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SON KATEGORIYASIGA OID GRADUONIMLARNING STRUKTUR VA SEMANTIK JIHATLARI

Аннотация

Mazkur maqolada son kategoriyasiga oid bolgan sanoq, tartib, o'lchov, karra va qarindoshlik bildiruvchi so'zlar tuzilishi va ularning graduonomik qatorga joylashtirilishi yuzasidan asoslar bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Son, graduonimiya, ma'no, graduonimik qator, semantika, substansiya, so'z turkumi.

СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ГРАДУОНИМОВ, ОТНОСЯЩИХСЯ К РАЗРЯДУ ЧИСЕЛ.

Аннотация

В данной статье изложены основы построения слов, обозначающих счет, порядок, меру, кратность и родство, относящиеся к разряду числа, и их размещение в градуономическом ряду.

Ключевые слова: Число, градуонимия, значение, градуонимический ряд, семантика, содержание, лексика.

STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF NUMERAL GRADUONYMS

Annotation

In this article, the basics of the construction of words denoting count, order, measure, multiple, and kinship related to the number category and their placement in the graduonomic series are described.

Key words: Number, graduonymy, meaning, graduonymic series, semantics, substance, vocabulary.

As numbers and words denoting quantity, count and measure are myriad we have decided to choose only limited number of spheres and members of these graduonymic rows. However, prof. Djumabayeva J. writes in her monography that "numbers can be used in every social, scientific, and other fields, that the sequence of numbers is always the same, and that there is no need to show it as a hierarchy[1]", but the written was addressed to cardinal and ordinal numbers. In our research work we have collected more words of which may have the same meaning as numeral, can be used in measure, count and quantity. In the following work we look at the structure of words given in the rows of numeral graduonyms.

The numeral is a part of speech which indicates number or the order of people and things in a series. Accordingly, numerals are divided into cardinals (cardinal numerals) and ordinals (ordinal numerals).

Cardinal numerals. Cardinal numerals indicate exact number; they are used in counting.

As to their structure, the cardinal numerals from 1 to 12 and 100, 1000, 1,000,000 are simple words (one, two, three, etc., hundred, thousand, million); those from 13 to 19 are derivatives with the suffix -teen (thirteen, fourteen, etc.); the cardinal numerals indicating tens are formed by means of the suffix -ty (twenty, thirty, etc.). The numerals from 21 to 29, from 31 to 39, etc. are composite: twenty-two, thirty-five, etc.

Such cardinal numerals as hundred, thousand, million may be used with articles (a hundred, a thousand, a million); they may be substantivized and used in the plural (hundreds, thousands, millions). When used after other numerals they do not take -s (two hundred times, thirty thousand years etc.). The word million may be used with or without -s (two million, two millions). When the word million is followed by some other cardinal numeral only the first variant is possible: two million five hundred inhabitants[2].

Moreover, there are other notions functioning as numerals or replace them, they are used in every sphere of person's life. Let's start with the graduonymic row of quantity

terms: Pair→Dozen→Baker's dozen→Score→Gross→Great gross.

All members of the row are simple nouns.

Ordinal numerals show the order of people and things in a series. With the exception of the first three (first, second, third) the ordinal numerals are formed from cardinal numerals by means of the suffix -th.

In ordinal groups only the last member of the group takes the ordinal form: (the) sixty-fifth, (the) twenty-third. If twenty-second, thirty-first they are composite.

Multiplicative words row members:

once→twice→thrice→quarce→...

are derivative according to the historical emergence (from *þrie* "three;") + adverbial genitive -es, changed c. 1600 to -ce to reflect voiceless pronunciation.

Distributive numbers' row members
single→double→triple→... are simple as they are of Latin origin and went through pronunciation changes. The other example of distributive words:

alone→twosome→threesome→foursome→...

are all derivative, made up adding suffix -some, except alone. Larger numerals:

hundred→thousand→million →billion→ trillion→ quadrillion→...

are simple words, but starting from million, it is also possible to say that they are compound words as the etymology shows: bi- "two" + million. But nowadays they are considered to be simple, one-stem words.

Words used for scoring in the game of tennis has only two noun words: love, deuce, these words are simple. The others (15, 30,40) are decimal numerals. E.g.: When the game is started the score is usually love for both players, they don't have any score now.

In general, the words that we analyzed in our research were mostly of simple structure, the others are derivative, as they were originated from Latin or Greek numeral stem words and suffixes -nary, -ce, -th, -teen, -ty, -ly, and composite and

compound of noun, numeral or adjectives. There are abbreviations (km, gr, cm) and initials (h, k, M) too.

