



MANIFESTATION OF QUANTITATIVELY AT THE LEXICAL LEVEL

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 10 th November 2021 Accepted: 13 th December 2021 Published: 30 ^h January 2022	This article is about the descriptive stages of the Uzbek language lexicology. Currently, the achievements of the Uzbek linguistics in structural and systemic linguistics, the methods of its research are presented in a wide range.
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As a synthesis of achievements in Uzbek language lexicology "Uzbek language lexicology" came to the field. From the 70-80 years, the achievements of the Uzbek linguistics gained in the system logical-structural linguistics, the methods of its research began to penetrate. In Uzbek linguistics, too, began to use methods of Integral analysis. This was manifested, first of all, in lexicology.

As a result, from the descriptive stage to the new stage – the theoretical stage, the lexicon of the Uzbek language began to rise in the context of the study as a system consisting of certain lexical-semantic groups, the relationship of certain elements of meaning. With this, a systematic lexicology was passed from Uzbek descriptive lexicology.

Lexical Surface unit is a lexeme. Lexeme is an integral, formed from the interaction of semema and nomemas. The meaning of the lexeme will consist of the attitude of to name, expression and task SEMAS. In any lexeme, the so-called SEMAS of these SEMAS, of course, are involved. Therefore, this is the central semantics of the sema lexeme. Expression and function SEMAS are boundary SEMAS. For example, all, all lexemes have the same naming Semitic, and the expression semasi differs from each other.

- "All of those temperature instincts," said quitter. (A.Qodiriy)

As they say, the main feature of the lexeme is its "ready-made", that is, it is not made. So it is necessary that the lexeme is not a product, a product of a certain mold, a certain regularity. For example, thousands of finished units, such as [book], [home], [we], [son], [come], [stay], [pocket], [wonderful], [three], [five], [little], [many], [many], represent something in reality, character, action, status, quantity characteristics. They are distinguished by their readiness for all members of society. These units will be the basis for their participation in speech by following the grammatical suffixes in speech, the generalization-meaning morphemes of different types. For example, in our garden, the unscathed came not alone, but each of them, having told a part of their fervent relationship, these manifestations of the lexemes [garden], [unscathed], [flower], [many] in the very phrase of flowers. They were able to perform one of the various suffixes, which they themselves received, along with some, one of the different tasks in the sentence.

Although such words as Adam, Uzbek, Book, Pen can be used in speech in the sense of communion, plural, the meaning of society in the semantics of these words can not be understood. Because such words can also be used in relation to an individual person or a predicate. In relation to a single person of the folk word, the word herd can not be supported by a single animal, in the lexical sense of these words there is a common sense.

The explanation given to words in determining the presence of a quantitative meaning in the semantics of the word serves as a specific criterion. If there is a quantitative meaning in the semantics of the word, then in the word explanation, of course, there will be a lexical or grammatical tool that expresses the meaning of quantity.

Society [a]

1. People of a certain circle, people of a certain circle. We, Of course, are not the people of that society. At us knowledge must be added with life.

2. A voluntary association, a social organization, formed for some purpose. Society for social protection of children.

Over [a]

1. Over, much, much more. Excessive joy. More than a hundred books. I have made you bigger than my own child, raising you on my shoulder. Especially in poetry this word is used unproductively. We can observe that in the composition of one poem both lexical meanings of the word "increase" are expressed:

Goh poyezd, gohi ot bilan,

Gohi kezdim piyoda

*Men o'tgan yo'l meridian –
Chizig'idan ziyoda
Sen ham uni, u ham seni ko'rmagan,
Qayerdadir yashar lekin dunyoda.
Bog'lar kezib hech gulga yuz yuz burmagan,
U sen uchun har kimdan ham ziyoda. (E. Vohidov)*

It turns out that in the first byte the lexeme "increase" was used as a unit of quantitative expression, and in the second Byte as a unit indicating the character of a person.

