



## MANIFESTATION OF QUANTITATIVEITY IN SPEECH STYLES

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### Annotation

This article is devoted to the expression of quantitative words in different speech situations. It is also explained that quantitativeity applies to all levels. Quantifiers also mean expressiveness.

**Keywords:** Quantitative, quantifier, speech methods, quantifier construction, precision, proof.

The category of quantitativeity is of a general nature. Because the need to express quantitative relationships, which is one of the necessary forms of life of objects, exists in all languages. Quantitative is inherent in all aspects of the language character system.

The term “quantifiers” is used to refer to different units that have a quantitative meaning. The functions and possibilities of quantifiers are very wide. While it plays an important role in ensuring clarity, it also plays a unique role in expressing speech expressiveness. The scope of use of quantifiers is also diverse. Quantifiers can be found in many styles of speech and are designed to perform a specific task. While the functions of other units are interchangeable, the functions performed by quantifiers cannot be performed by other units. The form, function, and, at the same time, the importance of the use of quantifiers in each functional style are outlined below.

A quantum construction is a construction in which a part of a word means a measure. In many cases, the basis of a quantum construction is the quantifier determinant. Such determinants reflect meanings such as duration of processes, price, quantity of items, level of circumstances, percentage. It is through these determinants that the speaker is able to draw the listener's attention to events and objects.

The scientific method, as is well known, requires precision, brevity, proof. The use of quantifiers is the right way to reveal these properties. In the texts of all disciplines, quantifiers perform functions such as counting, measuring. For example, in chemistry, we all know that two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen make up the formula for water. If their amount is changed, no water is



formed. In linguistics, vowels are classified in three ways. In biology, a person who does not know how deep to plant a seedling can cause its death. Quantifiers are the basic nominative unit for the science of mathematics. In other words, this science would not exist without quantifiers. Quantifiers are also very important for the science of history. Dates and quantities of things are given in the reflection of historical events.

In the language of scientific methodology, quantifiers are a necessary means of proving the causes, timing, location, weight of events.

Quantifiers are also widely used in journalistic style. In the language of the media, quantifiers are used to interpret news accurately and correctly. In particular, many quantifiers can be found in the text and titles of articles.

Quantifiers are often expressed in numbers in the text of official worksheets, as well as in texts in the style of pure legislation.

In the style of speech and art, quantifiers, in addition to quantitative expression, serve to enhance meaning, increase sensitivity, duration and repetition of action and situation, repetition, expressiveness. Proverbs and sayings are often used in both colloquial and artistic style. In proverbs and phrases, units of quantity make up the majority. Quantitative forms are used to increase sensitivity. Quantifiers play a special role in the formation of rhetoric in colloquial speech, folklore.

Units in the quantitative form of the form used in literary texts serve to express expressiveness: The foot was six, the hand was seven. In other words, instead of six legs and seven arms, it was possible to say that he had eight legs and nine arms. Because in the context of the phrase, agility and speed are shown. In this case, even if the quantity is expressed by numbers, in the case of speech, the quantity they represent does not matter, only the plural of the norm is implied.

Quantitative meaning is expressed in all styles through words or numbers. Both words and numbers are sometimes used to ensure accuracy: 500,000 (five hundred thousand) soums are given.

Quantitative expression in linguistics has been studied in a descriptive way on the basis of sufficiently classical analysis at the lexical, morphological, word-formation, syntactic levels. Often, research is devoted to analysis, where the grammatical category of numbers is viewed as a systematic way of expressing quantitative relationships. But the quantitative category of rich language material has not been studied in an integral, complete, and systematic way. This shows the urgency of a multi-level complex analysis of this problem. The category of quantitative is one of the main categories of human thinking. Indeed, all forms and



appearances of being (matter) are described on the basis of quantitative accuracy. Quantitative accuracy of objects is a characteristic that characterizes their external characteristics, i.e. size, as well as the internal nature of objects (weight, heat capacity). Existing things can be expressed in both singular and plural forms. The logical-semantic category of quantity lives in the language as a linguistic category called “quantitative”, which also appears at the phonetic, lexical and grammatical levels of language construction.

