

TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.21.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI

NURMATOV SIROJIDDIN SULTANMURATOVICH

HINDIY TILIDA SANOQ TIZIMINING SHAKLLANISHI
VA TARAQQIYOTI

10.00.05 – Osiyo va Afrika xalqlari tili va adabiyoti

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI DOKTORI (DSc) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent – 2024

UO‘K: 811.214.3

KBK: 81.522

N-90

Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

**Content of the abstract of Doctoral (DSc) dissertation
in philological sciences**

**Оглавление автореферата докторской (DSc) диссертации по
филологическим наукам**

Nurmatov Sirojiddin Sultanmuratovich

Hindiy tilida sanoq tizimining shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti 3

Nurmatov Sirojiddin Sultanmuratovich

The formation and development of the numeral system in Hindi
language 37

Нурматов Сирожиддин Султанмуратович

Становление и развитие системы счисления на языке хинди 71

Эълон қилинган ишлар рўйхати

List of published works
Список опубликованных работ 76

TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.21.01 RAQAMLI ILMY KENGASH

TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI

NURMATOV SIROJIDDIN SULTANMURATOVICH

HINDIY TILIDA SANOQ TIZIMINING SHAKLLANISHI
VA TARAQQIYOTI

10.00.05 – Osiyo va Afrika xalqlari tili va adabiyoti

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI DOKTORI (DSc) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent – 2024

Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2019.2.DSc/Fil170 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Doktorlik dissertatsiyasi Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume) Ilmiy kengashning veb sahifasida (www.tsuos.uz) va «ZiyoNet» Axborot-ta’lim portalida (www.ziynet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy maslahatchi:

Sodiqov Qosimjon Pozilovich

filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rasmiy opponentlar:

Safarov Shahriyor Safarovich

filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Nosirova Saodat Abdullayevna

filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Nizomiddinov Najmiddin G‘ulomovich

filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Yetakchi tashkilot:

Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.21.01 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2024-yil «__» _____ soat _____dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. (Manzil: 100060, Toshkent, Amir Temur ko‘chasi, 20-uy. Tel: (99871) 233-45-21; faks: (99871) 233-52-24; e-mail: info@tsuos.uz.)

Dissertatsiya bilan Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (_____ raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 100060, Toshkent, Amir Temur ko‘chasi, 20-uy. Tel: (99871) 233-45-21).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2024-yil «__» _____ kuni tarqatildi.

(2024-yil «__» _____dagi _____ raqamli reestr bayonnomasi).

A.M.Mannonov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash raisi,
filol.f.d., professor

N.R.Ismatullayeva

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash ilmiy
kotibi, filol.fan.b.fals.d. (PhD), dotsent

X.Z.Alimova

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filol.f.d.,
professor

KIRISH (fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida son turkumiga kiruvchi soʻzlarning oʻziga xos jihatlari lingvistik aspektida tadqiq etishga alohida eʼtibor qaratilmoqda. Taʼkidlash joizki, son turkumining oʻziga xos jihatlari olimlar tomonidan uzoq vaqtlardan beri oʻrganib kelinmoqda. Lekin, barcha tillarda ular birday tadqiq etilgan emas. Hatto baʼzi tillarda son turkumiga xos lingvistik xususiyatlar juda oz oʻrganilgan. Son boshqa soʻz turkumlariga nisbatan turgʻun, oʻziga xos xususiyatga ega. Son turkumining voqelanishi har bir tilning tabiatidan kelib chiqadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida Janubiy Osiyo mintaqasida keng tarqalgan hind-oriy tillari guruhiga kiruvchi hindiy tilidagi sonlarning shakllanish bosqichlari va tarixiy taraqqiyoti lingvistik aspektida tadqiq etilmagan. Ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan qaraganda, hindiy tilidagi sonlarning rivojlanish jarayoni va hozirgi strukturasi nihoyatda murakkab. Hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilidagi sonlarning shakllanishida prakritlardan qay biri asos boʻlganligi hali-hanuz aniq yechimini topmagan. Hindiy tilidagi sharqiy va gʻarbiy hindcha elementlar, sonlar tarkibidagi sintetik fuziyaning saqlanganligi va baʼzi son turlariga xos analitik hodisalar hanuzgacha tadqiq etilmagan. Bugunga qadar hind tilshunosligida hindiy tili boʻyicha muayyan ilmiy ishlar amalga oshirilgan boʻlsa-da, hindiy tilidagi sonlarning shakllanishi va taraqqiyotiga doir fundamental tadqiqotlar yoʻq. Bularning bari mavzuni monografik planda oʻrganish, hindiy tilidagi sonlarning oʻziga xos jihatlari atroflicha tadqiq etish mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi. Demak, hind tilshunoslari oldida ham amaliy, ham nazariy muhim masala oʻz yechimini kutmoqda.

Mustaqillik yillarida milliy qadriyatlarimiz tiklanishi bilan bir qatorda, hukumatimiz chet tillarni oʻrganishga ham keng yoʻl ochib berdi. Yurtimizda gʻarb tillari bilan bir qatorda, sharq tillarini oʻrganishga ham katta eʼtibor berila boshladi. Ayniqsa, Prezidentimizning Hindistonga qilgan rasmiy safaridan soʻng ikki davlat oʻrtasidagi keng qamrovli iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy va ilmiy aloqalar bu tillarni yanada keng oʻrganish va ularga doir ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini olib borish zaruratini kun tartibiga qoʻydi. Jahon hindshunosligida aynan sonlarning evolyutsion tadqiqiga doir fundamental tadqiqotlarning yoʻqligi, mazkur mavzuni atroflicha oʻrganishni taqozo etadi. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish boʻyicha Harakatlar strategiyasida "... ilmiy tadqiqot va innovatsiya faoliyatini ragʻbatlantirish, ilmiy hamda innovatsiya yutuqlarini amaliyotga joriy etishning samarali mexanizmlarini yaratish"¹ masalalarining ustuvor strategik yoʻnalish sifatida belgilab qoʻyilishi tilshunoslik sohasidagi ilmiy izlanishlarni ham yangi bosqichga olib chiqdi. Bu borada Hind-Yevropa tillari oilasining hind-oriy tillari guruhiga xos boʻlgan hindiy tilidagi sanoq tizimining shakllanish va rivojlanish tamoyillarini aniqlash muhim.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ–2909-son "Oliy taʼlim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida", 2017-yil 13-sentyabrdagi PQ–3271-son "Kitob mahsulotlarini nashr etish va tarqatish tizimini rivojlantirish, kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish hamda targʻib

¹ Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Oʻzbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish boʻyicha Harakatlar strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida»gi Farmoni. – Xalq soʻzi, 2017-yil 8-fevral. – № 28 (6722).

qilish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturi to'g'risida", Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 18-maydagi 376-son "Jahon adabiyotining eng sara namunalarini o'zbek tiliga hamda o'zbek adabiyoti durdonalarini chet tillariga tarjima qilish va nashr etish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori, 2020-yil 16-apreldagi PQ-4680-son "Sharqshunoslik sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish va ilmiy salohiyatni oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2022-yil 21-dekabrda PQ-447-son "Yangi O'zbekiston ma'muriy islohotlari doirasida respublika ijro etuvchi hokimiyat organlari faoliyatini samarali tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi "2022–2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-60-son farmoni hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi. Mazkur tadqiqot Respublika fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi². Hindiy tilidagi sonlarning evolyutsiyasi tadqiqiga oid ilmiy izlanishlar jahonning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari va oliy ta'lim muassasalarida, jumladan, Jorjtaun Universiteti (AQSH), Londoning Oksford Universiteti (Buyuk Britaniya), Madras Universiteti (Hindiston), Jamiya Milliya Islamiya Universiteti (Hindiston), M.V.Lomonosov nomidagi Moskva davlat universiteti qoshidagi Osiyo va Afrika mamlakatlari instituti (Rossiya), Rossiya Fanlar akademiyasi Sharqshunoslik instituti (Rossiya), Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti (O'zbekiston)da olib borilmoqda.

Hindiy tilidagi son turkumining o'ziga xos lingvistik jihatlari tadqiqiga oid olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida qator, jumladan, quyidagi ilmiy natijalar olingan: hindiy tilidagi sonlarning o'ziga xos ifodalanish jihatlari o'rganilgan (Jorjtaun Universiteti), hind-oriy tillaridagi sonlarning o'xshash va farqli jihatlari tadqiq etilgan (Londoning Oksford Universiteti), dravid va hind-oriy tillaridagi sonlarning o'ziga xosliklari qiyosan o'rganilgan (Madras Universiteti), hindiy va o'zbek tillaridagi sonlarning o'ziga xos ifodalanish jihatlari qiyosan o'rganilgan (Jamiya Milliya Islamiya Universiteti), romalar tilining o'ziga xosliklari sonlar misolida tadqiq etilgan (M.V.Lomonosov nomidagi Moskva davlat universiteti qoshidagi Osiyo va Afrika mamlakatlari instituti), hindiy va singal tillaridagi sonning morfologik xususiyatlari qiyoslanib, ular orasidagi izomorfizm va allomorfizm jihatlari tadqiq etilgan (Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti).

Bugunga kelib, jahon tilshunosligida sonlarning o'ziga xos lingvistik jihatlari qator, jumladan, quyidagi ustuvor yo'nalishlarda ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib

² Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi <http://www.dissercat.com>, <http://www.indianlanguagesonline.com>, <http://www.dravidianlanguagesonline.com>, <http://www.cyberlinka.com>, <https://madrasuniversity.org>, <http://scopus.com>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/pii/pdf>, <http://www.linguistics-journal.com/a-c>, <http://searchworks.stanford.edu/view>, <http://diss.rsl.ru>, www.indianacademy.ir va boshqa manbalar asosida tayyorlandi.

borilmoqda: hindiy tilining o'ziga xosliklarini son turkumi doirasida ilmiy tadqiq etish; hindiy tili so'z yasalishi tizimidagi umumiylik va farqlarni dvigu so'zlari asosida aniqlash; hindiy tilidagi sonlarning o'ziga xos shakllanish jihatlarini atroflicha o'rganish; dvigu so'zlarining shakllanishida sonlarga xos so'zlarning o'rnini ilmiy dalillash; hindiy tilidagi sonlarga xos so'zlarning etimologik lug'atini tuzish.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Mazkur mavzu doirasida ko'plab tilshunos olimlar hindiy tilidagi sonlarga oid ma'lumotlarni o'z tadqiqotlarida umumiy tarzda qayd etib o'tganlar. Jumladan, S.K.Chatterji³, D.Varma⁴, U.Tivariy⁵, B.Tivariy⁶, K.Guru⁷, Z.M.Dimshch⁸, G.A.Zograf⁹, T.E. Katenina¹⁰, A.P.Barannikov¹¹, V.P.Liperovskiy¹² va boshqa tilshunos olimlar¹³ sonning umumiy leksik-grammatik jihatlarigagina e'tibor berganlar. Hind-oriy tillaridagi son turkumiga oid so'zlarning morfologik jihatlariga doir nazariy qarashlarini bayon etganlar. Ularning ishlarida sanoq sonlar uch guruhga taqsimlangan, ular oddiy, murakkab va qo'shma sonlar deb nomlangan va hindiy tilida sanoq, tartib, kasr, jamlovchi, ko'paytiruv sonlari mavjudligi qayd etilgan.

Hardev Bahri¹⁴, Saryuprasad Agraval¹⁵, Vimlesh Kanti Varma¹⁶, Hemchandr Pandey¹⁷, Chandrabhan Ravt¹⁸, Dipchandr Jain, Kailash Tivari¹⁹, Padmasinh Sharma²⁰,

³ Chatterji S.K. The original and development of Bengali Language. Volume two. –Culcutta, 1975.–794-806 p.

⁴ धीरेन्द्र वर्मा। हिन्दी भाषा का विकास। – प्रयाग, हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडेमी, 1962. – पृ। 266-279.

⁵ उदयनारायण तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का उद्गम और विकास। – प्रयाग, भारती भंडार लीडर प्रेस, 1955. – पृ। 437-448.

⁶ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा। – इलाहाबाद, किताब महल, 1972. –पृ। 585-607.; भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का संक्षिप्त इतिहास। – दिल्ली, ज्ञान भारती, 1981. –पृ। 117-122.

⁷ Гурю К. Грамматика хинди. Часть I. Пер. с хинди Г.А. и Р.И.Баранниковых. под ред. и с предисл. проф. Б.А.Ларина. – М.: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1957. – С.136-148.; कामताप्रसाद गुरु। संक्षिप्त हिंदी व्याकरण। – काशी, नगरीप्रचारिणी सभा, 1962. – पृ। 87-91.; कामताप्रसाद गुरु। हिन्दी व्याकरण। – नई दिल्ली, लोकभारती प्रकाशन, 2012. – पृ। 307-312.

⁸ Дымщиц З.М. Грамматика языка хинди. Т I. – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1986. – С. 86-95.

⁹ Зограф Г.А. Морфологический строй новых индоарийских языков (опыт структурно-типологического анализа). – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1976. – С.143-146.

¹⁰ Катенина Т.Е. Краткий очерк грамматики языка хинди. Приложение к «Русско-хинди словарю». – М.: Государственное издательство иностранных и национальных словарей, 1957. – С. 1308-1310.

¹¹ Баранников А.П. Краткий грамматический очерк хинди. Прил. к «Хинди-русский словарь». – М.: Издательство восточной литературы, 1959. –С.1145-1149.

¹² Липеровский В.П. Именные части речи языка хинди. – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1978. – С. 101-114.

¹³ Qarang: Чернышев В.А. Диалекты и литературный хинди. – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1969. – С. 76-78.; Кочергина В.А. Санскрит. – М.: Академической Проект, 2007. – С.156-158.; Aneja M.P., Parasuraman T. Numerals in Hindi and Tamil // Proceedings of the thirteenth all India conference of Dravidian Linguists. – Thanjavur, Tamil University, 1986. – P. 269-285.; Colin P. M. The Indo-Aryan languages. – New York, Cambridge university press, 1991. – P. 234-249.

¹⁴ हरदेव बाहरी। भाषा का विकास। – दिल्ली, 1992. – पृ। 157-162.

¹⁵ सरयूप्रसाद अग्रवाल। भाषाविज्ञान और हिन्दी। – इलाहाबाद, 1997. – पृ। 308-315.

¹⁶ विमलेश कान्ति वर्मा। हिंदी और उसकी उपभाषाएँ। – दिल्ली, प्रकाशन विभाग सूचना और और प्रसारण मंत्रालय, 1995. – पृ।197-216.

¹⁷ हेमचन्द्र पाँडे। समसामयिक हिन्दी व्याकरण। – दिल्ली, ग्रंथलोक, 2012. – पृ। 96-101.

¹⁸ चन्द्रभान रावत। हिन्दी भाषा: विकास और विश्लेषण। – आगरा, सरस्वती प्रकाशन मन्दिर, 1968. – पृ। 119-126.

¹⁹ दीपचन्द्र जैन, कैलाश तिवारी। हिन्दी और उसकी विविध बोलियाँ। – भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी, 1972. – पृ। 110-114.

²⁰ पद्मसिंह शर्मा। हिंदी, उर्दू और हिंदुस्तानी। – इलाहाबाद, हिंदुस्तानी एकेडेमी, 1951. – पृ।45-48.

Saroj Sharma²¹, Vinaymohan Sharma²², Rajendrmohan Bhatnagar²³, Raybahadur Shyamsundardas²⁴ va boshqa hind tilshunos olimlarining ilmiy asarlarida²⁵ sanoq sonlarga xos soʻzlar sonlarning boshqa turlarini yasash uchun asos boʻlib kelishi va tartib, jamlovchi, koʻpaytiruv sonlari aynan sanoq sonlardan yasalishiga alohida urgʻu berilgan. Bular orasida tartib sonlar, oʻzining yasaliş va qoʻllanishi jihatidan boshqa son turlaridan qisman farqlanishi va kasr sonlarning oʻziga xos ifodalanish jihatlari ham bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, qadimgi hind tilshunosligi boʻyicha yirik mutaxassis Panini ham sonlarga doir oʻz qarashlarini bildirgan. U barcha soʻzlarning oʻziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, ularni ism, feʼl, yuklama va predloglarga ajratgan. Sonlarga doir soʻzlarni ism guruhiga kiritgan va ularning umumiy qoʻllanish jihatlari bayon etgan²⁶. Taʼkidlash joizki, hind-oriy tillariga oid hindiy tilidagi sonlarning oʻziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlari yirik tadqiqot sifatida atroflicha oʻrganilmagan.

Hind tilshunosligida sonlarning oʻziga xos shakllanish jihatlari maxsus oʻrganilmagan boʻlsa-da, sonlar doirasida boshqa tillarda ham koʻplab tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Ushbu tadqiqotlarda sonlarning oʻziga xos jihatlari lingvistik aspektida keng tadqiq etilgan. Qiyosiy-tipologik metod asosida sonlarning fonetik, morfologik xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan. Son komponentli frazeologik birliklarning lisoniy xususiyatlari atroflicha oʻrganilgan. Shuningdek, numerativlarning maʼno xususiyatlari hamda numerativlar ishtirokidagi frazeologik birliklarning semantik jihatlari va ularning oʻziga xos uslubda tarjima qilinish tamoyillari ishlab chiqilgan²⁷. Ushbu tadqiqotlarda ham sonlarga xos soʻzlar evolyutsiyasi tadqiqi amalga oshirilmagan. Mazkur tadqiqotda boshqa tillardagi sonlar doirasida olib borilgan tadqiqot ishlaridan farqli oʻlaroq hindiy tilidagi sonlarning shakllanish va rivojlanish

²¹ सरोज वर्मा। भाषा-विज्ञान एवं हिन्दी भाषा का इतिहास। – दिल्ली, प्रकाशक हिन्दी साहित्य संसार, 1958. – पृ। 139-144.

²² विनयमोहन शर्मा। हिन्दी का व्यवहारिक रूप। – दिल्ली, राधाकृष्ण प्रकाशन, 1968. – पृ। 54-58.

²³ राजेन्द्रमोहन भटनागर। आधुनिक हिन्दी व्याकरण। – नई दिल्ली, सामयिक प्रकाशन, 1989. – पृ। 165-169.

²⁴ रायबहादुर श्यामसुंदरदास। हिंदी भाषा। – प्रयाग, इंडियन प्रेस (पब्लिकेशंस) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 1961. – पृ। 93-96.

²⁵ Qarang: इन्द्र चन्द्र। भारत की आर्य-भाषाएँ (ऐतिहासिक तथा तुलनात्मक अध्ययन)। – दिल्ली, सार्वभौम संस्कृति पीठ प्रकाशक, 1978. – पृ। 65-71.; जगदीश प्रसाद कौशिक। भारतीय आर्य भाषाओं का इतिहास। – जयपुर, अपोलो प्रकाशन, 1961. – पृ। 251-255.; रामवीर सिंह। हिंदी का इतिहास। – आगरा, केंद्रीय हिंदी संस्थान, 2007. – पृ। 69-73.; भिक्षु धर्मरक्षित। पालि व्याकरण। – वाराणसी, ज्ञानमंडल लिमिटेड, 1961. – पृ। 334-339.; भिन्दु जगदीश काश्यप। पालि महाव्याकरण। – इलाहाबाद, जर्नल प्रेस, 1940. – पृ। 242-245.; राजगोपालन न. वी. हिन्दी का भाषावैज्ञानिक व्याकरण (विपरिवर्तक-निष्पादक व्याकरण)। – आगरा, केंद्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान, 1973. – पृ। 91-94.; राजशिकोर सिंह। संस्कृत भाषा-विज्ञान। – आगरा, विनोद पुस्तक मन्दिर, 1976. – पृ। 77-80.

²⁶ सरिसचंद्र वासु। पाणिनी: अष्टाध्यायी - भाग 3। – अजमेर, भारतीय प्राच्यविद्या प्रतिष्ठान, 1961. – पृ। 125.

²⁷ Qarang: Гизатуллина Л.Р. Нумерологические фразеологические единицы в английском и татарском языках: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Уфа, 2004.; Гомонова О.В. Семантические, грамматические и функциональные особенности слова «один» в современном русском языке: дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Таганрог, 2000.; Жиянова Н.Э. “Бобурнома”даги нумеративларнинг маъно хусусиятлари: фил.ф.н. ... дис. автор-и. – Тошкент, 2000.; Каримов А.А. Хитой тилида ҳисоб сўзлар (лексик-семантик, структурал ва функционал таҳлил). –Т.: Фан ва технологиялар, 2003.; Мавлянова У.Х. Хитой тилида сонларнинг семантикаси: лингвомаданий таҳлил: филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)....ёзил. дисс. – Тошкент, 2020. – 155 б.; Низамиддинова С. Имена числительные в современном узбекском литературном языке: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1961.; Пенжиев М. Имена числительные в современном туркменском языке: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ашхабад, 1962.; Саидниязова Х.М. Сопоставительное изучение имен числительных в современных английском и узбекском языках: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989. va boshqalar.

bosqishlari atroflicha tadqiq etiladi va ularning o'ziga xos lingvistik jihatlari ochib beriladi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Xorijiy Sharq mamlakatlari tillarini o'rganish va tilshunoslikning nazariy masalalari" hamda "Janubiy va Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyo mamlakatlari tillarining dolzarb masalalari" mavzusidagi ilmiy yo'nalishlari doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi hindiy tilidagi son turkumiga oid so'zlarning shakllanish va rivojlanish bosqichlarini diaxronik-sinxronik aspektda atroflicha baholash hamda ularning shakllanish va rivojlanish jarayonlarida yuzaga kelgan lingvistik hodisalarni aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

hindiy tilidagi qadimgi hind-oriy tillaridan to yangi hind-oriy tillarigacha bo'lgan davr oraliq'ida son turkumiga oid so'zlarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishida yuz bergan fonetik o'zgarishlarni aniqlash;

hindiy tilidagi son turkumiga oid so'zlarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishida sodir bo'lgan morfonologik hamda eliziya, germinatsiya, metateza hodisalarini ko'rsatib berish va sonlarga oid so'zlardagi variantlilik hodisasi sabablarini tadqiq etish;

hindiy tilidagi sonlardan yasalgan so'zlarning shakllanishida sandhiy hodisasi borligini ko'rsatib berish va ularning modellarini ishlab chiqish;

hindiy tilidagi sonlardan yasalgan dvigu so'zlarini struktur-semantik jihatdan tahlil etib, mahsuldor qoliplarni belgilash;

hindiy tilidagi son komponentli frazeologik birliklarning semantik-struktur tasnifini amalga oshirish va mahsuldor qoliplarini aniqlash;

hindiy tilidagi numerativ so'zlarning etimologik jihatdan asoslab berish va ularning valentlik jihatlarni tadqiq etish hamda modellar ishlab chiqish;

hindiy tilidagi numerativ komponentli frazeologik birliklarni tahlil etish va mahsuldor qoliplarini aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning ob'yektini hindiy tilidagi son turkumiga oid so'zlar tashkil etadi. Tadqiqotga manba sifatida संस्कृत-श्लोक संग्रह: *Sanskrit-shlok sangrah:* ("Sanskritcha pandu-nasihatlari"), गाँधी जी की सूक्तियाँ *Gandhi: ji: ki: su:ktiya:n* ("Mahatma Gandhi o'gitlari"), Premchandning वरदान *Varda:n* ("Sevgi in'omi") romani, प्रेमचंद की सर्वश्रेष्ठ कहानियाँ *Premchand ki: sarvshreshth kaha:niya:n* ("Premchandning eng sara hikoyalari")dan foydalanildi. Ba'zi o'rinlarda hindiy tilidagi sonlarga xos so'zlarning lingvistik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish uchun 60-80-yillar materiallariga ham murojaat qilindi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini hindiy tilidagi sonlarga xos so'zlarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishida sodir bo'lgan turli fonetik jarayon va lingvistik hodisalalar hamda sonlardan hosil bo'lgan so'zlarning ko'lami va mahsuldorligi tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. To'plangan materiallarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, ular tarixiy, tavsifiy, qiyosiy, statistik va komponent tahlil metodlari asosida o'rganildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:

hindiylidagi sonlarning shakllanishidagi o'ziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlar va sonlarning taraqqiyoti jarayonida yuz bergan fonetik o'zgarishlar atroflicha o'rganilishi natijasida qadimgi hind-oriy tillaridan o'rta hind-oriy tillari davriga o'tish jarayonida ba'zi undoshlar serebral tovushlarga, qisqa unli tovushlar cho'ziq unli tovushlarga o'zgarganligi, qadimgi hind-oriy tillari davrida shakllangan sonlarga oid so'zlardan farqli ravishda, o'rta hind-oriy tillari davriga xos bo'lgan apabharansha tilidagi sonlarga oid so'zlarning aksariyati, yangi hind-oriy tillari davriga kelib hech qanday fonetik o'zgarishsiz rivojlanganligi aniqlangan;

hindiylidagi son turkumiga oid so'zlarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi jarayonida morfonologik hamda eliziya, germinatsiya, metateza hodisalari yuz berganligi aniqlanib, sonlar tarkibida ligatura shakllari hosil bo'lganligi, fonetik variantga ega shakllar bilan bir qatorda dialektal variantga ega shakllar ham mavjud ekanligi va bunga asosiy sabab, hindiylining ikki tarmog'i, ya'ni sharqiy va g'arbiy hindiylar tarmoqlarining o'ziga xosliklari sonlarga xos so'zlarda ham namoyon bo'lganligi dalillangan;

hindiylidagi sonlardan yasalgan tatsama so'zlarining shakllanishida sandhiy hodisasi borligi isbotlangan va unli tovushlarda sandhiy hodisasining yuz berishi undosh tovushlarda yuz bergan sandhiy hodisasi nisbatan yetakchi o'rinni egallashi aniqlangan;

hindiylidagi sonlardan yasalgan dvigu so'zlari struktur-semantik jihatdan atroflicha o'rganilib, ular tatsama, tadbhava hamda gibril so'zlarga xosligi aniqlangan va tatsama guruhiga oid dvigu so'zlari tadbhava va gibril so'zlariga nisbatan yetakchi o'rinni egallashi isbotlangan;

hindiylidagi son komponentli frazeologik birliklar tahlil etilishi natijasida ular frazeologik butunlik, frazeologik qo'shilma va frazeologik chatishma kabi guruhlar taqsimlanib, turli modellar ishlab chiqilgan va birliklarga oid sonlar orasida "bir" sanoq sonidan yasalgan frazeologik birliklar uchala guruhda ham yetakchi o'rinda o'z ifodasini topganligi misollar talqinida aniqlangan;

hindiylidagi numerativlarning etimologiyasi va ularning valentlik jihatlari ochib berilib, omonimiya hodisasi tatsama tipiga oid numerativlarning shakllanishida ko'p sodir bo'lganligi aniqlangan hamda sonli birikmalar tarkibida sanoq sonlarga nisbatan valentlik xususiyatini anglatib kelayotgan numerativlarning mahsuldor qoliplari belgilangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

hindiylidagi sonlarga xos so'zlarning shakllanishida turli allomorflar ham o'z ifodasini topganligi asoslab berilgan;

son komponentli dvigu so'zlari sandhiy hodisasi asosida shakllanganligi dalillangan;

dvigu so'zlarining shakllanishida tatsama va tadbhava tipiga oid so'zlar yetakchi o'rinda ekanligi ko'rsatib berilgan;

sonlarning shakllanishida dialektal variantlilik xususiyati ham mavjudligi aniqlangan va ularning sabablari asoslab berilgan;

numerativlarga xos so'zlar etimologik jihatdan tadqiq etilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi. Ishda foydalanilgan tayanch tushunchalar asosida fundamental ilmiy va metodologik, maxsus adabiyotlarga tayanilgani, ashyoviy til materiali, tadqiqot yoʻnalishi va ilmiy izlanish mohiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda, tanlangan tadqiqot usullari, ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarining dissertatsiya nazariy konsepsiyasiga mos kelishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot ishining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati hind-oriy tillarining muayyan soʻz turkumidagi soʻz yasalishi tizimiga oid murakkab hodisalar mohiyatini belgilashda, hind-oriy tillarining oʻziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etishda, hind-oriy tillari soʻz yasalishidagi tamoyillarni oʻrganishda qimmatli dalillarni berishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, undan “Hind-oriy tilshunosligiga kirish”, “Janubiy Osiyo tillari genezisi”, “Mutaxassislikning nazariy masalalari”, “Hindiy tili tarixi”, “Hindiy tilida sanskrit elementlari”, “Hindiy tili leksikologiyasi”, “Hindiy tili dialektologiyasi”, “Hindiy tili nazariy grammatikasi”, “Hindiy va oʻzbek tillarining chogʻishtirma grammatikasi” kabi oʻquv fanlaridan maʼruza matnlari, darslik va oʻquv qoʻllanmalar yaratishda hamda sharqshunos filologlar uchun maxsus kurslar tayyorlashda foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Hindiy tilidagi sanoq tizimining shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti mavzusidagi tadqiqot yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar va amaliy takliflar asosida:

hindiy tilidagi sonlarga xos soʻzlarning shakllanish va rivojlanish tadqiqiga doir ilmiy-nazariy natijalardan I-204-4-5 raqamli “Ingliz tili mutaxassislik fanlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va oʻquv jarayoniga joriy etish” nomli innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasi doirasida samarali foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2021-yil 20-apreldagi 870/30.02.01-son maʼlumotnomasi). Hind-oriy tillariga xos boʻlgan hindiy tilidagi numerativlar etimologik jihatdan atroflicha tahlil qilinishi natijasida ular orasida xorijiy tillardan, xususan, ingliz tilidan oʻzlashgan numerativlar ham mavjud ekanligi, hindiy tili leksikasiga ingliz tilidan oʻzlashgan numerativlar hozirda hindcha badiiy matnlarda ham koʻp qoʻllanilishi aniqlangan va natijada ularni tahlil etish ingliz tilidan oʻzlashgan ushbu soʻzlarning oʻziga xos ifodalanish jihatlarini chuqur oʻrganish imkonini bergan;

hindiy tilidagi sonlarning shakllanishidagi oʻziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlar tadqiq etilishi jarayonida olingan natijalardan Hindistonning Jamiya Milliya Islamiya universitetining Xorijiy tillar kafedrasida hamda “Oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti” tadqiqot markazi tomonidan oʻtkazilgan ilmiy vebinarida foydalanilgan (Hindiston Respublikasi Jamiya Milliya Islamiya universitetining 2023-yil 16-maydagi maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada hindiy tilidagi sonlarning shakllanishida yuz bergan fonetik oʻzgarishlarning oʻziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlari xususida atroflicha ilmiy maʼlumotlardan voqif boʻlingan. Shuningdek, hindiy va oʻzbek tillaridagi sonlarning oʻziga xos shakllanish jihatlariga doir nazariy qarashlardan lingvistika doirasida oʻqitiladigan maxsus fanlardan maʼruzalar tayyorlashda ham keng foydalanilgan;

hindiy tilidagi sonlarga xos soʻzlarning shakllanish tarixiga doir olingan natijalardan I-204-4-5 raqamli “Ingliz tili mutaxassislik fanlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va oʻquv jarayoniga

joriy etish” nomli innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasi doirasida samarali foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2021-yil 20-apreldagi 870/30.02.01-son ma’lumotnomasi). Qadimgi hind-oriy tillari davridan to hozirgi yangi hind-oriy tillari davrigacha rivojlangan sonlarga xos soʻzlarning shakllanishida turli fonetik jarayonlar sodir boʻlganligi, ularning shakllanish jarayonida asosan unli va undosh tovushlar eliziya hodisasiga uchraganligi va natijada sonlar tarkibida oʻzgarishlar roʻy berganligiga oid nazariy qarashlardan lingvistika doirasida oʻqitiladigan maxsus fanlarni oʻqitishda keng foydalanilgan;

hindiy tilidagi numerativlarning etimologiyasi va ularning valentlik jihatlari ochib berilib, omonimiya hodisasi tatsama tipiga oid numerativlarning shakllanishida koʻp sodir boʻlganligi aniqlangan hamda sonli birikmalar tarkibida sanoq sonlarga nisbatan valentlik xususiyatini anglatib kelayotgan numerativlarning mahsuldor qoliplari belgilanganligiga oid takliflar Daniya Qirolligining Arxus universitetidagi “Hindiston va Janubiy Osiyo tadqiqotlari” kafedrasida hamda Daniyadagi Kopengagen universiteti va Shvetsiyadagi Uppsala universiteti hamkorligida oʻtkazilgan ilmiy vebinarida “Hind-oriy tillaridagi sonlarning rivojlanishiga doir baʼzi muammolar xususida” mavzusida ilmiy munozarada foydalanilgan (Daniya Qirolligi Arxus universitetining 2021-yil 25-iyundagi ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, hindiy tilidagi sonlarning rivojlanishiga sanskrit, paliy, prakrit, apabharansha tillarining taʼsiri katta boʻlgani, oʻnliklarga oid sonlarning tarkibida turli xil birliklarga oid allomorflar mavjud ekanligi haqida, shuningdek, sonlar ishtirokida yasalgan dvigu soʻzlarining leksik jihatlari xususida atroflicha ilmiy ma’lumotga ega boʻlingan;

hind-oriy tillaridagi sonlarning oʻziga xos shakllanish xususiyatlariga oid nazariy fikrlardan, xususan, hindiy tilidagi sonlar ishtirokidagi frazeologik birliklarning lisoniy xususiyatlariga doir tahliliy fikrlardan “Oʻzbekiston” teleradiokanali DUK “Madaniy-maʼrifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan “Assalom, Oʻzbekiston!” va “Tungi bedor” radioeshittirishlarida foydalanilgan (Oʻzbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “Oʻzbekiston” teleradiokanali davlat unitar korxonasi 2021-yil 9-apreldagi OʻZ/R-01-38-21-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada tilshunos olimlar va xorijiy tillarni oʻrganayotgan ixlosmandlar hindiy tilidagi sonlarning oʻziga xos jihatlardan voqif boʻlgan va ushbu ilmiy ma’lumotlar radioeshittirishlarning taʼsirchanligi va xalqchilligini oshirishga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 20 ta xalqaro va 12 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan oʻtkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining eʼlon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi boʻyicha jami 68 ta ilmiy ish: 1 ta monografiya, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish uchun tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 27 ta maqola, jumladan, 16 tasi respublika va 11 tasi chet el jurnallarida nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning hajmi va tuzilishi. Dissertatsiya kirish, toʻrt bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan manbalar va ilmiy asarlar roʻyxatidan iborat boʻlib, umumiy hajmi 233 betni tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **“Kirish”** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslanib, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, predmeti va ob’yekti aniqlangan. Tadqiqotning O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilib, uning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan. Olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslanib, ishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprotatsiyasi, e‘lon qilingan ishlar, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi ko‘rsatilgan.

