

SPECIFIC MODELING OF THE CONCEPT OF "QUANTITY" IN DISCOURSES

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ABSTRACT:

This article focuses on the specific modeling of the concept of "quantity" in the selected discourses, and English, Uzbek and Russian languages are presented in the discourses as a comparative analysis of the concept of quantity.

Keywords: Discourse, quantity, concept, concept sphere, paucity, journalism, order, exact quantity

INTRODUCTION:

The anthropocentric paradigm that emerged at the end of the last century led to a change in the research perspective of linguistics. At the same time, language began to be studied not only on the basis of pure grammatical rules or rules, but also taking into account the human factor. At the same time, branches of linguistics, such as gender linguistics, began to separate, while the culture reflected in the language aroused interest, and linguocultural studies became interested in the characteristics of social gender. The important point here is that this culture and this gender, of course, every aspect that belongs to man and is expressed in language leads to man.

The general meaning of the numeric field is to indicate the number of beings. Linguistic-speech feature of the field means the structure (composition, construction), content (basic and additional meanings), function and application of all linguistic and non-linguistic means that express this meaning.

Although the concept is a mental structure, its materialization is directly related

to language, so it is expedient to study the concept as a product of the interaction between the human mind and the language system.

At the beginning of the century, a large number of micro-fields in the Uzbek language and its linguistic and speech features were studied. In particular, an attempt was made to jointly study morphological, lexical, syntactic, phonetic and non-linguistic means of expressing numerical meaning. However, in Uzbek linguistics, the issue of the characteristics of the subject of language, associative thinking, national thinking, etc., in particular, the occurrence of the concept of "quantity" in the Uzbek language has not been sufficiently studied.

METHODS/ DISCUSSION/ ANALYSIS:

In language (consciousness) the measure for all things is the person himself. This is also reflected in the notions of quantity. What is considered 'too much' in the eyes of man, in terms of his interests, is 'attached' to the amount due to him, and vice versa. The next task is to determine the linguistic units that represent these 'plural' and 'minority', after which it will also be possible to draw certain conclusions about the normative quantity of something for a particular nation. When we say units that represent the concept of quantity, we mean all the linguistic and non-linguistic means that express this concept and their applications.

According to the defined structure of the concept of "quantity" (Table 2), it reflects the exact quantity and the absence of zero meaning.

For example: However, none of this is close to the truth. I think his chances of moving to Real are zero...

The phraseology "starting from scratch" is actively used in the modern Uzbek press, especially in the world of the Internet, which is a phrase borrowed from the Russian language by means of kalka (nachat s nulya). In this case, the lexeme "zero" is used in the sense of "completely new, from scratch, from nothing": Start-up capital is not necessary to open a business, there are many large and small projects implemented from scratch on the Internet. (I.B.Sobirova, N.B.Shamsieva. One step to wealth).

I. The exact amount:

A) The meaning of singularity is expressed by the following:

Number "One": I do not want to argue with you, I just want to give one example (N. Eshonqul).

- Alone, alone, lonely, lonely, stubborn, first, previous qualities: alone you, alone I am left, and so on. I, you, he, myself, the primitive and joint form of the pronoun of self, the primitive form of the pronoun of suspicion: - Everyone will have his own tree of happiness (T. Malik).

-Kamina diamond: Kamina is also far from intruding on your personality (J.Juraev).

-Single horses in the form of a unit: Take a piece of paper and a pen in your hand

And head. The emergence of the meaning of singularity in Uzbek and English can be clearly defined.

In these languages, "one" - "one" is used to specify a person, process or object, to distinguish it, and to express everyone, everyone, any.

➤ **One to watch: Scarypoolparty 5//Вужудимни:**

шилимишиқ, жиркканч нарса ўрнига бир...
йўқотиб қўйган одамдай чолнинг
суратларидан қолган ваҳима
эслатади(Н.Эшонқул).

B) Numerativity:

As mentioned above, a definite quantity includes singularity and numeracy. All quantities and ordinal numbers reflect numeracy. The number of numbers naming the exact number of objects is infinite, but in linguistics it is traditionally studied from the first ten - 1 to 10, which first appeared in the public consciousness, became archetypes of national consciousness, far beyond the limits of numerical meaning. The number "one" among them was mentioned above. We will also briefly dwell on the other members of the top ten.