Humanity [a]

1. People, people, human generation, humanity. History of mankind. The future of mankind.

Hence, the meaning of quantity is expressed through its lexical meaning of words such as the people, the army, the gang, as the units of which are explained above. The meaning of the quantity in these is content, they do not have the meaning of quantity, more precisely the grammatical indicator of the plural. The lexical way is to express not only the separation of the amount of something-items, action or condition of the meaning of quantity, but also the ideas of generality, society.

Linguist scientist A. Gulomov called the emergence of the meaning of quantity in this way a lexical expression and said that the expression of the meaning of quantity on the lexical level is very ancient: "when we look at the historical point of view, we notice that the second way (lexical expression) in the sense of society is very ancient. He is a society with his own vocabulary. Each genus horse is used in the genitive sense, meaning an undefined number. This is a full number. It is an indefinite plural that is defined to mean the number of predicates by means of addition."

Since the quantity is the number, the quantity is the adverb, the quantity is the amount semantics in the meaning of the pronouns, the composition of the text can be replaced by another. In the case of the swap, various meaningful changes occur, but it is possible to transform them: any reader performs its function. All the reader performs his task. As can be seen, when the general sema in the composition of any and all quantifiable pronouns is the basis for their application by exchanging them in place, private semas is generating certain meaningful changes.

In works written on the theoretical path, a lexeme with the same semantic meaning as the second one can be used in place of a lexeme as above, while a private sema produces certain meaningful changes if this is also the basis for general sema transformation.

*Vaqt kelar olamda g'olib haqiqat,
Bir o'lka yaratgay baxtiyor, yakto (E.Vohidov).
G'ayrat kamarini beliga bog'lab,
O'zidan kattaroq cho'pni ortmoqlab.
Manzilga tez yetmoq yolg'iz xayoli,
So'qmoq yo'ldan borar
Chumoli. (E.Vohidov).*

Lexical-semantic groups of words, which include two or more words, combine according to their lexical meanings. When changing the meaning, the units that represent quantities form a colloquial meaning. Yak to, which is expressed in the lexical meaning used in the above Egypt that the quantity is less than the norm, differs from each other in that the lexemes alone are also private SEMAS, and these SEMAS are clearly manifested in the context. It turns out that quantitative expressive lexemes are selected according to the situation, style of speech, according to their private SEMAS. Especially this situation is clearly manifested in the artistic literature.

Lexemes that represent a quantity less than the norm, belonging to one lexical-semantic group in the meaning of singles, also have their own identical term Semitic, differ from each other in the meaning of expression is sema.

*Oy fonusin ko'tardi osmon,
Yulduzchalar bo'ldi parvona.
Sayr etaylik, kel birga, janon,
Ko'nglim seni istar yagona. (E. Vohidov)*

And in the following byte, the lexeme "secluded" was used to denote that the quantity is less than the norm:

*Menga nasib etdi shunday mamlakat,
Mamlakatki olam mulkida tanho.*

Due to the specific distribution of a meaningful task among quantitative expressive lexemes, two or more of them can also be used together, depending on the task of the verbal purpose of the speaker. In this case, the unit that expresses this amount of mutual meaningful communication begins a relationship, one of which determines the meaning of the other, emphasizes, enhances or weaking, sometimes it can also change:

*Milyon yilda meni yaratdi hayot,
Meni so'rab tog'lar qator cho'kdi tiz.
Nahot anglamaysan, bilmaysan, nahot,
Axir men bittaman, yagona, yolg'iz. (Iqbol Mirzo)*

The sequential use of single, single, singular units of quantitative expression in the composition of the byte under one stroke indicates that the poet gives more truth about himself. And this fulfills the connotative purpose of the speaker.

In this regard, it should be noted that the joint application of two or more of the means of any field requires to pay attention to either the appropriate or inappropriate, correct or incorrect application of such units. Because in most cases, the root form of the noun represents only a unit, having and adapting in a fractional number, it is possible to observe cases when the rules apply in the form of a possessive –s in the same sentence, in which the lexical unit of quantitative expression is applied, adding Either –s or -(i) sh to the cross-section. This is linguist scientist G. Zikrillaev's views on the originality of austerity in the forms of the number category of nouns, using an integral and textual analysis, contradict his views.

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