Tadqiqotning birinchi bobi **“Sanoq tizimiga oid nazariy qarashlar”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, unda sanoq tizimi doirasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar tahlil qilingan, tilshunos olimlar talqinidagi sonlarning morfologik xususiyatlari atroflicha o‘rganilgan, son turlariga doir istisno jihatlar tahlil qilingan, xalqaro raqamlarning kelib chiqishida hindcha raqamlarning ahamiyati ko‘rsatib berilgan.

Ta’kidlash joizki, dunyo tillariga xos sonlar doirasida ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari amalga oshirilgan. R.T.Murotovaning monografik planda yozilgan tadqiqot ishida boshqird xalqi tilida, folklorida va mifologiyasida muqaddas sonlardan foydalanishning o‘ziga xos jihatlari aniqlangan. Boshqird frazeologik birliklarining shakllanishida sonlarning unumdorligi tadqiq etilgan. O.G.Ibragimovning tadqiqot ishida darg‘in tilidagi sonlarga xos so‘zlar lingvistik aspektda o‘rganilgan. Sonlarning semantik jihatlari, til va sheva o‘rtasidagi farqlari aniqlangan. M.M.Raxmatovning tadqiqot ishida Abulqosim Firdavsiyning **“Shohnoma”** asaridagi sonlardan foydalanishning leksik tizimi tavsifi keltirilgan. Asarda qo‘llangan sonlarga xos birliklarning turli xil variantlari o‘rganilgan. **“Shohnoma”** asarida qo‘llangan sonlarning o‘ziga xosliklari zamonaviy tojik tilida qo‘llanadigan sonlar bilan qiyoslangan. B.Shondug tadqiqotida mo‘g‘ul, rus va ingliz tillaridagi sonlardan yasalgan frazeologik birliklar qiyosan o‘rganilgan. Sonlarning frazeologik birliklar tarkibidagi ishtiroki natijasida hosil bo‘ladigan o‘ziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlar tadqiq etilgan. Frazeologik birliklar tarkibidagi sonlarga xos so‘zlarning semantikasi yoritilgan. O‘zbek sharqshunosligida ham son va numerativlarga oid tadqiqot ishlari amalga oshirilgan. Sonlarning o‘ziga xos jihatlari sharq tillari misolida keng tadqiq etilgan. U.X.Mavlyanova o‘z tadqiqot ishida xitoy tilidagi son va uning morfologik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish bilan birga sonlarning lingvomadaniyat jihatlarini ham atroflicha o‘rgangan. A.A.Karimovning tadqiqotida xitoy tilidagi hisob so‘zlarning leksik-semantik, struktural va funksional tahlili amalga oshirilgan. O.N.Shomatovning ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari garchi sonlar doirasida bo‘lmasada, Janubiy Hindistonning dakhiniy tilidagi sonning fonetik va morfologik xususiyatlari atroflicha o‘rganilgan. Shuningdek, D.R.Ahmedova tadqiqot ishining bir bo‘limida eron gazetalari matnlarida son turkumining o‘rni, uning uslubiy-funksional xususiyatlari o‘rganilgan²⁸.

²⁸Qarang: Муратова Р.Т. Символика чисел в башкирском языке: дисс.... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2009.; Ибрагимова Г.О. Числительное даргинского языка: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2004.; Рахматова М.М. Особенности употребления числительных в «Шахнаме» Абулкаси́ма Фирдоуси: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Худжанд, 2011.; Шондуг Б. Семантика числительных во фразеологии и монгольского, русского и английского языков: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 2006.; Мавлянова У.Х. Хитой тилида сонларнинг семантикаси: лингвомаданий таҳлил: филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)....ёзил . дисс. – Тошкент, 2020.; Каримов А.А. Хитой тилида ҳисоб сўзлар (лексик– семантик, структурал ва функционал таҳлил). –Т.: Фан ва технологиялар, 2003.; Шаматов А.Н. Адаптация иноязычных заимствований в

Rus hindshunos olimlarining son turkumining o'ziga xosligiga oid bildirgan fikr-mulohazalari orasida o'xshash va farqli jihatlar mavjudligi kuzatiladi. Rus tilshunosi Z.M.Dimshchning "Грамматика языка хинди"²⁹ nomli asarida hindiy tilida sonning sanoq, tartib, kasr, ko'paytiruv turlari mavjudligi sanab o'tilgan. Bularni A.P.Barannikov³⁰, T.Ye.Katenina³¹ kabi olimlar ham ta'kidlaganlar. Ammo, tilshunoslar G.A.Zograf³² hamda V.P.Liperovskiy³³ mazkur fikrlardan farqli ma'lumot beradi. Chunonchi, G.A.Zograf o'z asarida sonlarni alohida so'z turkumi deb tan olmay, ularni sifat turkumiga xos grammatik guruh, deb qayd etadi: "Yangi hind-oriy tillarida mavjud bo'lgan sonlar sanaluvchi shaxs, predmet yoki hodisalarning aniq miqdoriga yoki ularning ketma-ketlik tartibiga ishora qiluvchi grammatik guruhdir"³⁴. Uning talqinicha, sonlar semantik jihatdan birlashgan holdagi aniqlovchi so'zlarining "yarim yopiq" guruhidan iborat, ya'ni bu tabiiy raqam nomlarining ro'yxati demakdir. Hind grammatikalarida, jumladan, K.Guru va Abdulhaq grammatikalarida ham sonlarni odatda "miqdoriy sifatlar"ning kichik sinfi deb tushunilgan³⁵. V.P.Liperovskiy ham sonlarni valentlik xususiyatlariga ko'ra sifatlariga yaqin turadi, - deb ta'kidlaydi. Bu tartib sonlarga emas (आठवाँ पाठ *a:Thva:N pa:Th* "sakkizinchi dars", दसवीं पंक्ति *dasvi:N pankti* "o'ninchi qator"), balki sanoq sonlarga ham xos hisoblanadi. Ular sifatlar singari otlar bilan birikib, prepozitsiya holatida keladi (आठ पाठ *A:Th pa:Th* "sakkizta dars", दस पंक्तियाँ *das panktiya:N* "o'nta qator"). Uning yozishicha, sanoq sonlarning o'rnida keladigan ko'rsatuvchi shakllar ham tartib sonlar va sifatlar o'rnida keladigan shakllarga xos birikuvchanlik xususiyatiga ega bo'ladi"³⁶.

Olimning bu talqiniga quyidagi misollarni keltiramiz: कितनी पंक्तियाँ? *kitni: panktiya:N?* "nechta qator?", दस पंक्तियाँ *das panktiya:N* "o'nta qator" yoki कौनसी पंक्तियाँ? *kaonsi: panktiya:N?* "nechanchi qatorlar?" दसवीं पंक्तियाँ *dasvi:N panktiya:N* "o'ninchi qatorlar" kabi misollar deytik shakllarga xos. कैसी पंक्तियाँ? *kaisi: panktiya:N?* "qanday qatorlar?", नीली पंक्तियाँ *ni:li: panktiya:N* "ko'k rangli qatorlar" kabi misollar esa substitut o'rindosh shaklidir. Biroq sanoq sonlar mavhum raqamlarni ko'rsatib kelsada, ayni paytda sifatlariga xos belgilarni ifoda etmaydi. Shuning uchun sonlarni sifatlar tarkibidagi oddiy, lekin kichik sinf deb bo'lmaydi.

лексической системе Южного Хиндустани (по памятникам XV – начала XVIII вв.): дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Москва, 1983. Ахмедова Д.Р. Фос тили сўз туркумларининг газета матнларидаги функционал ва услубий хусусиятлари: филол. фан. докт. (DSc) ... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2020.

²⁹ Дымщиц З.М. Грамматика языка хинди. Т I. – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1986. – С.86-95.

³⁰ Баранников А.П. Краткий грамматической очерк хинди. Прил. к «Хинди-русский словарь». – М.: Издательство восточной литературы, 1959. –С.1145-1149.

³¹ Катенина Т.Е. Краткий очерк грамматики языка хинди. Приложение к «Русско-хинди словарю». – М.: Государственное издательство иностранных и национальных словарей, 1957. – С.1308-1310.

³² Зограф Г.А. Морфологический строй новых индоарийских языков (опыт структурно-типологического анализа). – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1976. – С. 143-146.

³³ Липеровский В.П. Именные части речи языка хинди. – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1978. – С.101-114

³⁴ Зограф Г.А. Морфологический строй новых индоарийских языков (опыт структурно-типологического анализа). – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1976. – С.143.

³⁵ Гуру К. Грамматика хинди. Часть I. Пер. с хинди Г.А. и Р.И.Баранниковых. Под ред. и с предисл. проф. Б.А.Ларина. – М.: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1957. – С.142.

³⁶ Липеровский В.П. Именные части речи языка хинди. – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1978. – С. 103.

Ko'rinadiki, rus hindshunos olimlaridan G.A.Zograf o'zining ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarida hindiy tilidagi sonlarni sifatlarga yaqin deb hisoblab, ularni alohida son so'z turkumi qatorida emas, balki sifat turkumiga oid deb hisoblaydi. Fikrimizcha, G.A.Zografning talqiniga qo'shilish biroz qiyin. Chunki sifat predmetning belgisini, son sanog'ini va tartibini bildiradi. Sonlarni sifatlarga qorishtirib bo'lmaydi. Demak, hindiy tilidagi sonlar morfologik jihatdan analitik usulda yasalganligini ta'kidlab o'tishimiz zarur.

Hindiy tilidagi istisno xususiyatiga ega sanoq va jamlovchi sonlar tahlil qilinishi natijasida sonlarga xos so'zlarning o'z ma'nosidan tashqari boshqa ma'no xususiyatlari ham borligi aniqlandi. Istisno xususiyatiga ega sonlarning rivojlanishida sanskrit tilining ta'siri katta bo'lgan. Tahlilga tortilgan so'zlarning shakllanishida qadimgi hind-oriy tillari davridan to yangi hind-oriy tillari davrigacha bo'lgan oraliqda turli xil fonetik o'zgarishlar sodir bo'lgan. Hindiy tilidagi sonlarga xos so'zlar rivojlanishida ularning tarkibida geminatsiya hodisasi yuz bergan. Ba'zi sonlarning shakllanishida jarangli tovushlar birikivi hosil bo'lgan. E'tiborli jihati shundaki, aksariyat hollarda bunday sonlar o'ziga birikib kelayotgan aniqlanmish bilan jins va sonda moslashmaydi.

Hozirda butun dunyo qo'llaydigan zamonaviy raqamlarning birinchi prototipi taxminan V asrlarda Hindistonda paydo bo'lgan. Aynan o'sha vaqtning o'zida nol ham ixtiro qilingan. Demak, Hindistonda nol V asrga kelib kashf etilgan va bu raqam Bakshali qo'lyozmasida ilk bor ko'rilgan. Hindistonning qadimgi yozuvi bo'lmish brahmida hozirgi xalqaro raqamlar ko'rinishi o'z aksini topgan. Miloddan avvalgi IV asrda Nanaghatdan topilgan tosh bitiglarida "2, 4, 6, 7 va 9" raqamlari uchraydi. Nasikdagi g'orlarda miloddan avvalgi I va II asrlarga tegishli tosh bitiglarda "2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 va 9" raqamlari uchraydi. Vaqt o'tishi bilan hind raqamlari ham ko'plab o'zgarishlarga uchradi. Hozirgi devanagari yozuvi raqamlari brahmi yozuvidagi raqamlarning rivojlanishidan yuzaga kelgan. Ushbu dalillar asosida shuni aytish mumkinki, hozirgi xalqaro raqamlar aslida hind raqamlarining shakli bo'lib, ular uzoq davr mobaynida Hindistondan boshqa hududlarga tarqalgan.

Tadqiqotning "**Hindiy tilida son turkumiga oid so'zlar evolyutsiyasi**" nomli ikkinchi bobida hind-oriy tillarining shakllanish bosqichlari, hindiy tilidagi birlik sonlarning shakllanishi, o'nliklarga oid sonlarda yuz bergan morfonologik o'zgarishlar, tartib sonlarning shakllanishida yuz bergan morfonologik o'zgarishlar va kasr sonlarning etimologik tahlili atroflicha o'rganilgan.

Hind-oriy tillari Hindistonninggina emas, balki dunyo tillari orasida kuchli va rivojlangan tillardan hisoblanadi. Ilmiy nuqtayi nazardan bu tillar juda qadimgi tillardan kelib chiqqan. Olimlar ushbu tillarni uchta katta guruhga bo'lib o'rgangan. 1) Qadimgi hind-oriy tillari (vedik sanskrit, sanskrit)³⁷; 2) O'rta hind-oriy tillari (paliy, prakritlar va apabharansha)³⁸; 3) Yangi hind-oriy tillari (hindiy, gujarotiy, marathiy, bengaliy va hokazo)³⁹. Hind-oriy tillarining shakllanish va rivojlanish davrlari olimlar tomonidan quyidagicha taqsimlangan. 1) Qadimgi hind-oriy tillari (eramizdan avvalgi 1500-yildan eramizdan avvalgi 500-yilgacha); 2) O'rta hind-oriy tillari (eramizdan avvalgi

³⁷ Захарьин Б.А. Введение в историю языка хинди. – М.: Издательство Московского университета, 1978. – С. 17.

³⁸ Вертаградова В.В. Праkritы. – М.: Наука, 1978. – С. 21.

³⁹ Зограф Г.А. Языки Индии, Пакистана, Цейлона и Непала. – М.: Издательство восточной литературы, 1960. – С. 34.

500-yildan melodiylar 1000-yilgacha); 3) Yangi hind-oriy tillari (melodiylar 1000-yildan to hozirgacha)⁴⁰.

Yangi hind-oriy tillariga xos bo'lgan hindiy tilidagi sonlarga oid so'zlar qadimgi va o'rta hind-oriy tillari davrida qanday shaklda bo'lganligi va hozirgi adabiy hindiyga kelib qanday shakllar yuzaga kelganligi muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Son turlari orasida keng tarqalgan va nutq jarayonida ko'p qo'llanadigan shakl bu sanoq sonlardir. Olimlarning talqinicha, एक *ek* "bir" sanoq soniga xos bo'lgan so'z tarkibida tovush o'zgarishi natijasida u o'rta hind-oriy tillariga o'tganida o'ziga qadimgi hind-oriy tillaridagi एअ *ea* shaklini olgan. Shuningdek, एक *ek* so'zsida undosh tovush क *k* ning saqlab qolingani shakli ham uchraydi. Fikrimizcha, bu yerda tatsama shakli keng qo'llanishi ta'sirida bu shakl sodir bo'lgan. D.Varmaning fikricha⁴¹, एक *eka* "bir" sanoq soni prakritda एक्क *ekka*, sanskritda esa एक *eka* shaklida bo'lgan. Negizi एक *ek* ga ega bo'lgan so'zlarda एक *ek* o'z ko'rinishini yo'qotgan. Masalan: ग्यारह *gya:rah* "o'n bir" sonidagi ग्या- *gya:-* qismi prakritdagi एगा *ega:* shaklining ta'siri ostida shakllangan. Sanskritdagi एकादश *eka:dash* "o'n bir" shaklidagi आ *a:* tovushi, द्वादश *dva:dash* ning ta'siri ostida paydo bo'lgan. Nazarimizda, bu yerdagi आ *a:* tovushi avval prakritga, so'ng hindiyga kirib kelgan. Murakkab sonlar bilan qo'shilganda ए *e* tovushi ई *i* tovushiga aylangan: इक्कीस *ikki:s* "yigirma bir", इक्कीस *ikti:s* "o'ttiz bir".

Sanskrit tilidan quyidagi misolni keltirishimiz mumkin: एक विद्वत्त्वं च नृपत्वं च नैव तुल्यं कदाचन । स्वदेशे पूज्यते राजा विद्वान् सर्वत्र पूज्यते ॥⁴² *Eka vidvatvam cha nripatvam cha naiv tulyam kada:chan. Svadeshe pu:vyate ra:ja: vidva:n sarvatra pu:vyate.* "Bir olim bilan biron bir Rojani hech qanaqasiga taqqoslab bo'lmaydi. Chunki, Roja o'z saltanati yerida hurmatga sazavor. Olim odam qayerga bormasin, u hamma joyda hurmat topadi". Paliy tilida: एक मग्ग *eka magga* "bir yo'l", एक चित्त *eka chitta* "bir (bitta) rasm", एक अभिलासा *eka abhila:sa:* "bir orzu"⁴³. Prakritlarda: एक्क अविहद *ekka avihad* "bir bolakay", एक्क अविहाविअ *ekka aviha:via* "bir kambag'al, nochor", एक्क अन्वा *ekka avva:* "bir onaizor". Apabharanshada: एक्क कूर *ekka kur* "bir ot", एक्क कूल *ekka kul* "bir qirg'oq", एक्क कूव *ekka kuv* "bir qirg'oq". Hindiy tilida: बोलना एक सुन्दर कला है; मौन उससे भी ऊँची कला है⁴⁴ । *Bolna: ek sundar kala: hai. Maun use bhi: u:nchi: kala: hai.* "Nutq - bu bir go'zal san'at, sukunat - undan-da oliy san'at".

⁴⁰ दीपचन्द्र जैन, कैलाश तिवारी। हिन्दी और उसकी विविध बोलियाँ। - भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी, 1972. - पृ। 15.

⁴¹ धीरेंद्र वर्मा। हिन्दी भाषा का विकास। - प्रयाग, हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडेमी, 1962. - पृ। 267.

⁴² संस्कृत-श्लोकसंग्रहः - पृ। 46.

⁴³ O'rta hind-oriy tillariga xos paliy, prakrit va apabharansha tillariga oid misollar quyidagi lug'atlardan olindi: पालि-हिन्दी कोशा। - नागपुर, सुगत प्रकाशन, 1989. - 367 पृ; प्राकृत-हिन्दी कोशा। - जयपुर, प्राकृत भारती अकादमी, 1987. - 1328 पृ; अपभ्रंश-हिन्दी कोशा। - गाज़ियाबाद, तथागत प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, 1964. - 550 पृ।

⁴⁴ गाँधी जी की सूक्तियाँ। ठाकुर राजबहादुर सिंह (संपादक)। - दिल्ली, 1998. - पृ। 75.

*Hindiy tilidagi birliklarga oid soʻzlarning shakllanishi quyidagi
jadvalda aks ettirilgan:*

Birliklar	Sanskritda	Paliyda	Prakritlarda	Apabharanshada	Hindiyda
bir	एक <i>eka</i>	एक <i>eka</i>	एक <i>ekka</i>	एक <i>ekka</i>	एक <i>ek</i>
ikki	द्वौ <i>dvau</i>	दो <i>do</i> (द्वे <i>dve</i> , दुवे <i>duve</i>)	दो <i>do</i>	दो <i>do</i>	दो <i>do</i>
uch	त्रीणि <i>tri:ni</i>	तीणि <i>ti:ni</i>	तीणि <i>ti:nni</i>	तीणि <i>ti:nni</i>	तीन <i>ti:n</i>
toʻrt	चत्वारि <i>chatva:ri</i>	चत्तारि <i>chatta:ri</i>	चत्तारि <i>chatta:ri</i>	चारि <i>cha:ri</i>	चार <i>cha:r</i>
besht	पंच <i>pancha</i>	पंच <i>pancha</i>	पंच <i>pancha</i>	पंच <i>pancha</i>	पाँच <i>pa:nch</i>
olti	षट् <i>shaT</i> (षष् <i>shash</i>)	छ <i>cha</i>	छ <i>cha</i>	छ <i>cha</i>	छ: <i>che</i>
yetti	सप्त <i>sapta</i>	सत्त <i>satta</i>	सत्त <i>satta</i>	सत्त <i>satta</i>	सात <i>sa:t</i>
sakkiz	अष्ट <i>ashta</i>	अट्ट <i>attha</i>	अट्ट <i>attha</i>	अट्ट <i>attha</i>	आठ <i>a:Th</i>
toʻqqiz	नव <i>nava</i>	नव <i>nava</i>	नव <i>nava</i>	नव <i>nava</i>	नौ <i>nao</i>

Oʻnliklarga xos boʻlgan दस *das* “oʻn” sanoq soni qadimgi hind-oriy tillariga xos boʻlgan vedik sanskrit tilida दश *dasha*, sanskrit tilida ham दश *dasha* shaklida ifodalangan. Oʻrta hind-oriy tillari davrida rivojlangan paliy tilida दस *dasa*, prakritda esa dastavval दस *das*, keyinchalik दह *dah*, डह *Dah*, रह *rah*, लह *lah* shakllariga ega boʻlgan. Apabharansha tilida ham दस *das* shaklida qoʻllangan. Hindiy tilida esa दस *das*, shuningdek, uning maʼnosini anglatuvchi bir necha shakllari ham mavjud. Ushbu sonning koʻrinishlari quyidagi soʻzlarda oʻz aksini topgan: दस *das* – दसवाँ *dasva:* N “oʻninchi”, दसौ *dasoN* “oʻnlab”; दह *dah* – चौदह *chaudah* “oʻn toʻrt”, दहला *dahla:* “oʻn (turli xil oʻyinlarda)”, दहाई *daha:i:* “oʻn raqami”, दहाना *daha:na:* “diametr”; रह *rah* – ग्यारह *gyara:h* “oʻn bir”, बारह *ba:rah* “oʻn ikki”, तेरह *tera:h* “oʻn uch”, सत्रह *sattrah* “oʻn toʻrt”, अट्ठारह *aTTha:rah* “oʻn sakkiz”; लह *lah* – सोलह *solah* “oʻn olti”; द्रह *drah* – पन्द्रह *pandrah* “oʻn besh” va hokazo .

Bu shakllarning barchasi prakritlar davridan beri qoʻllanib kelmoqda. D.Varma prakrit tillariga xos boʻlgan द *d* tovushining र *r* tovushiga aylanganlik sabablari aniq emas, deb taʼkidlaydi . Fikrimizcha, prakritdagi र *r* va boshqa shunga oʻxshash tovushlarning taʼsiri natijasida द *d* ning ड *D* shakli yuzaga kelgan. Biroq anʼanaviy shakldagi serebrallashuv natijasida ham द *d* tovushi ड *D* ga oʻzgargan. द *d*, ड *D*, ङ *R*, र *r* tovushlarida ham shunday holat bor. Sanskrit tilidan quyidagi misolni keltirishimiz mumkin:

अन्यायोपार्जितं वित्तं दशवर्षाणि तिष्ठति। प्राप्ते चैकादशेवर्षे समूलं तद् विनश्यति⁴⁵ ॥
Anya:yopa:rjitam vittam dashavarsha:ni tishthati. Prapte chaika:dashevarshe samulam tad vinshyati “Notoʻgʻri va noqonuniy yoʻl bilan topilgan boylik oʻn yilgacha turishi mumkin. Ammo oʻn birinchi yili bunday boylik kishini qarz-havolaga kiritgan holda yoʻq boʻlib ketadi”. Paliy tilida: दस आबाधिक *dasa a:b:dhik* “oʻnta bemor odam”, दस

⁴⁵ संस्कृत-श्लोकसंग्रहः – पृ। 74.

आमिस *dasa a:mis* “o‘n xil taom”, दस इभ *dasa ibh* “o‘nta fil”. Prakritlarda: दस चिल्ल *dasa chilla* “o‘nta o‘quvchi”, दस चिलाअ *dasa chila:a*, “o‘nta xizmatkor”, दस अत्थारिय *dasa attha:riya* “o‘nta xodim”. Apabharanshada: दस गुलिया *dasa guliya*: “o‘n xil shirinlik”, दस गुहा *dasa guha*: “o‘nta g‘or”, दस गुणिआ *dasa gunia*: “o‘nta ziyoli shaxs”.

Hindiy tilidagi o‘nliklarga oid so‘zlarning shakllanishi quyidagi jadvalda aks ettirilgan:

O‘nliklar	Sanskritda	Paliyda	Prakritlarda	Apabharanshada	Hindiyda
o‘n	दश <i>dasha</i>	दस <i>dasa</i>	दस <i>das</i> दह <i>dah</i> डह <i>Dah</i> रह <i>rah</i> लह <i>lah</i>	दस <i>das</i>	दस <i>das</i>
yigirma	विंशति <i>vinshati</i>	वीसति <i>vi:sati</i>	वीसइ <i>vi:sai</i>	वीस <i>vi:s</i>	बीस <i>bi:s</i>
o‘ttiz	त्रिंशत् <i>trinshat</i>	तिंसति <i>tinsati</i>	तीस <i>ti:s</i>	तीस <i>ti:s</i>	तीस <i>ti:s</i>
qirq	चत्वारिंशत् <i>chatva:rin-shat</i>	चत्ताळीसति <i>chattaLisati</i> चत्ताळीस <i>chatta:Li:s</i>	चत्तालीस <i>chatta:li:s</i>	चालीस <i>cha:li:s</i> चालिस <i>cha:lis</i>	चालिस <i>cha:lis</i>
ellik	पंचाशत् <i>panchashat</i>	पंचासा <i>ancha:sa:</i> पञ्जासा <i>paNNa:sa:</i>	पंचास <i>panchasa</i>	पंचास <i>panchasa</i>	पचास <i>pachas</i>
oltmish	षष्टि <i>shashTi</i>	सट्ठि <i>saTThi</i>	सट्ठि <i>saThThi</i>	सट्ठि <i>saThThi</i> सट्ठु <i>saTTha</i>	साठ <i>saTh</i>
yetmish	सप्तति <i>saptati</i>	सत्तति <i>sattati</i> सत्तरि <i>sattari</i>	सत्तरि <i>sattari</i>	सत्तरि <i>sattari</i> सत्तर <i>sattar</i>	सत्तर <i>sattar</i>
sakson	अशीति <i>ashi:ti</i>	असीति <i>asi:ti</i>	असीइ <i>asi:i</i>	असी <i>asi:</i> अस्सी <i>assi:</i>	अस्सी <i>assi:</i>
to‘qson	नवति <i>navati</i>	नवति <i>navati</i> नवुति <i>navuti</i>	णवइ <i>navai</i>	णवइ <i>navai</i> णवदि <i>navadi</i>	नव्वे <i>navve</i> नव्वे <i>nabbe</i>

सौ *sao* “yuz” soniga xos bo‘lgan so‘z, vedik sanskrit tilida शत *shat*, sanskrit tilida ham शत *shat*, paliyda esa सत्त *sat*, prakrit tillarida सअ *sa*, सय *say* va सै *see* shakllari hosil bo‘lgan⁴⁶. Apabharansha tilida esa सउ *sau* va hozirgi hindiy adabiy tiliga kelib सौ *sao* shakli yuzaga kelgan. Ta’kidlash joizki, hindiy tilining ba’zi shevalarida सै *sey* shakli ham qo‘llanadi. Hindiy tilida keng tarqalgan सैकडा *seykRa:* shaklida ham bu shakl o‘z aksini topgan. सैकडा *seykRa:* shakli sanskrit tilidagi शतकृत *shatkrit* dan kelib chiqqan. Ushbu so‘zda o‘rta hind-oriy tillariga xos bo‘lgan सै *sey* shakli saqlangan va ऐ *ey* diftongidan so‘ng कडा *kaRa:* qo‘shilishi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan.

Qadimgi sanskrit tilida quyidagi misolni berishimiz mumkin: गच्छन् पिपिलिको याति योजनानां शतान्यपि । अगच्छन् वैनतेयः पदमेकं न गच्छति⁴⁷ ॥ *Gachchan pipiliko ya:ti yojna:nan shata:nyapi. Agachchan venteyah padmenk na gachchati.* “Uzluksiz

⁴⁶ हरदेव बाहरी। भाषा का विकास। - दिल्ली, 1992. - पृ। 164.

⁴⁷ संस्कृत-सूक्ति-संग्रहः - लखनऊ, अखिल भारतीय संस्कृत परिषद् 1962. - पृ। 32.

harakatlanuvchi chumoli yuzlab masofani bosib o'tadi, ammo harakatsiz burgut bir qadam ham oldinga siljiy olmaydi". Hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilida ham ushbu so'z qo'llansa-da, lekin सौ *sao* shakli nisbatan keng qo'llanadi.

Hindiy tilidagi tartib sonlarning rivojlanishida boshqa son turlarining shakllanish bosqichlari kabi ularga qadimgi va o'rta hind-oriy tillarining ta'siri kuchli bo'lgan. Ayniqsa, hindiy tilidagi istisno xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan पहला *pehla*: "birinchi", दूसरा *du:sra*: "ikkinchi", तीसरा *ti:sra*: "uchinchi", चौथा *chautha*: "to'rtinchi" va छठा *chhatha*: "oltinchi" kabi tartib sonlarga xos so'zlarning shakllanishida ular tarkibida turli xil morfonologik hodisalar yuz berganligi kuzatiladi. Hindiy tilidagi पहला *pehla*: "birinchi" tartib soni प्रथिल *prathil* shaklidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, u turli xil bosqichlardan o'tib पहला *pehla*: shakliga ega bo'lgan. Morfonologiya hodisasi yuz berishi natijasida hozirgi hindiy adabiy tiliga kelib, ushbu so'z tarkibida प्र *pra* ligatura shaklida qo'llangan प *p* hamda ushbu so'z tarkibidagi ल *l* tovushlari saqlangan. Ta'kidlash joizki, hozirda ham hindiy adabiy tilida sanskritcha shakl hisoblanmish प्रथम *pratham* so'zi asosan tatsama so'zlari bilan keng qo'llanadi. दूसरा *du:sra*: "ikkinchi" va तीसरा *ti:sra*: "uchinchi" kabi tartib sonlar ma'nosini anglatuvchi so'zlarda ham morfonologiya hodisasi yuz bergan. दूसरा *du:sra*: "ikkinchi" tartib soni dastavval द्वितीय *dviti:y* shaklida qo'llanilgan bo'lsa-da, तीसरा *ti:sra*: "uchinchi" tartib sonining shakllanishiga o'xshab uning rivojlanishiga ham -सृ- *-sri-* affiksining ta'siri bo'lgan. "Uchinchi" tartib soni तृतीय *triti:y*, तिसृतीय *tisriti:y*, तिसृतीयकः *tisriti:yakah* shakllarida rivojlangan. Ushbu so'zlar tarkibida ham -सृ- *-sri-* affiksi ishtirok etgan bo'lib, morfonologiya hodisasi yuz berishi natijasida ushbu so'z -सरा *-sra*: affiksiga aylangan. Tartib sonni anglatuvchi ushbu affiks yordamida istisno xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan "ikkinchi" hamda "uchinchi" tartib sonlari shakllangan.

Hindiy tilidagi istisno xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan चौथा *chautha*: "to'rtinchi" va छठा *chhatha*: "oltinchi" ma'nosini anglatuvchi tartib sonlar qadimgi va o'rta hind-oriy tillari davrida o'ziga xos ravishda rivojlangani bilan qolgan tartib sonlardan farq qiladi. Ushbu sonlarga xos so'zlar qadimgi hind-oriy tillaridan to yangi hind-oriy tillarigacha rivojlanishi jarayonida ular tarkibida थ *tha* va ठ *Tha* kabi serebral tovushlar saqlangan. Ta'kidlash joizki, ushbu tartib sonlarga xos bo'lgan so'zlar tarkibidagi unli va undosh tovushlar morfonologiya hodisasi tufayli qisqargan bo'lsa-da, lekin ulardagi serebral tovushlar saqlanib qolgan. Hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilida ushbu tartib sonlar bilan birgalikda qadimgi sanskritcha shakllar ham keng qo'llanadi.

