciousness.

The role of words denoting quantity in the creation of a text, especially in the process of forming artistic texts, is invaluable. In order to reveal the nature of images, to increase the expressiveness of speech, the sages use quantitative words in their works. Small quantitative words can be found in the composition of works of art. In particular, such artistic arts as exaggeration, tazod, are unthinkable without words with a quantitative designation. Also, in various genres of oral folk art, forms with quantitative designation make up the majority. Russian, French, English and other linguists have

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conducted scientific research on the role of quantitative words in folklore. When analyzing such folklore genres as fairy tale, riddle, lof, proverb, it becomes obvious that quantitative units serve to clarify the content of these products of oral creativity and, at the same time, enrich them, make them folk.

In proverbs, which are considered a unique genre of oral folk art, units expressing a quantitative meaning make up the majority. According to the lexical and grammatical composition, they are as follows: words related to the numeral category, words related to the adverbial category, nouns, adverbs. Some words denoting the amount of form are used in the proverb, acting as a stylistic means, and can also serve as an emotional and expressive means. On the other hand, some units that are not designed to express quantity in their usual surroundings may express a quantitative sign in proverbs. Such usage is observed not only in the Uzbek language, but also in other language systems. In particular, in the Russian language, this possibility is very wide.

Adverbs actively participate in proverbs as a means of expressing quantitative meaning: it is not enough to talk about a sentence, look at the matter a lot; the hare does not run away from many; it is not enough to speak--- word by word. The words few and many act as members of the quantitative opposition. These words express an indefinite amount.

Morphologically, most nouns that stand in the singular in proverbs, as well as in words on horseback, express the quantitative plural: the beauty of a mountain with a stone, the beauty of a man with a head; inside a human penis; a child is expensive, manners are more expensive than him; a mother's heart in a child, a child's heart in a field; following the footsteps of a Lion, a guy does not deviate from his word; a man gets toffee; the one who is looking, finds an opportunity; the one who is looking, surpasses; the one who aspires, fails; the one who finds it hard—sugar—he sips honey; yazshi finds and says, bad—comes off; the word of the good is cream, the bad is weaves; the good is enough for Murad, the bad is enough for shame. The words mountain, man, child, mother, boyfriend, sought, sought, sought, found, good, bad, used in the proverbs above, mean community, multiplicity.

The use of quantitative gradation, quantitative comparison in the structure of proverbs and sayings in most cases serves for a clear understanding of the purpose of the speaker, for a brief statement of thought, for a figurative statement [2;23].

Thus, the quantitative symbol is one of the most common classification symbols between language levels. The quantitative sign can be used as an important criterion when allocating units of a certain level or when determining similarities and differences between units of interchangeable levels. It is observed that the quantitative sign is also expressed through whole texts, starting from individual sounds, with extensive use of linguistic means. Sometimes one of the complex and subtle aspects of this category is considered to be that a quantitative feature manifests itself in the analysis of linguistic means completely imperceptibly through the plan of expression, only with a deep analysis of the content plan.

The quantitative feature is noticeable at all levels of linguistics. The quantitative field performs the work in cooperation with the various semantic fields present in our language. A logical category has a number of means, as well as forms representing the calculated quantity. While in English, Ukrainian, and Russian, quantitivity manifests itself in lexical, morphological, and syntactic ways, in Uzbek, a quantitative meaning can also be formed phonetically. Human society has achieved tremendous success with the help of counting, measurement. Everything that exists can be counted or measured. Without measures, there would be no possibility to build roads, erect buildings, create tools. Therefore, the quantitative method as the most progressive method is considered the main organizing and developing method of all directions.

Adabiyotlar:

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