Linguistic categories in a language do not exist in isolation. They live in close connection with each other at different levels of language. In particular, the category of quantitative is objectified in a particular linguistic material (the occurrence of logical concepts in the form of meanings in linguistic forms).

Quantitativeity should be studied as a product of the linguo-creative activity of the mind formed in the course of historical development, and should also be analyzed in the context as a means of expressing quantitative and non-quantitative concepts. Linguistic units are studied on two different bases: in the plan of objectification (formation and semantization of semantic concepts) and in the plan of representation (the relationship of semantic concepts and semantics) [5; 9]. This clarifies the essence of logical-semantic categories (substantiality, relativity, locality, temporality). Quantitative can also be included in such categories.

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

- It is a mental phenomenon;
- Quantitative accuracy of the objective world is the result of cognition through the human mind;
- Is an important activity of human thinking;
- Is the result and objective conceptual reflection of the objective quantity in the mind.

The study of the category of quantity, which represents the essence of quantitativeity, goes back to ancient philosophy. Hegel gave a perfect description of the concepts of size, dimension, and intensity, which are related to the category of quantity put forward in ancient philosophy. The category of quantity was later studied not only in philosophy, but also in logic and linguistics.

Linguists have studied the means by which quantitative categories emerge, the problems associated with quantitative meanings. At the same time, the following are distinguished as terminologically close concepts with "quantity": quantity, quantitative and quantitative. Quantity refers to the ability to count and measure, quantitativeity is a property based on the category of quantity, and quantitative is



a logical-semantic category that creates an idea of a complex of concepts with quantitative content at different levels. Quantitative content includes quantity, number, plurality, brevity, and so on. The meaning of quantitative also includes concepts related to order, measurement parameters.

Quantitative language has arisen because of the need to accurately or approximately measure things, people, substances, distance, and so on. As a result of language development, new lexemes are formed that express the meaning of quantitative.

The category of quantitativeity is manifested in the language in integral connection with other categories, such as localism, temporality, substantiality. The concept of "space", which includes distance, length, width, height, volume, area, etc., is defined on the basis of quantitative description, and is expressed more vividly. Space, on the other hand, is associated with the category of locality, which is a naked and dry category if it is not a quantitative description.

The complex analysis of different level units of general meaning became the basis for the study of these units as a grammatical-lexical or functional-semantic field. Since quantity is a quantity, a quantity form, a quantity semaphore in the content of quantitative pronouns, one can be replaced by another in the text. In the case of exchange, various semantic changes take place, but they can be transformed: Any student performs his task. All students do their part.

In numerical terms, the contradiction goes both in nature and in language, not in a single line, but in a line from zero to more. The quantitative norm can be expressed in the following order: lower norm-norm-higher norm. For example: sniff-sniff-sniff.

It is clear from the above analysis that the category of quantitative, the study of quantum words still requires in-depth research.

Hence, the expression of quantity in linguistics has been studied in a descriptive way on the basis of sufficiently classical analyzes at the lexical, morphological, word-formation, and syntactic levels. Often, research is devoted to analysis, where the grammatical category of numbers is viewed as a systematic way of expressing quantitative relationships. But the quantitative category of rich language material has not been studied in an integral, complete, and systematic way. This shows the urgency of a multi-level complex analysis of this problem. The category of quantitative is one of the main categories of human thinking. Indeed, all forms and appearances of being (matter) are described on the basis of quantitative accuracy. Quantitative accuracy of objects is a characteristic that characterizes their external



characteristics, i.e. size, as well as the internal nature of objects (weight, heat capacity). Existing things can be expressed in both singular and plural forms. The logical-semantic category of quantity lives in the language as a linguistic category called “quantitative” and appears in all methods of language construction.

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