➤ As it was found in the theoretical part of the study, its mathematical meaning was formed with the appearance of the number "two" - "два".

Now it has the following meanings:

- 1) 2 and the number, quantity, represented by this number;
- 2) Unsatisfactory, poor grade in the five-point grading system;
- 3) between sentences, often: In one of two sentences.

Its second meaning - "assessment" - is related to the realities of the former Soviet Union, it should be noted that the assessment system is different in different countries, and the above may not be available in other languages. The following is an example of the use of two numbers in a discourse:

-Бу икки мусича узоқ йиллар бир-бирига далда бўлиб, тақдир юklarини бирга кўтариб, андуҳларга бирга дош бериб, бирга енгиб, умр сўқмоқларидан елкама-

елка суяниб ўтишди; (Eng: These two musicians have been supporting each other for many years, carrying the burdens of destiny together, overcoming adversity together, overcoming together, leaning shoulder to shoulder on the paths of life (N.Eshonqul)).

-Дарахтларни ноқонуний кесганлик учун жарималар миқдори икки бараварга оширилди(<https://kun.uz/79624415>). The amount of fines for illegal felling of trees has been doubled (<https://kun.uz/79624415>).

If the first example shows a definite quantity, the use of two numbers in the next example indicates an indefinite quantity. In general, the reference to numbers reflects the special nature of the author's recognition of the importance of this or that object for himself. Thus, numbers also perform the function of evaluation.

The second "order number is usually used to name the object that comes after the first: the second row; like the second volume.

Жувон... узоқ адирнинг этагида қорайиб турган қишлоқни кўрсатди: - Иккинчи МТС ҳу ўша ерда. (Eng: The young woman ... pointed to a darkened village at the foot of a distant hill: - The second MTS is there (A. Qahhor)).

It is known that ordinal numbers are used in English mainly with the definite article "the". In their application to the indefinite article, the communicative purpose of the sentence changes, and the pragmasemantic task performed by the article takes on a new dimension: the order represents a continuous sequence like a chain, rather than a clearly delimited representation of a number. It can be translated into Uzbek as "one more, second one, third one", etc., depending on the reference situation in which the number is used.

Масалан: «Unions plan a second demonstration on Tuesday, after a protest last

Thursday attracted 65,000 people in Paris and 806,000 nationwide, according to police figures» In the passage, the reference to the song not only provides information about the sequence, order, sequence of demonstrations, but also indicates that this is the last demonstration, not a protest, and the main emphasis is on the recurrence of events, mixed with their interrelationship with the political situation. The author points out that the demonstrations have already taken place that they are numerous, citing the numbers 65,000 and 806,000 as proof. In this case, the numbers (order and quantity) are aimed at expressing the implicitness of the author's opinion in support of the protesters' movement. The numbers in this case focus on (1) the repetition of the demonstrations; (2) allows to focus on their scale, the confirmation of the author's words with statistical data creates the basis for the formation of perceptions.

Dictionaries give the meaning of "satisfactory grade" along with mathematical meanings in the structure of the number "three" and the first religious ceremony that takes place on the third day after the burial of a person. This number also takes the suffixes -ov, -ovlon and represents the paucal quantity. The following examples can be used to express the concept of "quantity" using this number:

-Баҳорнинг бошларида ҳордиқ ойдан қайтиб келиб, уйга киришим билан уй бекаси кўзида ёш билан қарши олди ва уч кун бурун чолнинг қазо қилганини айтди. (Eng: Coming back from the holiday month in early spring, when I entered the house, the housewife greeted me with tears in her eyes and said that the old man had died three days ago (N.Eshankul)).

-Собиржон овчилар инъом қилган икки қуён ва уч ўрдакдан бир қуён ва икки ўрдакни Асқар отага берди. (Eng: Sabirjon gave one rabbit and two ducks out of two

rabbits and three ducks given to him by hunters to Askar ota (A.Qahhor).

-Учови доим бирга юради (Сўзл.), (Eng: The three always walk together).

In these sentences, the authors clearly define time and subject. In other words, when do numbers report events? how much allows you to answer questions. In Russian, the ordinal number "third" - "third" can represent:

- 1) the number of three;
- 2) one-third (треть) in the sense of a word belonging to a group of words;
- 3) a person not interested in the dispute: Я в этом делетретьясторона;
- 4) mediator, mediator, witness;
- 5) in the sense of a dessert, which is usually served for lunch as a third course: Оставить без третьего;
- 6) in the sense of the third (в-третьих) introductory word.

