

## WAYS OF EXPRESSING THE DEFINITIONAL CATEGORY "QUANTITY" IN MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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### ABSTARCT:

Expression of quantitative links through wordformative categories, which are defined as totality of wordformative meanings, expressed by means of affixation, are obligatory in languages with developed wordformative system.

In Russian, wordformative categories of the nouns are connected with conceptual category of a quantity, which supplement the number or are cuted with it. First of all, these are wordformative categories of singleness of occurrence, wordformative categories of the collective noun, wordformative categories of adulthood, and also wordformative categories of subjective appraisal, uniting three parts of speech (noun, adjective, adverb).

**Keywords:** actualizer, value, category, quantitative relations, quantity, conceptual category, individual subsystems, Russian, word-formation meanings, word-formation categories, word-formation system, formant means, number, language tiers (levels).

### INTRODUCTION:

Modern linguistics is characterized by completely different approaches to its object – language, a variety of theories and directions.

One of these directions is based on dividing the research subject into separate subsystems - levels, which contributes to the study of the features of meanings and forms within each of them. In this regard, the analysis should be carried out either within the framework of individual linguistic tiers (levels),

or within the subsystems of individual parts of speech, classes of words, types of syntactic structures, word-formation categories.

Therefore, this direction can be designated as system-differentiating. With a functional-integrating approach, the essence of the consideration becomes unity with a semantic nature, which also predetermines the division of the research subject: systems and subsystems are distinguished that absorb elements of different levels, that is, they are structurally heterogeneous, but uniform in terms of functional characteristics.

Such, in particular, are actively studied various functional-semantic categories and functional-semantic fields in the school of Professor A.V. Bondarko.

Therefore, the functional direction existing in linguistics is guided by conceptual categories characteristic of a given language, which together reflect the linguistic "picture of the world" characteristic of a given linguistic community.

### DISCUSSION:

Categories are extremely general, fundamental concepts that reflect the most essential, natural connections and relationships between reality and cognition. Categories allow a person to gain a deeper understanding of the reality around him. The doctrine of categories has a dual, logical-ontological nature, based on the semantic classification of the predicates of beings.

For the first time, the doctrine of categories was systematically presented in Aristotle's treatise "Categories", which

summarized the attempts of previous philosophical thought to highlight the most general concepts of the world and methods of its cognition.

Aristotle's categories include essence (substance), quantity, quality, relation (related), place, time, position, state, action, and suffering.

A new stage in the analysis of categories was opened by the teaching of Kant, who considered categories as a priori forms of reason, characterizing not the "world of things in themselves", but the cognizing subject, the structure of his thinking.

According to Kant, the categories are divided into the following categories:

- quality (reality, denial, limitation),
- quantity (unity, plurality, wholeness).

The first attempts at a special analysis of the category of quantity go back to the Pythagoreans and are associated with the study of the nature of numbers and their application for understanding the world. So, quantity as a special category was defined by Aristotle as follows:

"Quantity is what is divisible into component parts, each of which, whether there are two or more, is by nature something and a certain something.

Any quantity is a multitude if it is countable, and a magnitude is if it is measurable.

A set is what is possibly divisible into parts that are not continuous, but in size into parts that are continuous" [1, 164].

The problem of quantity is increasingly attracting the attention of scientists, philosophers with the development of natural science and mathematics.

So, R. Descartes considers quantity as a real spatial and temporal certainty of bodies, which is expressed through number, measure, magnitude.

Quantitative certainty appears in many manifestations, which is reflected in many definitions presented in both encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries, for example: "Quantity, a category that reflects the common and the common in things and phenomena, characterizing them in terms of relative indifference to the specific content and qualitative nature "and" the degree of expression of the measured properties of objects, phenomena, their dimensional characteristics."

Thus, the conceptual category "quantity" is a unity of two concepts: a number, which is expressed in the quantitative characteristics of objects and phenomena of reality, and a quantity that serves for characteristics and quantitative relations between such properties of objects, relative to which it is possible to establish the difference or the sameness of their states on a scale of "more", "less", "equal". Number and size, as concepts concretizing quantity, are closely interrelated. The number determines the ratio of quantities and thus turns out to be the "external" moment of quantity, while the quantity underlying the number is its "internal" moment [3].

#### **RESULT:**

The results of the cognitive and practical activities of people find their expression in the units and categories of language.

The same amount can be expressed in different ways, not only in different language systems, but also within a single system.

When solving theoretical and practical problems of linguistics, one cannot expect that "logical and grammatical categories are in a straightforward relationship", since "both thinking and language are related to objects and phenomena of reality, only the first is related to it by the relationship of reflection, the second by the relationship of designation" [

4, 16-17]. Language acts as a kind of mediator between consciousness and reality.

