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THE STUDY OF QUANTITATIVELY IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Quantitatively and this system is of particular importance in various developed languages, as well as in the Uzbek language with its unique features and brilliance. We can observe the units of quantitative expression in almost all of the language levels.

KEYWORDS: *Quantitative, Linguistic, Method, Language Unit, Education.*

INTRODUCTION

The opinions of world and Uzbek linguists on the category of quantitatively and its peculiarities and their relations on the classification of this system are diverse. Quantitative methods are of particular importance, especially in statistical linguistics. Quantitative analysis provides an opportunity for accurate and full-fledged analysis and research. Alternatively, the orderly placement of language units helps to achieve accurate sorting.

When the conducted research is studied, it can be observed that quantitatively is a complex product of human thinking, which has the property of classification, as well as a broad coverage category, which is actively practiced at any level of language, manifested in various forms.

This system was analyzed by Russian and European linguists according to different directions and aspects. Especially widely and comprehensively covered the issue of units of quantitative expression by Russian linguists, a number of scientific research works were carried out. G.A.Menovshikov's "methods of expressing the degree of unity-plural in different languages", S.I.Krasova's phraseological units representing quantities in the Russian language, A.I.Lashkevich "genetic devices that denote a metaphorical quantity in the modern Russian language", N.V.Manuylov research such as "the category of uncertainty in the structure of scientific skills", V.V.Akulenko, L.G.Akulenko, N.L."Lexical-phraseological units that denote an indefinite plural in modern Russian", compiled by clemencies, "lexical-phraseological units

that denote an indefinite plural in modern English", "lexical-phraseological units that denote an indefinite plural in modern English", Thesis such as "lexical-phraseological units that represent an indefinite plural in modern German", "lexical-phraseological units that represent an indefinite plural in modern Spanish", "lexical-phraseological units that represent an indefinite plural in modern Russian", Igoshina Tatiana Vladimirovna's morphotheme analysis of the category of quantitatively in different systematic languages", the candidate's thesis and dozens of other scientific studies show that units scientific research, it has served as a resource for new research and can be a resource for today's modern linguistics with even unexplored aspects. At the same time, science can be the basis for many new classifications on the basis of integration. Given that we are relatively new in this research work, T.V. We tried to study the candidate thesis of Igoshina "morphotheme analysis of the category of quantitatively in different systemic languages". Linguist considers the study of the category of quantitatively as a methodological specifics. In his opinion, the result of the process of assimilation of reality by man can be considered a complex of knowledge formed in his consciousness. Summarizing the researcher's views on this matter, it is concluded that as a result of the knowledge formed in consciousness, the foundations of the language system are created and its parameters are constantly perfected.

Quantity implies the possibility of calculating different categories and measuring units. Quantitative expressive units means a feature in which the interaction of categories and signs is carried out in combination and in the composition of a unit syntagma, logical-semantic categories about a complex of concepts of Essence to a different degree.

In most cases, units that represent quantities are subject to other semantic - logical categories and describe them. In speech, it serves as an attribute element in the combination of language units.

In Russian and English there is a layer of words that is considered a functional measure, and not semantic. Such words have a non-quantitative category sign. Such categorical lexemes as: book pages, novel chapters.

I.G.Koshevaya in his book "problems of linguistics and the theory of English language" writes: ".....the difference in the number of units and multiples in verbs refers to the radical essence of the process. The difference between them can be determined by the accuracy in the number of units and the abstract in the number of multiples. Although the enumerative category in verbs has an intermediary character, in addition to the number of acting verbs, the FE itself also has lexical and grammatical features that ensure the occurrence of the quantitative meaning. With these views, the scientist confesses that the number of units and multiples in the verbs depends on the number of its acting at the same time. But his views on the fact that there are tools that make up the meaning of quantity in the FE itself is also somewhat problematic. In particular, the quantitative meaning is felt in the contradiction of the action on the basis of space-time capacity restriction and non - restriction: bring - bring - bring-bring-run, come-roll. The quantitative expression of subjects participation in motion is evident, especially in the category of proportions in Fels, - says the scientist. But in our opinion, the lexical and grammatical means listed by the scientist also serve to uncover the quantitative meaning.