Apparently, although the basic meaning is the same, in Uzbek and Russian the derivative meanings of the ordinal number "three" are quite different.

- 1) In English, the "a / third" (three)
- 2) Ordinal number is an ordinal number,
- 3) One-third (with an indefinite article),
- 4) As well as
- 5) "Third world" (third world countries) evolving in a stable combination Applies to Asian and African countries
- 6) As a referent and when a double quantity is considered as a whole
- 7) Is used in the context of compounds meaning "excess": a third wheel

The following can be an example of the use of the number "four":

- 1) The exact amount: Етти кишибўлиб тўрт қути олдик (А.Қаҳҳор. Қўшчинор чироқлари), (Eng:We received four boxes of seven).
- 2) Spontaneous amount: Тўртови ўрданинг томига чиқиб, олтин текширувчининг

ишорати билан томни тешибдилар. (Эралихон ва уч ўғри), (Eng: Four climbed to the roof of the horde and pierced the roof at the signal of the gold inspector).

3) Indefinite amount: Бир пайтлар у ерда тўрттача ташкилот бўлган бўлса, бугунги кунда мулкларни, ерларни бўлиб сотиш йўли билан 15–16 тагача кўпайган (<https://kun.uz/86914698?q=%2F86914698>), (Eng: Once there were four organizations, today it has increased to 15-16 through the sale of property and land in parts).

Used in conjunction with three numbers in the expression of an indefinite quantity:

Ўзни доно билган уч-тўртта нодон

Эшак табиатин қилур намоён (У.Ҳайём)

(Eng: Three or four ignorant Donkeys who know themselves do the nature of a donkey (U. Khayyam)

4) Order: fourth meeting.

The use of the number "five" has the following meanings:

1) the exact amount: Навоий шаҳрида 210 хонадонга мўлжалланган етти қаватли бешта уй фойдаланишга топширилди (<https://uza.uz/oz/programs/26-years>), (Eng: Five seven-storey houses for 210 apartments were commissioned in Navoi).

2) spontaneous amount: Our flag was raised and our anthem was played in honor of the five-year-old who rose to the podium (<http://old.xs.uz/index.php/homepage/sport/item/12975-1>).

3) indefinite amount: The trees are drying up, no one is paying attention. Nothing will happen if five or six people run (<https://www.kun.uz/news/2019/08/26/kun-uz-site-yortidandan-song-olmalik-shahar-hokimligi-munosabati>).

4) order: fifth page, fifth rule.

5) excellent, in the best sense: Begimqul stayed in the city after graduating from technical

school, his job was five, last year he had a house and got married (O. Yakubov. Billur qandillar).

The semantic structure of the number "five" is reflected in the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language. At the same time, the second meaning is formed under the influence of the assessment system introduced in the schools of the union countries, which is characterized by the absence of this meaning in other linguistic cultures. Салон проводится уже в пятый раз, а выручка от продажи книг пойдет на помощь пожилым и нуждающимся соотечественникам the order number in the sentence served to express repetition, not a one-time.

The use of the number "six" in the typical discourses basically means the following:

1) the exact amount: There will be six legs of the ominous message, the groom immediately received "information" in the office where he worked (O. Mukhtor. Love is stronger than death).

2) Spontaneous amount: Altovlon set off together (Eralikhon and three thieves).

3) Procedure: Let them come to the sixth room tomorrow (O.Yakubov. Billur qandillar).

In English, the number "six" is used for a specific quantity and order. There is another expression in its semantics, in which the "sixth sense" (sixth sense) can be used in addition to the five basic physical sensory activities such as sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch, for a strong intuition.: She had a sixth sense that they would find it in the cellar.

The use of this number in modern journalism suggests that there are different connotations in different cultures relative to it. Example, A member of China's so-called «sixth generation» of directors, a group that has its roots in a naturalistic, neorealist tradition, Wang sprang to international prominence with Beijing Bicycle (2001), which paid homage to De Sica's

Bicycle Thieves (12) in his speech, the number contributes to the emergence of the phrase "sixth generation," which reflects the unique political system of modern China. Represents the leaders of the Chinese government, who have been replacing each other in the PRC since 1949.