So, when defining conceptual categories, O. Espersen substantiated, on the one hand, their "extra-linguistic nature", on the other hand, the requirement "to always remember that they should have a linguistic meaning" [2].

Moreover, I.I. Meshchaninov, noting that "the conceptual category ... is transmitted not through the language, but in the language itself, not only by its means, but in its very material part ... and ... finds its expression in a certain lexical, morphological or syntactic system" [ 5, 14].

The category of quantity is one of the most abstract categories of thinking of a modern person, and its conditionality by objective reality is of the most mediated nature.

The category of quantity is embodied in a language in an extremely diverse way at a wide variety of linguistic levels: lexical, morphological, syntactic, derivational.

Moreover, about these multi-level units of the Russian language, you can notice the following: differing in terms of expression, they are combined in terms of content.

Unlike logical, linguistic quantitiveness is a conceptual category that unites various means of expressing quantity.

The quantitative relations of the objective world are expressed primarily at the lexical level: one way or another in each language system, a group of words is isolated that correspond to different parts of speech and are nominations of quantity.

Moreover, the primary quantitative (quantitative) actualization is realized through the forms of the grammatical category of number, which is reflected at the morphological level, the secondary one – through the lexical units of different lexical and grammatical categories.

Thus, various concepts of "non-mathematical plurality", "discrete plurality", "values of the total number" are expressed lexically in the form of a simple and dismembered nomination [6, 162].

At the same time, lexical means vary in the Russian language, determining the composition and nature of the semantics of quantitative signs. Among the full-valued words, according to the principle of decreasing specialization in the expression of quantitative relations, the following classes of words realizing the meaning of quantity (including indefinite): numerals, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns and verbs. Among the lexical means – "quantitative determinants" – the names of numerals, which make up the core of quantitative verbal signs, are isolated.

Moreover, numeral names most clearly differ from other quantitative words both in terms of content and in terms of expression.

Expressing the meaning of a number (два, три, ... десять), numeral names correlate with abstract units, devoid of objectivity, and this is how they differ from nouns (единица, двойка, тройка, ... десятка).

The names of numerals and the meanings of quality, procedurality, indicativeness, summarization, which are inherent in other lexico-grammatical groups, have been deprived. Numerals express the abstract idea of number, and in formal terms they represent a peculiar type of combination with a noun (два стола, пять столов) [8].

Nouns served as the basis for the formation of a number of words with quantitative semantics, capable of realizing these numbers.

In contrast to the names of numerals, which implement the values of the number by the pivot semes (два, три, пять), nouns can actualize a given meaning and through

accompanying semes (ряд столов, уйма времени).

Therefore, nouns of the Russian language express quantitative relations in a more diverse way than numerals.

So, nouns have the ability

- quantify (две книги),
- act as quantitative definitions of the nominations of non-discrete items, that is, substances (стакан воды), as well as homogeneous, countable objects (ряд столов),
- in addition, they can correlate with an indefinitely large and small amount of something (группа камней / щепотка соли).

Consequently, nouns have the ability to express as precise (метр, тонна), so inaccurate (куча, кучка, уйма) number.

Among the nouns of the Russian language, the following groups of quantitative words stand out:

- A) words of the collective meaning of the type группа, стадо, стая;
- B) counting words like десяток, дюжина, сотня;
- B) designation of measure and mass of the type метр, килограмм, пуд.

At the paradigmatic level, the first group is an actualizer of an indefinite quantity, while the next two have a numerical constant. The first group of words also adjoins units of the type кусок, множество, тьма and others that implement the value of an indefinite quantity.

The meaning of the quantity can also be associated with the class of adjectives, for example, the word глубокий, мелкий, длинный, короткий, узкий, широкий indicate the large or small pole of the size scale.

Among the lexical means of nominating the quantity, pronouns stand out:

- • reciprocity, reciprocity (друг друга, оба, один одного),
- • singularity (каждый),
- • summary (мало, много).

Among the pronouns, there is a group of quantifiers that implement the function of quantitative determinants, with the meaning of an exact number and an indefinite amount.

Russian adverbs are also used to express the meaning of quantity, i.e. large, small, incomplete, complete, excessive degree or measure of a feature realized by words combined with adverbs.

So, when combined with adjectives or numerals, adverbs perform a strengthening or weakening function; they neutralize or highlight the feature denoted by adjectives or numerals: очень малый, совсем малый, приблизительно два часа, точно два часа.

In the verb system, the expression of quantity is associated with the deep semantics of the type and methods of verb action (duration, intensity, multiplicity, for example: зайти – заходить, решить – решать, толкать – толкнуть, болтать – сболтнуть, сидеть – сиживать, ходить – хаживать, попеть – пропеть /лето/ – распевать).