He is a scientist who has consistently studied the relevance of language and philosophy V.Z.Panfilov admits that the category of meaningful quantities is the result of the perception of the quantitative accuracy of the universe.

Philosophers say about the heterogeneity (heterogeneity) of the quantity category, when studying the lens being. This variety covers a variety of characters, such as quantity, number, size, large-small. At the same time, it is possible to observe a strong relationship of the quantity category with other categories. Communication with each category in linguistics, categories with the names of substantiality, qualitatively, temporality, axiality have a specific character.

The Researcher V.Igoshina uses morphochemical analysis to study the relationship of the category of quantitatively with other categories, that is, the relationship between categories. Quantitatively these are two different processes, on the one hand, quantitatively is interpreted as an independent category. On the second hand, quantitative units of expression are cloistering according to the attitude of logical semantic characters.

The concept of the plural, which is determined by the quantity and its units, is manifested as follows:

1. Common plural. The exact amount of the understood: all , the crowd, alone
2. Zero plural. And the is lexical-grammatic, determined by the word-forming means: without you. In addition to forming an additional new meaningful word, forming a word on this place, the word composition also implies an additional amount.

Specially checked the category of society in English Z.I.Kotova says that the gang of society, along with the expression of integrity, the amount that enters the gang should be something of some kind, indefinite, if it remains, then the word should stand in the form of a unit number. With this look P.Vinogradova expresses respect for the idea that "society expresses the set of subjects in the form of a unit and a plural number in a holistic, holistic way." So, if the society is logically a unit on the one hand, then on the other hand it is a plural. The arrival of words tied to the nouns of the community in the plural number of units of rest, rest is also an indication of the Association of society on both sides. A.A.Potebnya was referring to the same characteristic of the society as unity with the plural when he said that "society is a holistic plural, which is read as Unity", - says the scientist of Uzbek linguistics Y.D.Zulfiyev.

Also, the units that represent the quantity in the composition of word combinations also affect the connection with other units. According to Shuhga, T.Igoshina shows the types of quantitative units, such as the exact quantity (AM), approximate quantity (TM), and indefinite quantity (NM), which are related to the concepts of accuracy, uncertainty and size. Two more types of uncertain quantity: uncertain large quantity (Nkat.M) and an indefinite small amount (Nkich.M) divides.

The Researcher T.Igoshina tries to explain the different manifestations of polireferentny capacity in different systemic languages. It is noted that in English there is a greater number of polyreferential measure nouns than in Russian. In both languages, the possibility of measure nouns can be said to be significant. In Russian, such a series of words is constantly replenished: a team of readers. In English, however, the number of plural denotations is replenished on the account of growth. On the basis of the presented classification lies the division of measure nouns into two classes:

- 1) Preference of measurement parameters;
- 2) The predominance of the plural parameter as a generality;

At the same time, the measure distinguishes different parameters of nouns:

1) Material Measurement of exact quantity. For example, lomat – a slice, a flea; dolka – a small share; kusok – a piece, a piece.

2) an indefinite abundance of material measurements. Like lomti-scrap, dolki – stakes, kuski – pieces, for example.

Tilshonos also differ in the scope of use of the unit or plural measure of something-items:

- use in a "narrow" limited range: lomtico-burdock, shmatok-one piece

- units used in the "wider" circle: kusok-a piece, kusocek-a piece

- staya (gala, gang nis to animals.n), roy (NIS to gala bees.n), an indefinite plural, similar to the communion of quantitative units such as gruda(heap), kucha (stacks), the same words refer to the state in which the plural takes its form as an indefinite plural.