Speaking of the number "seven", we found it necessary to dwell,

Albeit briefly, on some aspects that are sealed in our national view. After all, our attitude to this song is also unique. We pay special attention to this in our daily lives. Since ancient times, the symbolism of the number "seven" has not been understood as a "sacred" phenomenon. Our ancestors created a tradition of associating many concepts of life and cultural life with this number. If we pay attention to the vernacular, we will see that the number "seven" in live speech has become a kind of series, a kind of tradition. In particular, before embarking on an important task, we advise anyone to use the proverb "seven measures one cut". It is said that women who do not come from the street all day or do not leave the hospitality "carry the key to the seven doors." We use the phrase "seven did not fall asleep" in relation to an emergency, an unexpected event. We are also accustomed to expressing the humility of a flattering, flattering man in the phrase, "Seven bows."

The study of popular views on the number "seven" will help to better understand the lifestyle, spiritual world, psychology, intellectual power and imagination of our ancestors who lived in ancient times.

From the point of view of Islam, there are many concepts that have become ingrained in the spiritual thinking of the Islamic world. In particular, the fact that the universe was created in seven days, that the sky is seven layers, that the week consists of seven days.

The concept of "seven heavens" is actually related to the primitive ideas of our ancient ancestors, formed long before the emergence of Islamic teachings, and was directly influenced by ancient mythological views about the number seven.

Islamic and religious views on the seven heavens and the eight heavens are preserved in the oral tradition of the people. Apparently, he used the traditional number "seven" to describe the image of the world in the Islamic world. Hence, this number serves to represent the following types of quantities:

- 1) Net quantity: It is recommended to consume seven per day. (Verbal.)
- 2) Paukal quantity: - I believe, chicken, what do I do? "I have seven children," he said, "seven of them are girls," he said (Murad Muhammad Dost.
- 3) The amount of degrees: He could, in fact, ascend to the seventh heaven in an instant (T. Malik).
- 4) Order: That day and that night we swam along the shore, and on the morning of the seventh we saw the blackness of the city in front of us (O. Mukhtor. Love is stronger than death).

A comprehensive approach to the issue of "seven" can be seen in the Russian language.

For example: Доверие усиливается тем, что ведущий не стремится прослыть человеком семи пядей во лбу, он откровенно признаётся, если чего-то не знает или недопонимает in his speech, quantitative numbers were used in the context of the phraseological unit "быть семи пядей во лбу", which characterizes the personality of extraordinary talents, which served to characterize the leading personality.

Hundreds of thousands of protesters have filled the streets of Hong Kong in a mass show of support for an anti-government movement that shows no signs of flagging as it

enters a seventh month the order number in the speech reflects the duration of the long-running protests. It can be added that the numerical meaning, which reflects the duration of the protest, allows thousands of dissatisfied people to take to the streets, their lack of an exact (approximately) number of indefinite quantities - the plural. Accordingly, the uncertainty of the number of people participating in the protest movement at the same time as the duration of the protest action within a sentence was also pointed out. As a result of the combination of numerical and plural meanings, it was expressed that the protesters were numerous and the movement was continuous.

The number "seven" has a special religious significance in English linguistics. The stable phrase "In seventh heaven" was introduced into English in the early 19th century, and is part of the universe, which is recognized by many other religions, including Islam, and is the abode of the Creator.: John as in seventh heaven when the director praised his speech.

➤ The following examples of the use of the number "eight" in the sense of quantity can be given:

1) the exact amount: Three out of eight children lived in the house, the rest were killed, lost, sick (O. Mukhtor. Love is stronger than death).

2) order: reads in the eighth grade (Vocabulary)

Ireland has changed utterly: the cruel eighth amendment is history the numerical content of the order in the sentence is given in the context of a stable syntactic construction that is understandable to the native speakers of Ireland and the United Kingdom, but difficult to understand for representatives of other cultural models.