Among the morphological means of expressing quantity, number forms are distinguished for the main part of nouns, the degree of comparison for adjectives and adverbs, which act as a kind of quantitative delimiters of the quality inherent in an object.

In addition, quantitiveness can be expressed in syntactic structures:

- so-called quantitative-nominal combinations (несколько дней),
- form of the genitive cardinality of the quantifiable name (купить хлеба, напиться чаю),
- models with quantitative predication (Времени – мало),
- genetic existential constructs (Воды-то! Шуму!),
- some negative constructions in which negation indicates a quantity equal to zero (В ответ – ни звука),

• repetitions (Синий-синий ходит он /Днепр/ плавным разливом ... Н.В. Гоголь).

In addition, quantitative characteristics can be expressed in phrases with nouns related to

- aggregates of persons (бригада, группа, масса, партия),
- living creatures (стадо, стая, табун),
- subjects (комплект, набор, партия, ряд, серия),
- units of measure (гектар, год, грамм, метр, час),
- general designation of quantity (количество, число),
- quantitative section (ломоть, кусок, отрез, участок, часть),
- vessels (бутыль, кубок, флакон, чаша, чашка),
  - natural phenomena, water masses (море, озеро, океан, река; наводнение, паводок, половодье, прилив, разлив); толпа людей, стадо овец, стакан воды.

Thus, in the Russian language, nouns are not only quantitatively determined, but also function as quantitative determinants in quantitative noun phrases.

In languages with a developed word-formation system (for example, in Russian), it is mandatory to express quantitative relations through word-formation categories, which are defined here as a set of word-formation meanings expressed by various formant means.

In the Russian language, the conceptual category of quantity is primarily associated with derivational categories of nouns, which either complement the category of number, or intersect with it, thus performing the function of classifying vocabulary.

These are, first of all, the derivational categories of singularity (горожанин, гражданин, крестьянин, татарин; дождевка, золотинка, пушинка, слезинка, чайнка; карамелька, чешуйка, мелок, уголёк), derivational categories of collectiveness

(адвокатура, генералитет, интеллигенция, крестьянство, малышня, солдатня, учительство, мужичье, зверье, мошкара, ивняк, орешник, листва, синонимика). Accordingly, the word-formative categories of singularity are based on the ratio of derivatives and those that produce "substance - a unit of matter", word-formative categories of collectiveness on the ratio - "an object (animate or inanimate) - an aggregate plurality of homogeneous objects".

More complex relations are realized only in cases where the value of quantity is not the main, but a concomitant feature of word-formation categories, for example, derived word-formation categories "bearer of the feature" (глупец, красавец, подлец, хитрец, жадюга, злюка, добряк, толстяк, богач) have the dictionary definitions "very / stupid, ... evil, ... kind, ... rich / person."

Apparently, it is precisely in the appearance of a shade of excessive intensity of a feature that the meaning of the derivational transposition of adjectives into nouns is connected (substantivat глупый, скупой, умный).

The meaning of quantity is refracted in a peculiar way into the word-formation categories "immature" (цыганёнок, турчонок, негритеёнок, волчонок, совёнок, щеглёнок, змеёныш, гадёныш).

In this case, the category of quantity overlaps with the category of time, since derivational categories are based on the designation of a non-adult, young creature. However, in the linguistic consciousness of a person, this trait is associated with a quantitative trait, that is, a child or cub of animals in the usual representation is distinguished by a smaller size.

With the expression of the quantitative gradation of a feature, the derivational category of adjectives "degree of a feature" is

associated (архинелепый, наилучший, небезопасный, сверхсрочный, супермодный, ультравысокий, грубоватый, слабоватый, сутуловатый).

Formally expressed ways of verbal action can also be considered as derivational categories of verbs, based mainly on quantitative semes [7].

And, finally, with the reflection of the conceptual category of quantity, the derivational category of subjective assessment is associated, which unites three parts of speech (noun, adjective, adverb), thus being intercategory (городок, домик, домина, домище, идеяка; свеженький, хитрющий, препротивный; быстренько, частенько, слабовато, темновато, давнёхонько, ранёшенько, вразвалочку, украдкой).

Thus, the conceptual category of quantity not only finds its expression at all language levels, but also contributes to the complex and diverse interaction of different parts of speech.

#### CONCLUSION:

The quantitative parameters of the surrounding reality are the necessary characteristics of being, which are certainly reflected in cognition. The category "quantity" is a complex structure of internally interacting and overlapping concepts.

The linguistic designations of quantitative relations reflect the results of cognition of objects, phenomena in the aspect of quantitative parameters, which are given in a transformed (not only adequate, but also approximate) form based on human capabilities and needs. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the question of describing the category of quantity in the full scope of its content characteristics and means of expression is the task of collective efforts of linguists of the future.

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