

## TRANSFORMATION OF QUANTITY INTO CONCEPT

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### Annotation

This article will show the specifics of the concept of “quantity” as well as the linguistic features. The article reflects the manifestation of the same features in the cross section of different languages.

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Quantity can be represented by different means in different languages. As well as being similar, these tools differ from each other in terms of the specific aspects of the languages as well as the national-cultural aspect. The universal content of the concept of “quantity, number”, like all other concepts of culture, is fundamentally different from the scientific concept of number in Mathematics [1, B.224]. It can even be considered an error from a scientific point of view. A language-specific character is subject to not only linguistic but also extralinguistic influences and has additional meanings in the application. Therefore, in all languages, the general, real meaning inherent in quantitative semantics also acquires qualitative and evaluative meanings in connection with culture in colloquial expression [2, p.212]. For example, if “two grades are considered” unsatisfactory, “five” excellent grades in Uzbekistan, then the opposite can be seen in German comprehensive schools. Russians like the number seven, Chinese-eight, Asians-four. Europeans do not like the number thirteen. Therefore, as a written form of numbers, International ideograms—numbers are prescribed. Numbers are used alongside words, and the numerator is distinguished from words by its rigor of meaning. The symbolism associated with this or that number has long been characteristic of different languages and cultures. As an actively developing anthropological direction of linguistics, linguoculturology is considered a general area of scientific knowledge about the interaction of language and culture. The quantitative relationship of objects is studied within the framework of a number of disciplines: mathematics, astronomy, geography, philosophy, philology. In explanatory dictionaries, quantity has been interpreted as: “quantity is the number of something, weight, is a measure in terms of size or Volume” [3, B.331]. “Quantity is a category that describes objects and phenomena in the outer world in terms of size, volume and number” [4, B.276]. Numbers represent complex symbolism in many cultures and religions. Numbers and their use in China have always been considered very important, significant. Because the number entered into an assumption with the cosmological system and meant Stars (Nine stars considered symbols denoting the essence of the universe), as well as five elements (five powers of the universe: metal, wood, Water, Fire, Earth). Through these elements, everything in the world is classified. With numbers, all eight fundamental aspects of the world are defined. For centuries, the Chinese have believed that numbers predict the future. The series of numbers began at once, because the Chinese counted zero as meaning nothing, and reacted negatively to it [5, B.45].

Unit 1, the beginning of all things;

2—composed of two units and symbolizing symmetry, growth, life; symbolizes the South;

3—very important number: three points are needed to form a geometric shape; means East;

The 4th Square is also associated with useful forms such as the rectangle; death means the West Side;

Balance 5. In China, this number is considered perfect, because there are five fingers on the hand, there are five important organs on the body, etc. He also enters the assumption with five elements.

6-success; means North. This is a good number;

7-truth; the cult of the afterlife; means the South. Associated with the days of the week; the post-mortem ritual, with the feast of the seven nights, enters the assumption;

8-denotes enlargement, development, luck;

9-denotes a lot of living;

10-completion.

In ancient Russian written monuments, numbers were represented by Cyrillic letters. Their order and meaning are borrowed from the Greek script. In this case, a special symbol is placed on top of a letter or a combination of letters—a titleboard, with dots on the sides.

In the lexicon of English and Russian languages there are several groups with quantum words. Lexicon, naming the physical description of objects in existence to such groups, the names of the main parameters (height, length, width, height, creamy, weight, size, volume, quantity, humidity, temperature, age, etc.); artificial segmentators (minute, hour, Year, Month, meter, kilometer, hectare, liter, gram, kilogram, step, finger, old, fist, head, pinch, heap, Cisterna, sack, jar, etc.); verb lexicon of measure and calculus (enlarge, shrink, measure, add, identify, calculate, concentrate, subtract, multiply, divide, expand, deepen, obesity, lose weight) ; free combinations of words and phrases with quantitative meaning (bag flour, like a drop of water, tongue one old man, leg six, hand seven, a handful of soil, swallow like a sip of water, reaches seven seeds).

In quantification representation, quantum pronouns (every. all, allakim, allanima, all), quantum adjectives (large, small, high, low, deep, large, small, fat, skinny, Long, Short, close, long, young, old, light, short, heavy, strong, nimjon, calm, noisy) ; quantum raves (always, sometimes. often, many, few) also have a special place[6, B.4].

An abstract concept is considered quantity valid in language, which, due to linguistic as well as other influences, develops semantically and reaches the level of concept. The progress of number semantics is more visible in word making(unity, hesitation). The connotation of numbers, on the other hand, is seen in precedent texts, especially in phrases. Titles of works of art, issues in the titles of newspaper articles serve as a separate illustrative tool.

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