Hindiy tilidagi kasr sonlarga oid so'zlar qadimgi hind-oriy tillari davridan o'rta va yangi hind-oriy tillari davriga o'tish jarayonida turli fonetik o'zgarishlarga uchragan. Ba'zi kasr sonlarga xos so'zlarning ikkitadan shakli ham mavjud va ular hozirda keng qo'llanadi. E'tiborli jihati shundaki, ba'zi kasr sonlarning shakllanishida metateza hodisasi ham sodir bo'lgan. Masalan, yangi hind-oriy tillariga xos bo'lgan hindiy tilidagi डेढ़ *DeRh* "bir yarim" kasr soniga oid so'zning kelib chiqishini D.Varma sanskrit tilidagi

द्वयर्द्ध *dvayardh*, prakritlardagi दिअड्ढ *diaDDh* shakli bilan bog‘laydi⁴⁸. U.Tivariy esa ushbu kasr sonining shakllanishini sanskrit tilidagi द्वि-अर्द्ध + क *dvi-arddh + k*, prakritcha डि-अड्ढ-अ *Di-aDDh-a* → ज्योढा *DyoRha:*, डेढ *DeRh* kabi so‘zlar bilan bog‘laydi⁴⁹. Yana bir nazariy qarashga ko‘ra, ushbu kasr son sanskritcha अर्ध *ardh* + द्वितीय *dviti:ya*, prakritcha अड्ढुइए *aDDhaduie*, metateza hodisasiga ko‘ra दुइअड्ढुए *duiaDDhae* shakllaridan hosil bo‘lgan. Tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra ushbu kasr son sanskritdagi द्विकार्द्ध *dvika:rdh*, prakritlardagi दिवड्ढ *divaDDh*, apabharanshaidagi डिअड्ढ *DiaDDh* shakllari orqali hindiy tiliga डेढ *DeRh* shaklida o‘tgan. Prakritlarga xos bo‘lgan दुग *dug*, दुय *duy*, sanskritdagi द्विक *dvik* shakllari bu fikrga asos bo‘la olishi mumkin. डेढा *DeRha:* shakli esa द्विकार्द्ध *dvika:rdh* + क *k* tovushiga xos ekanligini ham ta’kidlash darkor.

Tadqiqotning “**Hindiy tilidagi son turkumiga oid so‘zlarning lisoniy tadqiqi**” deb nomlangan uchunchi bobida hindiy tili sanoq sonlaridagi variantlilik hodisasi, sinonimiya va omonimiya hodisasi, sonlardan yasalgan so‘zlardagi sandhiy hodisasi, birliklarga oid sonlardan yasalgan dvigu so‘zlarining struktur-semantik hamda son komponentli frazeologik birliklarning semantik-struktur xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan.

Lingvistik tahlil - til, nutq birliklarini uni tashkil etuvchi qismlari, mazmuni, vazifasi va boshqa xususiyatlari nuqtayi nazaridan tadqiq etish, shu nuqtayi nazardan til birliklarining aniq holatini belgilash demakdir. Variantlilik hodisasi boshqa tillardagi leksik birliklarda bo‘lgani kabi hindiy tilida ham keng rivoj topgan. Hindiy tilidagi sonlarga xos leksik birliklar tarkibidagi variantlilik hodisasi tadqiq etilishi e’tiborga molikdir.

Hindiy tilidagi एक *ek* “bir”dan सौ *sao* “yuz”gacha bo‘lgan sanoq sonlarga xos so‘zlar o‘ziga xos variantlilik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra turli xil guruhlarga bo‘linadi. Tahlil jarayonlariga ko‘ra sanoq sonlarga xos so‘zlar tarkibida bitta variantga ega bo‘lgan so‘zlar bilan birgalikda, ikki yoki uch variantga ega bo‘lgan so‘zlar qatori ham bor. Shuningdek, to‘rt va undan ortiq variantlar qatoriga xos bo‘lgan so‘zlar mavjud. Jumaldan, sanoq sonlarga oid uchta variantga ega misollarning o‘ziga xos ifodalanish jihatlari quyidagi misollarda o‘z aksini topgan:

छह *chah*, छः *che*, छ *cha* “olti”; पंद्रह *pandrah*, पन्द्रह *pandarah*, पन्द्रा *pandra:* “o‘n besh”; अठारह *aTha:rah*, अट्टारह *aTTha:rah*, अठारा *aTha:ra:* “o‘n sakkiz”; चौबीस *chaobi:s*, चउबिस *chaubis*, चौबिस *chaobis* “yigirma to‘rt”; पच्चीस *pachchi:s*, पच्चिस *pachchis*, पचीस *pachchis* “yigirma besh”; तैंतीस *teyNti:s*, तैंतीस *teNti:s*, तयँतिस *tayaNtis* “o‘ttiz uch”; पैँतीस *peyNti:s*, पैँतिस *peyntis*, पयँतिस *payantis* “o‘ttiz besh”; सैंतीस *seyNti:s*, सैंतिस *seyNtis*, सेंतीस⁵⁰ *seNti:s* “o‘ttiz yetti”; इकतालीस *ikta:li:s*, एकतालीस *ekta:li:s*, इकतालिस *ikta:lis* “qirq bir”; चवालीस *chava:li:s*, चौवालीस *chaova:li:s*, चौवालिस *chaova:lis* “qirq to‘rt”; सतावन *sata:van*, सत्तावन *satta:van*, संतावन *santa:van* “ellik yetti”; अठावन *aTha:van*, अट्टावन *aTTha:van*, अंठावन

⁴⁸ धीरेंद्र वर्मा। हिन्दी भाषा का विकास। – प्रयाग, हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडेमी, 1962. – पृ। 272.

⁴⁹ उदयनारायण तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का उद्गम और विकास। – प्रयाग, भारती भंडार लीडर प्रेस, 1955. – पृ। 448.

⁵⁰ आदर्श हिन्दी शब्दकोश। – वाराणसी, भार्गव बुकडिपो, 1972. – पृ। 215.

aNTha:van “*ellik sakkiz*”; उनसठ *unsaTh*, ओनसठ *onsaTh*, गुन्सठ *gunsaTh* “*ellik to‘qqiz*”; इकसठ *iksaTh*, एकसठ *eksaTh*, इक्सठ *iksaTh* “*oltmish bir*”; तिरसठ *tirsaTh*, त्रेसठ *tresath*, तिरेसठ *tiresath* “*oltmish uch*”; इकहत्तर *ikhattar*, एकहत्तर *ekhattar*, खत्तर *khattar* “*yetmish bir*”; पचहत्तर *pachattar*, पिचहत्तर *pichattar*, पिछत्तर *pichattar* “*yetmish besh*”; उनासी *una:si:*, उन्यासी *unya:si:*, गुन्यासी *gunya:si:* “*yetmish to‘qqiz*”; पचासी *pacha:si:*, पिच्चासी *pichcha:si:*, पच्चासी *pachcha:si:* “*sakson besh*”; नब्बे *nabbe*, नब्बे *navve*, नब्बे *nabbhe* “*to‘qson*”; इक्यानवे *ikya:nve*, इक्यानबे *ikya:nbe*, इक्कानबे *ikka:nbe* “*to‘qson bir*”, सतानवे *sata:nve*, सतानबे *sata:nbe*, संतानबे *santa:nbe* “*to‘qson yetti*”.

Uchta variantga ega bo‘lgan misollarning deyarli bari (“olti” sanoq sonidan tashqari) o‘nliklarga xos. Ikkita variantga ega bo‘lgan misollardan farqli o‘laroq, tahlil qilingan misollarning uchta variantidan ikkita variantida yopiqlik holati kuzatilsa, bitta variantida ochiqlik holati kuzatiladi (पंद्रह *pandrah*, पन्द्रह *pandarah*, पन्द्रा *pandra:* “*o‘n besh*”; अठारह *aTha:rah*, अट्टारह *aTTha:rah*, अठारा *aTha:ra:* “*o‘n sakkiz*”). Shuni ham ta’kidlash joizki, uchta variantga ega bo‘lgan sanoq sonlarga xos so‘zlar tarkibida ligatura shakliga ega bo‘lganlari ham bor: (सतावन *sata:van*, सत्तावन *satta:van*, संतावन *santa:van* “*ellik yetti*”; अठावन *aTha:van*, अट्टावन *aTTha:van*, अंठावन *aNTha:van* “*ellik sakkiz*” va hokazo).

Hind-oriy tillariga mansub bo‘lgan hindiy tilidagi sonlarga oid sinonim so‘zlar o‘ziga xos ravishda shakllangan bo‘lib, ular asosan tartib, kasr hamda jamlovchi son turlarida uchraydi. Hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilidagi sonlarga doir leksik sinonimlar qatorida qadimgi sanskrit tilidagi shakllar ham keng qo‘llanadi. Kasr sonlarga oid sinonim so‘zlarlarning o‘ziga xosligi shundaki, tartib sonlar fonetik o‘zgarishlarga uchrasa, bu son turidagi so‘zlarda garchi ochiq bo‘g‘inga tugash holati kuzatilsa-da, ular o‘z shaklini saqlab qoladi. Ushbu sonlar qatorida tadbhava so‘zlari yetakchi o‘rinni egallagan, tatsama so‘zlari nisbatan ozchilikni tashkil etadi. Jamlovchi sonlarga oid sinonim yoki dublet so‘zlar ham o‘ziga xosliklari bilan ajralib turadi. Faqatgina “ikkovi, ikkalasi” jamlovchi sonining ham tatsama (उभय *ubhay*), ham tadbhava (दोनो *donon*) shakllari mavjud. Qolgan jamlovchi sonlar tadbhava tipiga oid so‘zlarni tashkil etadi. Tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra, jamlovchi sonlar ma’nosini anglatib kelayotgan sinonim so‘zlar qatorida sanoq sonlarga oid so‘zlar ham ishtirok etib, ilmiy manbalarda ular jamlovchi son ma’nosida keng qo‘llanishi ta’kidlangan. Ushbu son turiga oid dublet so‘zlar ham gap tarkibida qo‘llanganda, o‘z shaklini saqlab qolishi bilan tartib sonlarga oid so‘zlardan farqlanadi.

Hindiy tilidagi sonlarga xos so‘zlarda omonimiya hodisasi ham uchraydi. Ular sonlarga xos so‘zlardan iborat bo‘lishi bilan birga, ikkinchi ma’nosi ot turkumiga xos. Sonlarga xos so‘zlar turli guruhlariga oid. Ular orasida numerativlarga oid omonimlar guruhi yetakchi bo‘lib, NS(O)=OS modelini hosil qiladi. Ayrimlari sanoq son ma’nosini anglatib kelishi bilan birga, ikkinchi ma’nosi mustaqil so‘z turkumlariga doir so‘zlar majmuasini emas, balki fe’lga oid grammatik kategoriyaga xos bo‘lgan buyruq maylini anglatib keladi. Uning modeli SS (BM) = OS formulasiga mos. Birlilik va o‘nliklarga oid sonlarga oid so‘zlardan tashqari yirik sonlar tarkibida ham omonimiya hodisasi mavjud. Ayniqsa, ular qadimgi sanskrit tilida yirik sonlar ma’nosini anglatgan bo‘lsa, keyinchalik ular yangi hind-oriy tillariga kelib sifat va ot so‘z turkumiga oid leksik birliklar

ma'nosini ham bera boshlagan. Qadimgi sanskrit tilidagi sonlar hozirda ham keng qo'llanib, ikki yoki uch xil ma'noga ega: (सत्ता *satta*: "yetti" (sanoq son), सत्ता *satta*: "suverenitet", सत्ता *satta*: "kuch"). Garchi, mazkur so'zlar tatsama tipiga oid sonlar hisoblansa-da, bunday so'zlar hindiy adabiy tilida ham qo'llanadi. Shuningdek, sonlarga xos omonim so'zlar orasida tadbhava tipiga oid so'zlar ham yetakchi o'rinni tashkil etadi.

Hind-oriy tillari guruhiga oid hindiy tili leksikasidagi aksariyat so'zlar qadimgi hind-oriy tillariga xos bo'lgan sanskrit tilidan kelib chiqqan. Ushbu bobda sandhiy hodisasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari dvigu so'zlari⁵¹, ya'ni birinchi komponenti sonlardan, ikkinchi komponenti esa ot, sifat yoki ba'zi hollarda affiksial morfemalardan yasalgan so'zlar tahlil qilindi.

Sandhiy hodisasi asosan quyidagi uch qoidaga muvofiq yuz beradi: 1) unli tovushlarda sandhiy hodisasi (biron bir so'zning yoki morfemaning oxirgi unli tovushi biron bir so'zning yoki morfemaning birinchi unli tovushi bilan qo'shilishi natijasida sodir bo'ladi); 2) undosh tovushlarda sandhiy hodisasi (biron bir so'zning yoki morfemaning oxirgi undosh tovushi biron bir so'zning yoki morfemaning birinchi undosh yoki unli tovushi bilan qo'shilishi natijasida sodir bo'ladi); 3) visarga tovushida sandhiy hodisasi (visargadan so'ng unli va undosh tovushlarning kelishi natijasida sodir bo'ladi)⁵². Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra dvigu so'zlaridagi unli tovushlarda sandhiy hodisasi etkachi o'rinni egallaydi. Masalan, quyidagi misollar ikki komponentdan tashkil topgan bo'lib, ular tarkibidagi birinchi so'zning so'nggi qisqa अ [a] tovushi, ikkinchi so'zning birinchi qisqa अ [a] tovushiga qo'shilishi natijasida sandhiy hodisasi yuz bergan, natijada uzun आ [a:] tovushi hosil bo'lgan: एक *eka* "bir" + अक्षर *akshar* "harf" = एकाक्षर *eka:kshar* "monosillabik, bir bo'g'inli, qisqa, lo'nda"; एक *eka* "bir" + अग्र *agra* "oldingi, afzal, sara, oldinda" = एकाग्र *eka:gr* "diqqat-e'tiborli, ziyrak, hushyor; iltifotli, marhamatli, jonkuyar"; एक *eka* "bir" + अनुरूप *anuru:p* "mos, o'xshash" = एकानुरूप *eka:nuru:p* "o'xshash"; एक *eka* "bir" + अर्थ *arth* "ma'no" = एकार्थ *eka:rth* "bir xil ma'noli, ma'nodosh"; अष्ट *aShTa* "sakkiz" + अध्याय *adhya:y* "bob, bo'lim" + ई *i*: "affiksial morfema" = अष्टाध्यायी *aShTa:dhya:yi*: "sakkiz qismdan (bobdan) iborat" (sakkiz qismdan iborat Paninining grammatik asari)⁵³. Modeli: अ + अ = आ ($a + a = a:$)

Quyidagi modelga xos misollar ikki komponentdan tashkil topgan bo'lib, ular tarkibidagi birinchi so'zning so'nggi qisqa अ [a] unli tovushi va ikkinchi komponent vazifasini bajarayotgan morfemaning birinchi qisqa अ [a] unli tovushlarining qo'shilishi natijasida sandhiy hodisasi yuz berib, uzun आ [a:] unli tovushi hosil bo'lgan. Jumladan: एक *eka* "bir" + अकार *aka:r* "affiksial morfema" ("a" harfi) = एकाकार *eka:ka:r*

⁵¹ Камтапрасад Г. Грамматика хинди. Часть II. Пер. с хинди Г.А. и Р.И.Баранниковых. Под ред. и с предисл. проф. Б.А.Ларина. – М.: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1962. – С.281.

⁵² Дымщиц З.М. Грамматика языка хинди. Т I. – М.: Наука, 1986. – С.29.

⁵³ Хинди-русский словарь. Составители А.С.Бархударов, В.М.Вескровный, Г.А. Зограф, В.М.Липеровский. Под ред. В.М.Бескровного. Т I. – М.: Советская Энциклопедия, 1972. – С.286.

“o‘xshash, bir xil”; एक *eka* “bir” + अकी *aki*: “affiksial morfema” = एकाकी *eka:ki*:
 “yolg‘iz, yagona, tanho”. Modeli: अ + अ = आ (a + a = a:)

Keyingi guruhga oid misollar ikki komponentdan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, ular tarkibidagi birinchi so‘zning so‘nggi qisqa अ [a] tovushiga ikkinchi so‘zning birinchi ए [e] unli tovushi qo‘shilishi natijasida sandhiy hodisasi yuz bermoqda. Jumladan: एक *eka* “bir” + एक *eka* “bir” = एकैक *ekaik* “kimsasiz, yolg‘iz, tanho”. Modeli: अ + ए = ऐ (a + e = ai)

Hindiy tilidagi sonlardan yasalgan so‘zlarda yuz bergan sandhiy hodisasi ga oid modellar

Modellar	Unli tovushlarda sandhiy hodisasi (65 ta – 73,8 %)	Undosh tovushlarda sandhiy hodisasi (23 ta – 26,2 %)	Visarga tovushida sandhiy hodisasi
I model	son + ot = आ अ + अ = आ (a + a = a:)	son + ot = इ ट् + द = ड् (T + d = D)	–
II model	son + affiksial morfema = आ अ + अ = आ (a + a = a:)	son + ot = ण् ट् + म = ण् (T + m = N)	–
III model	son + son = ऐ अ + ए = ऐ (a + e = ai)	son + ot = ड ट् + अ = ड (T + a = D)	–

Ta’kidlash joizki, misollarning barchasida ikkita unli tovushning qo‘shilishi natijasida sandhiy hodisasi sodir bo‘lib, ular asosan एक *eka* “bir” sanoq sonidan yasalgan dvigu so‘zlari tarkibida uchraydi. Shuni alohida ta’kidlash lozimki, hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilidagi एक *eka* “bir” sanoq soni talaffuz qilinganda, undagi क [k] tovushidan so‘ng qisqa अ [a] unli tovushi talaffuz qilinmaydi. Lekin, qadimgi hind-oriy tillariga xos bo‘lgan sanskrit tilida ushbu sonda क [k] tovushidan keyin qisqa अ [a] unlisi ham talaffuz qilingan. Ya’ni, एक *ek* emas, एक *eka* deb talaffuz qilinishi lozim. Qolaversa, sandhiy hodisasi asosan tatsama so‘zlarida hosil bo‘ladi. Aynan shuning uchun ham एक *eka* shaklining so‘nggi qisqa अ [a] unlisi boshqa so‘zlarning yoki morfemalarning boshida kelayotgan qisqa अ [a] unlisiga qo‘shilishi natijasida sandhiy hodisasi yuzaga kelgan. Shuningdek, ushbu guruhga oid misollar tarkibida qisqa अ [a] unlisi bilan ए [e] tovushi qo‘shilishi natijasida sandhiy hodisasi yuz bergan. Ularning qo‘shilishi natijasida ऐ [ai] diftongi hosil bo‘lgan. Ushbu guruhga oid yana bir e’tiborga molik jihat shundaki, tahlilga tortilgan misollarning barchasida sonlar prepozitsiya holatida kelgan bo‘lsa, ba’zi hollarda sonlarga oid so‘zlar postpozitsiya holatida o‘z ifodasini topgan. Ulardagi unli tovushlarning qo‘shilishi natijasida sandhiy hodisasi sodir bo‘lgan. Masalan, प्रति *prati* “har” + एक *ek* “bir” = प्रत्येक *pratek* “har bir, har qaysi”. Ushbu misol इ + ए = ये (i + e = ye) modeliga xos bo‘lib, uning birinchi komponentidagi इ [i] unlisiga ikkinchi komponentidagi ए [e] unli tovushining

qo‘shilishi bilan sandhiy hodisasi yuz bergan va natijada य [ye] yarim unlisi hosil bo‘lgan.

Hind tilshunoslarining an’anaviy tasniflariga ko‘ra qo‘shma so‘zlar to‘rtta asosiy guruhga bo‘linadi. Ular murakkab so‘z ikki yoki undan ortiq mustaqil so‘zlardan iborat bo‘ladi. 1) av‘yaibhava so‘zlari; 2) tatpurusha so‘zlari; 3) dvandva so‘zlari; 4) bahuvrihi so‘zlari. Qo‘shma so‘zlarning yuqorida qayd etilgan guruhlari asosiy hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, ulardan har birining doirasida yana qo‘shimcha turlar ham mavjud. Ikki komponentli qo‘shma so‘zlarda ularning hokim yoki tobe holda bo‘lishi asosiy o‘rin tutadi. Birinchi bo‘lagi asosiy (hokim) bo‘lgan qo‘shma so‘zlar av‘yaibhava so‘zlari deb ataladi⁵⁴. Tatpurusha guruhidagi so‘zlarda esa ikkinchi bo‘lagi asosiy (hokim) so‘zlar hisoblanadi. Bunday birikmalarda, odatda, birinchi bo‘lak ot va sifatdan tashkil topgan bo‘ladi. Dvandva - qo‘shma so‘zlarning har ikki bo‘lagi mustaqil bo‘lgan so‘zlardir. Bahuvrihi - qo‘shma so‘zning bironta bo‘lagi mustaqil bo‘lmay, ular yaxlit holda biror otga nisbatan aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi. Tatpurusha so‘zlarining qo‘shimcha guruhi dvigu so‘zlari bo‘lib, ularning birinchi komponenti sonlardan tashkil topadi⁵⁵.

Mazkur bobda yuzdan ortiq dvigu guruhiga oid qo‘shma so‘zlar tahlil qilindi. Ular orasida aksariyat so‘zlar “bir” sanoq sonidan yasalgan. Qolgan so‘zlar boshqa birliklarga oid sonlardan yasalgan. Hindiy tilidagi birliklarga oid sanoq sonlardan yasalgan so‘zlar etimologiyasiga ko‘ra uchta katta guruhga oid. Tatsama guruhiga oid, ya’ni sanskrit tilidan bevosita adabiy yo‘l orqali o‘zlashtirilgan, qadimgi imloviy shaklini saqlab qolgan so‘zlar⁵⁶; tadbhava guruhiga xos bo‘lgan, ya’ni morfonologik o‘zgarish tufayli hosil bo‘lgan so‘zlar⁵⁷; gibrid, ya’ni o‘zlashma so‘zlar ta’siri ostida yasalgan so‘zlar⁵⁸.

Tatsama guruhiga oid birliklarga xos sonlardan yasalgan so‘zlar tarkibida sanoq sonlar hamda ot turkumiga oid so‘zlar ishtirok etgan bo‘lib, ulardan sifat turkumiga xos so‘zlar yasalgan. Masalan: एकजुट *ekjut* “uyushqoq, birdam” (sifat) = एक *ek* “bir” (son) + जुट *jut* “juft, guruh” (ot); एकजात *ekjat* “tug‘ishgan” (sifat) = एक *ek* “bir” (son) + जात *jat* “o‘g‘il farzand” (ot); एकरस *ekras* “birxil, o‘zgarimas” (sifat) = एक *ek* “bir” (son) + रस *ras* “ta’im, maza” (ot); एकरूप *ekru:p* “bir xil, baravar, teng, o‘zgarimas” (sifat) = एक *ek* “bir” (son) + रूप *ru:p* “shakl, ko‘rinish” (ot); द्विपक्षी *dvipakshi*: “ikki tomonlama” (sifat) = द्वि *dvi* “ikki” (son) + पक्षी *pakshi*: “qush, tarafdor” (ot); द्विपद *dvipad* “ikki oyoqli (sifat) = द्वि *dvi* “ikki” (son) + पद *pad* “oyoq” (ot); चतुर्दिक *chaturdik* “to‘rt tomonlama, har taraflama, atroflicha” (sifat) = चतुर *chatur* “to‘rt” (son) + दिक् *dik* “tomon, yo‘nalish” (ot); चतुष्कोण *chatushkon* “to‘rt burchakli (sifat) = चतुष् *chatush* “to‘rt” (son) + कोण *kon* “burchak” (ot). *Formulasi: son+ot=sifat.*

Quyidagi modeldagi tatsama guruhiga oid birliklarga oid sonlardan yasalgan so‘zlar tarkibida sanoq sonlar hamda ot turkumiga oid so‘zlar ishtirok etgan bo‘lib, ular otlarga oid leksik birliklarni tashkil etadi. Jumladan: एकपत्नी *ekpatni*: “vafodor xotin”

⁵⁴ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का संक्षिप्त इतिहास। – दिल्ली, ज्ञान भारती, 1981. – पृ 168.

⁵⁵ Гурю К. Грамматика хинди. Часть II. Пер. с хинди Г.А. и Р.И.Баранниковых. Под ред. и с предисл. проф. Б.А.Ларина. -М.: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1962. – С.275.

⁵⁶ Шоматов О.Н. Жанубий Осиё тилларига кириш. I қисм. – Т.: ТошДШИ нашриёти, 2003. – Б.39.

⁵⁷ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का संक्षिप्त इतिहास। – दिल्ली, ज्ञान भारती, 1981. – पृ 168.

⁵⁸ Дымщиц З.М. Грамматика языка хинди. Т I. – М.: Наука, 1986. – С.83.

(ot) = एक *ek* “bir” (son) + पत्नी *patni*: “xotin” (ot); एकनिष्ठा *eknishtha*: “sadoqat, ixlos” (ot) = एक *ek* “bir” (son) + निष्ठा *nishtha*: “ishonch, ixlos” (ot); एकवचन *ekvachan* “birlik” (ot) = एक *ek* “bir” (son) + वचन *vachan* “son (grammatik son)” (ot); द्विपथ *dvipath* “ayrilish, ayrilish joyi” (ot) = द्वि *dvi* “ikki” (son) + पथ *path* “yo‘l” (ot); द्विवचन *dvivachan* “ikkilik” (ot) = द्वि *dvi* “ikki” (son) + वचन *vachan* “son (grammatik son)” (ot); द्विहृदया *dvihridaya*: “homilador” (ot) = द्वि *dvi* “ikki” (son) + हृदया *hridaya*: “yurak” (ot); त्रिमास *trima:s* “yil choragi (uch oy)” (ot) = त्रि *tri* “uch” (son) + मास *ma:s* “oy” (ot); त्रिपाल *tripa:l* “chodir, g‘ilof” (ot) = त्रि *tri* “uch” (son) + पाल *pa:l* “himoya vositasi, chodir” (ot). *Formulasi: son+ot=ot* va hokazo.

Hindiy tilidagi birliklarga oid sonlardan yasalgan dvigu so‘zlari struktur-semantik jihatdan tahlil qilinishi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan modellar

Modellar	Tatsama so‘zlari (49 ta – 40,5 %)	Tadbhava so‘zlari (32 ta – 26,5 %)	Gibrid so‘zlar (40 ta – 33 %)
I model	son+ot=sifat	son+ot+affiks=sifat	son+ot+affiks=sifat
II model	son+ot=ot	son+ot=sifat	son+ot=ravish
III model	son+sifat=sifat	son+ot=ot	son+ot(s)+affiks=ot
IV model			son+ot(f)+affiks=ot
V model			son+ot=ot

Hindiy tilidagi birinchi komponenti sonlardan tashkil topgan dvigu so‘zlarining lisoniy va derivatsion tahlili natijalariga ko‘ra ular tatsama, tadbhava hamda gibrid so‘zlarga xos. एक *ek* “bir” sanoq soni ham tatsama, ham tadbhava, ham gibrid so‘zlar tarkibida ishtirok etgan. Birliklarga oid qolgan sonlar esa barcha dvigu so‘zlari tarkibida ishtirok etgan. Tatsama guruhiga oid dvigu so‘zlarida एक *ek* “bir”, द्वि *dvi* “ikki”, त्रि *tri* va त्रै *trey* “uch”, चतुर *chatur* “to‘rt”, पंच *pancha* “besh”, नव *nav* “to‘qqiz” kabi qadimgi sanskrit tilidagi birliklarga oid sanoq sonlar o‘z aksini topgan. Tadbhava guruhiga oid dvigu so‘zlari tarkibida एक *ek* “bir”, दो *do* “ikki”, पाँच *pa:Nch* “besh”, छः *che* “olti” va gibridlarga oid dvigu so‘zlari tarkibida esa एक *ek* “bir”, दो *do* “ikki”, ति *ti* “uch”, छः *che* “olti”, सत *sat* “yetti”, अष्ट *ashta* “sakkiz” kabi sanoq sonlar ishtirok etgan. Sanskritcha नव *nav* “to‘qqiz” sanoq soni faqatgina tatsama guruhiga oid dvigu so‘zlari tarkibida ishtirok etgan. Ta’kidlash joizki, garchi birliklarga xos bo‘lgan सात *sa:t* “yetti” आठ *a:th* “sakkiz” kabi sanoq sonlar dvigu so‘zlari tarkibida uchramagan bo‘lsa-da, सत *sat* “yetti”, अष्ट *ashta* “sakkiz” kabi sanskritcha shakllardan yasalgan dvigu so‘zlari ham bor.

Sonlarning ifodalanish jihatlarini tadqiq etish nafaqat lingvistlar, balki psixologlar, etnologlar, kulturologlar, tarixchilar, matematiklar va falsafa sohasidagi tadqiqotchilar uchun ham dolzarb hisoblanadi⁵⁹. Sonlar ishtirokida yasalgan frazeologizmlar o‘ziga xos jihatlari bilan farqlanib turadi. Son komponentli frazeologik birliklarni o‘rganish va ular bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini amalga oshirish

⁵⁹ Шодуг Баягаслан. Семантика числительных во фразеологии монгольского, русского и английского языков: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Санкт–Петербург, 2006. – С.3.

tilshunoslik sohasida dolzarb mavzulardan biriga aylanib borayotganligini ham ta'kidlash joiz.

Ushbu bo'lda 200 ga yaqin (196 ta) birliklarga oid son komponentli frazeologik birliklar semantik-struktur jihatdan tasnif etildi. Ular turli guruh va modellarga bo'lindi. Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra frazeologik butunlik, ya'ni ma'nosi tarkibidagi so'zlarning ma'nolari asosida izohlash mumkin bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar yetakchi guruhni tashkil etdi. Masalan: एक बात पर होना *Ek ba:t par hona:* (so'zma-so'z tarjimasini: bitta gap (so'z) ustida bo'lmoq) – “aytgan gapida turmoq, aytgan so'zida turmoq, lafzida turmoq”. अगर एक बात पर हो तो मेरे साथ चलो और नहीं तो स्वीकार करो कि तुमने कल असत्य कहा था।⁶⁰ *Agar ek ba:t par ho to mere sa:th chalo aur nahi:N to svika:r karo ki tumne kal asatya kaha: tha:.* “Agar aytgan gappingda tursang (aytgan so'zingda tursang) unda men bilan birga yur, baks holda kecha xaqiqatni aytmaganligingni tan ol”; एक हाथ से ताली न बजना *Ek ha:th se ta:li: na bajna:* (so'zma-so'z tarjimasini: bitta qo'l bilan qarsak chalinmaslik) – “qarsak ikki qo'ldan chiqmoq”. देखो भैया, दुकानदार ने भी ग्राहक को ज़रूर गलत सामान दिया होगा तभी ये चिल्ला रहे हैं, आखिर एक हाथ से तो ताली नहीं बजती।⁶¹ *Dekho bhaiya:, duka:nda:r ne bhi: gra:hak ko zaruur g'alat sa:ma:n diya: hoga: tabhi: ye itna: chilla: rahe hain, a:xir ek ha:th se ta:li: nahi:n bajti:.* “Menga qara uka, do'kondor ham xaridorga noto'g'ri (boshqa) narsa bergan bo'lsa kerakki, shuning uchun u qichqirib yotibdi. Axir qarsak ikki qo'ldan chiqadi-ku”. *Modeli: SS(1) → FB*

दो दिन का मेहमान⁶² *Do din ka: mehma:n* (so'zma-so'z tarjimasini: ikki kunlik mehmon) – “vaqti-soati bitgan”. सड़क दुर्घटना में रमेश गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गया तो डाक्टर ने कहा कि वह दो दिन का मेहमान है। *SaRak durghatna: mai Ramesh gambhi:r ruup se gha:yal ho gaya: to daktaR ne kaha: ki vo do din ka: mehma:n hai.* “Yo'lda sodir bo'lgan baxtsiz hodisada Ramesh qattiq shikastlandi (qattiq yarador bo'ldi), doktor esa uning vaqti-soati bitganligini aytdi”; दो-दो बातें करना⁶³ *Do-do ba:ten karna:* (so'zma-so'z tarjimasini: ikkita-ikkita so'z (gap) qilmoq yoki ikkita-ikkita gaplashmoq) – “ikki og'iz gaplashmoq”. मैं ने तो अपने दिल्ली आने की सूचना किसी को भी नहीं दी थी?! मैं तो अपना यह छोटा वक्त अपने लिए खर्च करना चाहता था! साँस लेना चाहता था... और अपने ही भीतर झाँक कर अपने आप से दो-दो बातें करना चाहता था...? लेकिन... *Main ne to apne Dilli: a:ne ki: suuchna: kisi: ko bhi: nahi:n di: thi:?! Main to apna: ye chota: vakt apne liye kharch karna: chahta: tha:!! Sa:ns lena: cha:hta: tha:... Aur apne hi: bhi:tar jha:nk kar... Apne a:p se do-do batain karna: cha:hta: tha:...? Lekin...* “Men Dehliga kelayotganligim haqida hech kimga xabar bermagan edim?! Men ozgina vaqtimni o'zim uchun sarflashni istagan edim! Bemalol nafas olgim kelgandi... va qalbimga mo'ralab.... o'zim bilan o'zim ikki og'iz gaplashgim kelgandi...? Lekin...” *Modeli: SS(2) → FB* va hokazo.

⁶⁰ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी मुहावरा कोश। – इलाहाबाद, किताब महल, 1964. – पृ।70.

⁶¹ रजनी गुप्त। कितने कठघरे। – नयी दिल्ली, वाणी प्रकाशन, 2015. –पृ। 94.

