

TO THE PROBLEM OF TYPOLOGY OF THE QUANTITY MODELS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Аннотация. Мазкур тадқиқот иши инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида миқдор категориясини ифодалаш воситаларининг чоғиштирма таҳлилига ва миқдорни ифодаловчи сўз туркумларининг таснифига бағишланган. Бундан ташқари, икки турли тизимли тилларида миқдор моделлари чуқур тадқиқ қилиниб, уларнинг ўхшаш ва фарқли томонлари аниқланди.

Калит сўзлар: семантика, от, миқдор моделлари, миқдор категорияси.

Abstract. The present research work compares and analyzes ways of expressing the category of quantity in the English and Uzbek languages and classifies parts of speech which express quantity. Moreover, quantity models are deeply investigated in two different language systems, similarities and differences have been revealed.

Key words: semantics, noun, model of quantity, category of quantity.

Аннотация. В настоящей исследовательской работе сравниваются и анализируются способы выражения категории количества в английском и узбекском языках и проводится классификация частей речи, выражающих количество. Более того, глубоко исследованы модели количества в двух разносистемных языках, выявлены сходства и различия.

Ключевые слова: семантика, существительное, модель количества, категория количества.

The relevance of the research topic is determined by a systemic approach in the study of the category of quantity in English and Uzbek, comparative-comparative analysis, the identification of similarities and differences in terms of the category of number and quantity. The relevance of the research is also conditioned by its connection with the modern direction of studying the language by cognitive linguistics, which makes it possible to reveal the specificity of the formation of man's knowledge of the world, including knowledge of the quantitative aspects of reality, through analysis of the semantics of linguistic units. The need for a cognitive approach in the study of the processes of linguistic conceptualization of quantity is explained by the fact that it makes it possible to evaluate the role of man in perception and the formation

of quantitative values, taking into account the interaction of cognitive and linguistic mechanisms.

Some semantic and grammatical questions connected with the problem of the quantitative field were considered in the articles of L.L. Arustamyan, L.S. Barhudarov, M.A. Belyaeva, I.M. Berman, V.I. Bolotov, M.Yu. Ponamareva, L.D. Chesnokova and others. A brief review of the literature of the problem under study indicates that many aspects of the quantity field are only outlined in a number of works and on a number of parameters have not received a complete system description and a comprehensive holistic analysis. L.S. Barhudarov paid attention to general features of quantity expressions in the English language. M.A. Belyaeva described countable and uncountable nouns. I.M. Berman paid attention to plural form of abstract nouns. V.I. Bolotov investigated plural form of proper nouns and appellative. L.L. Arustamyan investigated morphological features of quantity models in the English and Russian languages. The subject of consideration in the article is L.D. Chesnokova "The category of quantity and syntactic structure" is the category of quantity in its present state. The analysis is subjected to the problem of qualification of quantity in its relation to quality and ways of representing this relationship through syntactic forms of the modern Russian language. Among Uzbek prominent scientists in the sphere of investigation we can name A.A. Abduazizov, M.I. Rasulova, U.K. Yusupov, J. Buronov, A. Muminov. Thus, J. Buronov, A. Muminov investigated quantity models in the Uzbek language.

The aim of the article is to identify the semantic features of the category of the number and number of different parts of speech, including lexico-grammatical groups of nouns, to determine their models in English and Uzbek languages using the method of component analysis, and to identify, study and describe by what means the quantity in modern English and Uzbek languages.

The expression of the opposite of uniqueness and multiplicity is the main content of the category of numbers. However, this difference does not exhaust the difference between the singular and the plural.

Speaking of the morphological opposition, we have in mind a system of case flexions, semantically expressed in a clear idea of the number - singularity or plurality.

The delineation of one or more objects is the main feature of specific nouns that allow for account: house-houses, table-tables, pen-pens, etc. They are associated with various kinds of concepts, also amenable to: country-countries, rule-rules, etc.

The category of the number of nouns is a lexical-grammatical category. The singular form can express the collective multiplicity of homogeneous objects (he was catching fish in the river), and the plural form, on the contrary, may be in the equivalent

form of the heel (at the skies), but also with the forms of the number can be associated with different meanings [2, p. 93].

The basic group of nouns having the forms of both numbers is words denoting objects that are amenable to calculation and, as a rule, in ordinary usage, are the correlative forms of designation of one object in a series of homogeneous objects and their separate set [3, p. 114].

However, in this series there is an incomplete semantic correlation of plural forms in comparison with less developed semantics of the singular.

