

THE FUNCTION OF QUANTITATIVE MEANS OF EXPRESSION

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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.

Research shows that quantitativeness is a complex product of human thought that has the property of classifying as well as it is a comprehensive category that manifests itself in colorful forms, actively acting at any level of the language. In Russian linguistics and European linguistics, quantitativeness is analyzed according to different aspects. A number of scientific research works have been carried out by Russian linguists with a deep approach to the issue of quantitativism, special thesauruses have been compiled. G.A. Menovshikov's "Sposobi virajeniya edinichnosti-mnojestvennosti v yazikax razlichnogo TIPA" (Voprosi yazikoznaniya.—1970.—№1.— S.82-88.), P.I. Kravsova's "Frazelogicheskie edinisi so znacheniem kolichestva v russkom yazike" (diss. Kand. philol. Nauk.- Rostov N / D., 1981), A.I. Lashkevich's "Geneticheskie konstruksii so znacheniem metaforicheskogo kolichestva V sovremennom russkom yazike" (diss. Kand. philol. Nauk.- Minsk, 1976), N.V. Manuylov's "kategoriya neopredelyonnosti V strukture nauchnogo Poznania" (diss. Kand. philol. Nauk.- L., 1985), V.V. Akulenko, L.G. Akulenko, N.L. "Leksiko-frazelogicheskie sredstva virajeniya neopredelyonno bolshogo kolichestva V sovremennom russkom yazike", composed by Klimenko, "Leksiko-frazelogicheskie sredstva virajeniya neopredelyonno bolshogo kolichestva V sovremennom englishskom yazike", "Leksiko-frazelogicheskie sredstva virajeniya neopredelyonno bolshogo kolichestva V virajeniya sovremennom nemeskom Yazike", "leksiko-frazelogicheskie sredstva virajeniya neopredelyonno bolshogo kolichestva V sovremennom hispankom Yazike, Analysis of thesauruses and dozens of other research works such as" leksiko-frazelogicheskie sredstva virajeniya neopredelyonno malogo kolichestva V sovremennom russkom yazike " shows that the question of quantitativeness serves as a source for in-depth research, providing the basis for many classifications based on interdisciplinary integration. A number of scientific works devoted to the study of the issue of quantity and quantification have been published in Uzbek linguistics. Y. Zulfiev's "peculiarities of the category of totality" (Uzbek language and literature, 1975,

No. 4), H. Abdurahmonov's "number category in even words", E. Among them are the works of Fayzullaeva, such as "Unity and its categorical essence".

The shell of quantification is characterized by its brilliance in all developed languages. It applies to all the main levels of the structure of the language: lexicon, word making, morphology, phonetics, syntax. The opinions expressed by linguists regarding the quantitativism category, as well as their suggestions for classifying the category, vary. Quantitative methods, especially statistics, have already taken a strong place in linguistics. Quantitative analysis provides an opportunity for accurate and atrophic studies of language phenomena, while promoting orderly placement of language units, achieving

proper embedding. A better clarification of the content of the quantitative logic category is achieved based on the analysis of the facts of the language, among many disciplines.

Quantitativity should be studied as a product of the linguocreative activity of consciousness, which is formed in the process of historical development, and it should also be analyzed as a means of denoting quantitative and non-quantitative concepts in context. Linguistic units are researched on two different bases: in the objectivation plan (formalization and semantics of substantive concepts) and in the representation plan (interaction of substantive concepts and semantics). In this, the essence of logical-semantic categories becomes clear. Among such categories, quantification can also be included. The quantitativity category is one of the most important ontological categories:

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

When creating a text, the role of words meaning quantity is especially important in the process of forming artistic texts. In order to reveal the character of images, to increase the effectiveness of speech, ADIBS use quantitative words in their works. In the composition of Fine Arts, Talai can be found quantitative words. Especially in the formation of Fine Arts, such as exaggeration, contrast, words with a quantitative sign occupy a large place. Forms with a quantitative mark also form the majority in various genres of folk oral creativity. Russian, French, English and other linguistic scientists conducted scientific research on the role of quantitative words in folklore. When analyzing folkloric genres such as fairy tales, riddles, lofs, Proverbs, it becomes clear that quantitative units serve to illuminate the content of these products of oral creativity and, at the same time, enrich them, make them folk.

Proverbs that are considered a unique genre of folk oral creativity have a plurality of units that express quantitative meaning. In terms of lexical-grammatical composition, they are: words related to the number Category, words related to the Ravish category, nouns, nouns. Certain words that mean a form quantity are used in the composition of the proverb, acting as a methodological tool , and can also serve as emotional-expressiveness. Some units that are not specific to quantification in their usual entourage may, however, represent a quantitative marker in Proverbs. Such application is observed not only in the Uzbek language, but also in other language systems. In particular, in Russian, such an opportunity is quite wide.

As a means of expressing quantitative meaning in Proverbs, ravishes are actively involved: say a sentence in small words, look at work in many ways; many rabbits do not escape; few words--- sound. More and more words participate as members of quantitative opposition. These words represent an indefinite quantity.

Morphologically in Proverbs, Many of the horses standing in the number of units as well as the words they rode represent a quantitative plural:with the blind stone of a mountain, with a man's blind head; within a man's body; the child is dear, his decency is dear to him; the mother's heart is in a child, the child's heart is in the field; the lion's knock down; good enough to Murad, evil to be ashamed. The mountain used in the above Proverbs, man, child, mother, boy, sought, sought, sought, sought, found, good, bad words mean commonality, plurality.

The use of quantitative grading, quantitative comparison in the composition of Proverbs and phrases, in most cases, serves to clearly understand the purpose of the speaker, to express the thought briefly, for an figurative statement.

The quantitative sign is one of the most common classifier signs between language levels. The quantitative symbol can be used as an important criterion in the separation of certain surface units, as well as in the definition of differences, as well as the similarity between units of alternating levels. It is observed that the quantitative sign is also expressed through a whole range of texts, from some sound, with the widespread use of language tools. Sometimes the manifestation of a quantitative sign in the analysis of language tools through an expression plan, completely imperceptible, only when the content plan is analyzed in depth, is considered one of the complex and subtle edges of this category.

The quantity field works in collaboration with the various semantic fields present in our language. There are a number of tools as well as forms that represent the amount for which the logical category is calculated. In English, Ukrainian, Russian, quantitativity is manifested in lexical, morphological, syntactic ways, while in Uzbek it is possible to form a quantitative meaning in the phonetic way as well. Human society has achieved tremendous success through number, measure. Everything in existence can be counted or measured. Without a measure, it would not be possible to build a road, build buildings, create labor weapons. Therefore, the quantitative method as the most advanced method is considered the main organizing and developing method of all fronts.

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