⁶² भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी मुहावरा कोश। – इलाहाबाद, किताब महल, 1964. – पृ। 310.

⁶³ Хинди-русский словарь. Составители А.С.Бархударов, В.М.Бескровный, Г.А. Зограф, В.П.Липеровский. Под ред. В.М.Бескровного. Т.І. –М.: Издательство «Советская Энциклопедия», 1972. – С. 807.

Hindiy tilidagi son komponentli frazeologik birliklarning semantik-struktur modellari

Birliklarga oid sonlar (ja'mi 196 ta – 100 %)	Frazeologik butunlik (86 ta – 44 %)	Frazeologik qo'shilma (63 ta – 32 %)	Frazeologik chatishma (47 ta – 24 %)
एक <i>ek</i> “bir” (92 ta – 47 %)	<i>SS(1) → FB</i> (49 ta – 25 %)	<i>SS(1) → FQ</i> (25 ta – 13 %)	<i>SS(1) → FCH</i> (18 ta – 9 %)
दो <i>do</i> “ikki” (35 ta – 18 %)	<i>SS(2) → FB</i> (16 ta – 8 %)	<i>SS(2) → FQ</i> (11 ta – 6 %)	<i>SS(2) → FCH</i> (8 ta – 4 %)
तीन <i>ti:n</i> “uch” (15 ta – 8 %)	–	<i>SS(3) → FQ</i> (9 ta – 5 %)	<i>SS(3) → FCH</i> (6 ta – 3 %)
चार <i>cha:r</i> “to‘rt” (25 ta – 13 %)	<i>SS(4) → FB</i> (12 ta – 6 %)	<i>SS(4) → FQ</i> (8 ta – 4 %)	<i>SS(4) → FCH</i> (5 ta – 3 %)
पाँच <i>pa:nch</i> “besh”	–	–	–
छः <i>chhe</i> “olti”	–	–	–
सात <i>sa:t</i> “yetti” (17 ta – 9 %)	<i>SS(7) → FB</i> (9 ta – 5 %)	<i>SS(7) → FQ</i> (5 ta – 3 %)	<i>SS(7) → FCH</i> (2 ta – 1 %)
आठ <i>a:th</i> “sakkiz” (7 ta – 3 %)	–	<i>SS(8) → FQ</i> (5 ta – 2 %)	<i>SS(8) → FCH</i> (2 ta – 1 %)
नौ <i>nao</i> “to‘qqiz” (5 ta – 2 %)	–	–	<i>SS(9) → FCH</i> (5 ta – 2 %)

Hindiy tilidagi son komponentli 196 ta frazeologik birliklar semantik-struktur jihatdan tasnif qilinganda, ular frazeologik butunlik, frazeologik qo'shilma va frazeologik chatishma kabi guruhlariga bo'linadi. Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra frazeologik butunlik guruhiga oid iboralar yetakchi o'rinni egallagan bo'lib, ular ja'mi misollarning 44%ini tashkil etdi. Keyingi o'rinlarni frazeologik qo'shilma (32%) va frazeologik chatishma (24 %) guruhlariga oid misollar egalladi.

“Hindiy tilidagi numerativlarning derivatsion hamda valentlik tahlili” nomli to'rtinchi bob hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilida qo'llanadigan arxaik numerativlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini o'rganishga, shuningdek hindiy tilidagi numerativlarning etimologik va valentlik tahlilini amalga oshirishga hamda numerativlardan yasalgan frazeologik birliklarning struktur-semantik jihatdan tasniflashga bag'ishlangan.

Hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilida qo'llanadigan numerativlarning aksariyati tatsama hamda tadbhava so'zlarini tashkil etadi. Shuningdek, ular orasida arab-fors tillaridan o'zlashgan videshi so'zlari ham, oz bo'lsa-da uchraydi. Ularning miqdori turli shtatlarda turlicha. Hozirgi hindiy adabiy tiliga numerativ so'zlarning ba'zilari hatto 2 tadan 5 tagacha nomga ega. Ular bir-biridan farq qiladi. Ayniqsa, *जरीब jari:b* hisob so'ziga oid shakllardan har birining o'ziga xos xususiyati bor. Xalqaro o'lchov birliklari joriy qilinganidan so'ng, arxaik numerativ so'zlarning soni ko'payib borgan Ta'kidlash joizki, xalqaro o'lchov birliklari nomlari joriy qilingunga qadar Hindistonda arxaik numerativlar keng qo'llangan. Hozirgi kunda ham arxaik so'zlarga aylangan ushbu so'zlar mahalliy aholi tomonidan hanuzgacha qo'llanib kelinmoqda. Hatto ushbu arxaik so'zlar ishtirokida hosil bo'lgan bir necha frazeologik birliklar ham hind xalqi tomonidan hanuz ishlatilmoqda.

Ko'pgina ilmiy asarlarda qayd etilishicha, predmetning soniga ko'ra belgisini ifodalab keladigan sanoq sonlar ba'zi vaqtlarda predmetlarning hisobini ko'rsatuvchi

soʻzlar – numerativlar bilan birga qoʻllanadi. Bu soʻzlar asosan sanalayotgan aniq narsani koʻrsatmay, oʻsha narsani hisoblashda uning qaysi kategoriyaga, guruhga oid ekani aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi. Bu soʻzlar sanoq son bilan sanaladigan narsani ifodalovchi soʻz orasida kelib, ularning ogʻirligi, uzunligi, hajmi, joylashish oʻrni va boshqa shunga oʻxshash xususiyatlariga koʻra oʻlchovini bildiradi. Hozirgi hindiy adabiy tili leksikasida ham koʻplab numerativ soʻzlar mavjud boʻlib, ularning oʻziga xos ifodalanish jihatlari mavjud.

Hindiy tilida keng qoʻllanadigan numerativlar etimologiyasiga koʻra uchta katta tipga oid: 1) tadbhava⁶⁴ guruhiga xos boʻlgan, yaʼni morfonologik oʻzgarish tufayli hosil boʻlgan soʻzlar; 2) tatsama⁶⁵ guruhiga oid, yaʼni sanskrit soʻzlaridan shaklan va maʼno jihatidan oʻzgarmagan soʻzlar; 3) videshi⁶⁶, yaʼni oʻzlashma soʻzlar.

Tahlil natijalariga koʻra tadbhava tipiga oid ogʻirlik oʻlchov birligiga xos numerativlar yetakchi oʻrinni egallaydi. Masalan: मन ⁶⁷ *man* – ushbu soʻz 40 kilogrammga teng boʻlgan ogʻirlik oʻlchov birligi hisoblanadi. Baʼzi bir manbalarda ushbu numerativ quyidagicha talqin etiladi: मन *man* = 8 पसेरियाँ *paseriya:n* = 10 धरे *dhare* = 40 सेर *ser* = 37, 324 kg. Ushbu numerativ soʻzning variantlari ham mavjud boʻlib, ularning oʻlchovida farqlar ham kuzatiladi. बाज़ार मन *ba:za:r man* = 37,28 kg, कारखाना मन *ka:rkha:na: man* = 33,86 kg, बंबई मन *bambai: man* = 12,7 kg, मद्रास मन *madra:s man* = 11,34 kg. Tadbhava tipiga oid ogʻirlik oʻlchov birligiga xos numerativ soʻzlar ham yetakchi oʻrinni ega. Jumladan: कोस *kos* – ushbu soʻz baʼzi manbalarda 3,2 kilometr (3200 metr), baʼzilarida esa 3,3 kilometr (3300 metr) uzunlik oʻlchov birligiga teng qilib berilgan. Baʼzi manbalarda esa 2000 दंड *dand* ga (3660 metr) ham mos oʻlchov birligi ekanligi ham qayd etilgan.

Sanskrit soʻzlaridan kelib chiqib shaklan va maʼno jihatidan oʻzgarmagan tatsama tipiga oid uzunlik oʻlchov birligiga xos numerativlarga quyidagi misollarni keltirishimiz mumkin. Masalan: योजन *yojan* – mazkur numerativ soʻz tahminan 15 kilometrga teng masofa birligini anglatadi. Baʼzi manbalarda u 4 कोस *kos* ga ham tenglashtiriladi.; दंड *dand* – bu soʻz 1,83 metrga teng boʻlib, u 2 गज़ *gaz* va 4 हाथ *ha:th* uzunlik oʻlchov birliklariga tengdir. प्रदेश *pradesh* – bu soʻz oʻzbek tilidagi *qarich* oʻlchov birligiga xos boʻlgan soʻzga mos boʻlib, u tahminan 15-20 santimetrga teng. Taʼkidlash joizki, tatsama tipiga oid numerativlarga oid soʻzlar faqatgina bitta guruhga, yaʼni uzunlik oʻlchov birliklariga xos. Bular aynan sanskrit tilidagi soʻzlar boʻlib, ular hech qanday fonetik oʻzgarishlarsiz hozirgi hindiy adabiy tiliga oʻtgan.

Videshi tipiga oid soʻzlar – bular, arab, fors va gʻarb tillaridan oʻzlashgan numerativlar boʻlib, ular quyidagi kichik guruhlarga boʻlib oʻrganiladi. 1 (a)-guruh.

⁶⁴ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का संक्षिप्त इतिहास। – दिल्ली, ज्ञान भारती, 1981. – पृ। 168.

⁶⁵ Shomatov O.N. Janubiy Osiyo tillariga kirish. I qism. – T.: ToshDSHI nashriyoti, 2003. – B.39.

⁶⁶ Дымщиц З.М. Грамматика языка хинди. Т. I. – М.: Наука, 1986. – С.83.

⁶⁷ Hindiy tilidagi numerativlarga oid soʻzlar बृहत हिन्दी कोशा – वाराणसी, ज्ञानमण्डल लिमिटेड, 2009. – 1781 पृ।; Хинди-русский словарь. Составители А.С.Бархударов, В.М.Бескровный, Г.А. Зограф, В.М.Липеровский. Под ред. В.М.Бескровного. Т. I. – М.: Советская Энциклопедия, 1972. – 907 с. Хинди-русский словарь. Составители А.С.Бархударов, В.М.Бескровный, Г.А. Зограф, В.П.Липеровский. Под ред. В.М.Бескровного. Т. II. – М.: Издательство «Советская Энциклопедия», 1972. – 912 с. kabi lugʻatlardan olindi.

Ushbu guruhdagi misol uzunlik o'lchov birligiga xos bo'lib, u arab tilidan o'zlashgan. Masalan: *जरीब jari:b* – mazkur so'z 50 metrga teng bo'lgan uzunlik o'lchov birligi ma'nosini anglatadi va u ba'zi manbalarda 20 *गट्टे gatthe* o'lchov birligiga ham tenglashtirilgan. *1(b)-guruh*. Mazkur guruhdagi misollar uzunlik o'lchov birligiga xos bo'lib, ularning barchasi fors tilidan o'zlashgan. Masalan: *गज़ gaz* – bu 90-92 santimetrغا teng bo'lgan numerativ so'z bo'lib, u 2 *हाथ ha:th* ga mos so'z sifatida ham qayd etiladi. *1(v)-guruh*. Ushbu guruhdagi misollar uzunlik o'lchov birligiga xos bo'lib, ularning bari ingliz tilidan o'zlashgan. *इंच inch* – mazkur numerativga oid bo'lgan so'z 2,5 santimetrغا teng. Shuningdek, ushbu so'z 0,083 (1/12) futga ham teng o'lchov birligi sifatida qo'llanadi. Ilgari bu o'lchov birligi aniq bir uzunlik oraliqidagi masofani anglatmagan. Hozirda bu so'z aynan 2,5 santimetrغا teng o'lchov birligi sifatida qo'llanadi. *फुट fut* – ingliz tilidan o'zlashgan mazkur o'lchov birligi 30,5 santimetrغا tengdir. Shuni ham alohida ta'kidlash joizki, XX asrga kelib butun dunyoda yangi o'lchov tizimi joriy etilganidan so'ng, barcha mamlakatlarda qo'llangani kabi Hindistonda ham uzunlik o'lchov birligi uchun – *metr*, og'irlik o'lchov birligi uchun – *kilogramm*, yuza uchun – *kvadrat metr* keng qo'llana boshlagan. Lekin, shunday bo'lsa-da, qadimda keng qo'llangan ko'pgina o'lchov birliklari hozirda ham iste'foda etiladi.

Mazkur bobda mashhur hind yozuvchisi Prem Chandning *वरदान Vardaan* “Sevgi in'omi” romani tanlab olindi va ulardagi numerativlarga xos leksik birliklar ishtirokida yasalgan so'z birikmalari tahlil qilindi. Modellar tarkibida numerativlarga xos so'zlarning mahsuldor qoliplari aniqlandi. Quyidagi modelda sanoq son hamda vaqt o'lchov birligiga xos numerativ so'zlar ishtirok etgan. Masalan: *प्रताप बुद्धिमान लड़का था। माता की दशा प्रतिदिन बिगड़ती हुई देखकर ताड़ गया कि यह बीमार है। एक दिन स्कूल से लौटा, तो सीधा अपने घर आया। बेटे को देखते ही सुवामा ने उठ बैठने का प्रयत्न किया, पर निर्बलता के कारण मूर्छा आ गयी और हाथ-पाँव अकड़ गये*⁶⁸। *Prata:p budhima:n laRka: tha: . Ma:ta: ki: dasha: pratidin bigaRti: hui: dekhkar ta:R gaya: ki ye bi:ma:r hai. Ek din sku:l se lauTa:, to si:dha: apne ghar a:ya:. BeTe ko dekhte hi: Suva:ma: uTh baiThne ka: prayatn kiya:, par nirbalta: ke ka:ran mu:rcha: a: gayi: aur ha:th-paanv akaR gaye.* “Pratap aqlli bola edi. Onasining ahvoli kundun-kunga og'irlashib borayotganini ko'rib, uning kasal ekanligini angladi. Bir kuni maktabdan qaytgach, to'g'ri uyiga keldi. O'g'lini ko'rgan zahoti Suvara xonim o'tirishga urindi, lekin holsizligi tufayli hushidan ketdi va qo'l-oyoqlari qotib ishlamay qoldi”. *एक दिन ek din* “bir kun”. *एक ek* “bir” (sanoq son) + *दिन din* “kun” (vaqt o'lchov birligiga xos numerativ so'z); उन्होंने दस-बारह दिन जैसे-तैसे करके काटे, पश्चात् एक-एक करके लेखा के पत्र दिखाने लगे⁶⁹। *Unhonne das-ba:rah din jaise-taise karke ka:te, pashchat ek-ek karke lekha: ke part dikha:ne lage.* “U o'n-o'n ikki kunni bir amallab o'tkazdi, keyin hisob varaqalarini birma-bir ko'rsata boshladi”. *दस-बारह दिन das-ba:rah din* “o'n-o'n ikki kun”. *दस-बारह das-ba:rah* “o'n-

⁶⁸ प्रेमचंद। वरदान। – इलाहाबाद, हंस प्रकाशन, 1982. – पृ। 14.

⁶⁹ प्रेमचंद। वरदान। – इलाहाबाद, हंस प्रकाशन, 1982. – पृ। 9.

o'n ikki" (sanoq son) + दिन *din* "kun" (vaqt o'lchov birligiga xos numerativ so'z).
Formulasi: SS+NS(VO'B)=AB.

Mazkur model tarkibida tartib son va vaqt o'lchov birligiga oid numerativlarga xos so'z ishtirok etganligi aks ettirilgan. Masalan: दूसरा सप्ताह भी इसी प्रयत्न में समाप्त हो गया⁷⁰। *Du:sra: sapta:h bhi: isi: prayatan mai sama:pt ho gaya:.* "Ikkinchi hafta ham xuddi shunday urinishda yakun topdi". दूसरा सप्ताह *du:sra: sapta:h* "ikkinchi hafta". दूसरा *du:sra:* "ikkinchi" (tartib son) + सप्ताह *sapta:h* "hafta" (vaqt o'lchov birligiga xos numerativ so'z). *Formulasi: TS+NS(VO'B)=AB*

Numerativ so'zlar ishtirok etgan predikativ birikmalar atributiv birikmalarga nisbatan kam. Ularga xos birikmalar tarkibida sanoq son, tartib son, vaqt o'lchov birligiga xos numerativ so'z hamda tugal zamon sifatdoshi ishtirok etgan. Jumaladan: एक दिन बीता, दो दिन बीते, चौथा दिन आया और रात हो गयी, यहाँ तक कि पूरा सप्ताह बीत गया, पर मुन्शी जी न आये⁷¹। *Ek din bi:ta:, do din bi:te, chautha: din a:ya aur ra:t ho gayi:, yaha:N tak ki pura: sapta:h bi:t gaya:, par munshi: ji: na a:ye.* "Bir kun o'tdi, ikki kun o'tdi, to'rtinchi kun keldi va qosh ham qoraydi, hatto bir hafta ham o'tdi, biroq Munshi Ji kelmadilar". एक दिन बीता *ek din bi:ta:* "bir kun o'tdi". एक *ek* "bir" (sanoq son) + दिन *din* "kun" (vaqt o'lchov birligiga xos numerativ so'z) + बीता *bi:ta:* "o'tdi" (बीतना *bi:tna:* "o'tmoq" fe'lining tugal zamon sifatdoshi). दो दिन बीते *do din bi:te* "ikki kun o'tdi". दो *do* "ikki" (sanoq son) + दिन *din* "kun" (vaqt o'lchov birligiga xos numerativ so'z) + बीते *bi:te* "o'tdi" (बीतना *bi:tna:* "o'tmoq" fe'lining tugal zamon sifatdoshi). चौथा दिन आया *chautha: din a:ya* "to'rtinchi kun keldi". चौथा *chautha:* "to'rtinchi" (tartib son) + दिन *din* "kun" (vaqt o'lchov birligiga xos numerativ so'z) + आया *a:ya* "keldi" (आना *a:na:* "kelmoq" fe'lining tugal zamon sifatdoshi). *Formulasi: SS (TS)+NS(VO'B)+TS=PB.*

Quyidagi model ostidagi birikmalar tarkibi tartib son, vaqt o'lchov birligiga xos numerativ so'z hamda tugal zamon sifatdoshi ishtirok etgan. Jumladan: इसी प्रकार काल बीतता चला गया, विरजन का बारहवाँ वर्ष पूर्ण हुआ, परन्तु अभी तक उसे चावल उबालना तक न आता था⁷²। *Isi: pra:ka:r ka:l bi:tta: chala: gaya:, Virajan ka: ba:rahva:n varsh purn hua:, parantu abhi: tak use cha:val uba:lna: tak na a:ta: tha:.* "Xuddi shu alfozda vaqt o'tib ketdi, Virjanning o'n ikkinchi yili tugadi, lekin u shu paytgacha hatto guruch qaynatishni ham bilmasdi".

बारहवाँ वर्ष पूर्ण हुआ *ba:rahva:n varsh pu:rn hua:* "o'n ikkinchi yil tugadi". बारहवाँ *ba:rahva:n* "o'n ikkinchi" (tartib son) + वर्ष *varsh* "yil" (vaqt o'lchov birligiga xos numerativ so'z) + पूर्ण हुआ *pu:rn hua:* "tugadi" (पूर्ण होना *pu:rn hona:* "tugamoq, to'lmoq" fe'lining tugal zamon sifatdoshi). *Formulasi: TS+NS(VO'B)+TS=PB.* va hokazo.

⁷⁰ प्रेमचंदा वरदाना – इलाहाबाद, हंस प्रकाशन, 1982. – पृ। 8.

⁷¹ प्रेमचंदा वरदाना – इलाहाबाद, हंस प्रकाशन, 1982. – पृ। 8.

⁷² प्रेमचंदा वरदाना – इलाहाबाद, हंस प्रकाशन, 1982. – पृ। 16.

Tahlil natijalaridan hosil bo'lgan modellar formulalari quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan:

Atributiv birikma 125 ta	Predikativ birikma 9 ta	Obektiv birikma
SS+NS(VO'B)=AB 87 ta (64,9 %)	SS (TS)+NS(VO'B)+TS=PB 7 ta (5,3 %)	–
SS+NS(PO'B)=AB 13 ta (9,7 %)	TS+NS(VO'B)+TS=PB 2 ta (1,5 %)	–
JS+NS(VO'B)=AB 10 ta (7,4 %)		
JS+NS(MO'B)=AB 7 ta (5,2 %)		
TS+NS(VO'B)=AB 5 ta (3,7 %)		
KS+ NS(VO'B)=AB 3 ta (2,3 %)		

Atributiv birikmalarda sanoq sonlarga nisbatan vaqt o'lchov birligini ifodalovchi numerativ so'zlar valentlik xususiyatiga ega. $SS+NS(VO'B)=AB$ modeli tahlilga tortilgan misollarning 64,9 % ni tashkil etadi. Keyingi o'rinda pul o'lchov birligini ifodalovchi numerativ so'zlar valentlik xususiyatiga ega va $SS+NS(PO'B)=AB$ modeliga oid misollar 9,7 % (13 ta) birikmadan iborat. Jamlovchi sonlarga nisbatan vaqt o'lchov birligini ifodalovchi numerativ so'zlar valentlik xususiyatiga ega. $JS+NS(VO'B)=AB$ modeliga oid birikmalar tahlilga tortilgan misollarning 7,4 % ini tashkil etadi. Predikativ birikmalarda sanoq sonlarga vaqt o'lchov birligini ifodalovchi numerativ so'zlar valentlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, ular $SS(TS)+NS(VO'B)+TS=PB$ modeliga oid. Ta'kidlash joizki, ushbu modelga oid misollar tarkibida tartib sonlarga oid so'zlar ham uchraydi, shuningdek, fe'ning tugal zamon sifatdoshi ham qo'llanadi. Ular tahlil etilgan misollarning 5,3 % ini tashkil etadi. Tartib songa nisbatan vaqt o'lchov birligini ifodalovchi numerativ so'zlar valentlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, ushbu model ostidagi birikmalar tarkibida ham fe'ning tugal zamon sifatdoshlari ishtirok etgan. Ushbu birikmalar $TS+NS(VO'B)+TS=PB$ modeliga xos va ular tahlilga tortilgan misollarning 1,5 % ini tashkil etadi.

Numerativlar ishtirokidagi frazeologik birliklarning o'ziga xos jihatlarini tadqiq etish tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Hindiy tilidagi numerativlardan yasalgan frazeologik birliklarni atroflicha o'rganish muhim masalalardan biridir. Mazkur bo'nda hindiy tilidagi son komponentli frazeologik birliklar ishtirokidagi frazeologizmlardan farqli o'laroq, tarkibida numerativlar ishtirok etgan 82 ta frazeologik birlikliklar semantik-struktur jihatdan tasnif etildi. Ular turli guruh va modellarga bo'lib tadqiq etildi.

Quyidagi guruhda tahlilga tortilgan misollar orasida frazeologik butunlik, ya'ni ma'nosi tarkibidagi so'zlarning ma'nolari asosida izohlash mumkin bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar yetakchi guruhni tashkil etgan bo'lib, ular quyidagi modellarga ajraladi: *I model*. Ushbu modeldagi frazeologik birliklar tarkibida कोस *kos*, ya'ni 3,2 kilometr ga teng uzunlik o'lchov birligiga oid numerativga xos so'z ishtirok etgan. Masalan: कोसों दूर रहना⁷³ *koson du:r rehna*: (so'zma-so'z tarjimai: uch kilometr lab uzoqda yashamoq;

⁷³ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी मुहावरा कोशा – इलाहाबाद, किताब महल, 1964. – पृ। 121.

uch kilometrlab uzoqda turmoq) – “uzoqroq yurmoq; yaqinlashmaslik”. उसे बुरे आदमियों से कोसों दूर रहना पसन्द है। *Use bure a:dmiyon se koson du:r rehna: pasand hai.* “Unga yomon odamlardan uzoqroq yurish yoqadi”.; कोसों दूर भागना⁷⁴ *koson du:r bha:gna:* (so‘zma-so‘z tarjimasi: uch kilometrlab uzoqqa qochmoq; uch kilometrdan uzoq joyga qochib ketmoq) – “yaqin yo‘lamaslik”. शराब की क्या बात है, रवि तो गुटखे से कोसों दूर भागता है। *Shara:b ki: kya: ba:t hai, ravi to gutkhe se koson du:r bha:gta: hai.* “Spirтли ichimliklar u yoqda tursin, Ravi hatto tamaki mahsulotlariga ham yaqin yo‘lamaydi (Spirтли ichimliklar u yoqda tursin, Ravi hatto tamaki mahsulotlarini ham og‘ziga olmaydi)”. *Modeli: NS(UO‘B-K) → FB*

Mazkur modelga xos bo‘lgan frazeologik birliklar tarkibida रत्ती *ratti:*, ya’ni 0,125 grammga teng og‘irlik o‘lchov birligiga oid numerativ so‘z ishtirok etgan. Jumladan: रत्ती भर भी *ratti: bhar bhi:* (so‘zma-so‘z tarjimasi: 0,125 gramm bo‘lsa ham) – “oz-moz, jindak”. रत्ती भर भी वह झूठ नहीं बोलता। *Ratti: bhar bhi:vo jhu:th nahi:n bolta:* “U sira ham (oz-moz ham) yolg‘on gapirmaydi”. रत्ती-रत्ती *ratti: - ratti:* (so‘zma-so‘z tarjimasi: 0,125 gramm – 0, 125 gramm) – “oz-moz, jindak”. रत्ती-रत्ती सब दें तो बहुत होगा⁷⁵। *Ratti:-ratti: sab den to bahu:t hoga:.* “Oz-mozdan hammasini bersangiz, juda yetarli bo‘ladi”. *Modeli: NS(OO‘B-R) → FB*

Numerativ so‘zlar ishtirok etgan frazeologik birliklarning semantik-struktur modellari va ularning ko‘rsatkichlari quyidagi jadvalda aks etgan.

Numerativlarga oid so‘zlar	Frazeologik butunlik	Frazeologik chatishma	Frazeologik qo‘shilma
कोस kos 3,2 kilometr	NS(UO‘B-K) → FB 21 ta (25,6 %)	NS(UO‘B-K) → FCH 5 ta (6,1 %)	NS(UO‘B-K) → FQ 7 ta (8,6 %)
रत्ती ratti: 0,125 gramm	NS(OO‘B-R) → FB 9 ta (11 %)		
चावल cha:val 0,015625 (1/64) ramm	NS(OO‘B-SH) → FB 8 ta (9,8 %)		
जौ jao 0,25 santimetr	NS(UO‘B-J) → FB 7 ta (8,6 %)		
बित्ता bitta: 24 santimetr	NS(UO‘B-B) → FB 4 ta (4,8 %)		
धड़ा dhara: 4 kilogramm		NS(OO‘D) → FCH 11 ta (13,4 %)	
बिस्वा bisva: 0,0125 (1/80) gektar		NS(YMSO‘B) → FCH 4 ta (4,8 %)	
सेर ser 600 gramm- 1 kilogramm			NS(OO‘B-S) → FQ 5 ta (6,1 %)
माशा ma:sha: 1 gramm तोला tola: 12 gramm		NS(OO‘B-MT) → CH 1 ta (1,2 %)	

⁷⁴ मुहावरे और कहावतें। – दिल्ली, विद्या प्रकाशन, 1957. – पृ. 97.

⁷⁵ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी मुहावरा कोशा। – इलाहाबाद, किताब महल, 1964. – पृ. 461.

Hindiy tilidagi numerativlar ishtirokidagi 82 ta frazeologik birliklar semantik-struktur jihatdan frazeologik butunlik, frazeologik chatishma va frazeologik qo'shilma kabi guruhlariga bo'linadi. Frazeologik butunlik guruhiga oid iboralar yetakchi o'rinni egallagan bo'lib, ular ja'mi misollarning 59,7 %ini tashkil etadi. Keyingi o'rinlarni frazeologik chatishma (25,5 %) va frazeologik qo'shilma (14,8 %) guruhlariga oid misollardir.

XULOSA

Hindiy tilida sanoq tizimining shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqot ishi natijasida quyidagi ilmiy xulosalarga kelindi:

1. Sonlar qadimgi hind-oriy tillari davridan to yangi hind-oriy tillari davrigacha bo'lgan bosqichda ko'plab fonetik o'zgarishlarga uchragan. Sonlarga xos so'zlardagi undosh tovushlar serebral tovushlarga o'zgarishi natijasida qadimgi til qoldiqlari nisbatan oz saqlangan. Qadimgi hind-oriy tillariga xos bo'lgan sanskrit tilidagi shakllar o'zgarishi natijasida ba'zi tovushlar yangi hind-oriy tillari davriga kelib o'z xususiyatini yo'qotgan. Sonlarga xos so'zlarning aksariyatida ligatura shakllari hamda qisqa unilarning cho'ziq unli tovushlarga o'zgarish hodisasi yuz bergan. Natijada qadimgi hind-oriy tillaridan o'rta hind-oriy tillari davriga o'tish jarayonida qisqa unililar cho'ziq unilarga o'zgargan va bunday shakllar yangi hind-oriy tillari davriga kelib ham saqlanib qolgan.

2. Sonlarga xos ba'zi so'zlar qadimgi hind-oriy tillari davrida bitta shaklga ega bo'lgan bo'lsa, yangi hind-oriy tillari davriga kelib ular ikkitadan shaklga ega bo'ldi. Qisqa unililar cho'ziq unilarga o'zgarganligi yoki cho'ziq unli tovushlarning qisqa unli tovushlarga o'zgarishi, shuningdek, ikki undosh tovushning birikishi natijasida ligatura hosil bo'lganligi sababli ham ba'zi sonlarga xos so'zlarning shakli ikkitadan. E'tiborli jihati shundaki, qadimgi hind-oriy tillari davrida shakllangan sonlarga oid so'zlardan farqli ravishda, o'rta hind-oriy tillari davriga xos bo'lgan apabharansha tilidagi sonlarga oid so'zlarning aksariyati, yangi hind-oriy tillari davriga kelib hech bir fonetik o'zgarishlarsiz rivojlangan.

3. Sanskrit tilidagi sonlarga oid so'zlarning shakllanishidagi o'ziga xoslik shundaki, sanskrit tilidagi so'zlar flektiv shaklda yasalgan bo'lsa, yangi hind-oriy tillariga xos hindiy tilidagi sonlar analitik shaklda yasalgani bilan farqlanadi. Sanskrit tilidagi sonlarga xos so'zlar shakllanishida ba'zi tovushlarda eliziya hodisasi ham yuz bergan. Sanoq sonlarning shakllanishi jarayonida ularning bir necha variantlari ham hosil bo'lgan. Ular fonetik variantlarga ega. Sonlarga xos so'zlarning aksariyatida tovush o'zgarish holatlari kuchli. Ayniqsa, hindiy tilidagi sanoq sonlarga xos so'z variantlari tarkibida uzun unli tovushlarining qisqa unli tovushlarga o'zgarish holati aksariyat sonlarga xos so'zlar tarkibida o'z aksini topgan. Shuningdek, ba'zi sonlar tarkibida dialektal variantlari ham mavjud. Bunga asosiy sabab, hindiy tilining ikki tarmog'i, ya'ni sharqiy va g'arbiy hindiy tarmoqlarining o'ziga xosliklari sonlarga xos so'zlarda ham namoyon bo'lgan.

4. Hindiy tilidagi mingliklardan yuqori bo'lgan so'zlar orasida boshqa so'z turkumlariga doir leksik birliklar ham mavjud va ular omonimlik xususiyatga ham ega. Ushbu sonlarga xos so'zlar shakllanishi jarayonida ba'zan ikki undosh tovushning birikishi natijasida ligatura shakli ham yuzaga kelgan. Shuningdek, ba'zi sonlar tarkibida serebral tovushlarning o'zgarish xususiyati ham kuchli. Hindiy tilidagi mingliklardan

yuqori bo'lgan ba'zi sonlar hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilida bitta shaklga ega bo'lsa, qadimgi sanskrit tilida dastavval ularning ikkita shakli mavjud bo'lgan va ular prakrit va apabharansha tillari orqali shakllanib, yangi hind-oriy tillari davriga o'tish jarayonida ularning bittagina shakli saqlangan. Istisno xususiyatiga ega sonlarning rivojlanishida sanskrit tilining ta'siri katta bo'lgan. Tahlilga tortilgan so'zlarning shakllanishida qadimgi hind-oriy tillari davridan to yangi hind-oriy tillari davrigacha bo'lgan oraliqda turli xil fonetik o'zgarishlar sodir bo'lgan. Hindiy tilidagi sonlarga xos so'zlar rivojlanishida ularning tarkibida geminatsiya hodisasi yuz bergan. Ba'zi sonlarning shakllanishida jarangli tovushlar birikuvi hosil bo'lgan.

5. Hindiy tilidagi istisno xususiyatiga ega tartib sonlardan tashqari qolgan barcha tartib sonlar sanoq sonlarga -वॉ *va:n* qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. E'tiborli jihati shundaki, tartib sonni anglatuvchi -वॉ *-va:n* affiksi qadimgi va o'rta hind-oriy tillari bosqichida -तम *-tam*, -मः *-mah* kabi shakllarda rivojlangan bo'lib, bu affikslardagi bironta tovush saqlanmagan. Ta'kidlash joizki, hindiy tili shakllanishining dastlabki bosqichlaridanoq -वॉ *-va:n* affiksi qo'llanila boshlagan. Garchi, hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilida sanskritcha tartib sonlar ham qo'llansa-da, qolgan sanoq sonlarga sintetik usulda -वॉ *-va:n* affiksining qo'shilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan shakllar keng qo'llanadi.