The category of the plural in the noun order is a strong, multi-valued category. In relation to it, the category of the singular is to some extent a negative category, sometimes even as if it is a zero category.

We are of the opinion that "the incomplete semantic correlation of the singular and the plural destroys the concept of the number of the noun only as a quantitative opposition of the named objects, but at the same time it cannot be denied that the quantitative relations expressed by the noun form retain the significance of the relationship, specific for this category "[5, p. 45].

These discrepancies, contradictions and singularity of the category of numbers make it difficult to study and describe it, create some sort of difficulty in determining the boundaries of the opposition of singularity-plurality.

Certain difficulties also arise in the descriptive grammars forced to violate the canons of the actual grammatical illumination of the material, where the definition of the category of a number is interpreted as indicating the number of items called nouns and immediately follows the construction of a subsequent classification, taking into account the lexical meanings of the number forms that prevent the expression of quantitative relations.

The concept of the field helps us understand the "miracle of the language": it consists in the fact that the minimum of elementary fields is the skeleton on which all other layers of the tongue are layered, all its refinements and additions. "Field" is considered as a collection of words of different parts of speech, united by the commonality of the expression of one concept. Analyzing the category of quantity from the point of view of the field, we, as is customary in linguistics, distinguish both the core of it and the periphery.

The main semantic feature that underlies the category of quantity is the sign of discreteness. But the concept of "discretion" is one - more than one does not contradict each other. The most common abstract sign is the sign of discreteness, since it has a great explanatory power, and it is one-time relatively more than one, i.e. the latter acts as a species concept. But "one / more than one" can be a generic concept with respect

to such concepts as: a) a concrete set, b) an infinite set, c) an indefinite set, d) a homogeneous set, and e) an inhomogeneous set [1, p. 73].

The main language means of expressing the category of quantity in languages is the numeral - the part of speech that denotes the number.

The content of the quantity category allows us to draw the following conclusions. The fundamental characteristics of the quantity category are:

1) a certain amount (expressed by positive specific absolute values) - 20, 40, 1000, etc .;

2) an indefinite set (number) - is expressed by relative values (small, many, many, few, few, many, many). In the language, these signs are expressed in numerals.

Logically, the plural of nouns is redundant and often expresses a "rational" vision of the division of the world, a "rational" discreteness of environmental objects.

At a lower level of abstraction, the number category of nouns takes the following form:

1) Specific common nouns - homogeneous, indefinite, unlimited number (number) at the level of the norm.

2) Continuum nouns - real, abstract - the category of a number at the level of the norm is irrelevant.

3) Collective nouns (army-армия, family-семья). In the singular - a limited, potentially heterogeneous set (difference in gender, generation, age, etc.)

4) Proper names - a heterogeneous, limited set (sex, generation)

5) The category of quantity is expressed in languages with the help of most parts of speech: numerals, special formants of nouns, adverbs, adjectives, verbs, particles, etc.

Consequently, this or that quantity is a set if it can be counted, and a value, if it can be measured. The quantity expresses the external, formal relationships of objects, their parts, properties, connections: number, size, volume, set, class, degree of manifestation of a property.

Quantitative characteristics are learned by calculation or measurement. Items can be discrete, homogeneous, and accountable. Along with this, there are phenomena and substances, amorphousness, continuity, the heterogeneity of which does not allow them to be counted. Only discrete items are directly counted, the substances can be counted only if they are pre-sampled using units of measure (compare: two apples, but two liters of milk). Calculus, therefore, is direct and indirect.

The category of quantity is a philosophical category, which is the result of knowing the properties of the objective world. In the explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language, the number of reference books is determined as follows: Quantity is a measure of something, counting, weight, size or volume.

Quantity - a category that characterizes objects and phenomena of the external world from the side of size, volume, number [4, p. 276].

In linguistic thinking, the concept of numerical quantification encompasses the definition of the number of constituent parts, or elements, in complex linguistic formations-the study of mutual relations between elements of linguistic thinking determined by the statistical method; the importance of repetition and reinforcement of impressions and memories associated with the reproduction of linguistic thinking during training between people using language; the concept of accumulation of impressions, the concept of habituation, the concept of autonomy of language functions. The quantitative spatial and temporal, the quantitative size and direction is also reflected in linguistic thinking.

As already mentioned above, the content of the category of quantity is elucidated on the basis of an analysis of the facts of a number of sciences, including linguistics. The study of the conditions conducive to the realization of the meaning of quantity in languages is of undoubted gnoseological and linguistic interest, since it helps to study the ways of knowing quantity, to better understand nature and to reveal the structure and semantic content of the language category.

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