➤ The following examples can be given for the use of the number "Nine":

- 1) the exact amount: nine flowers, nine bowls
...
- 2) the order: Ўн олтига тўлиб-тўлмасдан турнақатор совчилар қатнаса денг... Бўлмаса тўққизинчига энди кўчган қиз...(Eng: Let's say there are sixteen-year-olds ... Otherwise, the girl who has just moved to the ninth ...(O'Hoshimov. A farmer's day)

The number "Nine" is also used in English to express quantity and order. It also has a methodological function, which increases the expressiveness of speech, is one of the figurative verbalizers of the hyperbola, "on cloud nine" is a phrase that reflects joy, happiness. I found myself on cloud nine when she told me that my parents were coming soon.

- The number "ten" is the end of the first ten.
- 1) the exact amount: Ten minutes to you - Begimkul shook like a bear and left the hotel (O. Yakubov. Billur qandillar).
 - 2) Procedure: Tenth Plenary Session of the Senate, tenth grade student.

The following are examples of the use of this number in the English language of mass media

-Ten years ago, I returned from several months' immersion along that frontier, reporting on a narco-cartel war for this newspaper and eventually writing a book, Amexica, about the terrain astride the border, land that has a single identity – that belongs to both countries and yet to neither (17) the number in the sentence allows us to limit the time of the period in which the events took place, to reflect the comparative expression of the events that took place 10 years ago and today, where the number participates in the formation of the opposition of that past period - today.

-On about my tenth go, I did learn to steer: I was so amazed at even this scintilla of control over my surroundings (having previously felt

like a snooker ball, pinged across the slide by unknown forces) that I started to really love it, like a kid in a water park. In this passage, the order number is used to describe an individual's experience in acquiring certain knowledge, skills, and competencies. In this case, it can be seen that the first and tenth steps are opposite to each other: if the first order number is used to name something new ("first steps"), then the "tenth" number represents the accumulated experience. The meaning of numeracy is lost, the number comes from its meaning, and the plural is approached with the meaning of an indefinite quantity.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, on the basis of the analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn: 1. The zero quantifier of quantity can be used in its original, first, mathematical sense, to express the absence of quantity, to name objects with zero participation in their names. The concept of zero is now one of the units, terms that represent the concepts of this or that reality in technology, politics and other fields. In the Uzbek language "zero" is not used in the formation of phrasal verbs.

2. Singularity means the number "one", singular, solitary, solitary, solitary, solitary, first, previous adjectives; i, you, he, myself, are represented by the primitive and compound form of the pronoun of self, the primitive form of the pronoun of suspicion, the pronoun of the fireplace, and the singular nouns of the singular. The number "one" can also serve as a means of naming a single object in Russian, expressing mathematical meaning, indicating whether one object differs from another.

3, A large number of lexical units are involved in the process of expressing the meaning of numericality. This group includes all quantities and ordinal numbers. Based on the analysis of the specific use of the first decimal quantity

and ordinal numbers, it was found that lexemes in the discourse, in their mathematical sense, provide information about quantity.

When talking about grammatical numbers in Uzbek, singular and plural are different. But in the Uzbek mentality, the paucal quantity also differs. This amount is from two to seven. In the grammar of the Uzbek language there are "i" of the paucal quantity, which is the addition of two to seven suffixes -ov, -ala to form aggregate numbers. According to Academician A. Kononov, the above additions are added only to numbers from two to seven. Russian, like Uzbek, differs in singular and plural grammatical numbers. But in the grammar of this language, too, one can find traces of the aforementioned paucal quantity. For example: однажды, дважды, трижды, четырежды; один стул, два стула, три стула, четыре стула. Both the first set of examples and the second set of examples stop at four. Expression of repetition cannot be пятежды by using the suffix “-жды” used from one to four to five. Similarly, in the examples of the second set, it is necessary to choose another grammatical form after four, and пять стула will not be .

English is also characterized by singular and plural grammatical numbers, all of which can be counted more than once, all of which take the plural grammatical suffix in the noun and verb categories, but there are no grammatical indications of paucity. In English, the question of aggregate numbers once again has to refer to a definite article: its application to quantitative numbers refers to the semantics of aggregate numbers, and is a characteristic feature of quantitative indicators from two to ten. There are also lexical identifiers of the cumulative number, for example the following words: pair, couple, dozen.

The mathematical meanings of lexical units are often used in journalistic discourse to

provide information about the time of events, the number of participants, and the number of objects. Numbers are also used to model the dynamics of this or that process, before - now, yesterday - today.

In the process of expressing the ambiguous meaning of paucity, its quantifiers are often contrasted with plural quantifiers.

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