Hindiy tilidagi kasr sonlarga oid barcha so'zlar ham qadimgi hind-oriy tillari davridan o'rta va yangi hind-oriy tillari davriga o'tish jarayonida turli xil fonetik o'zgarishlarga uchragan. Ba'zi kasr sonlarga xos so'zlarning ikkitadan shakli ham mavjud va ular hozirda ham keng qo'llanadi. E'tiborli jihati shundaki, ba'zi kasr sonlarning shakllanishida metateza hodisasi ham sodir bo'lgan. Bunday xususiyat hindiy tilidagi boshqa son turlariga oid so'zlarning shakllanishi jarayonida uchramaydi.

6. Hindiy tilidagi sonlarga oid sinonim so'zlar o'ziga xos ravishda shakllangan bo'lib, ular asosan tartib, kasr hamda jamlovchi son turlarida uchraydi. Hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilidagi sonlarga doir leksik sinonimlar qatorida sanskrit tilidagi shakllar ham keng qo'llanadi. Tartib sonlarga oid so'zlarning boshqa son turlaridagi sinonim so'zlardan farqi shundaki, ular asosan aniqlanmishning jinsiga qarab o'z shaklini o'zgartiradi. Bunday xususiyat faqat tadbhava tipiga oid so'zlar uchun xos. Ushbu so'zlar ochiq bo'g'inga tugashi sababli, hind grammatikasi qonun-qoidalariga muvofiq ularning tarkibida qisman fonetik o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ladi. Tatsama tipiga oid sanskrit so'zlarida esa bunday fonetik o'zgarishlar yo'q.

7. Sonlarga xos so'zlarda omonimiya hodisasi ham uchraydi. Omonimlarga xos so'zlar turli guruhlariga xos bo'lib, ularning tarkibiy qismlari turli xil modellarga ega. Ular orasida numerativ sonlarga oid omonim so'zlar guruhi yetakchi guruhni tashkil qiladi va modellar orasida $NS(O)=OS$ modeli mahsuldor qolip sanaladi. Ba'zi misollar sanoq son ma'nosini anglatib kelishi bilan birga, uning ikkinchi ma'nosi mustaqil so'z turkumlariga doir so'zlar majmuasini emas, balki fe'lga oid grammatik kategoriyaga xos bo'lgan buyruq mayli xususiyatini ham anglatadi va uning modeli $SS(BM)=OS$ formulasiga mos.

8. Sonlarga xos so'zlarning shakllanishida dvigu so'zlariga xos unli tovushlarda sandhiy hodisasi nisbatan ko'p sodir bo'lgan. Asosan एक *eka* "bir" sanoq sonidan yasalgan misollarda ko'proq sandhiy hodisasi ro'y bergan. Ularning tarkibidagi ikkita qisqa अ [a] tovushining qo'shilishi natijasida uzun आ [a:] unli tovushi hosil bo'lgan.

एक *eka* “bir” sanoq sonidan tashqari birliklarga oid bo‘lgan faqat अष्ट *aShTa* “sakkiz” sanoq sonidan yasalgan bitta so‘z mavjud bo‘lib, ularning barchasi अ+अ=आ ($a+a=a:$) modeliga xos. Mazkur guruhga oid ba’zi misollarning ikkinchi komponentida leksik morfema emas, balki affiksial morfemalar ishtirok etgan. Ular tarkibidagi birinchi so‘zning so‘nggi qisqa अ [a] unli tovushiga ikkinchi komponent vazifasini bajarayotgan affiksial morfemaning birinchi qisqa अ [a] unli tovushlari qo‘shilishi natijasida ham sandhiy hodisasi yuz bergan va natijada uzun आ [a:] unli tovushi hosil bo‘lgan. Tahhlilga tortilgan misollarning 70,5 % ida unli tovushlarning qo‘shilishi natijasida sandhiy hodisasi hosil bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, qolgan 29,5 % misollarda undosh tovushlarning qo‘shilishi natijasida sandhiy hodisasi yuz bergan. Visarga tovushining qo‘shilishi natijasida sodir bo‘ladigan sandhiy hodisasi dvigu so‘zlari orasida uchramaydi.

9. Son komponentli dvigu qo‘shma so‘zlari tatsama, tadbhava va gibrid so‘zlar guruhiga oiddir. Tatsama va tadbhava guruhiga 3 tadan 6 ta model xos va ular orasida $son+ot=sifat$ (tatsama guruhida), $son+ot+affiks=sifat$ (tadbhava guruhida) kabi modellar mahsuldor qoliplardir. Gibridlarga oid dvigu so‘zlari orasida ham aksariyat misollar $son+ot+affiks=sifat$ modeliga xos. Shuningdek, gibrid so‘zlar guruhiga oid dvigu so‘zlari ikkita mushtarak modelga bo‘linadi. Ularning birinchi komponenti sonlardan tashkil topgan bo‘lsa, ikkinchi komponentida sanskritcha ($son+ot(s)+affiks=ot$) va forscha ($son+ot(f)+affiks=ot$) otlarga oid so‘zlar o‘z aksini topgan.

10. Tatsama guruhiga oid barcha dvigu so‘zlarining shakllanishida tadbhava va gibrid so‘zlar guruhidagi misollar tarkibida uchragan affikslar ishtirok etmagan. Tadbhava hamda gibrid so‘zlar guruhiga oid dvigu so‘zlarining yasalişhida esa ot va sifat yasovchi affikslar ham ishtirok etgan. Shuningdek, tatsama va tadbhava guruhiga oid dvigu so‘zlarining birinchi komponentiga ot va sifatlar qo‘shilishi natijasida ulardan faqat ot yoki sifatlariga oid so‘zlar hosil bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, gibridlar guruhiga oid dvigu so‘zlarining yasalişhida, ot va sifatlardan tashqari, ulardan ravishlarga oid so‘zlar ham hosil bo‘lgan. Tatsama guruhiga oid dvigu so‘zlari 40,5%ni tashkil etadi. Keyingi o‘rinni gibrid so‘zlar guruhiga oid so‘zlar egallaydi va ular 33% ga teng. Tadbhava guruhiga oid dvigu so‘zlari 26,5 %dan iborat. Dvigu qo‘shma so‘zlarining aksariyati kompozitsiya usulida yasalgan.

11. Sonlar ishtirokidagi frazeologik birliklarda frazeologik butunlik guruhiga oid misollar tarkibida sonlar bilan birgalikda asosan vaqt o‘lchov birligini anglatuvchi otlar hamda fe‘lning noaniq shakllari ishtirok etsa, frazeologik qo‘shilma guruhiga oid frazeologizmlar tarkibida somatik otlarga xos so‘z hamda infinitivlar ishtirok etadi. Frazeologik chatishma guruhiga oid frazeologik birliklar tarkibida boshqa guruhdagi frazeologizmlardan farqli o‘laroq faqat sonlarga xos so‘zlar bilan birgalikda fe‘lning noaniq shakllari ishtirok etadi. Frazeologik butunlik guruhida to‘rtta $SS(1) \rightarrow FB$, $SS(2) \rightarrow FB$, $SS(4) \rightarrow FB$ va $SS(7) \rightarrow FB$, frazeologik qo‘shilma guruhida oltita $SS(1) \rightarrow FQ$, $SS(2) \rightarrow FQ$, $SS(3) \rightarrow FQ$, $SS(4) \rightarrow FQ$, $SS(7) \rightarrow FQ$, $SS(8) \rightarrow FQ$ va frazeologik chatishma guruhiga oid yettita $SS(1) \rightarrow FCH$, $SS(2) \rightarrow FCH$, $SS(3) \rightarrow FCH$, $SS(4) \rightarrow FCH$, $SS(7) \rightarrow FCH$, $SS(8) \rightarrow FCH$, $SS(9) \rightarrow FCH$ ja‘mi 17 ta modeldan iborat. Uchala guruhda ham एक *ek* “bir” sanoq soni ishtirok etgan frazeologik birliklar boshqa sonlar ishtirok etgan iboralarga nisbatan ko‘pchilikni tashkil etadi va ular $SS(1) \rightarrow FB$, $SS(1) \rightarrow FQ$, $SS(1) \rightarrow FCH$ kabi modellarga xos.

12. Hindiy tilidagi numerativlarning aksariyati tadbhava soʻzlariga xos. Keyingi oʻrinlarda tatsama hamda videshi tipiga oid soʻzlar yetakchi oʻringa ega. Tadbhava tipiga oid numerativlar ogʻirlik, uzunlik, yer maydoni sathi oʻlchov birliklariga oid. Tatsama hamda videshi tipiga oid misollar faqat uzunlik oʻlchov birligiga xos numerativlardan iborat. Tatsama tipida sanskrit tilidan hozirgi hindiy adabiy tiliga oʻtgan numerativlar, videshi tipida arab, fors hamda ingliz tillaridan hindiy tili leksikasiga oʻzlashgan numerativlar ishlatilgan. Videshi tipiga oid misollarning aksariyati fors va ingliz tillaridan oʻzlashgan numerativ soʻzlarga xos.

13. Numerativ soʻzlar leksik birliklarni tashkil etishi bilan birga, omonimlik xususiyatiga ham ega. Omonimiya hodisasi asosan tadbhava tipiga oid numerativlarga oid soʻzlar tarkibida sodir boʻlgan. Tatsama va videshi tipiga oid numerativlar tarkibida omonimiya hodisasi nisbatan kam uchraydi. Shuningdek, numerativlar orasida sinonim soʻzlar ham bor. Eʼtiborli jihati shundaki, faqatgina videshi tipida boshqa tipdagi numerativ soʻzlardan farqli ravishda sinonim soʻzlar mavjud va ushbu soʻzlar uzunlik oʻlchov birligiga xos.

14. Numerativ soʻzlar ishtirokidagi sonli birikmalarning matnlardagi valentlik xususiyatlari ham tadqiq etildi. Birikmalar tarkibida ishtirok etgan numerativlarning valentlik xususiyatlari aniqlandi. Matnda uchragan numerativlar ishtirokidagi soʻz birikmalari atributiv hamda predikativ birikmalarga xos. Obʼektiv birikmalarga oid misollar uchramadi. Atributiv birikmalarda sanoq sonlarga nisbatan vaqt oʻlchov birligi oid numerativlar valentlik xususiyatiga ega va uning $SS+NS(VO'B)=AB$ modeli mahsuldor qolipga ega. Shuningdek, $SS+NS(VO'B)=AB$, $SS+NS(PO'B)=AB$, $JS+NS(VO'B)=AB$, $JS+NS(MO'B)=AB$, $TS+NS(VO'B)=AB$, $KS+NS(VO'B)=AB$ kabi modellarga xos numerativlar ishtirokidagi sonli birikmalar ham mavjud. Mazkur modellarga xos birikmalarda ham asosan vaqt oʻlchov birligiga oid numerativ soʻzlar valentlik xususiyatiga ega va ular numerativlar ishtirok etgan birikmalarning 93,1 %ini tashkil etadi. Predikativ birikmalar atributiv birikmalarga nisbatan kam uchraydi. Ular birikmalarning 6,8 %ini tashkil etadi. Predikativ birikmalar tarkibida ham atributiv birikmalar tarkibi kabi sanoq va tartib sonlarga vaqt oʻlchov birligini ifodalovchi numerativlar valentlik xususiyatiga ega boʻlib, ular $SS(TS)+NS(VO'B)+TS=PB$, $TS+NS(VO'B)+TS=PB$ modeliga xos.

15. Hindiy tilidagi numerativlar frazeologik butunlik guruhida beshta $NS(UO'B-K) \rightarrow FB$, $NS(OO'B-R) \rightarrow FB$, $NS(OO'B-SH) \rightarrow FB$, $NS(UO'B-J) \rightarrow FB$, $NS(UO'B-B) \rightarrow FB$, frazeologik chatishma guruhida toʻrtta $NS(UO'B-K) \rightarrow FCH$, $NS(OO'D) \rightarrow FCH$, $NS(YMSO'B) \rightarrow FCH$, $NS(OO'B-MT) \rightarrow FCH$ va frazeologik qoʻshilma guruhida ikkita $NS(UO'B-K) \rightarrow FQ$, $NS(OO'B-S) \rightarrow FQ$ jaʼmi 11 ta modelga ega. Faqat कोस *kos* uzunlik oʻlchov birligiga oid boʻlgan numerativ soʻz frazeologik birliklarning uchala guruhida ham ishtirok etadi va u boshqa numerativlarga xos soʻzlar ishtirokidagi frazeologizmlarga nisbatan koʻpchilikni, yaʼni 59,7 %ni tashkil etadi. Keyingi oʻrinlarni frazeologik chatishma (25,5 %) va frazeologik qoʻshilma (14,8 %) guruhlariga oid frazeologizmlar egallaydi. Numerativlar ishtirokidagi iboralar tarkibida uzunlik va ogʻirlik oʻlchov birligiga oid numerativlar bilan bir qatorda yer maydoni sathi oʻlchov birligini ifodalovchi soʻzlar ham yetakchi oʻringa ega.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.21.01 AT TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY
OF ORIENTAL STUDIES**

TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

NURMATOV SIROJIDDIN SULTANMURATOVICH

**FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NUMERAL SYSTEM
IN HINDI LANGUAGE**

10.00.05 – Language and literature of the peoples of Asia and Africa

ABSTRACT

of dissertation for degree of doctor of science (DSc) in philology

Tashkent – 2024

The theme of Doctor of Science (DSc) dissertation was registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number B2019.2.DSc/Fil170.

The doctoral dissertation was completed at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies.

The abstract of the dissertation in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) is posted on the website of the Scientific Council (www.tsuos.uz) and on the Information and Education portal "Ziyonet" (www.ziyonet.uz).

Scientific advisor: **Sadikov Kasimjon Pazilovich**
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Official opponents: **Safarov Shahriyor Safarovich**
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Nosirova Saodat Abdullayevna
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Nizomiddinov Najmiddin Gulyamovich
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Leading organization: **National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

The defense of dissertation will take place on « ____ » _____ 2024 at ____ at the meeting of the Scientific Council DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.21.01 at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies. (Address: 100060, Tashkent, Amir Temur Street, 20. Phone: (99871) 233-45-21; Fax: (99871) 233-52-24; e-mail: info@tsuos.uz.)

The dissertation is available at the Information Resource Centre of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies (registered under the numeral No ____). (Address: 100060, Tashkent, Amir Temur Street, 20. Phone: (99871) 233-45-21).

Abstract of the dissertation sent out on « ____ » _____ 2024.

(Protocol at the register No ____ of « ____ » _____ 2024).

A.M.Mannonov

Chairman of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philology, Professor

N.R.Ismatullayeva

Scientific Secretary of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of philosophy of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

X.Z.Alimova

Chairman of the Scientific Seminar at the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philology, Professor

INTRODUCTION (annotation of the DSc thesis)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation theme. In the realm of global linguistics, there is a notable focus on examining the particular characteristics of words within the numeral category. It is worth noting that the unique characteristics of numeral systems have been explored by researchers for a long time. However, not all languages have been equally studied. In some cases, the linguistic features specific to the numeral group have received minimal attention. Numerals are stable and possess distinct characteristics compared to other word groups. The occurrence of numeral series reflects the nature of each language.

In the field of world linguistics, the stages of formation and historical evolution of numerals in the Hindi language, which belongs to the Indo-Aryan group of languages common in South Asia, have not been examined from a linguistic standpoint. From a scientific and theoretical standpoint, the development process and current structure of numerals in Hindi is extremely complex. The question of which Prakrit served as the basis for the formation of numerals in modern Hindi literary language has not yet been clearly resolved. The presence of East and West Indic elements in Hindi, the preservation of synthetic fusion in numerals, and the analytic phenomena associated with certain types of numerals have not yet been thoroughly investigated. While some scholarly work on the Hindi language exists within Indian linguistics, there is a lack of comprehensive studies focusing on the formation and development of numerals in Hindi. This gap highlights the relevance of conducting a monographic study that delves into the specific aspects of numerals in the Hindi language. Consequently, an important practical and theoretical issue awaits resolution for Indian linguists.

Since gaining independence, our government has not only revitalized national values but also paved the way for the study of foreign languages. In Uzbekistan, there is significant emphasis on learning both Western and Eastern languages. This focus has intensified, particularly following President's official visit to India, which has fostered extensive economic, socio-political, cultural, and scientific relations between the two countries. As a result, there is an increased need to study these languages and conduct scientific research on them. The lack of foundational research on the evolutionary study of numerals in world Indology highlights the necessity for a thorough investigation of this topic. The "Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" prioritizes issues such as "...stimulating scientific research and innovation activities and creating effective mechanisms for implementing scientific and innovative achievements"¹ This strategic direction has elevated scientific research in linguistics to a new level. Therefore, it is essential to establish the principles governing the formation and development of the numeral system in the Indian language, which is a part of the Indo-Aryan group within the Indo-European language family.

Decree No. PD-2909 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated April 20, 2017, titled "On Measures to Further Develop the Higher Education System"; Decree No. PD-3271 of September 13, 2017, regarding the "Development of the System for the Publication and Distribution of Book Products and the Program of Comprehensive Measures to Increase and Promote Book Reading and Reading Culture"; Cabinet of

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida»gi Farmoni. – Xalq so'zi, 2017-yil 8-fevral. – № 28 (6722).

Ministers Resolution No. 376 of May 18, 2018, concerning the “Translation of the Best Examples of World Literature into Uzbek and Masterpieces of Uzbek Literature into Foreign Languages”; and the Resolution dated April 16, 2020, No. PD-4680 “On Measures to Improve the Personnel Training System and Increase Scientific Potential in the Field of Oriental Studies”; as well as Decision No. PD-447 dated December 21, 2021, “On Measures to Effectively Organize the Activities of Executive Authorities of the Republic within the Framework of Administrative Reforms of the New Uzbekistan”; and the “Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026,” dated January 28, 2022. This dissertation contributes to the implementation of the tasks specified in Decree No. PD-60 and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

The relationship between the research and the priority areas of development in the republic’s science and technology. This research was completed within the priority direction of “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of the information society and the democratic state” of the development of science and technology of the Republic.

Foreign scientific research commentary on the topic of the dissertation². Scientific research on the evolution of numerals in the Hindi language is carried out in the world's leading scientific centers and higher education institutions, including Georgetown University (USA), Oxford University of London (Great Britain), Madras University (India), Jamia Millia Islamia University (India), M.V. Lomonosov Institute of Asian and African Countries under Moscow State University (Russia), Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia), Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies (Uzbekistan).

As a result of research conducted on the study of specific linguistic aspects of the numeral system in the Hindi language, a numeral of scientific results were obtained, including the following scientific results: the specific aspects of the expression of the numerals in the Hindi language were studied (Georgetown University), the similarities and differences of the numerals in the Indo-Aryan languages were studied (Oxford University of London), the peculiarities of numerals in Dravidian and Indo-Aryan languages were comparatively studied (Madras University), the specific aspects of the expression of numerals in Hindi and Uzbek languages were comparatively studied (Jamiya Milliyya Islamiyya University), the peculiarities of the Romani language were studied on the example of numerals (named after M.V. Lomonosov Institute of Asian and African Countries at Moscow State University), the morphological features of numeral in Hindi and Sinhalese languages were compared, and aspects of isomorphism and allomorphy between them were studied (Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies).

Currently, in the field of world linguistics, numerous scientific studies are being conducted on specific linguistic aspects of numerals, focusing on several priority areas. These include research into the unique features of the Indian language as they relate to

² The review of foreign scientific research on the subject of the dissertation was carried out on the basis of the following sources: <http://www.dissercat.com>, <http://www.indianlanguagesonline.com>, <http://www.dravidianlanguagesonline.com>, <http://www.cyberlininka.com>, <https://madras-university.org>, <http://scopus.com>, <http://www.sciencedirect.com>>pii>pdf, <http://www.linguistics-journal.com>>a-c, <http://searchworks.stanford.edu>>view, <http://diss.rsl.ru>, www.indianacademy.ir and other sources.

the numeral system, as well as the identification of similarities and differences in the Hindi word formation system concerning dvigu words. Additionally, there is a detailed examination of how numerals are formed in Hindi, along with efforts to provide scientific evidence regarding the role of numeral-specific words in the creation of dvigu words. Lastly, work is being done to compile an etymological dictionary of Hindi numeral words.

The level of development in solving the problem. Within the framework of this topic, many linguists have generally recorded information about numerals in Hindi in their research. In particular, S.K. Chatterji³, D. Varma⁴, U. Tivari⁵, B. Tivari⁶, K. Guru⁷, Z.M. Dymshits⁸, G.A. Zograf⁹, T.E. Katenina¹⁰, A.P. Barannikov¹¹, V.P. Liperovsky¹² and other linguists¹³ paid attention only to general lexical-grammatical aspects of numeral. They have expressed their theoretical views on the morphological aspects of words related to the numeral group in Indo-Aryan languages. In their works, the numerals are divided into three groups, they are called simple, complex and composite numerals, and it is noted that there are counting, ordinal, fractional, additive, and multiplicative numerals in Hindi.

Hardev Bahri¹⁴, Saryuprasad Agrawal¹⁵, Vimlesh Kanti Varma¹⁶, Hemchandr Pandey¹⁷, Chandrabhan Rawt¹⁸, Dipchandr Jain, Kailash Tiwari¹⁹, Padmasinh Sharma²⁰,

³ Chatterji S.K. The original and development of Bengali Language. Volume two. – Calcutta, 1975. – 794-806 p.

⁴ धीरेन्द्र वर्मा। हिन्दी भाषा का विकास। – प्रयाग, हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडेमी, 1962. – पृ। 266-279.

⁵ उदयनारायण तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का उद्गम और विकास। – प्रयाग, भारती भंडार लीडर प्रेस, 1955. – पृ। 437-448.

⁶ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा। – इलाहाबाद, किताब महल, 1972. – पृ। 585-607.; भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का संक्षिप्त इतिहास। – दिल्ली, ज्ञान भारती, 1981. – पृ। 117-122.

⁷ Гुरु К. Грамматика хинди. Часть I. Пер. с хинди Г.А. и Р.И.Баранниковых. под ред. и с предисл. проф. Б.А.Ларина. – М.: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1957. – С.136-148.; कामताप्रसाद गुरु। संक्षिप्त हिंदी व्याकरण। – काशी, नगरीप्रचारिणी सभा, 1962. – पृ। 87-91.; कामताप्रसाद गुरु। हिन्दी व्याकरण। – नई दिल्ली, लोकभारती प्रकाशन, 2012. – पृ। 307-312

⁸ Дымшиц З.М. Грамматика языка хинди. Т I. – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1986. – С. 86-95.

⁹ Зограф Г.А. Морфологический строй новых индоарийских языков (опыт структурно-типологического анализа). – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1976. – С. 143-146.

¹⁰ Катенина Т.Е. Краткий очерк грамматики языка хинди. Приложение к «Русско-хинди словарю». – М.: Государственное издательство иностранных и национальных словарей, 1957. – С. 1308-1310.

¹¹ Баранников А.П. Краткий грамматический очерк хинди. Прил. к «Хинди-русский словарь». – М.: Издательство восточной литературы, 1959. – С.1145-1149.

¹² Липеровский В.П. Именные части речи языка хинди. – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1978. – С. 101-114.

¹³ See: Чернышев В.А. Диалекты и литературный хинди. – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1969. – С. 76-78.; Кочергина В.А. Санскрит. – М.: Академической Проект, 2007. – С.156-158.; Aneja M.P., Parasuraman T. Numerals in Hindi and Tamil // Proceedings of the thirteenth all India conference of Dravidian Linguists. – Thanjavur, Tamil University, 1986. – P. 269-285.; Colin P. M. The Indo-Aryan languages. – New York, Cambridge university press, 1991. – P. 234-249.

¹⁴ हरदेव बाहरी। भाषा का विकास। – दिल्ली, 1992. – पृ। 157-162.

¹⁵ सरयूप्रसाद अग्रवाल। भाषाविज्ञान और हिन्दी। – इलाहाबाद, 1997. – पृ। 308-315.

¹⁶ विमलेश कान्ति वर्मा। हिंदी और उसकी उपभाषाएँ। – दिल्ली, प्रकाशन विभाग सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय, 1995. – पृ। 197-216.

¹⁷ हेमचन्द्र पांडे। समसामयिक हिन्दी व्याकरण। – दिल्ली, ग्रंथलोक, 2012. – पृ। 96-101.

¹⁸ चन्द्रभान रावत। हिन्दी भाषा: विकास और विश्लेषण। – आगरा, सरस्वती प्रकाशन मन्दिर, 1968. – पृ। 119-126.

¹⁹ दीपचन्द्र जैन, कैलाश तिवारी। हिन्दी और उसकी विविध बोलियाँ। – भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी, 1972. – पृ। 110-114.

Saroj Sharma²¹, Vinayamohan Sharma²², Rajendrmohan Bhatnagar²³, Raybahadur Shyamsundradas²⁴ and other Indian linguists, in the scientific works²⁵ of countable numerals, the words specific to numerals are different types of numerals. Special emphasis is placed on the fact that it is the basis for making and that ordinal, additive, and multiplicative numerals are made up of counting numerals. Among them, ordinal numerals, their partial differences from other types of numerals in terms of their formation and use, and specific aspects of fractional numerals are also described. Panini, a great specialist in ancient Indian linguistics, also expressed his views on numerals. Based on the specific linguistic features of all words, he divided them into nouns, verbs, prepositions and prepositions. He included words related to numerals in the group of nouns and explained their general usage²⁶. It should be noted that the specific linguistic features of numerals in Hindi related to the Indo-Aryan languages have not been thoroughly studied as a major research.

Although the specific aspects of numeral formation have not been specifically studied in Indian linguistics, many studies have been carried out in the field of numerals in other languages as well. In these studies, specific aspects of numerals have been extensively explored in linguistic terms. Based on the comparative-typological method, the phonetic and morphological features of numerals were studied. Linguistic features of phraseological units with numerative components have been thoroughly studied. Also, the semantic features of numeratives and the semantic aspects of phraseological units with the participation of numeratives and the principles of their translation in a unique style have been developed²⁷. Even in these studies, the study of the evolution of numeral-specific words was not carried out. In this study, in contrast to research conducted in the framework of numerals in other languages, the steps of formation and

²⁰ पद्मसिंह शर्मा। हिंदी, उर्दू और हिंदुस्तानी। – इलाहाबाद, हिंदुस्तानी एकेडेमी, 1951. – पृ।45-48.

²¹ सरोज वर्मा। भाषा-विज्ञान एवं हिन्दी भाषा का इतिहास। – दिल्ली, प्रकाशक हिन्दी साहित्य संसार, 1958. – पृ। 139-144.

²² विनयमोहन शर्मा। हिन्दी का व्यवहारिक रूपा। – दिल्ली, राधाकृष्ण प्रकाशन, 1968. – पृ। 54-58.

²³ राजेन्द्रमोहन भटनागर। आधुनिक हिन्दी व्याकरण। – नई दिल्ली, सामयिक प्रकाशन, 1989. – पृ। 165-169.

²⁴ रायबहादुर श्यामसुंदरदास। हिंदी भाषा। – प्रयाग, इंडियन प्रेस (पब्लिकेशंस) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 1961. – पृ। 93-96.

²⁵ See: इन्द्र चन्द्र। भारत की आर्य-भाषाएँ (ऐतिहासिक तथा तुलनात्मक अध्ययन)। – दिल्ली, सार्वभौम संस्कृति पीठ प्रकाशक, 1978. – पृ। 65-71.; जगदीश प्रसाद कौशिक। भारतीय आर्य भाषाओं का इतिहास। – जयपुर, अपोलो प्रकाशन, 1961. – पृ। 251-255.; रामवीर सिंह। हिंदी का इतिहास। – आगरा, केंद्रीय हिंदी संस्थान, 2007. – पृ। 69-73.; भिक्षु धर्मरक्षिता पालि व्याकरण। – वाराणसी, ज्ञानमंडल लिमिटेड, 1961. – पृ। 334-339.; भिन्दु जगदीश काश्यप। पालि महाव्याकरण। – इलाहाबाद, जर्नल प्रेस, 1940. – पृ। 242-245.; राजगोपालन न. वी. हिन्दी का भाषावैज्ञानिक व्याकरण (विपरिवर्तक-निष्पादक व्याकरण)। – आगरा, केंद्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान, 1973. – पृ। 91-94.; राजशिकोर सिंह। संस्कृत भाषा-विज्ञान। – आगरा, विनोद पुस्तक मन्दिर, 1976. – पृ। 77-80.

²⁶ सरिसचंद्र वासु। पाणिनी: अष्टाध्यायी - भाग 3। – अजमेर, भारतीय प्राच्यविद्या प्रतिष्ठान, 1961. – पृ। 125.

²⁷ See: Гизатуллина Л.Р. Нумерологические фразеологические единицы в английском и татарском языках: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Уфа, 2004.; Гомонова О.В. Семантические, грамматические и функциональные особенности слова «один» в современном русском языке: дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Таганрог, 2000.; Жиянова Н.Э. “Бобурнома”даги нумеративларнинг маъно хусусиятлари: фил.ф.н. ... дис. автор-и. – Тошкент, 2000.; Каримов А.А. Хитой тилида ҳисоб сўзлар (лексик-семантик, структурал ва функционал таҳлил). – Т.: Фан ва технологиялар, 2003.; Мавлянова У.Х. Хитой тилида сонларнинг семантикаси: лингвомаданий таҳлил: филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)....ёзил. дисс. – Тошкент, 2020. – 155 б.; Низамидинова С. Имена числительные в современном узбекском литературном языке: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1961.; Пенжиев М. Имена числительные в современном туркменском языке: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ашхабад, 1962.; Саидниязова Х.М. Сопоставительное изучение имен числительных в современных английском и узбекском языках: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989. and others.

development of numerals in the Hindi language are thoroughly studied and their specific linguistic aspects are revealed.

The significance of the research in relation to the scientific project plan of the higher education institution where it was conducted. The dissertation was carried out within the scientific directions of the research plan of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies on the topics of “Study of the languages of foreign Eastern countries and theoretical issues of linguistics” and “Actual issues of the languages of South and Southeast Asian countries”.

The purpose of the research is to thoroughly evaluate the stages of formation and development of words related to the numeral series in the Hindi language in a diachronic-synchronic aspect and to determine the linguistic phenomena that occurred during the processes of their formation and development.

The objectives of the research are as follows:

determine the phonetic changes that occurred in the formation and development of words related to the numeral family in the period from the ancient Indo-Aryan languages to the modern Indo-Aryan languages;

show the morphological and elision, germination, metathesis phenomena that occurred in the formation and development of words related to the numeral group in the Hindi language, and to research the reasons for the phenomenon of variability in words related to numerals;

show that there is a sandhi phenomenon in the formation of words made of numerals in the Hindi language and to develop their models;

structural-semantic analysis of dwigu words made of numerals in the Hindi language and defining productive patterns;

implementation of semantic-structural classification of numeral-component phraseological units in the Hindi language and identification of productive patterns;

etymological justification of numerative words in Hindi and research of their valence aspects and development of models;

analysis of phraseological units with numerative components in Hindi and identification of productive patterns.

The object of the research is the words related to the numeral series in the Hindi language. Sources for research include संस्कृत-श्लोक संग्रहः *Sanskrit-shlok sangrah:* (“Sanskrit aphorisms”), गाँधी जी की सूक्तियाँ *Gandhi: ji: ki: su:ktiya:n* (“Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi”), Premchand's वरदान *Varda:n* (The novel “Gift of Love”), प्रेमचंद की सर्वश्रेष्ठ कहानियाँ *Premchand ki: sarvshreshth kaha:niya:n* (“The best stories of Premchand”) were used. In some places, materials from the 1960s and 1980s were also consulted to study the linguistic features of Hindi numeral words.

The subject of the research consists of the various phonetic processes and linguistic phenomena that occurred in the formation and development of numeral words in the Hindi language, as well as the scope and productivity of words formed from numerals.

Research methods. The collected materials were analyzed according to their specific characteristics using historical, descriptive, comparative, statistical, and component analysis methods.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation:

As a result of a detailed study of the specific linguistic features of the formation of numerals in the Hindi language and the phonetic changes that occurred during the development of the numerals, it was found that during the transition from ancient Indo-Aryan languages to the period of Middle Indo-Aryan languages, some consonants changed to cerebral sounds, short vowels to long vowels, ancient Indo-Aryan unlike the numeral words formed during the period of Oriya languages, most of the words related to numerals in the Apabharansha language, characteristic of the period of Middle Indo-Aryan languages, were found to have developed without any phonetic changes by the period of the new Indo-Aryan languages;

It was determined that during the formation and development of words related to numerals in the Hindi language, phenomena such as morphological changes, elision, germination, and metathesis occurred. Ligature forms were created in numerals, and there are forms with phonetic and dialectal variants. The main reason for this is that the peculiarities of the two branches of the Hindi language, namely the eastern and western Indian branches, are also reflected in words specific to numerals;

it was proved that there is a sandhi phenomenon in the formation of tatsama words made of numerals in the Hindi language, and it was found that the occurrence of sandhi phenomenon in vowel sounds takes a leading place compared to the sandhi phenomenon that occurred in consonant sounds;

dvigu words made of numerals in the Hindi language have been thoroughly studied from a structural-semantic point of view, and it has been determined that they are characteristic of tatsama, tadbhava and hybrid words, and it has been proved that dvigu words belonging to the tatsama group occupy a leading position compared to tadbhava and hybrid words;

as a result of the analysis of phraseological units with a numeral component in the Hindi language, they were divided into groups such as phraseological integrity, phraseological connection and phraseological addition, various models were developed, and among the numerals related to the units, phraseological units made of the count numeral “one” found their expression in the leading position in all three groups. identified;

the etymology of numeratives in Hindi language and their aspects of valency were evinced, and it was found that the phenomenon of homonymy occurred a lot in the formation of numeratives of the tatsama type, and the productive patterns of numeratives, which signify the property of valence in relation to countable numerals in the composition of numerative compounds, were determined.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

It was established that various allomorphs influence the formation of numerals specific to the Hindi language;

Evidence was found that dvigu compounds with numeral components are created through the phenomenon of sandhi;

It was also determined that words related to the tatsama and tadbhava types play a significant role in forming dvigu compounds;

Additionally, dialectal variability in numeral formation was identified, and the underlying reasons for this were substantiated;

Furthermore, words characteristic of numeratives were examined from an etymological perspective.