- enters the set of one or another set of subjects that do not have a definite form into an irregular plural, which is limited in one place: such as Kocha (stacks), vorox (balls)

- a complex of living things is a kind of plural locally organized: tabun(sleep, herd), staya (gala, gang)

- plural with a quantitative boundary: Regiment, class, team

- plural with a high degree of associative semantic sign: like tabor (gang of people), tolpa (crowd)

- an organized Association of individuals or institutions: such as an association, a group, a society, a circle, a circle.

A.A.Kholodovich compared two types of plural: concrete, grossly chattering, continuous plural is opposed to the exact plural, which is separated from the singular, unstressed. Because of the integrity of the first type of plural, absolutely cannot be divided into parts. If they are divided into parts, then immediately the second type of plural becomes the plural, which is divided into the singular. Therefore, even the first type of plural can be called the plural in the image of unity," - writes. With these views of the scientist T. There is a harmony between Igoshina's view of the above thing-the difference between the items according to the scope of use of the unit or plural measure.

In Russian linguistics, two intersecting circles of quantitativity and locality are distinguished:

1. An organized plural, which is located in a certain way in the width

2. Limited plural in width

The first circle includes the concepts of size, the units of language that determine the close location of the members of the plural: ritual, turn

In the second circle, the main type of plural is the language units that retain its objective feature in speech: garden, flower

On the account of the reproducentative semantic variation, the general plural is also allocated: the city is sleeping, the earring is like breakfast.

And it is noted that quantitativity and temporality are bilateral interrelations, in contrast to locality. On the one hand, the composition of the unit of measurement is associated with the means of measurement, and on the other hand with the occurrence of the synthesized meaning of periodicity and frequency, which is determined by the determinative-semantic level of ecstionality. Sometimes, like at night.

In the noun form of the plural suffix of the singular, it has the quantitative parameters of the singular and plural with locality and temporality. A large part of the results of such a interconnection represent quantitative-relational cooperation. In this case, it is considered productive because the axial signs of iterativity represent the aspectual aspects of axially. The action will be directed at an object, which has a destructive and quantitative discretionary property, such as verb methods. The combination of the repetition of action and the plural object is carried out with the help of morphological means. For example, narvat – (an amount) sever, pachistit – (an amount) arch. In the omitted form, the axial will have a morphological number sign, and the singular and plural sign, expressed in the variety of contextual filling. In the composition of translocative and locative morphemes, quantitatively denotes a multiple or total subject or object of the action. The army moved to his house to feed and take care of the girl.

Thus, in categories other than the periodicity and repetition of the action and other parameters, the direction in which the patented opportunity is mobilized in the general plural or actualize the sign of the plural in them is observed. Therefore, the morphotemic structures of the more interconnected frequency categories indicate that the presence of two categories occurs at the categorical-semantic level.

In the process of speech, the language unit enters into a predictive relationship with other language units at the syntagmatic or syntagmatic levels. In this process, the unit of language is three into the interrelation process of the syntagmema, which is objective by the most important thought concepts in modern linguistics. As a result, an obliterated syntagmema retains the same appearance, or partial or complete incompatibility of contextual components occurs, that is, a non-uniform syntagmema is formed.

As can be seen from the above points, in the syntactic level, the quantitative meaning is expressed in the process of speech, when the quantifiers affect the semantic meaning of the coming Language Unit.

The substantive construction is contextualized by a quantitative measure, changing its logical-semantic categorization and serves as a background for expressions of temporality, axiomality. After three melodies, Greyen's boredom is contagious. This place refers to the time when three went to listen to music. This trend can be attributed to the units of other categories and is based on objective legislation.

Therefore, in World linguistics, it is also emphasized that morphological units form a separate system in quantitative expression. In the speech process, a mutual syntagmatic relationship of two Language units is realized, which in the form of a word combination is formed by a unit of speech. In the nominative combination of a quantitative unit expressed by a number, with units of other logical-semantic categories, quantitatively carries out its base quantitative semantics. If a quantitative measure is expressed in such combinations as two stones, two rivers, it can also be

expressed with the help of a measure horse, which has a secret: two water – like two glasses of water.

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