In International scientific vocabulary semantics is also called semasiology. The word semantics was first used by Michel Bréal, a French philologist[3]. It denotes a range of ideas—from the popular to the highly technical. It is often used in ordinary language for denoting a problem of understanding that comes down to word selection or connotation. This problem of understanding has been the subject of many formal enquiries, over a long period of time, especially in the field of formal semantics. In linguistics, it is the study of the interpretation of signs or symbols used in agents or communities within particular circumstances and contexts. Within this view, sounds, facial expressions, body language, and proxemics have semantic (meaningful) content, and each comprises several branches of study. In written language, things like paragraph structure and punctuation bear semantic content; other forms of language bear other semantic content[4].

The formal study of semantics intersects with many other fields of inquiry, including lexicology, syntax, pragmatics, etymology and others. Independently, semantics is also a well-defined field in its own right, often with synthetic properties[5]. In the philosophy of language, semantics and reference are closely connected. Further related fields include philology, communication, and semiotics. The formal study of semantics can therefore be manifold and complex.

Quantity terms numeral graduonymic row: pair →dozen →baker's dozen→score → gross →great gross. The given line is constituted in increasing order. These are the alternative naming of certain quantity, number, if we decipher them, then we can have this line: 2→12→13→20→144→1728. According to our research in Uzbek such row can't be made as in Uzbek doesn't exist such words. The only alternative translation is the numerical form that the words represent. However, pair can be translated as "juft", which is used to mean items consisting two parts or in couple. Pair is a word which was originated in mid-13 c. "paire, "a set of two, two of a kind coupled in use," from Old French *paire* "pair, couple," and directly from Medieval Latin *paria* "equals," neuter plural of Latin *par* (genitive *paris*) "a pair, counterpart, equal," noun use of *par* (adj.) "equal, equal-sized, well-matched". Originally of things. Of persons from late 14c., "a couple, a sexual pair." Used from late 14c. with a plural noun to denote a single tool or device composed essentially of two pieces or parts (shears, tongs, spectacles, etc.). Meaning "a woman's breasts" is attested from 1922. Pair bond (v.) is first attested 1940, in reference to birds mating[6].

The word *dozen* c. 1300, *doseine*, "collection of twelve things or units," from Old French *dozaine* "a dozen, a number of twelve" in various usages, from *doze* (12c.) "twelve," from Latin *duodecim* "twelve," from *duo* "two" (from PIE root **dwo-* "two") + *decem* "ten" (from PIE root **dek-* "ten"). The Old French fem. suffix *-aine* is characteristically added to cardinals to form collectives in a precise sense ("exactly 12," not "about 12"). The word is used to denote a group or collection of twelve: -I brought home a half dozen/half a dozen (= six) egg. In UK informal speech there is an idiom: nineteen/ten to the dozen, which means, you are talking very quickly and without stopping. Baker's dozen "thirteen" is from 1590s. These dealers [hucksters] ... on purchasing their bread from the bakers, were privileged by law to receive thirteen batches for twelve, and this would seem to have been the extent of their profits. Hence the expression, still in use, "A baker's dozen"[7]. But Brewer says the custom originated when there were heavy penalties for short weight, bakers giving the extra bread to secure themselves[8].

E.g.: "I should have bought a dozen of these!" she exclaimed.

Score (n.) late Old English *scoru* "twenty" from Old Norse *skor* "mark, notch, incision; a rift in rock," also, in Icelandic, "twenty," from Proto-Germanic **skur-*, from PIE root **sker-* (1) "to cut." The connecting notion probably is counting large numbers (of sheep, etc.) with a notch in a stick for each 20. That way of counting, called vigesimalism, also exists in French: In Old French, "twenty" (*vint*) or a multiple of it could be used as a base, as in *vint et doze* ("32"), *dous vintz et diz* ("50"). Vigesimalism was or is a feature of Welsh, Irish, Gaelic and Breton (as well as non-IE Basque), and it is speculated that the English and the French picked it up from the Celts. As a noun the word is also used

As a verb to win or obtain a point or something else that gives you an advantage in a competitive activity, such as a sport, game, or test:

Gross (n.) "a dozen dozen" early 15c., from Old French *grosse douzaine* "large dozen". Earlier as the name of a measure of weight equal to one-eighth of a dram (early 15c.). Sense of "total profit" (opposed to net (adj.)) is from 1520s. The word is used to replace 144. As an adjective it means, (a) (in) total, (b) extremely unpleasant, (c) extremely fat or large and ugly, (d) (especially in law) unacceptable because clearly wrong, (e) rude or offensive, (f) (of earnings) total, before tax is paid or costs are subtracted, (g) used to describe a total amount of money before tax, etc. is taken off. As a verb to earn a total amount before tax, etc. is taken off. Gross is used in finance, tax, accounting and everyday speech, e.g. The gross revenue of all the states is estimated at 24 millions sterling.