The reliability of research results is explained by the reliance on fundamental scientific and methodological literature, special literature based on the basic concepts used in the work, material language material, research direction and nature of scientific research, and selected research methods, scientific research results are consistent with the theoretical concept of the dissertation.

The scientific and practical importance of research work. The scientific significance of the research results is explained by the fact that they provide valuable evidence for determining the essence of complex phenomena related to the system of word formation in certain word groups of Indo-Aryan languages, researching the specific linguistic features of Indo-Aryan languages, and studying the principles of word formation in Indo-Aryan languages.

The practical significance of the research results is that it include “Introduction to Indo-Aryan Linguistics”, “Genesis of South Asian Languages”, “Theoretical Issues of Specialization”, “History of Hindi Language”, “Sanskrit Elements in Hindi”, “Lexicology of Hindi Language”, “Hindi Language dialectology”, “Theoretical grammar of Hindi”, “Combined grammar of Hindi and Uzbek languages” can be used in the creation of lecture texts, textbooks, and training manuals, as well as in the preparation of special courses for oriental philologists.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results and practical suggestions obtained from the research on the formation and development of the numeral system in the Hindi language:

The scientific-theoretical results of the study of the formation and development of lexemes specific to numerals in the Hindi language were effectively used within the innovative research project numerated I-204-4-5 entitled “Creation of virtual resources from English specialty subjects based on information and communication technologies and introduction into the educational process” (Reference No. 870/30.02.01 from the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated April 20, 2021). As a result of the detailed etymological analysis of Hindi numerative words characteristic of Indo-Aryan languages, it was found that among them there are also lexical units related to numeratives borrowed from foreign languages, in particular, from English, and that the words related to numeratives borrowed from English to the Hindi lexicon are now widely used in Hindi literary texts. Identified, and as a result, their analysis made it possible to deeply study the specific aspects of expression of these words borrowed from the English language;

The results obtained during the research of the unique linguistic features of the formation of numerals in the Hindi language were used at the scientific webinar held by Department of Foreign Languages and research center “Uzbek language and literature” of the Jamia Millia Islamia University of India (the reference of the Jamia Millia Islamia University of the Republic of India on May 16, 2023). As a result, scientific information about the unique linguistic features of the phonetic changes that occurred in the formation of numerals in the Hindi language was shared. Also, the theoretical views on the unique formation aspects of numerals in Hindi and Uzbek languages are widely used in the preparation of lectures in special subjects taught within the framework of linguistics.

The findings regarding the history of word formation specific to numerals in the Hindi language were effectively used in the innovative research project I-204-4-5, titled “Creation of virtual resources from English specialty subjects based on information and communication technologies and their integration into the educational process” (Reference No. 870/30.02.01 from the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages dated April 20, 2021). The research about the occurrence of various phonetic processes and the process of their formation, encountering the phenomenon of elision on mainly vowels and consonants and the changes of the composition of numbers developed from the period of the ancient Indo-Arian languages to the period of the modern Indo-Arian languages have been widely used in the teaching of special subjects taught within linguistics.

Proposals related to the etymology of numeratives in Indian language and their aspects of valency have been revealed, the phenomenon of homonymy occurred a lot in the formation of numeratives of the Tatsama type, and suggestions regarding the determination of the productive patterns of numeratives, which signify the valence property of countable numbers in the composition of numerical compounds, have been presented in the scientific discussion on the topic "Some problems related to the development of numbers in Indo-Arian languages" held in cooperation between the Department of Indian and South Asian Studies at Aarhus University of the Kingdom of Denmark, the University of Copenhagen in Denmark and the University of Uppsala in Sweden. (Reference from The Aarhus University of the Kingdom of Denmark dated June 25, 2021). As a result, scientific details about the development of numerals in the Hindi language and great influence of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, and Apabharansha languages, as well as the composition of decimal numerals containing various units' allomorphs, also the lexical aspects of dvigu words formed with numerals have been acquired.

“Assalam Uzbekistan!” prepared by the editors of “Cultural-Educational and Artistic Broadcasting” of the “Uzbekistan” television and radio channel from the theoretical ideas about the unique formation features of numerals in Indo-Aryan languages, in particular, from the analytical ideas about the linguistic features of phraseological units involving numerals in the Hindi language. and “Tungi Bedor” radio broadcasts (Reference No. O‘R-01-38-21 dated April 9, 2021 of the state unitary enterprise of the Uzbek National Television and Radio Company “Uzbekistan” television and radio channel). As a result, linguists and foreign language enthusiasts were aware of the unique aspects of numerals in Hindi, and this scientific information served to increase the effectiveness and popularity of radio broadcasts;

Approval of research results. The results of the research were discussed at 20 international and 12 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. Regarding the topic of the dissertation, a total of 68 scientific works have been published. Among them, there is 1 monograph, and 27 articles (16 in national journals and 11 in foreign journals) have been announced in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the dissertation’s main results.

Volume and structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, and a list of literature used. The dissertation has a volume of 233 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the “Introduction” section of the dissertation, the importance and necessity of the topic are highlighted, and the research objectives and tasks, as well as the subject and object, are identified. The relevance of the research to the leading trends in the development of science and technology in the Republic of Uzbekistan is demonstrated, and its scientific novelty and practical results are outlined. The reliability of the obtained results is substantiated, and the theoretical and practical significance of the work is emphasized. The implementation of research results in practice, their approbation, published works, the structure, and volume of the dissertation are indicated.

The first chapter of the research is titled **“Theoretical views on the numeral system”** in which the research conducted within the numeral system is analyzed, the morphological characteristics of numerals as interpreted by linguists are studied in detail, exceptional aspects of numeral types are analyzed, the importance of Indian numerals in the origin of international numerals is shown.

It is worth noting that many scientific research works have been carried out within the framework of issues specific to the languages of the world. R. T. Murotova’s research work, written in a monographic plan, revealed the specific aspects of the use of sacred numbers in the language, folklore and mythology of the Bashkir people. The productivity of numerals in the formation of Bashkir phraseological units has been studied. In the research work of O.G.Ibragimova, the words characteristic of numbers in the Dargin language were studied from a linguistic point of view. Semantic aspects of numbers, differences between languages and dialects are defined. M.M. Rakhmatova’s research paper describes the lexical system of using numbers in Abulqasim Firdavsi’s “Shahnoma”. The work explores various variants of units specific to numbers used in the work. The peculiarities of the numerals used in “Shohnoma” are compared with the numerals used in the modern Tajik language. In the research of B.Shondug, phraseological units made of numbers in Mongolian, Russian and English languages were comparatively studied. Specific linguistic features resulting from the participation of numbers in phraseological units have been studied. The semantics of words characteristic of numerals in phraseological units is explained. In Uzbek oriental studies, research works on numbers and numeratives have been carried out. Specific aspects of numbers have been extensively researched on the example of Eastern languages. In her research work, U.Kh. Mavlyanova studied the numeral and its morphological features in the Chinese language, as well as the linguistic and cultural aspects of numbers. In the research of A.A. Karimov, a lexic-semantic, structural and functional analysis of Chinese counting words was carried out. Although O.N.Shomatov’s scientific research work is not within the scope of numerals, phonetic and morphological features of numerals in the Dakhini language of South India have been thoroughly studied. Also, in one section of D.R.Ahmedova’s research work, the role of the numeral series in the texts of Iranian newspapers and its methodological and functional features were studied²⁸.

²⁸ See: Муратова Р.Т. Символика чисел в башкирском языке: дисс.... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2009.; Ибрагимова Г.О. Числительное даргинского языка: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2004.; Рахматова М.М. Особенности употребления числительных в «Шахнаме» Абулкасима Фирдоуси: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Худжанд, 2011.; Шондуг Б. Семантика числительных во фразеологии и монгольского, русского и английского языков: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 2006.; Мавлянова У.Х. Хитой тилида сонларнинг семантикаси: лингвотаданий таҳлил: филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори

There are similarities and differences among the opinions expressed by Russian Indologists regarding the uniqueness of the numeral system. Russian linguist Z.M. Dimshch's work entitled "Грамматика языка хинди"²⁹ lists the types of Numeral, order, fraction, and multiplication in Hindi. Scientists such as A.P. Barannikov³⁰, T.Ye.Katenina³¹ also emphasized these. However, linguists G.A.Zograf³² and V.P.Liperovsky³³ give different information from these opinions. For example, G.A. Zograf in his work does not recognize numerals as a separate group of words, but notes them as a grammatical group specific to the group of adjective words: "Numerals in modern Indo-Aryan languages refer to the exact numeral of persons, objects or events that can be counted, or to their order of sequence is a grammatical group³⁴". According to the scientist's interpretation, Numerals consist of a "semi-closed" group of semantically connected defining words, that is, it is a list of names of natural numerals. In Indian grammars, including those of K. Guru and Abdul Haq, numerals are generally understood as a subclass of "quantitative adjectives"³⁵. Unlike other scientists, V.P. Liperovsky states the following about the numeral group: numeral can be recognized as a semantic "invariant" of words in the concept of quantity. But numerals do not have a special grammatical feature that can express their meanings and valence (cohesion) properties as a unit. That is why their specific meaning does not become a grammatical or general-grammatical meaning aimed at quantitatively reflecting the surrounding reality, but they remain lexical in nature. V. P. Liperovsky also states that numerals are close to adjectives according to their valence characteristics. This order is not only specific to numerals (आठवाँ पाठ *a:Thva:N pa:Th* "eighth lesson", दसवीं पंक्ति *dasvi:N pankti* "tenth row"), but also to countable numerals. They are combined with nouns like adjectives and appear in prepositional form (आठ पाठ *A:Th pa:Th* "eight lessons", दस पंक्तियाँ *das panktiya:N* "ten lines"). "It is worth noting that - writes V.P. Liperovsky, indicative forms that take the place of countable numerals also have the characteristic of conjunction characteristic of forms that take the place of ordinal numerals and adjectives³⁶".

(PhD)...ёзил . дисс. – Тошкент, 2020.; Каримов А.А. Хитой тилида ҳисоб сўзлар (лексик– семантик, структурал ва функционал таҳлил). –Т.: Фан ва технологиялар, 2003.; Шаматов А.Н. Адаптация иноязычных заимствований в лексической системе Южного Хиндустани (по памятникам XV – начала XVIII вв.): дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Москва, 1983. Ахмедова Д.Р. Фос тили сўз туркумларининг газета матнларидаги функционал ва услубий хусусиятлари: филол. фан. докт. (DSc) ... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2020.

²⁹ Дымщиц З.М. Грамматика языка хинди. Т I. – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1986. – С.86-95.

³⁰ Баранников А.П. Краткий грамматической очерк хинди. Прил. к «Хинди-русский словарь». – М.: Издательство восточной литературы, 1959. –С.1145-1149.

³¹ Катенина Т.Е. Краткий очерк грамматики языка хинди. Приложение к «Русско-хинди словарю». – М.: Государственное издательство иностранных и национальных словарей, 1957. – С.1308-1310.

³² Зограф Г.А. Морфологический строй новых индоарийских языков (опыт структурно-типологического анализа). – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1976. – С.143-146.

³³ Липеровский В.П. Именные части речи языка хинди. – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1978. – С.101-114.

³⁴ Зограф Г.А. Морфологический строй новых индоарийских языков (опыт структурно-типологического анализа). – М.: Наука главная редакция восточной литературы, 1976. – С.143.

³⁵ Гуру К. Грамматика хинди. Часть I. Пер. с хинди Г.А. и Р.И.Баранниковых. Под ред. и с предисл. проф. Б.А.Ларина. – М.: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1957. – С.142.

³⁶ Липеровский В.П. Именные части речи языка хинди. – М.: Издательство «Наука» главная редакция восточной литературы, 1978. – С. 103.

Following examples are given to translate: कितनी पंक्तियाँ? *kitni: panktiya:N?* “how many rows?”, दस पंक्तियाँ *das panktiya:N* “ten rows” or कौनसी पंक्तियाँ? *kaonsi: panktiya:N?* “how many rows?” Examples like दसवीं पंक्तियाँ *dasvi:N panktiya:N* “tenth lines” are typical of deictic forms. कैसी पंक्तियाँ? *kaisi: panktiya:N?* “what rows?”, नीली पंक्तियाँ *ni:li: panktiya:N* “blue colored rows” are substitute pronominal forms. However, count numerals represent abstract numerals, they do not represent signs of adjectives at the same time. Therefore, numerals cannot be considered a simple but small class of adjectives.

It seems that G. A. Zograf, one of the Russian Indologists, in his scientific-theoretical views, considers numerals in Hindi to be close to adjectives, and considers them to belong to the group of adjectives rather than a separate numeral of words. In our opinion, it is somewhat difficult to agree with G.A. Zograf’s interpretation. Because quality indicates the sign, numeral and order of the subject. Numerals cannot be mixed with adjectives. So, we can emphasize that numerals in Hindi are formed morphologically analytically.

As a result of the analysis of counting and aggregating numerals with exceptional features in the Hindi language, it was found that words specific to numbers have other semantic features besides their own meaning. The Sanskrit language had a great influence on the development of exceptional numbers. In the formation of the analyzed words, various phonetic changes occurred in the period from the period of ancient Indo-Aryan languages to the period of modern Indo-Aryan languages. In the development of numeral words in the Hindi language, a phenomenon of gemination occurred in their structure. In the formation of some numbers, a combination of sonorous sounds was formed. It is noteworthy that, in most cases, such numerals do not match the gender and number with the determination that is coming to them.

The first prototype of modern numbers, which are used all over the world, appeared in India around the 5th century. Zero was invented at the same time. So, zero was discovered in India by the 5th century, and this number was first seen in the Bakshali manuscript. Brahmi, an ancient script of India, reflects the current international number format. In the stone inscriptions found in Nanaghat in the 4th century BC, the numbers “2, 4, 6, 7 and 9” are found. The numbers “2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9” are found in the stone inscriptions of the 1st and 2nd centuries BC in the caves of Nasik. Indian numerals have also undergone many changes over time. The numerals of the present Devanagari script arose from the development of the numerals of the Brahmi script. Based on this evidence, it can be said that the current international numerals are actually a form of Indian numerals that have spread to other regions outside of India over a long period of time.

In the second chapter of the study entitled “**Evolution of words related to the numeral system in Hindi**”, the stages of the formation of Indo-Aryan languages, the formation of singular numerals in Hindi, the morphonological changes that occurred in the numerals related to tens, the morphonological changes that occurred in the formation of ordinal numerals and the etymological analysis of fractional numerals were studied in detail.

Indo-Aryan languages are among the strongest and developed languages not only of India, but also of the world. From a scientific point of view, these languages are derived from very ancient languages. Scientists have studied these languages into three

large groups. 1) Ancient Indo-Aryan languages (Vedic Sanskrit, Sanskrit)³⁷; 2) Middle Indo-Aryan languages (Pali, Prakrits and Apabharansha)³⁸; 3) New Indo-Aryan languages (Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, etc.)³⁹. The periods of formation and development of Indo-Aryan languages are divided by scientists as follows. 1) Ancient Indo-Aryan languages (from 1500 BC to 500 BC); 2) Middle Indo-Aryan languages (from 500 BC to 1000 AD); 3) New Indo-Aryan languages (melody from the year 1000 to now)⁴⁰.

It is important to know what form the Hindi numerals, which are typical of the modern Indo-Aryan languages, had in the period of ancient and middle Indo-Aryan languages and what forms have emerged in modern literary Hindi.

Among the types of numerals, the most common and frequently used form in the speech process is countable numerals. According to the scientist's interpretation, as a result of a sound change in the lexeme characteristic of the count numeral एक *ek* "one", it took the form एअ *ea* of the ancient Indo-Aryan languages when it passed to the Middle Indo-Aryan languages. Also, the preserved form of the consonant क *k* is found in the lexeme एक *ek*. In our opinion, this form occurred due to the widespread use of the tatsama form here. According to D. Varma⁴¹, एक *eka* "one" count numeral was एक्क *ekka* in Prakrit and एक *eka* in Sanskrit. In words with एक *ek* as the base, एक *ek* has lost its appearance. For example: ग्यारह *gya:rah* "eleven" part ग्या- *gya:-* was formed under the influence of Prakrit form एगा *ega:*. Sanskrit एकादश *eka:dash* is influenced by the आ *a:* sound of the form "eleven", द्वादश *dva:dash*. In our opinion, the sound आ *a:* first entered Prakrit and then Hindi. When combined with complex numerals, the sound ए *e* became the sound ई *i:*: इक्कीस *ikkīs* "twenty one", इक्कीस *ikti:s* "thirty one".

We can cite the following example from the Sanskrit language: एक विद्वत्त्वं च नृपत्वं च नैव तुल्यं कदाचन ।स्वदेशे पूज्यते राजा विद्वान् सर्वत्र पूज्यते ॥⁴² *Eka vidvatvam cha nripatvam cha naiv tulyam kada:chan. Svadeshe pu: jyate ra:ja: vidva:n sarvatra pu: jyate.* "A scientist and any Roja cannot be compared in any way. Because Roja deserves respect in his kingdom. Wherever a scientist goes, he will be respected everywhere". In Pali: एक मग्ग *eka magga* "one way", एक चित्त *eka chitta* "one picture", एक अभिलासा *eka abhila:sa:* "one dream"⁴³. In Prakrits: एक्क अविहद *ekka avihad* "one boy", एक्क अविहाविअ *ekka aviha:via* "one poor, helpless", एक्क अब्वा *ekka avva:* "one mother". In Apabharansha: एक्क कूर *ekka kur* "one horse", एक्क कूल *ekka kul* "one bank",

³⁷ Захарьин Б.А. Введение в историю языка хинди. – М.: Издательство Московского университета, 1978. – С. 17.

³⁸ Вертаградова В.В. Праकриты. – М.: Наука, 1978. – С. 21.

³⁹ Зограф Г.А. Языки Индии, Пакистана, Цейлона и Непала. – М.: Издательство восточной литературы, 1960. – С. 34.

⁴⁰ दीपचन्द्र जैन, कैलाश तिवारी। हिन्दी और उसकी विविध बोलियाँ। – भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी, 1972.–पृ। 15.

⁴¹ धीरेन्द्र वर्मा। हिन्दी भाषा का विकास। – प्रयाग, हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडेमी, 1962. – पृ। 267.

⁴² संस्कृत-श्लोकसंग्रहः – पृ। 46.

⁴³ Examples of Middle Indo-Arian Pali, Prakrit and Apabharansha are taken from the following dictionaries: पालि-हिन्दी कोशा। – नागपुर, सुगत प्रकाशन, 1989. – 367 पृ; प्राकृत-हिन्दी कोशा। – जयपुर, प्राकृत भारती अकादमी, 1987. – 1328 पृ; अपभ्रंश-हिन्दी कोशा। – गाज़ियाबाद, तथागत प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, 1964. – 550 पृ

एक कूब *ekka kuv* “one bank”. In Hindi: बोलना एक सुन्दर कला है; मौन उससे भी ऊँची कला है⁴⁴। *Bolna: ek sundar kala: hai. Maun use bhi: u:nchi: kala: hai.* “Speech is a beautiful art, silence is an even higher art”.

The formation of unit words in Hindi is shown in the table below:

Units	In Sanskrit	In Pali	In Prakrit	In Apabhara- nsh	In Hindi
one	एक <i>eka</i>	एक <i>eka</i>	एक <i>ekka</i>	एक <i>ekka</i>	एक <i>ek</i>
two	द्वौ <i>dvau</i>	दो <i>do</i> (द्वे <i>dve</i> , दुवे <i>duve</i>)	दो <i>do</i>	दो <i>do</i>	दो <i>do</i>
three	त्रीणि <i>tri:ni</i>	तीणि <i>ti:ni</i>	तीणि <i>ti:nni</i>	तीणि <i>ti:nni</i>	तीन <i>ti:n</i>
four	चत्वारि <i>chatva:ri</i>	चत्तारि <i>chatta:ri</i>	चत्तारि <i>chatta:ri</i>	चारि <i>cha:ri</i>	चार <i>cha:r</i>
five	पंच <i>pancha</i>	पंच <i>pancha</i>	पंच <i>pancha</i>	पंच <i>pancha</i>	पाँच <i>pa:nch</i>
six	षट् <i>shaT</i> (षष् <i>shash</i>)	छ <i>cha</i>	छ <i>cha</i>	छ <i>cha</i>	छ: <i>che</i>
seven	सप्त <i>sapta</i>	सत्त <i>satta</i>	सत्त <i>satta</i>	सत्त <i>satta</i>	सात <i>sa:t</i>
eight	अष्ट <i>ashta</i>	अट्ठ <i>attha</i>	अट्ठ <i>attha</i>	अट्ठ <i>attha</i>	आठ <i>a:Th</i>
nine	नव <i>nava</i>	नव <i>nava</i>	नव <i>nava</i>	नव <i>nava</i>	नौ <i>nao</i>

The numeral दस *das* “ten” characteristic of tens is expressed as दश *dasha* in Vedic Sanskrit, which is characteristic of ancient Indo-Aryan languages, and also in Sanskrit as दश *dasha*. The Pali language developed during the period of the Middle Indo-Aryan languages had the forms दस *dasa*, and in Prakrit, first दस *das*, then दह *dah*, डह *Dah*, रह *rah*, लह *lah*. Also used in Apabharansha as दस *das*. In Hindi, दस *das* also has several forms of its meaning. The appearance of this numeral is reflected in the following lexemes: दस *das* - दसवाँ *dasva:N* “tenth”, दसों *dasoN* “tenth”; दह *dah* - चौदह *chaudah* “fourteen”, दहला *dahla*: “ten (in various games)”, दहाई *daha:i*: “numeral ten”, दहाना *daha:na*: “diameter”; रह *rah* - ग्यारह *gyāra:h* “eleven”, बारह *ba:rah* “twelve”, तेरह *tera:h* “thirteen”, सत्रह *sattrah* “fourteen”, अट्ठारह *aTTha:rah* “eighteen”; लह *lah* - सोलह *solah* “sixteen”; द्रह *drah* - पन्द्रह *pandrah* “fifteen” etc.

All these forms have been in use since the Prakrit period. D.Varma, a linguist, claims that the reasons for the change of the prakrit sound द *d* to the sound of र *r* are not clear. In our opinion, the form द *d* to ड *D* was formed as a result of the influence of the Prakrit sounds र *r*. However, as a result of cerebralization in the traditional form, the द *d* sound changed to ड *D*. This is also the case with the sounds द *d*, ड *D*, ङ *R*, र *r*. We can cite the following example from the Sanskrit language:

अन्यायोपार्जितं वित्तं दशवर्षाणि तिष्ठति। प्राप्ते चैकादशेवर्षे समूलं तद् विनश्यति⁴⁵ ॥
Anya:yopa:rjitam vittam dashavarsha:ni tishthati. Prapte chaika:dashevarshe samulam

⁴⁴ गाँधी जी की सूक्तियाँ। ठाकुर राजबहादुर सिंह (संपादक). - दिल्ली, 1998. - पृ। 75.

⁴⁵ संस्कृत-श्लोकसंग्रहः - पृ। 74.

tad vinshyati. “Illegitimate and ill-gotten wealth can last up to ten years. But in the eleventh year, such wealth disappears, putting a person in debt”. In Pali: दस आबाधिक *dasa a:ba:dhik* “ten sick people”, दस आमिस *dasa a:mis* “ten kinds of food”, दस इभ *dasa ibh* “ten elephants”. In Prakrits: दस चिल्ल *dasa chilla* “ten students”, दस चिलाअ *dasa chila:a*, “ten servants”, दस अत्थारिय *dasa attha:riya* “ten employees”. In Apabharansha: दस गुलिया *dasa guliya:* “ten kinds of sweets”, दस गुहा *dasa guha:* “ten caves”, दस गुणिआ *dasa gunia:* “ten intelligent persons”.

The formation of tens words in Hindi is shown in the table below:

Decimals	In Sanskrit	In Pali	In Prakrit	In Apabharansh	In Hindi
ten	दश <i>dasha</i>	दस <i>dasa</i>	दस <i>das</i> दह <i>dah</i> डह <i>Dah</i> रह <i>rah</i> लह <i>lah</i>	दस <i>das</i>	दस <i>das</i>
twenty	विंशति <i>vinshati</i>	वीसति <i>vi:sati</i>	वीसइ <i>vi:sai</i>	वीस <i>vi:s</i>	बीस <i>bi:s</i>
thirty	त्रिंशत् <i>trinshat</i>	तिंसति <i>tinsati</i>	तीस <i>ti:s</i>	तीस <i>ti:s</i>	तीस <i>ti:s</i>
forty	चत्वारिंशत् <i>chatva:rin-shat</i>	चत्ताळीसति <i>chattaLisati</i> चत्ताळीस <i>chatta:Li:s</i>	चत्तालीस <i>chatta:li:s</i>	चालीस <i>cha:li:s</i> चालिस <i>cha:lis</i>	चालिस <i>cha:lis</i>
fifty	पंचाशत् <i>panchashat</i>	पंचासा <i>pancha:sa:</i> पञ्जासा <i>paNNa:sa:</i>	पंचास <i>panchasa</i>	पंचास <i>panchasa</i>	पचास <i>pachas</i>
sixty	षष्टि <i>shashTi</i>	सट्ठि <i>saTThi</i>	सट्ठि <i>saThThi</i>	सट्ठि <i>saThThi</i> सट्टु <i>saTTha</i>	साठ <i>saTh</i>
seventy	सप्तति <i>saptati</i>	सत्तति <i>sattati</i> सत्तरि <i>sattari</i>	सत्तरि <i>sattari</i>	सत्तरि <i>sattari</i> सत्तर <i>sattar</i>	सत्तर <i>sattar</i>
eighty	अशीति <i>ashi:ti</i>	असीति <i>asi:ti</i>	असीइ <i>asi:i</i>	असी <i>asi:</i> अस्सी <i>assi:</i>	अस्सी <i>assi:</i>
ninety	नवति <i>navati</i>	नवति <i>navati</i> नवुति <i>navuti</i>	णवइ <i>navai</i>	णवइ <i>navai</i> णवदि <i>navadi</i>	नव्वे <i>navve</i> नव्वे <i>nabbe</i>

सौ *sao* “hundred” word, in Vedic Sanskrit शत *shat*, in Sanskrit शत *shat*, in Pali सत्त *sat*, in Prakrit the forms सअ *saa*, सय *say* and सै *sey* were formed⁴⁶. In the Apabharansha language, सउ *sau* and the modern literary Hindi form सौ *sao* arose. It should be noted that some dialects of Hindi also use the form सै *sey*. This form is also reflected in the common form of सैकड़ा *seikRa:* in Hindi. सैकड़ा *seykRa:* form derived from Sanskrit शतकृत *shatkrit*. This word retains the Middle Indo-Aryan form सै *sey* and is formed by adding कड़ा *kaRa:* after the diphthong ऐ *ey*.

⁴⁶ हरदेव बाहरी। भाषा का विकास। - दिल्ली, 1992. - पृ। 164.

We can give the following example in Sanskrit, which is characteristic of ancient Indo-Aryan languages: गच्छन् पिपिलिको याति योजनानां शतान्यपि । अगच्छन् वैनतेयः पदमेकं न गच्छति⁴⁷ ॥ *Gachchan pipiliko ya:ti yojna:nan shata:nyapi. Agachchan venteyah padmenk na gachhati.* “A constantly moving ant can travel hundreds of miles, but a stationary eagle cannot advance a single step”. Although this word is also used in modern Hindi literary language, the form सौ *sao* is relatively more widely used.

In the development of order numerals in the Hindi language, as well as the stages of formation of other types of numerals, they were strongly influenced by the ancient and middle Indo-Aryan languages. Particularly exceptional in Hindi is the order of numerals, such as पहला *pehla*: “first”, दूसरा *du:sra*: “second”, तीसरा *ti:sra*: “third”, चौथा *chautha*: “fourth” and छठा *chhatha*: “sixth” in the formation of words, it is observed that various morphonological phenomena have occurred in their composition. The Hindi पहला *pehla*: “first” ordinal numeral comes from the form प्रथिल *prathil*, which went through various stages to पहला *pehla*:. As a result of the phenomenon of morphonology, in the current Hindi literary language, the प *p* used in the form of प्र *pra* ligature and the ल *l* sounds in this word have been preserved. It is worth noting that even now the word प्रथम *pratham*, which is a Sanskrit form, is widely used in Hindi literary language mainly with tatsama words. A phenomenon of morphonology has also occurred in words meaning ordinal numerals such as दूसरा *du:sra*: “second” and तीसरा *ti:sra*: “third”. Although दूसरा *du:sra*: “second” order numeral was initially used in the form of द्वितीय *dviti:y*, similar to the formation of तीसरा *ti:sra*: “third” order numeral, its development was influenced by the -सृ- *-sri-* affix. The numeral of the “third” order is developed in the forms तृतीय *triti:y*, तिसृतीय *tisriti:y*, तिसृतीयकः *tisriti:yakah*. The affix -सृ- *-sri-* also took part in the composition of these words, and as a result of a morphonological phenomenon, this word turned into the affix -सरा *-sra*:. With the help of this affix, which means an ordinal number, exceptional “second” and “third” ordinal numerals were formed.

The distinctive Hindi ordinal numerals चौथा *chautha*: “fourth” and छठा *chhatha*: “sixth” differ from the rest of the ordinal numerals in that they developed uniquely during the Old and Middle Indo-Aryan period. During the development of these numeral words from Old Indo-Aryan to New Indo-Aryan, they retained cerebral sounds such as थ *tha* and ठ *Tha*. It should be noted that although the vowels and consonants in the words of this order have been reduced due to the phenomenon of morphonology, the cerebral sounds in them have been preserved. In present-day Hindi literary language, this order of numerals is widely used along with ancient Sanskrit forms.

The fractional numerals in Hindi underwent various phonetic changes during the transition from the Old Indo-Aryan period to the Middle and New Indo-Aryan period. Some fractional words have two forms and are now widely used. It is noteworthy that the phenomenon of metathesis occurred in the formation of some fractional numerals. For example, D.Varma connects the origin of the word for the fractional numeral डेढ़ *DeRh* “one and a half” in Hindi, which is characteristic of the new Indo-Aryan

⁴⁷ संस्कृत-सूक्ति-संग्रहः – लखनऊ, अखिल भारतीय संस्कृत परिषद् 1962. – पृ 32.

languages, with the Sanskrit form द्वयर्द्ध *dvayardh* and the Prakrit form दिअड्डु *diaDDh*⁴⁸. And U.Tivari connects the formation of this fraction number with words like Sanskrit द्वि-अर्द्ध + क *dvi-arddh + k*, Prakrit डि-अड्डु-अ *Di-aDDh-a* → ड्योढा *DyoRha:*, डेढ *DeRh*⁴⁹. According to another theory, this fractional number is formed from Sanskrit अर्ध *ardh* + द्वितीय *dviti:ya*, Prakrit अड्डुदुइए *aDDhaduie*, due to the phenomenon of metathesis दुइअड्डुए *duiaDDhae*. According to the results of the analysis, this fractional numeral was transferred to Hindi in the form of डेढ *DeRh* through the forms द्विकार्द्ध *dvika:rdh* in Sanskrit, दिवड्डु *divaDDh* in Prakrit, डिअड्डु *DiaDDh* in apabharansha. The Prakrit forms दुग *dug*, दुय *duy*, द्विक *dvik* in Sanskrit can be the basis for this idea. It should also be noted that the form डेढा *DeRha:* is characteristic of द्विकार्द्ध *dvika:rdh* + क *k* sound.

In the third chapter of the study, entitled “**Linguistic study of words related to the numeral series in Hindi**”, the phenomenon of variability in Hindi countable numerals, the phenomenon of synonymy and homonymy, the phenomenon of sandhi in words made of numbers, the structure-semantics of dvigu words made of numerals related to units and the semantic-structure of phraseological units with a numeral component properties have been studied.

Linguistic analysis is the study of language, speech units from the point of view of their constituent parts, content, function and other features, and from this point of view, it means determining the exact status of language units. The phenomenon of variation is as widespread in Hindi as it is in lexical units in other languages. It is noteworthy that the phenomenon of variability in the composition of lexical units specific to numerals in the Hindi language is studied.

