

METHODOLOGICAL SPECIFICITY OF QUANTITATIVE UNITS

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the expression of quantitative words in various speech situations. It is also explained that quantification applies to all levels. It is stated that quantifiers also mean expressiveness.

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The category of quantification is considered universal in nature. Because the need to express quantitative relations, which is one of the necessary forms of existence of objects, is present in all languages. Quantification is characteristic for all aspects of the linguistic sign system [1,88].

The term "quantitatives" is used to refer to various units that express quantitative meaning. Quantitative tasks and possibilities are very wide. Having an important place in ensuring clarity, it also acquires its own importance in expressing speech expressiveness. Quantitatives are also widely used. In every style of speech, quantifiers can be found in abundance, and they are designed to perform a specific task. As the tasks of other units can be interchanged, other units cannot perform the tasks performed by quantifiers [4,60]. Below, the form of use, function, and at the same time, importance of quantifiers in each functional style will be shown.

A quantifier construction is a construction whose part consists of a word meaning measurement. In many cases, the basis of a quantifier construction is a quantifier determiner. Such identifiers reflect such meanings as the duration of the processes, the price, the amount of items, the level of cases, the percentage. The speaker manages to direct the listener's attention to events and objects through these determiners.

The scientific method, as you know, requires accuracy, brevity, evidence. It is the right way to use quantitative methods to reveal these features. Quantitatives perform functions such as calculation and measurement in texts related to all sciences. For example, in chemistry, we all know that two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen make up the formula of water. If their amount is changed, water will not be formed. In linguistics, vowels are classified from three sides. In biology, a person who does not know how deep to plant a seedling can be the cause of its death. Quantitatives are the main denominating unit for mathematics. In other words, this science would not exist without quants. Quantitatives are also very important for the science of history. When reflecting historical events, dates and quantities of things are given.

In the language of the scientific method, quantifiers are a necessary means of proving the causes, duration, place, and weight of events.

Quantitatives are also widely used in journalistic style. Quantitatives are used in the language of mass

media to accurately and accurately interpret news. In particular, many quantitative words can be found in the text and titles of articles. The presence of numbers in the title attracts attention.

Quantitatives are often expressed by means of numbers in the text of working papers in an official style, as well as in purely legislative style texts. In some work papers, it is required to show the number in words.

In the colloquial style and in the artistic style, in addition to the quantitative meaning, quantifiers serve to strengthen the meaning, increase the effectiveness, the duration of action and state, repetition, expressiveness. Proverbs and expressions are often used both in conversational style and in artistic style. Quantitative units are the majority in proverbs and expressions. Quantitative methods are used to increase effectiveness. Quantitatives have a special place in the formation of exaggeration in colloquial speech and folklore.

Quantitative units used in literary texts serve to express expressiveness: He had six legs and seven arms. That is, instead of having six legs and seven arms, it was possible to say that he had eight legs and nine arms. Because the content of the phrase shows dexterity and speed. In this case, even if the quantity is expressed by numbers, the quantity they mean in the speech situation is not important, only more than the norm is meant.

The meaning of quantity is expressed in words or numbers in all styles. In order to ensure clarity, sometimes both words and numbers are used: 500,000 (five hundred thousand) soums are given.

In linguistics, the expression of quantity is studied descriptively on the basis of sufficiently classical analyzes at the lexical, morphological, word formation, and syntax levels. Most of the studies are devoted to the analysis of the grammatical category of number as a regular way of expressing quantitative relations. However, the quantitative category of rich linguistic material has not been studied in a coherent, complete and systematic way. This shows the relevance of multi-level complex analysis of this problem. The category of quantification is one of the main categories of human thinking. After all, all forms and manifestations of existence (matter) are described based on quantitative accuracy [5,9]. Quantitative accuracy of things is the characteristics that describe their external signs, that is, size, as well as the internal nature of things (weight, heat capacity). Things-phenomena that exist in existence can appear both in the singular and in the plural. The logical-content category of quantity lives in the language as a linguistic category called "quantity", which also appears at the phonetic, lexical and grammatical levels of language construction.

Linguistic categories do not exist in language in isolation. They live at different levels of the language in an integral relationship. In particular, the category of quantification is objectified in a specific language material (realization of logical concepts in the form of meanings in linguistic forms).

Quantitativeness should be studied as a product of the linguo-creative activity of the mind formed in the process of historical development, and it should also be analyzed as a means of expressing quantitative and non-quantitative concepts in the context. Language units are studied on two different bases: on the objectification plan (formation and semantics of content concepts) and on the representation plan (relationship of content concepts and semantics). In this case, the essence of logical-semantic categories (substantiality, relationality, locality, temporality) becomes clear. Quantitativeness can be included among such categories.

The category of quantification is one of the most important ontological categories:

- it is a mental and spiritual phenomenon;
- the quantitative accuracy of the objective world is the result of knowledge through the human mind;
- is an important activity of human thinking;
- is the result and conceptual analogue of the reflection of an objective quantity in the mind.

The study of the quantity category, which represents the essence of quantification, goes back to ancient philosophy. Hegel gave a perfect definition of the concepts of size, measure and intensity related to the category of quantity advanced in ancient philosophy. Later, the category of quantity began to be consistently studied not only in philosophy, but also in the fields of logic and linguistics.

Linguists have studied the means of creating the category of quantity, the problems related to the meanings of quantity. In this case, the following are distinguished as terminologically close concepts with "amount": amount, quantification and quantification. Quantity means the ability to be counted and measured, quantification is a feature based on the quantity category, and quantification is a logical-semantic category that creates an idea of a complex of concepts that have quantitative content at different levels. Quantitative content includes quantity, number, plurality, brevity. Also, the meaning of quantification includes concepts related to order and measurement parameters.

Quantitativeness arose due to the need to accurately or roughly measure things, people, substances, distance, etc. in language. As a result of the development of the language, new lexemes expressing the meaning of quantity are being formed. The category of quantification appears in the language in an integral relationship with other categories such as locality, temporality, substantiality. The concept of "space", which includes distance, length, width, height, volume, area, etc., is defined on the basis of quantitative description and expressed more clearly. Space is related to the category of locality, which is a bare and dry category without a quantitative description.

Complex analysis of different level units with common meaning became the basis for studying these units as a grammatical-lexical or functional-semantic field. Quantitative numbers, quantifiers, and quantifier pronouns can be substituted for one another in the content of the text, since they have the meaning of quantity in their content. In the case of exchange, various meaningful changes occur, but they can be transformed: Any student performs his task. All students do their homework.

In terms of numbers, the opposite in nature and in language does not go along the line of one-many, but on the line of zero-zero-more. The quantitative norm can be displayed in the following order: lower norm-norm-higher norm. For example: drip-flow-flutter.

From the above analysis, it is understood that the quantitative category, the study of quantifier words still requires in-depth research.

So, the expression of quantity in linguistics is studied descriptively on the basis of sufficiently classical analyzes at the levels of lexical, morphological, word formation, and syntax. Most of the studies are devoted to the analysis of the grammatical category of number as a regular way of expressing quantitative relations. However, the quantitative category of rich linguistic material has not been studied in a coherent, complete and systematic way. This shows the relevance of multi-level complex analysis of this problem. The category of quantification is one of the main categories of human thinking. After all, all forms and manifestations of existence (matter) are described on the basis of quantitative accuracy. Quantitative accuracy of things is the characteristics that describe their external signs, that is, size, as well as the internal nature of things (weight, heat capacity). Things-phenomena that exist in existence can appear both in the singular and in the plural. The logical-content category of quantity lives in the language as a linguistic category called "quantitativeness" and appears in all methods of language construction.

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