Great gross is used to mean 1728, which is twelve gross. The word was introduced in 1800s but after a decade it stopped being used[9].

Numeral systems: No base

Many languages of Melanesia have (or once had) counting systems based on parts of the body which do not have a numeric base; there are (or were) no numerals, but rather nouns for relevant parts of the body—or simply pointing to the relevant spots—were used for quantities. For example, 1–4 may be the fingers, 5 'thumb', 6 'wrist', 7 'elbow', 8 'shoulder', etc., across the body and down the other arm, so that the opposite little finger represents a number between 17 (Torres Islands) to 23 (Eleman). For numbers beyond this, the torso, legs and toes may be used, or one might count back up the other arm and back down the first, depending on the people. For example, in Wurundjeri counting system *Giti mūnya* (Aboriginal name), little hand (literal translation), little finger (translation) is equal to number 1.

2: binary

Binary systems are base 2, often using zeros and ones. With only two symbols binary is useful for logical systems like computers. For example, "The full title of Leibniz's article is translated into English as the "Explanation of Binary Arithmetic, which uses only the characters 1 and 0, with some remarks on its usefulness, and on the light it throws on the ancient Chinese figures of Fu Xi" Leibniz's system uses 0 and 1, like the modern binary numeral system[10]."

3: ternary

Base 3 counting has practical usage in some analog logic, in baseball scoring and in self-similar mathematical structures.

A rare "ternary point" in common use is for defensive statistics in American baseball (usually just for pitchers), to denote fractional parts of an inning. Since the team on offense is allowed three outs, each out is considered one third of a defensive inning and is denoted as .1. For example, if a player pitched all of the 4th, 5th and 6th innings, plus achieving 2 outs in the 7th inning, his innings pitched column for that game would be listed as 3.2, the equivalent of 3 2/3 (which is sometimes used as an alternative by some record keepers). In

this usage, only the fractional part of the number is written in ternary form[11].

4: quaternary

Some Austronesian and Melanesian ethnic groups, some Sulawesi and some Papua New Guineans, count with the base number four, using the term *asu* and *aso*, the word for dog, as the ubiquitous village dog has four legs[12]. This is argued by anthropologists to be also based on early humans noting the human and animal shared body feature of two arms and two legs as well as its ease in simple arithmetic and counting. As an example of the system's ease a realistic scenario could include a farmer returning from the market with fifty *asu* heads of pig (200), less 30 *asu* (120) of pig bartered for 10 *asu* (40) of goats noting his new pig count total as twenty *asu*: 80 pigs remaining. The system has a correlation to the dozen counting system and is still in common use in these areas as a natural and easy method of simple arithmetic[13].

Semantics of words denoting relativity

In English-speaking societies, we classify based on gender, generation, and consideration of consanguinity (direct descendants) and immediate affinal (in-law) relationships. Our common familiarity is with immediate family and direct lines, so brother, sister, cousins, aunts/uncles and the (great) grandparents. It starts to get confusing when differentiating between the "degrees" and "removals" of cousins.

Multiplicative words graduonymic row:
Once→Twice→thrice→ Quarce→ Quince→ Sence→

Septence→ Octence→ Novence→ Tonce. Multiplicatives are for marking a number of something ("three times"). The words occurred from Old English words to mean how many times has something occurred. From "once" to "tonce" it means "from one to ten times" in growing order.

The other words in the row are no longer used in speech and not found in speech.

The phenomenon of graduonymy analyzed in the framework of this article is noteworthy and relevant as a new emerging field in linguistics. It is well known that there is a difference in quality and quantity in the characteristics of an object. For example, a person goes through infancy and old age, that is, the body grows, the person is formed and develops. Or you can distinguish between different colors of nature and other signs of growth and decline. The human mind reflects this quantitative and qualitative difference and gives a linguistic classification of being on this basis. Because language is a form of consciousness, it expresses these differences in the mind - it gives the mind a linguistic tone. This has not been the case in Western linguistics. In world linguistics, the gradual relationship is studied only episodically in the phonological system, recorded as an event at other linguistic levels, but not integrated into the general - the universal gradual relationship system. In the process of translation we can choose the appropriate equivalent words according to the increase and decrease of meaning. On that matter structural and semantic features of different numeral words were analyzed.

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