From एक *ek* “one” to सौ *sao* “hundred” in Hindi, words specific to countable numerals are divided into different groups according to their variational features. According to the analytical processes, the numeral-specific words include single-variant words, as well as a series of two- or three-variant words. There are also words that have four or more options. For example, the specific representational aspects of examples with three variants of countable numerals are reflected in the following examples:

छह *chah*, छः *che*, छ *cha* “six”; पंद्रह *pandrah*, पन्द्रह *pandarah*, पन्द्रा *pandra:* “fifteen”; अठारह *aTha:rah*, अट्टारह *aTTha:rah*, अठारा *aTha:ra:* “eighteen”; चौबीस *chaobi:s*, चउबिस *chaubis*, चौबिस *chaobis* “twenty-four”; पच्चीस *pachchi:s*, पच्चिस *pachchis*, पचीस *pachi:s* “twenty-five”; तैंतीस *teyNti:s*, तेंतीस *teNti:s*, तयँतिस *tayaNtis* “thirty-three”; पैँतीस *peyNti:s*, पैँतिस *peyntis*, पयँतिस *payantis* “thirty-five”; सैंतीस *seyNti:s*, सैंतिस⁵⁰ *seyNtis*, सेँतीस *seNti:s* “thirty-seven”; इकतालीस *ikta:li:s*, एकतालीस *ekta:li:s*, इकतालिस *ikta:lis* “forty one”; चवालीस *chava:li:s*, चौवालीस *chaova:li:s*, चौवालिस *chaova:lis* “forty-four”; सतावन *sata:van*, सत्तावन *satta:van*, संतावन *santa:van* “fifty seven”; अठावन *aTha:van*, अट्टावन *aTTha:van*, अंठावन *aNTha:van* “fifty-eight”; उनसठ *unsaTh*, ओनसठ *onsaTh*, गुन्सठ *gunsaTh* “fifty-nine”; इक्सठ *iksaTh*, एक्सठ *eksaTh*,

⁴⁸ धीरेंद्र वर्मा। हिन्दी भाषा का विकास। – प्रयाग, हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडेमी, 1962. – पृ। 272.

⁴⁹ उदयनारायण तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का उद्गम और विकास। – प्रयाग, भारती भंडार लीडर प्रेस, 1955. – पृ। 448.

⁵⁰ आदर्श हिन्दी शब्दकोश। – वाराणसी, भार्गव बुकडिपो, 1972. – पृ। 215.

इक्कसठ *iksaTh* “sixty-one”; तिरसठ *tirsaTh*, त्रेसठ *tresath*, तिरेसठ *tiresath* “sixty-three”; इक्कहत्तर *ikhattar*, एकहत्तर *ekhattar*, खत्तर *khattar* “seventy one”; पक्कहत्तर *pachattar*, पिक्कहत्तर *pichattar*, पिक्कत्तर *pichattar* “seventy-five”; उनासी *una:si:*, उन्यासी *unya:si:*, गुन्यासी *gunya:si:* “seventy-nine”; पचासी *pacha:si:*, पिच्चासी *piccha:si:*, पच्चासी *pachcha:si:* “eighty-five”; नब्बे *nabbe*, नव्वे *navve*, नब्भे *nabbhe* “ninety”; इक्क्यानवे *ikya:nve*, इक्क्यानबे *ikya:nbe*, इक्क्यानबे *ikka:nbe* “ninety-one”, सतानवे *sata:nve*, सतानबे *sata:nbe*, संतानबे *santa:nbe* “ninety-seven”.

Almost all examples with three options (except for the count numeral “six”) are decimals. In contrast to examples with two options, two of the three options of the analyzed examples are closed, while one option is open. (पंद्रह *pandrah*, पन्द्रह *pandarrah*, पन्द्रा *pandra:* “fifteen”; अठारह *aTha:rah*, अट्टारह *aTTha:rah*, अठारा *aTha:ra:* “eighteen”). It is also worth noting that among the numeral words that have three variants, there are also those that have a ligature form: (सतावन *sata:van*, सत्तावन *satta:van*, संतावन *santa:van* “fifty-seven”; अठावन *aTha:van*, अट्टावन *aTTha:van*, अंठावन *aNTha:van* “fifty-eight” etc.).

Hindi numeral synonyms belonging to the Indo-Aryan languages are uniquely formed and are found mainly in ordinal, fractional, and cumulative numeral types. Among the lexical synonyms for numerals in the modern Hindi literary language, ancient Sanskrit forms are also widely used. The peculiarity of synonyms related to fractional numerals is that when ordinal numerals undergo phonetic changes, in words of this numeral type, although the case of ending in an open syllable is observed, they retain their form. Among these numerals, *tadbhava* words take the leading place, *tatsama* words are relatively few. Synonymous or doublet words related to cumulative numerals are also distinguished by their characteristics. Only the plural “two, both” has both *tatsama* (उभय *ubhay*) and *tadbhava* (दोनो *donon*) forms. The rest of the plurals form words of the *tadbhava* type. According to the results of the analysis, among the synonymous words that mean cumulative numerals, there are also words related to countable numerals, and it is noted that they are widely used in the sense of cumulative numeral in scientific sources. Doublet words related to this type of number differ from words related to ordinal numerals in that they retain their form when used in a sentence.

The phenomenon of homonymy also occurs in Hindi numeral words. While they consist of words specific to numerals, the second meaning is specific to nouns. Numeral words belong to different groups. Among them, the group of homonyms related to numeratives is the leader and forms the model $NW(N)=HW$. While some of them mean the number of words, the second meaning is not a set of words belonging to independent word groups, but a command mood specific to the grammatical category of the verb. Its model corresponds to the formula $CW(GCV)=HW$. In addition to words related to numerals related to units and tens, there is also a phenomenon of homonymy in the composition of large numbers. In particular, if they meant large numbers in ancient Sanskrit, later they came to the new Indo-Aryan languages and began to give the meaning of lexical units related to adjectives and nouns. Ancient Sanskrit numerals are still widely used today and have two or three meanings: (सत्ता *satta:* “seven” (count numeral), सत्ता *satta:* “sovereignty”, सत्ता *satta:* “power”). Although these words are

considered numerals of tatsama type, such words are also used in Hindi literature. Also, among homonyms specific to numerals, words of the tadbhava type also occupy a leading place.

Most of the words in the lexicon of the Hindi language belonging to the group of Indo-Aryan languages come from Sanskrit, which is characteristic of the ancient Indo-Aryan languages. In this chapter, the specific features of the Sandhi phenomenon were analyzed in dvigu words⁵¹, that is, words whose first component consists of numerals, and whose second component consists of nouns, adjectives or, in some cases, affixal morphemes.

The phenomenon of sandhi occurs mainly according to the following 3 rules: 1) the phenomenon of sandhi in vowel sounds (occurs as a result of adding the last vowel sound of a word or morpheme to the first vowel sound of a word or morpheme); 2) the phenomenon of sandhi in consonants (occurs as a result of the addition of the last consonant of a word or morpheme to the first consonant or vowel of a word or morpheme); 3) the phenomenon of sandhi in the visarga sound (occurs as a result of the following by vowels and consonants after the visarga)⁵². According to the results of the analysis, sandhi takes the leading place in the vowel sounds in dvigu words. For example, the following examples are composed of two components, in which the last short अ [a] sound of the first word is added to the first short अ [a] sound of the second word, resulting in sandhi, resulting in the long आ [a:] sound: एक *eka* “one” + अक्षर *akshar* “letter” = एकाक्षर *eka:kshar* “monosyllabic, monosyllabic, short, short”; एक *eka* “one” + अग्र *agra* “preceding, preferable, superior, in front” = एकाग्र *eka:gr* “attentive, perceptive, alert; gracious, gracious, enthusiastic”; एक *eka* “one” + अनुरूप *anuru:p* “fit, similar” = एकानुरूप *eka:nuru:p* “similar”; एक *eka* “one” + अर्थ *arth* “meaning” = एकार्थ *eka:rth* “same meaning, synonymous”; अष्ट *aShTa* “eight” + अध्याय *adhya:y* “chapter, section” + ई *i*: “affixal morpheme” = अष्टाध्यायी *aShTa:dhya:yi*: “consisting of eight parts (chapters)” (grammatical work of Panini in eight parts)⁵³. Model: अ + अ = आ ($a + a = a:$)

The examples of the following model are composed of two components, the last short vowel अ [a] of the first word and the first short vowel अ [a] of the morpheme acting as the second component, resulting in a sandhi phenomenon, resulting in long आ [a:] vowel the sound is formed. Including: एक *eka* “one” + अकार *aka:r* “affixal morpheme” (letter “a”) = एकाकार *eka:ka:r* “similar, same”; एक *eka* “one” + अकी *aki:* “affixal morpheme” = एकाकी *eka:ki:* “lonely, single, solitary”. Model: अ + अ = आ ($a + a = a:$)

The examples of this model are composed of two components, in which the sandhi phenomenon occurs as a result of adding the first short vowel “e” of the second word to the last short अ [a] sound of the first word. For example: एक *eka* “one” + एक *eka* “one” = एकैक *ekaik* “desolate, lonely, secluded”. Model: अ + ए = ऐ ($a + e = ai$)

⁵¹ Камтапрасад Г. Грамматика хинди. Часть II. Пер. с хинди Г.А. и Р.И.Баранниковых. Под ред. и с предисл. проф. Б.А.Ларина. – М.: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1962. – С.281.

⁵² Дымщиц З.М. Грамматика языка хинди. Т I. – М.: Наука, 1986. – С.29.

⁵³ Хинди-русский словарь. Составители А.С.Бархударов, В.М.Вескровный, Г.А. Зограф, В.М.Липеровский. Под ред. В.М.Бескровного. Т I. – М.: Советская Энциклопедия, 1972. – С.286.

Models of Sandhi Phenomena in Numeral Words in Hindi

Models	The phenomenon of sandhi in vowels (65 - 73.8%)	The phenomenon of sandhi in consonants (23 - 26.2%)	The phenomenon of sandhi in visarga sound (did not meet)
Model I	numeral + noun = आ अ + अ = आ (a + a = a:)	numeral + noun = ड् ट् + द = ड् (T + d = D)	-
Model II	numeral + affixal morpheme = आ अ + अ = आ (a + a = a:)	numeral + noun = ण् ट् + म = ण् (T + m =N)	-
Model III	numeral + numeral = ऐ अ + ए = ऐ (a + e = ai)	numeral + noun = ड ट् + अ = ड (T + a = D)	-

It is worth noting that in all the examples, sandhiy occurs as a result of the addition of two vowels, which are mainly found in dwigu words formed from the count numeral एक *eka* “one”. It should be noted that when pronouncing the numeral एक *eka* “one” in modern literary Hindi, the short vowel अ [a] is not pronounced after the क [k] sound in it. However, in Sanskrit, typical of the ancient Indo-Aryan languages, the short vowel अ [a] is also pronounced after the sound क [k] in this numeral. That is, it should be pronounced एक *eka*, not एक *ek*. Moreover, the phenomenon of sandhiy occurs mostly in tatsama words. For this reason, sandhiy phenomenon occurred as a result of the addition of the last short vowel अ [a] of the form एक *eka* to the short vowel अ [a] coming at the beginning of other words or morphemes. Also, in the examples of this group, a sandhiy phenomenon occurred as a result of the addition of the short vowel अ [a] and the sound ए [e]. As a result of their addition, the diphthong ऐ [ai] was formed. Another noteworthy aspect of this group is that in all the analyzed examples, numerals appear in the prepositional position, while in some cases, lexemes related to numerals are expressed in the postpositional position. As a result of the addition of vowel sounds in them, the phenomenon of sandhiy occurred. For example, प्रति *prati* “each” + एक *ek* “one” = प्रत्येक *pratek* “each, every”. This example is typical of the model इ + ए = ये (*i + e = ye*), in which the vowel इ [i] in the first component is added to the vowel sound ए [e] in the second component, and as a result, the semivowel य [ye] was formed.

According to the traditional classification of Indian linguists, compound words are divided into 4 main groups. They are compound words made up of two or more independent words. 1) avyaibhava words; 2) tatpurusha words; 3) dvandva words; 4) bahuvrihi words. The above-mentioned groups of compound words are the main ones. There are also additional species within each of them. In two-component compound words, it is important for them to be in the form of ruler or subordinate. Compound words whose first part is the main (governor) are called avyaibhava words⁵⁴. In the words of the Tatpurusha group, the second part is the main (governing) words. In such compounds, as a rule, the first part consists of a noun and an adjective. Dvandva are

⁵⁴ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का संक्षिप्त इतिहास। - दिल्ली, ज्ञान भारती, 1981. -पृ।168.

words in which both parts of compound words are independent. Bahuvrihi - not any single part of a compound word is independent, but as a whole, they perform the function of grammatical modifier of a noun. An additional group of Tatpurusha words are dvigu words, the first component of which consists of numerals⁵⁵.

In this chapter, more than a hundred compound words related to the dvigu group were analyzed. Among them, most of the words are made from the count numeral “one”. The rest of the words are made up of numerals from other units. According to the etymology of words forming from count numerals related to unary numerals in Hindi, there are three large groups. Words belonging to the Tatsama group, i.e. words that have been borrowed directly from the Sanskrit language through literary means and have preserved their ancient orthographic form⁵⁶; words characteristic of tadbhava group, i.e. words formed due to morphological change⁵⁷; hybrid, that is, words formed under the influence of borrowed words⁵⁸.

Words made of numerals related to unary belonging to the Tatsama group included countable numerals and words related to the noun group, from which words of the adjective group were formed. For example: एकजुट *ekjut* “organized, united” (adjective) = एक *ek* “one” (numeral) + जुट *jut* “pair, group” (noun); एकजात *ekjat* “begotten” (adjective) = एक *ek* “one” (numeral) + जात *jat* “son” (noun); एकरस *ekras* “same, unchanging” (adjective) = एक *ek* “one” (numeral) + रस *ras* “taste, taste” (noun); एकरूप *ekru:p* “same, equal, equal, unchanging” (adjective) = एक *ek* “one” (numeral) + रूप *ru:p* “form, appearance” (noun); द्विपक्षी *dvipakshi*: “two-sided” (adjective) = द्वि *dvi* “two” (numeral) + पक्षी *pakshi*: “bird, supporter” (noun); द्विपद *dvipad* “two-legged” (adjective) = द्वि *dvi* “two” (thigh) + पद *pad* “leg” (noun); चतुर्दिक् *chaturdik* “four-sided, on all sides, all around” (adjective) = चतुर *chatur* “four” (numeral) + दिक् *dik* “side, direction” (noun); चतुष्कोण *chatushkon* “four-cornered” (adjective) = चतुष् *chatush* “four” (numeral) + कोण *kon* “corner” (noun). *Formula: numeral+noun=adjective.*

In the following model, the words made of numerals related to unary numerals belonging to the tatsama group include countable numerals and words related to the noun group, which form lexical units related to nouns. Including: एकपत्नी *ekpatni*: “faithful wife” (noun) = एक *ek* “one” (numeral) + पत्नी *patni*: “wife” (noun); एकनिष्ठा *eknishtha*: “loyalty, devotion” (noun) = एक *ek* “one” (numeral) + निष्ठा *nishtha*: “trust, devotion” (noun); एकवचन *ekvachan* “unit” (noun) = एक *ek* “one” (numeral) + वचन *vachan* “numeral (grammatical numeral)” (noun); द्विपथ *dvipath* “separation, place of separation” (noun) = द्वि *dvi* “two” (numeral) + पथ *path* “path” (noun); द्विवचन *dvivachan* “duality” (noun) = द्वि *dvi* “two” (numeral) + वचन *vachan* “numeral (grammatical numeral)” (noun); द्विहृदया *dvihridaya*: “pregnant” (noun) = द्वि *dvi* “two” (numeral) + हृदया *hridaya*: “heart” (noun); त्रिमास *trima:s* “quarter of the year (three months)”

⁵⁵ Гурю К. Грамматика хинди. Часть II. Пер. с хинди Г.А. и Р.И.Баранниковых. Под ред. и с предисл. проф. Б.А.Ларина. -М.: Издательство иностранной литературы, 1962. – С.275.

⁵⁶ Шоматов О.Н. Жанубий Осиё тилларига кириш. I қисм. – Т.: ТошДШИ нашриёти, 2003. – Б.39.

⁵⁷ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का संक्षिप्त इतिहास। – दिल्ली, ज्ञान भारती, 1981. – पृ। 168.

⁵⁸ Дымщиц З.М. Грамматика языка хинди. Т I. – М.: Наука, 1986. –С.83.

(noun) = त्रि *tri* “three” (numeral) + मास *ma:s* “month” (noun); त्रिपाल *tripa:l* “tent, sheath” (noun) = त्रि *tri* “three” (thigh) + पाल *pa:l* “protective device, tent” (noun).
Formula: numeral+horse=horse and etc.

Models resulting from the structural-semantic analysis of dvigu words related to unary numerals in Hindi

Models	Tatsama words (49 - 40.5%)	Tadbhava words (32 - 26.5%)	Hybrid words (40 - 33%)
Model I	numeral+noun=adjective	numeral+noun+affix=adjective	numeral+noun+affix=adjective
Model II	numeral+noun=noun	numeral+noun=adjective	numeral+noun= adverb
Model III	numeral+adjective=adjective	numeral+noun=noun	numeral+noun(s)+affix=noun
Model IV			numeral+noun(f)+affix=noun
Model V			numeral+noun=noun

According to the results of the linguistic and derivational analysis of dvigu words, the first component of which is a numeral in Hindi, belonging to the group of Indo-Aryan languages, they are characteristic of tatsama, tadbhava and hybrid words. एक *ek* “one” count is involved in tatsama, tadbhava and hybrid words. The rest of the numerals related to the units are included in all dvigu words. In dvigu words belonging to the Tatsama group, एक *ek* “one”, द्वि *dvi* “two”, त्रि *tri* and त्रै *trey* “three”, चतुर *chatur* “four”, पंच *pancha* “five”, नव *nav* “nine” are the units of old Sanskrit counting numerals are reflected. Dvigu words belonging to the Tadbhava group include एक *ek* “one”, दो *do* “two”, पाँच *pa:Nch* “five”, छः *che* “six”, and dvigu words related to hybrids include एक *ek* “one”, दो *do* “two”, Countable numerals such as ति *ti* “three”, छः *che* “six”, सत *sat* “seven”, अष्ट *ashta* “eight” are involved. The Sanskrit numeral नव *nav* “nine” is present only in dvigu words belonging to the tatsama group. It is worth noting that even though the unary numerals such as सात *sa:t* “seven” आठ *a:th* “eight” are not found in dvigu words, there are dvigu words derived from Sanskrit forms such as सत *sat* “seven” and अष्ट *ashta* “eight” .

The study of aspects of the representation of numerals is relevant not only for linguists, but also for psychologists, ethnologists, culturologists, histAryans, mathematicians and researchers in the field of philosophy⁵⁹. Phraseologisms made with the participation of numerals differ in their specific aspects. It should also be noted that the study of phraseological units with numeral components and the implementation of scientific research on them are becoming one of the actual topics in the field of linguistics.

In this chapter, about 200 (196) phraseological units with numerative components were classified semantically and structurally. They are divided into different groups and models. According to the results of the analysis, the phraseological unit, that is, the phraseological units whose meaning can be interpreted based on the meanings of the words in them, formed the leading group. For example: एक बात पर होना *Ek ba:t par hona*: (literal translation: to be on one sentence (word)) – “to stand by one's words, to

⁵⁹ Шодуг Баягаслан. Семантика числительных во фразеологии монгольского, русского и английского языков: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Санкт–Петербург, 2006. –С.3.

keep one's words". अगर एक बात पर हो तो मेरे साथ चलो और नहीं तो स्वीकार करो कि तुमने कल असत्य कहा था।⁶⁰ *Agar ek ba:t par ho to mere sa:th chalo aur nahi:N to svika:r karo ki tumne kal asatya kaha: tha:.* "If you stand by what you said (stand by what you said) then go with me, otherwise admit that you didn't tell the truth yesterday"; एक हाथ से ताली न बजना *Ek ha:th se ta:li: na bajna:* (literal translation: not to clap with one hand) – "clap with two hands". देखो भैया, दुकानदार ने भी ग्राहक को ज़रूर ग़लत सामान दिया होगा तभी ये चिल्ला रहे हैं, आखिर एक हाथ से तो ताली नहीं बजती।⁶¹ *Dekho bhaiya:, duka:nda:r ne bhi: gra:hak ko zaruur g'alat sa:ma:n diya: hoga: tabhi: ye itna: chilla: rahe hain, a:xir ek ha:th se ta:li: nahi:n bajti:.* "Look at me, brother, the shopkeeper must have given the wrong (other) thing to the customer, that's why he is lying screaming. After all, applause comes from both hands". *Model: CN (1) → PhI*

Semantic-structural models of phraseological units with numeral components in Hindi

Numerals related to unary numerals (total 196 - 100 %)	Phraseological integrity (86 - 44%)	Phraseological addition (63 - 32%)	Phraseological connection (47 - 24%)
एक <i>ek</i> "one" (92 - 47 %)	<i>CN(1) → PhI</i> (49 - 25 %)	<i>CN(1) → PhA</i> (25 - 13 %)	<i>CN(1) → PhC</i> (18 - 9 %)
दो <i>do</i> "two" (35 - 18 %)	<i>CN(2) → PhI</i> (16 - 8 %)	<i>CN(2) → PhA</i> (11 - 6 %)	<i>CN(2) → PhC</i> (8 - 4 %)
तीन <i>ti:n</i> "three" (15 - 8 %)	–	<i>CN(3) → PhA</i> (9 - 5 %)	<i>CN(3) → PhC</i> (6 - 3 %)
चार <i>cha:r</i> "four" (25 - 13 %)	<i>CN(4) → PhI</i> (12 - 6 %)	<i>CN(4) → PhA</i> (8 - 4 %)	<i>CN(4) → PhC</i> (5 - 3 %)
पाँच <i>pa:nch</i> "five"	–	–	–
छः <i>che</i> "six"	–	–	–
सात <i>sa:t</i> "seven" (17 - 9 %)	<i>CN(7) → PhI</i> (9 - 5 %)	<i>CN(7) → PhA</i> (5 - 3 %)	<i>CN(7) → PhC</i> (2 - 1 %)
आठ <i>a:th</i> "eight" (7 ta - 3 %)	–	<i>CN(8) → ChA</i> (5 - 2 %)	<i>CN(8) → PhC</i> (2 - 1 %)
नौ <i>nao</i> "nine" (5 - 2 %)	–	–	<i>CN(9) → PhC</i> (5 - 2 %)

दो दिन का मेहमान⁶² *Do din ka: mehma:n* (literal translation: guest for two days) – "one's time is finished". सड़क दुर्घटना में रमेश गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गया तो डाक्टर ने कहा कि वह दो दिन का मेहमान है। *SaRak durghatna: mai Ramesh gambhi:r ruup se gha:yal ho gaya: to daktaR ne kaha: ki vo do din ka: mehma:n hai.* "In a road accident, Ramesh was seriously injured (severely injured) and the doctor said his time was up"; दो-दो बातें करना⁶³ *Do-do ba:ten karna:* (literal translation: to say two or two words or to talk two

⁶⁰ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी मुहावरा कोश। – इलाहाबाद, किताब महल, 1964. – पृ।70.

⁶¹ रजनी गुप्ता। कितने कठघरे। – नयी दिल्ली, वाणी प्रकाशन, 2015. – पृ। 94.

⁶² भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी मुहावरा कोश। – इलाहाबाद, किताब महल, 1964. – पृ। 310.

⁶³ Хинди-русский словарь. Составители А.С.Бархударов, В.М.Бескровный, Г.А. Зограф, В.П.Липеровский. Под ред. В.М.Бескровного. Т.І. –М.: Издательство «Советская Энциклопедия», 1972. – С. 807.

by two) – “to speak with two mouths”. मैं ने तो अपने दिल्ली आने की सूचना किसी को भी नहीं दी थी?! मैं तो अपना यह छोटा वक्त अपने लिए खर्च करना चाहता था! साँस लेना चाहता था... और अपने ही भीतर झाँक कर अपने आप से दो-दो बातें करना चाहता था...? लेकिन... *Main ne to apne Dilli: a:ne ki: suuchna: kisi: ko bhi: nahi:n di: thi:?! Main to apna: ye chota: vakt apne liye kharch karna: chahta: tha:! Sa:ns lena: cha:hta: tha:... Aur apne hi: bhi:tar jha:nk kar... Apne a:p se do-do batain karna: cha:hta: tha:..? Lekin...* “I didn't inform anyone that I was coming to Delhi?! I wanted to spend some time for myself! I wanted to breathe freely.... and to take heart.... I wanted to talk to myself...? But...”. *Model: CN (2) → PhI*

When 196 phraseological units with numerative components in Hindi are classified semantically and structurally, they are divided into groups such as phraseological units, phraseological compounds and phraseological connections. According to the results of the analysis, phrases belonging to the group of phraseological integrity take the leading place, they made up 44% of the total examples. The next places were occupied by examples of phraseological addition (32%) and phraseological connection (24%).

The fourth chapter entitled “**Derivational and Valence Analysis of Hindi Numeratives**” is dedicated to the study of the lexical-semantic features of the archaic numeratives used in the current Hindi literary language, as well as to the etymological and valence analysis of the Hindi numeratives and to the structural-semantic classification of phraseological units made of numeratives.

Most of the numeratives used in modern Hindi literary language are tatsama and tadbhava. Also, there are a few Videshi words borrowed from Arabic-Persian languages. Their amount varies from state to state. Some of the numeral words in present-day Hindi have even 2 to 5 nouns. They are different from each other. Especially जरीब *jari:b* each of the forms related to the word of account has its own characteristics. After the introduction of international units of measurement, the number of archaic numerative words increased. Even today, these words, which have become archaic, are still used by the local population. Even a few phraseological units formed with the participation of these archaic words are still used by the Indian people.

It is noted in many scientific works that the count numerals, which express the sign of the subject according to the numeral, are sometimes used together with the words indicating the calculation of the subjects - numeratives. These words are mainly used to determine which category and group it belongs to when counting that subject, without indicating the specific subject being counted. These words come between the words that express the object that can be counted with a countable numeral, and indicate their measurement according to their weight, length, size, location, and other similar properties. The lexicon of modern Hindi literary language also contains many numerative words, which have their own expressive aspects.

Numerative words widely used in Hindi belong to three large types according to their etymology: 1) words belonging to the tadbhava⁶⁴ group, that is, words formed due to morphonological change; 2) words belonging to the tatsama⁶⁵ group, that is, words

⁶⁴ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी भाषा का संक्षिप्त इतिहास। – दिल्ली, ज्ञान भारती, 1981. –पृ। 168.

⁶⁵ Shomatov O.N. Janubiy Osiyo tillariga kirish. I qism. – T.: ToshDSHI nashriyoti, 2003. –B.39.

that have not changed in form and meaning from Sanskrit words; 3) *videshi*⁶⁶, i.e. borrowed words.

According to the results of the analysis, numerative words specific to the weight measurement unit of the *tadbhava* type took the leading place. For example: *मन*⁶⁷ *man* – this word is a unit of weight equal to 40 kilograms. In some sources, this numeration is interpreted as follows: *मन* *man* = 8 *पसेरियाँ* *paseria:n* = 10 *धरे* *dhare* = 40 *सेर* *ser* = 37, 324 kg. There are also variants of this numerative word, and differences in their measurement are also observed. *बाज़ार मन* *ba:za:r man* = 37.28 kg, *कारखाना मन* *ka:rkha:na: man* = 33.86 kg, *बंबई मन* *bambai: man* = 12.7 kg, *मद्रास मन* *madra:s man* = 11.34 kg.; Numerative words specific to the unit of measurement of length belonging to the *tadbhava* type also have a leading place. For example: *कोस* *kos* - this word is equal to 3.2 kilometers (3200 meters) in some sources, and 3.3 kilometers (3300 meters) in others. In some sources, it is also noted that 2000 *दंड* *dand* (3660 meters) is also a suitable unit of measurement.

Based on the Sanskrit words, we can cite the following examples of numeratives specific to the length unit of the *tatsama* type, which have not changed in terms of form and meaning. For example: *योजन* *yojan* – this numerative word means a unit of distance equal to approximately 15 kilometers. In some sources it is also equal to 4 *कोस* *kos*.; *दंड* *dand* is a word equal to 1.83 meters, which is equal to 2 *गज़* *gaz* and 4 *हाथ* *ha:th* units of length.; *प्रदेश* *pradesh* - this word corresponds to the lexeme specific to the unit of measurement in the Uzbek language *qarich* which is approximately equal to 15-20 centimeters. It should be noted that words related to numeratives of the *tatsama* type are specific to only one group, that is, length measurement units. These are precisely Sanskrit words that have passed into modern literary Hindi without any phonetic changes.

Videshi-type words are numerative words borrowed from Arabic, Persian, and Western languages, and they have been studied in the following subgroups. *Group 1 (a)*. An example in this group is specific to the unit of measurement of length, which is borrowed from Arabic. For example: *जरीब* *jari:b* – this word means a unit of length equal to 50 meters, and it is also equated to a unit of measurement of 20 *गट्टे* *gatthe* in some sources. *Group 1(b)*. The examples in this group are specific to the unit of measurement of length, and all of them are borrowed from the Persian language. For example: *गज़* *gaz* is a numerative word equal to 90-92 centimeters, which is also recorded as a word corresponding to 2 *हाथ* *ha:th*. *Group 1(v)*. The examples in this group are specific to the unit of length and are all borrowed from English. *इंच* *inch* – the word related to this numeral equals 2.5 centimeters. The term is also used as a unit of measurement equal to 0.083 (1/12) fut. Previously, this unit of measurement did not

⁶⁶ Дымщиц З.М. Грамматика языка хинди. Т. I. – М.: Наука, 1986. –С.83.

⁶⁷ Words related to Hindi numeratives are taken from the following dictionaries: *बृहत् हिन्दी कोश* – वाराणसी, ज्ञानमण्डल लिमिटेड, 2009. – 1781 पृ; *Хинди-русский словарь*. Составители А.С.Бархударов, В.М.Бескровный, Г.А. Зограф, В.М.Липеровский. Под ред. В.М.Бескровного. Т. I. – М.: Советская Энциклопедия, 1972. – 907 с. *Хинди-русский словарь*. Составители А.С.Бархударов, В.М.Бескровный, Г.А. Зограф, В.П.Липеровский. Под ред. В.М.Бескровного. Т. II. –М.: Издательство «Советская Энциклопедия», 1972. – 912 с.

represent a distance within a specific length range. Currently, the word is used as a unit of measurement equal to exactly 2.5 centimeters. फुट *fut* – this unit of measurement borrowed from the English language is equal to 30.5 centimeters. It is also worth noting that after the introduction of a new system of measurements in the whole world by the 20th century, *meters* for length units, *kilograms* for weight units, and *square meters* for surface area began being widely used in India, as in all other countries. However, many units of measurement that were widely used in ancient times are still used today.

In this chapter, the famous Indian writer Prem Chand's novel वरदान *Varda:n* "The Gift of Love" was selected and the word combinations made with the participation of lexical units characteristic of numeratives in them were analyzed. Productive patterns of words specific to numeratives were identified in the models. In the following model, numerative words specific to the unit of time and numeral are involved. For example: प्रताप बुद्धिमान लड़का था। माता की दशा प्रतिदिन बिगड़ती हुई देखकर ताड़ गया कि यह बीमार है। एक दिन स्कूल से लौटा, तो सीधा अपने घर आया। बेटे को देखते ही सुवामा ने उठ बैठने का प्रयत्न किया, पर निर्बलता के कारण मूर्छा आ गयी और हाथ-पाँव अकड़ गये⁶⁸। *Prata:p budhima:n laRka: tha:. Ma:ta: ki: dasha: pratidin bigaRti: hui: dekhkar ta:R gaya: ki ye bi:ma:r hai. Ek din sku:l se lauTa:, to si:dha: apne ghar a:ya:. BeTe ko dekhte hi: Suva:ma: uTh baiThne ka: prayatn kiya:, par nirbalta: ke ka:ran mu:rcha: a: gayi: aur ha:th-paanv akaR gaye.* "Pratap was a smart boy. Seeing that his mother's condition was getting worse day by day, he realized that she was sick. One day, after returning from school, he came straight home. As soon as she saw her son, Mrs. Suvara tried to sit up, but due to weakness, she fainted and her arms and legs became stiff". एक दिन *ek din* "one day". एक *ek* "one" (cardinal numeral) + दिन *din* "day" (a numerative word specific to a unit of time measurement); उन्होंने दस-बारह दिन जैसे-तैसे करके काटे, पश्चात् एक-एक करके लेखा के पत्र दिखाने लगे⁶⁹। *Unhonne das-ba:rah din jaise-taise karke ka:te, pashchat ek-ek karke lekha: ke part dikha:ne lage.* "He spent 10-12 days, and then he started showing the account sheets one by one". दस-बारह दिन *das-ba:rah din* "ten to twelve days". दस-बारह *das-ba:rah* "ten to twelve" (cardinal numeral) + दिन *din* "day" (a numerative word specific to a unit of time measurement). *Formula: CN+NW(UTM)=AC*

In this model, it is reflected that the word specific to numeratives related to the unit of order numeral and time measurement is involved. For example: दूसरा सप्ताह भी इसी प्रयत्न में समाप्त हो गया⁷⁰। *Du:sra: sapta:h bhi: isi: prayatan mai sama:pt ho gaya:.* "The second week ended in a similar attempt". दूसरा सप्ताह *du:sra: sapta:h* "ikkinchi hafta". दूसरा *du:sra:* "second" (ordinal numeral) + सप्ताह *sapta:h* "week" (a numerative word specific to a unit of time measurement). *Formula: ON+NW(UTM)=AC*

Predicative compounds involving numerative words are few compared to attributive compounds. Their compounds include a count numeral, an ordinal numeral, a

⁶⁸ प्रेमचंद। वरदान। – इलाहाबाद, हंस प्रकाशन, 1982. – पृ। 14.

⁶⁹ प्रेमचंद। वरदान। – इलाहाबाद, हंस प्रकाशन, 1982. – पृ। 9.

⁷⁰ प्रेमचंद। वरदान। – इलाहाबाद, हंस प्रकाशन, 1982. – पृ। 8.

numerative word specific to the time measurement unit, and an adjective in the perfect tense. For example: एक दिन बीता, दो दिन बीते, चौथा दिन आया और रात हो गयी, यहाँ तक कि पूरा सप्ताह बीत गया, पर मुन्शी जी न आये⁷¹। *Ek din bi:ta:, do din bi:te, chautha: din a:ya aur ra:t ho gayi:, yaha:N tak ki pura: sapta:h bi:t gaya:, par munshi: ji: na a:ye.* “One day passed, two days passed, the fourth day came and the brow also darkened, even a week passed, but Munshi Ji did not come”. एक दिन बीता *ek din bi:ta:* “one day has passed”. एक *ek* “one” (cardinal numeral) + दिन *din* “day” (a numerative word specific to a unit of time measurement) + बीता *bi:ta:* “passed” (बीतना *bi:tna:* perfect participle of the verb “to pass”). दो दिन बीते *do din bi:te* “two days have passed”. दो *do* “two” (cardinal numeral) + दिन *din* “day” (a numerative word specific to a unit of time measurement) + बीते *bi:te* “passed” (बीतना *bi:tna:* perfect participle of the verb “to pass”). चौथा दिन आया *chautha: din a:ya* “the fourth day came”. चौथा *chautha:* “fourth” (ordinal numeral) + दिन *din* “day” (a numerative word specific to a unit of time measurement) + आया *a:ya* “came” (आना *a:na:* perfect participle of the verb “to come”). *Formula: CN (ON)+NW(UTM)+PP=PC.*

The composition of the compounds under the following model includes an ordinal numeral, a numerative word specific to the unit of time measurement, and an adjective of the perfect tense. Including: इसी प्रकार काल बीतता चला गया, विरजन का बारहवाँ वर्ष पूर्ण हुआ, परन्तु अभी तक उसे चावल उबालना तक न आता था⁷²। *Isi: pra:ka:r ka:l bi:tta: chala: gaya:, Virajan ka: ba:rahva:n varsh purn hua:, parantu abhi: tak use cha:val uba:lina: tak na a:ta: tha:.* “Just then, time passed, Virjan's twelfth year was over, but he still didn't even know how to cook rice”. बारहवाँ वर्ष पूर्ण हुआ *ba:rahva:n varsh pu:rn hua:* “the twelfth year is over”. बारहवाँ *ba:rahva:n* “twelfth” (ordinal numeral) + वर्ष *varsh* “year” (a numerative word specific to a unit of time measurement) + पूर्ण हुआ *pu:rn hua:* “tugadi” (पूर्ण होना *pu:rn hona:* perfect participle of the verb “to finish, to fill”). *Formula: ON+NW(UTM)+PP=PC etc.*

Formulas of the models resulting from the analysis results are presented in the following table:

Attributive compound 125	Predicative compound 9	Objective compound (did not meet)
CN+NW(UTM)=AC 87 (64,9 %)	CN (ON)+NW(UTM)+PP=PC 7 ta (5,3 %)	–
CN+NW (UMM)=AC 13 ta (9,7 %)	ON+NW(UTM)+PP=PC 2 (1,5 %)	–
CLN+NW (UTM)=AC 10 (7,4 %)		
CLN+NW(UMD)=AC 7 ta (5,2 %)		
ON+NW(UTM)=AC 5 (3,7 %)		
FN+ NW(UTM)=AC 3 (2,3 %)		

⁷¹ प्रेमचंद्रा वरदाना – इलाहाबाद, हंस प्रकाशन, 1982. – पृ। 8.

⁷² प्रेमचंद्रा वरदाना – इलाहाबाद, हंस प्रकाशन, 1982. – पृ। 16.

In attributive compounds, numerative words expressing a unit of measurement of time relating to count numerals have valency. The CN+NW(UTM)=AC model makes up 64.9% of the analyzed examples. In the next place, the numerative words representing the unit of measure of money have valency, and the examples of the CN+NW(UMM)=AC model consist of 9.7% (13) combinations. Numerative words expressing a unit of time measurement have valence properties compared to cumulative numerals. Combinations of CLN+NW(UTM)=AC model make up 7.4% of the analyzed examples. In predicative compounds, the numerative words expressing the unit of measurement of time to the numeral of numerals have the property of valency, and they belong to the CN(ON)+NW(UTM)+PP=PC model. It should be noted that the examples of this model also contain words related to ordinal numerals, as well as the perfect participle of the verb. They make up 5.3% of the analyzed examples. Numerative words expressing the unit of measurement of time in relation to an ordinal numeral have valency, and the compounds under this model also include adjectives of the perfect tense of the verb. These combinations are specific to the ON+NW(UTM)+PP=PC model and they make up 1.5% of the analyzed examples.

Researching the unique aspects of phraseological units with numeratives is one of the actual issues of linguistics. A detailed study of phraseological units made of numerals in Hindi is one of the important issues. For this purpose, 82 phraseological units with numeratives were classified semantically and structurally, in contrast to the phraseological units of the Hindi language with numeral components. They were researched dividing into different groups and models.

Among the examples analyzed in the following group, the phraseological unit, that is, the phraseological units whose meaning can be explained based on the meanings of the words in the composition, formed the leading group, and they are divided into the following models: I model. Phraseological units in this model included कोस *kos*, that is, a word specific to the numerator of a unit of length equal to 3.2 kilometers. For example: कोसों दूर रहना⁷³ *koson du:r rehna*: (literal translation: live three kilometers away; live three kilometers away) – “to walk farther; do not approach”. उसे बुरे आदमियों से कोसों दूर रहना पसन्द है। *Use bure a:dmiyon se koson du:r rehna: pasand hai*. “He likes to stay away from bad people”.; कोसों दूर भागना⁷⁴ *koson du:r bha:gna*: (literal translation: run away for three kilometers; run away to a place far away from three kilometers) – “not to come close”. शराब की क्या बात है, रवि तो गुटखे से कोसों दूर भागता है। *Shara:b ki: kya: ba:t hai, ravi to gutkhe se koson du:r bha:gta: hai*. “Ravi doesn't even go near tobacco products, let alone alcohol (Ravi won't even take tobacco, let alone alcohol)”. *Model: NW(ULE-K) → PhI*

The phraseological units characteristic of this model include रत्ती *ratti*., that is, a numerative word related to the unit of weight equal to 0.125 grams. For example: रत्ती भर भी *ratti: bhar bhi*: (literal translation: even if it is 0.125 grams) – “little-moz, crazy”. रत्ती भर भी वह झूठ नहीं बोलता। *Ratti: bhar bhi:vo jhu:th nahi:n bolta*: “He does not lie at

⁷³ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी मुहावरा कोश। – इलाहाबाद, किताब महल, 1964. – पृ। 121.

⁷⁴ मुहावरे और कहावतें। – दिल्ली, विद्या प्रकाशन, 1957. – पृ। 97.

all”. रत्ती - रत्ती *ratti: - ratti:* (literal translation: 0.125 grams - 0.125 grams) – “little-moz, crazy”. रत्ती-रत्ती सब दें तो बहुत होगा⁷⁵। *Ratti:-ratti: sab den to bahu:t hoga:*. “A little bit of everything is enough”. *Model: NW(UWE-R) → PhI*

Semantic-structural models of phraseological units involving numerative words and their indicators are shown in the following table.

Numerative words	Phraseological integrity	Phraseological connection	Phraseological addition
कोस kos 3,2 kilometers	NW(ULE-K) → FhI 21 (25,6 %)	NW(ULE-K) → FhC 5 (6,1 %)	NW(ULE-K) → FhA 7 (8,6 %)
रत्ती ratti: 0.125 grams	NW(UWE-R) → FhI 9 (11 %)		
चावल cha:val 0,015625 (1/64) grams	NW(UWE-SH) → FhI 8 (9,8 %)		
जौ jao 0,25 centimeters	NW(ULE-J) → FhI 7 (8,6 %)		
बित्ता bitta: 24 centimeters	NW(ULE-B) → FhI 4 (4,8 %)		
धड़ा dhara: 4 kilograms		NW(UWE-D) → FhC 11 (13,4 %)	
बिस्वा bisva: 0,0125 (1/80) hectare		NW(LAVM-B) → FhC 4 (4,8 %)	
सेर ser 600 gramm-1 kilograms			NW(UWE-S) → FhA 5 (6,1 %)
माशा ma:sha: 1 grams तोला tola: 12 grams		NW(UWE-MT) → FhC 1 (1,2 %)	

82 phraseological units with numerals in Hindi are semantically and structurally divided into such groups as phraseological unit, phraseological conjunction and phraseological combination. Phrases belonging to the group of phraseological integrity occupy the leading position, they make up 59.7% of the total numerative of examples. The next places are examples of phraseological connection (25.5%) and phraseological addition (14.8%).

SUMMARY

As a result of the research on the formation and development of the numeral system in Hindi, the following scientific conclusions were reached:

1. Numeral words many phonetic changes during the period from Old Indo-Aryan to New Indo-Aryan. Relatively few remains of the ancient language have been preserved as a result of the change of consonants in words specific to numerals to cerebral sounds. As a result of the change of forms in Sanskrit, characteristic of the ancient Indo-Aryan languages, some sounds lost their characteristics by the time of the new Indo-Aryan languages. In most of the words characteristic of numerals, ligature forms and the change of short vowels to long vowels occurred. As a result, short vowels changed to long vowels during the transition from ancient Indo-Aryan languages to the period of

⁷⁵ भोलानाथ तिवारी। हिन्दी मुहावरा कोशा – इलाहाबाद, किताब महल, 1964. – पृ। 461.

Middle Indo-Aryan languages, and such forms were preserved until the era of new Indo-Aryan languages.

2. Some numeral words had one form during the period of ancient Indo-Aryan languages, but by the period of modern Indo-Aryan languages they had two forms. Due to the change of short vowels to long vowels or the change of long vowels to short vowels, as well as the formation of ligatures as a result of the joining of two consonants, some numeral words have two forms. It is noteworthy that, in contrast to the numeral words formed during the Old Indo-Aryan period, most of the lexical units related to numerals in the Apabharansha language, characteristic of the period of the Middle Indo-Aryan languages, developed without any phonetic changes by the period of the New Indo-Aryan languages.

3. The peculiarity of the formation of words for numerals in Sanskrit is that words in Sanskrit are made in the inflectional form, while numerals in Hindi, characteristic of new Indo-Aryan languages, are made in the analytic form. In the formation of words characteristic of numerals in Sanskrit, the phenomenon of elision also occurred in some sounds. In the process of the formation of numerals, several variants of them were formed. They have the feature of a phonetic variant.. Most of the numeral words have strong cases of sound change. In particular, the change of long vowel sounds to short vowel sounds in the numeral word variant.s of the Hindi language is reflected in the majority of numeral words. Also, some numerals contain dialectal variant. features. The main reason for this is that the peculiarities of the two branches of the Hindi language, that is, of the eastern and western branches of Hindi, were also manifested in the variant.s of lexical units specific to numerals.

4. Among the words over than numerals in thousands in the Hindi language, there are also lexical units related to other parts of speech and they also have homonyms. During the formation of words specific to these numerals, sometimes a ligature form was formed as a result of the joining of two consonants. Also, in the structure of some numerals, the change of cerebral sounds is strong. Some of the numerals above thousands in Hindi have a single form in modern literary Hindi, while in ancient Sanskrit they originally had two forms, which were formed through Prakrit and Apabharansha, typical of the Middle Indo-Aryan languages, during the transition to the Neo-Indo-Aryan period only one form of them has been preserved. The Sanskrit language had a great influence on the development of exceptional numerals. In the formation of the analyzed words, various phonetic changes occurred in the period from the period of ancient Indo-Aryan languages to the period of modern Indo-Aryan languages. In the development of numeral words in the Hindi language, a phenomenon of gemination occurred in their structure. In the formation of some numerals, a combination of sonorous sounds was formed.

5. All ordinal numerals except ordinals, which have an exceptional feature in Hindi, are formed by adding -वाँ *va:n* to the countable numbers. It is noteworthy that the suffix -वाँ *-va:n*, which means number, developed in the form of -तम *-tam*, -मः *-mah* at the stage of ancient and middle Indo-Aryan languages, and no sound in these affixes has been preserved. It should be noted that the affix -वाँ *-va:n* was used from the early stages of the formation of the Hindi language. Although Sanskrit ordinal numbers are also used

in modern Hindi literary language, forms resulting from the synthetic addition of the suffix -वाँ -*va:n* to the rest of the numerals are widely used.

All words related to fractional numerals in the Hindi language underwent various phonetic changes during the transition from the period of the ancient Indo-Aryan languages to the period of the middle and modern Indo-Aryan languages. Some words for fractional numerals have two forms and are still widely used today. It is noteworthy that the phenomenon of metathesis occurred in the formation of some fractional numerals. Such a feature is not found in the process of formation of words related to other types of numerals in the Hindi language.

6. Synonyms for numerals in Hindi are uniquely formed and found mainly in ordinal, fractional, and cumulative numerals. Among the lexical synonyms for numerals in modern Hindi literary language, Sanskrit forms are also widely used. Words related to ordinal numerals differ from synonyms of other types of numerals in that they change their form mainly depending on the gender of the object. This feature is unique to tadbhava type words. Since these words end in an open syllable, their composition undergoes partial phonetic changes according to the rules of Hindi grammar. Sanskrit words of the Tatsama type, on the other hand, do not undergo such phonetic changes.

7. The phenomenon of homonymy occurs in words specific to numerals. Homonymous words are characteristic of different groups, and their components have different models. Among them, the group of homonyms related to numerative numerals is the leading group, and among the models, the $NW(N) = HW$ model is considered a productive pattern. While some examples indicate a countable numeral, its second meaning is not a set of words belonging to independent word groups, but also an imperative characteristic of the grammatical category of the verb, and its model corresponds to the formula $CN(GCV) = HW$.

8. In the formation of words specific to numerals, the phenomenon of sandhiy occurred relatively often in the vowel sounds specific to dvigu words. Examples of एक *eka* “one” have a greater incidence of sandhiy. As a result of the addition of two short अ “a” sounds in their composition, a long आ “a:” vowel sound was formed. There is only one word from the numeral अष्ट *ashTa* “eight” referring to units other than the numeral एक *eka* “one”, all of which belong to the pattern $\text{अ} + \text{अ} = \text{आ}$ ($\alpha + \alpha = \alpha:$). Affixal morphemes, not lexical morphemes, were involved in the second component of some examples of this group. As a result of adding the first short vowel अ “a” of the affixal morpheme acting as the second component to the last short vowel अ “a” of the first word in their composition, a Sandhiy phenomenon occurred, and as a result the long vowel sound आ “a:” was formed. In 70.5% of the analyzed examples, the Sandhiy phenomenon was formed as a result of the addition of vowel sounds, and in the remaining 29.5% of the examples, the Sandhiy phenomenon occurred as a result of the addition of consonant sounds. The phenomenon of sandhiy appearing from addition of the Visarga sound does not occur among Dvigu words.

9. Numerative compound words belong to the group of tatsama, tadbhava and hybrid words. Tatsama and tadbhava group have 3 out of 6 patterns, and among them *numeral+noun=adjective* (in tatsama group), *numeral+noun+affix=adjective* (in tadbhava group) are productive patterns. Most of the examples of dvigu words related to

hybrids are typical of the *numeral+noun+affix=adjective* model. Also, dvigu words belonging to the group of hybrid words are divided into two common models. Their first component is made up of numerals, while the second component includes Sanskrit (*numeral+noun(s)+affix=noun*) and Persian (*numeral+noun(f)+affix=noun*) nouns.

10. Affixes found in examples of tadbhava and hybrid words were not involved in the formation of all dvigu words belonging to the Tatsama group. Affixes forming nouns and adjectives also took part in the formation of dvigu words belonging to the group of tadbhava and hybrid words. Also, as a result of the addition of nouns and adjectives to the first component of dvigu words belonging to tatsama and tadbhava groups, words related to nouns or adjectives were formed from them, while in the formation of dvigu words belonging to the hybrid group, in addition to nouns and adjectives, words related to adverbs were also formed from them. Dvigu words belonging to the Tatsama group make up 40.5%. The next place is occupied by words belonging to the group of hybrid words, and they are equal to 33%. Dvigu words belonging to the Tadbhava group comprise 26.5%. Most of the Dvigu compound words are made by the composition method.

11. In the phraseological units with numerals, the examples of the group of phraseological wholes include nouns and indefinite forms of the verb together with numerals, and the words of somatic nouns and infinitives are included in the phraseological units of the group of phraseological combinations. In contrast to the phraseological units of the other group, the phraseological units of the group of phraseology include indefinite forms of the verb together with words specific to numerals. Four $CN(1) \rightarrow FhI$, $CN(2) \rightarrow FhI$, $CN(4) \rightarrow FhI$ and $CN(7) \rightarrow FhI$ in the phraseological integrity group, six $CN(1) \rightarrow FhA$, $CN(2) \rightarrow FhAQ$, $CN(3) \rightarrow FhA$, $CN(4) \rightarrow FhA$, $CN(7) \rightarrow FhA$, $CN(8) \rightarrow FhA$ in the phraseological addition group, and seven in the phraseological connection group, $CN(1) \rightarrow FhC$, $CN(2) \rightarrow FhC$, $CN(3) \rightarrow FhC$, $CN(4) \rightarrow FhC$, $CN(7) \rightarrow FhC$, $CN(8) \rightarrow FC$, $CN(9) \rightarrow FhC$ consists of 17 models in total. In all three groups, phraseological units with एक *ek* “one” are the majority compared to phrases with other numerals of “one”, and they are typical of such models as $CN(1) \rightarrow FhI$, $CN(1) \rightarrow FhA$, $CN(1) \rightarrow FhC$.

12. Most of the words specific to Hindi numeratives are specific to tadbhava words. In the next places, words related to tatsama and videshi type have a leading place. Tadbhava-type numeratives refer to units of weight, length, and surface area. Examples of tatsama and videshi types consist only of numeratives specific to the unit of length. Tatsama type used numeratives transferred from Sanskrit to modern Hindi literary language, and Videshi type used numeratives adapted from Arabic, Persian, and English to the Hindi lexicon. Most of the examples of the Videshi type are of Persian and English numeratives.

13. Numerative words are lexical units and have the feature of homonymy. The phenomenon of homonymy occurred mainly in the composition of words related to tadbhava type numeratives. The phenomenon of homonymy occurred relatively rarely in tatsama and videshi type numerals. There are also synonyms among numeratives. Notably, only the videshi type has synonyms, unlike the other types of numeral words, and these words are specific to the unit of length.

14. Valence properties of numerative combinations with numerative words in texts were also studied. Valence properties of numeratives involved in compounds were determined. Phrases with words of numeratives encountered in the text are characteristic of attributive and predicative compounds. No examples of objective compounds were found. In attributive compounds, numerative words related to the unit of measurement of time have the property of valency, and its model $CN+NW(UTM)=AC$ has a productive pattern. Also $CN+NW(UTM)=AC$, $CN+NW(UMM)=AC$, $CLN+NW(UTM)=AC$, $CLN+NW(UMD)=AC$, $ON+NW(UTM)=AC$, $FN+NW(UTM)=AC$ also numerative combinations with numerative words typical of models. Numerative words related to the unit of measurement of time have a valence feature in the combinations characteristic of these models, and they make up 93.1% of the combinations with numerative words. Predicative compounds are less common than attributive compounds. They make up 6.8% of compounds. In the composition of predicative compounds, as well as the composition of attributive compounds, numerative words expressing the unit of measurement of time to countable and ordinal numerals have the property of valence, which are characteristic of the model $CN(ON)+NW(UTM)+PP=PC$, $ON+NW(UTM)+PP=PC$.

15. Numerative words in the Hindi language are in the group of five phraseological integrity $NW(ULE-K) \rightarrow FB$, $NW(UWE-R) \rightarrow FB$, $NW(UWE-SH) \rightarrow FB$, $NW(ULE-J) \rightarrow FB$, $NW(ULE-B) \rightarrow FB$, four in the phraseological connection group $NW(ULE-K) \rightarrow FhC$, $NW(UWE-D) \rightarrow FhC$, $NW(LAVM-B) \rightarrow FhC$, $NW(UWE-MT) \rightarrow FhC$ and two $NS(UO'B-K)$ in the phraseological addition group two $NW(ULE-K) \rightarrow FhA$, $NW(UWE-S) \rightarrow FhA$ has a total of 11 models. Only numerative word कोस *kos* unit of measurement of length is included in all three groups of phraseological units, and it is the majority, i.e. 59.7%, compared to phraseologisms with words specific to other numeratives. The next places are occupied by phraseologisms belonging to the groups of phraseological conjunction (25.5%) and phraseological combination (14.8%). Along with the numerative words related to the unit of measurement of length and weight, the words representing the unit of measurement of the earth's surface have a leading place in the composition of expressions with words related to numeratives.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.21.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**

НУРМАТОВ СИРОЖИДДИН СУЛТАНМУРАТОВИЧ

**СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ СИСТЕМЫ СЧИСЛЕНИЯ
НА ЯЗЫКЕ ХИНДИ**

10.00.05 – Языки и литература народов Азии и Африки

АННОТАЦИЯ

Автореферата диссертации доктора (DSc) филологических наук

Ташкент – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за № B2019.2.DSc/Fil170.

Докторская диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета www.tsuos.uz и Информационно-образовательном портале www.ziyounet.uz.

Научный консультант:

Садыков Касимжан Пазирович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты:

Сафаров Шахрияр Сафарович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Насирова Саодат Абдуллаевна
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Низомиддинов Нажмиддин Гулямович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Ведущая организация:

Национальный Университет Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека

Защита диссертации состоится «__» _____ 2024 г. в ____ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.21.01 по присуждению ученых степеней при Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения. (Адрес: 100060, г. Ташкент, ул. Амира Темура, 20. Тел.: (99871) 233-45-21, факс: (99871) 233-52-24; e-mail: info@tsuos.uz.)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ташкентского государственного университета востоковедения (зарегистрирована за № ____). (Адрес: 100060, г. Ташкент, ул. Амира Темура, 20. Тел.: (99871) 233-45-21.)

Автореферат диссертации разослан «__» _____ 2024 года.

(Протокол реестра рассылки № ____ от «__» _____ 2024 года).

А.М.Маннонов

Председатель Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филол. наук, профессор

Н.Р.Исматуллаева

Ученый секретарь Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор философ. по фил. наук (PhD), доцент

Х.З.Алимова

Председатель Научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филол. наук, профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))

Цель исследования состоит в детальной оценке в диахроническо-синхронном аспекте этапов формирования и развития слов, характерных для числительных в языке хинди, и определение языковых явлений, возникших в процессе их формирования и развития.

Объектом исследования являются слова, специфичные для числительных в языке хинди. Источники для исследования включают संस्कृत-श्लोक संग्रह: *Sanskrit-shlok sangrah*: («Санскритские афаризмы»), गाँधी जी की सूक्तियाँ *Gandhi: ji: ki: su:ktiya:n* («Учение Махатмы Ганди»), роман Премчанда वरदान *Varda:n* («Дар любви»), प्रेमचंद की सर्वश्रेष्ठ कहानियाँ *Premchand ki: lokpriya kaha:niya:n* («Лучшие рассказы Премчанда»). В некоторых случаях для изучения лингвистических особенностей слов, обозначающих числительное на хинди также использовались материалы 1960-х и 1980-х годов.

Научная новизна исследования:

в результате подробного изучения специфических лингвистических особенностей образования числительных в языке хинди и фонетических изменений, произошедших в ходе развития чисел, было установлено, что при переходе от древних индоарийских языков к периоду среднеиндоарийских языков некоторые согласные изменились на церебральные звуки, короткие гласные на долгие, древние индоарийские. В отличие от числительных слов, образовавшихся в период языков ория, в апабхаранше большинство слов относились к числительным, характерным для периода среднеиндоарских языков, в период новых индоарийских языков развивалось без каких-либо фонетических изменений;

установлено, что в процессе формирования и развития слов, относящихся к языку хинди, происходили явления в морфонологии, элизисе, герминации и метатезисе, образовывались лигатурные формы в составе числительных, имелись формы с диалектным и фонетическим вариантами. Было доказано, что главная причина этого состоит в том, что особенности двух ветвей индийского языка, т. е. восточной и западно-индийской ветвей, проявились и в словах, характерных для числительных;

доказано, что в языке хинди существует явление сандхи при образовании слов татсама из числительных, а также установлено, что возникновение явления сандхи в гласных звуках занимает ведущее место по сравнению с явлением сандхи, возникающим в согласных звуках;

слова двигу, образованные из числительных, в языке хинди тщательно изучены структурно и семантически, установлено, что они характерны для татсама, тадбхава и гибридных слов, а также доказано, что слова двигу, относящиеся к группе татсама, занимают ведущее место. положение по сравнению с тадбхавой и гибридными словами;

анализ фразеологизмов с числительным компонентом в языке хинди показал, что они были распределены по таким группам, как фразеологическое целое, фразеологическое соединение и фразеологическое сочетание,

разработаны различные модели, а в интерпретации примеров среди чисел, относящихся к единицам, установлено, что фразеологические единицы, образованные от числительного «один», занимают лидирующее положение, являясь самыми многочисленными во всех трех группах;

раскрыта этимология нумеративов в языке хинди и их аспекты валентности, установлено, что в формировании нумеративов типа татсама широко встречается явление омонимии, а также установлены продуктивные закономерности нумеративов, которые обозначают свойство валентности по отношению к нумеративам в составе числительных соединений.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных научных результатов и практических предложений по исследованию формирования и развития системы счисления в языке хинди:

научно-теоретические результаты исследования формирования и развития слов, специфичных для числительных в языке хинди, были эффективно использованы в рамках цифрового инновационного исследовательского проекта № I-204-4-5 под названием «Создание и внедрение в учебный процесс виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий по предметам специальности английского языка» (Справка №870/30.02.01 Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от 20 апреля 2021 года). В результате детального этимологического анализа нумеративов в хинди, характерных для индоарийских языков, было установлено, что среди них имеются лексические единицы, относящиеся к нумеративам, заимствованным из иностранных языков, в частности, из английского, в лексикон хинди. Также было выявлено, что в настоящее время в художественных текстах языка хинди часто используются нумеративы, анализ которых позволил глубоко изучить специфические аспекты выражения данных, заимствованных из английского языка, слов;

результаты, полученные в ходе исследования специфических лингвистических особенностей образования числительных в языке хинди, были использованы на научном вебинаре, проведенном кафедрой Иностранных языков и исследовательским центром «Узбекский язык и литература» Индийского университета Джамия Миллия Исламия (Справка Университета Джамия Миллия Исламия, Республика Индия, от 16 мая 2023г.). Таким образом были переданы полученные подробные сведения о лингвистических особенностях фонетических изменений, произошедших при образовании числительных в языке хинди. Кроме того, теоретические взгляды на особенности формирования числительных на хинди и узбекском языках широко используются при подготовке лекций по специальным предметам, преподаваемым в рамках лингвистики;

полученные результаты истории формирования слов, характерных для числительных в языке хинди, были эффективно использованы в рамках цифрового инновационного исследовательского проекта № I-204-4-5 под названием «Создание и внедрение в учебный процесс виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий по предметам специальности английского языка» (Справка №870/30.02.01 Самаркандского

государственного института иностранных языков от 20 апреля 2021 года). При преподавании специальных предметов в рамках лингвистики широко использовались теоретические взгляды на то, что при возникновении различных фонетических процессов в формировании числительных, развивавшихся от периода древних индоарийских языков до периода новых индоарийских языков, и в процессе развития гласные и согласные в основном подвергались явлению элизии, и, как следствие, в результате произошли изменения в составе числительных;

раскрыты этимология нумеративов в языке хинди и их аспекты валентности, установлено, что явление омонимии чаще всего встречается в формировании нумеративов типа татсама, а также высказаны предположения о продуктивных закономерностях нумеративов, которые обозначают свойство валентности по отношению к нумеративам в составе числительных соединений были использованы в научных дискуссиях на научном вебинаре, проведенном совместно с кафедрой «Исследования Индии и Южной Азии» Орхусского университета Королевства Дания, Копенгагенского университета в Дании и Уппсальского университета в Швеции, была прочитана научная лекция на тему «О некоторых проблемах, связанных с развитием числительных в индоарийских языках» (Справка из Орхусского университета Королевства Дания от 25.06.2021). В результате были получены подробные научные сведения о значительном влиянии санскрита, пали, пракрита, апабхаранша на развитие числительных в языке хинди, о наличии в десятичных числительных словах алломорфов, относящихся к разным единицам; а также была представлена подробная научная информация о лексических аспектах слов двигу, образованных с участием числительных;

аналитические заключения об особенностях формирования числительных в индоарийских языках, в частности, аналитические суждения о языковых особенностях фразеологических единиц с участием числительных на хинди использованы в радиопередачах «Assalom, O‘zbekiston!» и «Tungi bedor», подготовленных редакцией «Культурно-просветительские и художественные передачи» ГУП «Телерадиоканал «Узбекистон» (справка № О'Р-01-38-21 от 9 апреля 2021 года Государственного унитарного предприятия Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана телерадиоканала «Узбекистан»). В результате ученые-лингвисты и любители иностранных языков были осведомлены об уникальных аспектах числительных в языке хинди, и эта научная информация способствовала повышению эффективности и популярности радиопередач.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения, использованных источников и списка научных работ. Общий объем диссертации составляет 233 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (I part, I часть)

1. Nurmatov S.S. Hind-oriy tillarida sanoq tizimining shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti (monografiya). – T.: TDSHI, 2022. – 188 b. (11.75 b.t).
2. Nurmatov S.S. Ҳозирги Жанубий Осиё тиллари тизимидаги ҳиндий ва сингал тилларига хос sanoq сонларнинг синтагматик ҳамда морфемик таҳлили // «Шарқшунослик» № 1. – Т.: ТошДШИ нашриёти, 2006. – Б.20-28 (10.00.00; №8).
3. Nurmatov S.S. Ҳиндий тилидаги сон туркумига хос морфологик хусусиятлар // «Шарқ машъали» № 2. – Т.: ТошДШИ нашриёти, 2016. – Б.18-23 (10.00.00; №7).
4. Nurmatov S.S. Сонларга хос лексемаларнинг этимологик таҳлили (ҳинд-орий тиллари мисолида) // «Шарқшунослик» № 4. – Т.: ТошДШИ нашриёти, 2018. – Б. 4-14 (10.00.00; №8).
5. Nurmatov S.S. Ҳинд-орий тилларидаги сонларнинг шаклланишига доир баъзи фонетик жараёнлар хусусида // «Хорижий филология. Тил. Адабиёт. Таълим». №3. – Самарқанд, 2019. – Б. 51-56 (10.00.00; №10).
6. Nurmatov S.S. Ҳозирги адабий ҳиндий тилидаги “бир” sanoq сонининг шаклланиш тарихига доир // «Наманган давлат университети илмий ахборотномаси» №6. – Наманган, 2019. – Б.267-272 (10.00.00; №26).
7. Nurmatov S.S. Ҳиндий тили sanoq сонларида вариантлик хусусиятлари // «Илм сарчашмалари» №11. – Урганч, 2019. – Б.129-133 (10.00.00; №3).
8. Nurmatov S.S. Ҳиндий тили сонларида синонимия ҳодисаси // «Тамаддун нури» №6. Хоразм Маъмун академияси, Беруний авлодлари жамоат фонди, “Тафаккур-тамаддун” МЧЖ, Беруний туман ҳокимлиги. – Нукус, 2019. – Б. 55-58 (10.00.00; №28).
9. Nurmatov S.S. Ҳиндий тилидаги сонларга хос лексик омонимлар таҳлили // «Наманган давлат университети илмий ахборотномаси» №9. – Наманган, 2020. – Б. 240-245 (10.00.00; №26).
10. Nurmatov S.S. Ҳиндий тилидаги баъзи сонларга оид лексемаларнинг ўзига хос шаклланиш хусусиятлари // «Илм сарчашмалари» №11. – Урганч, 2020. – Б. 35-40 (10.00.00; №3).
11. Nurmatov S.S. Ҳиндий тилидаги бирликларга оид сонлардан ясалган “двигу” сўзларининг структур-семантик таҳлили // «Шарқ машъали» № 3. – Т.: ТошДШУ нашриёти, 2020. – В. 61-68 (10.00.00; №7).
12. Nurmatov S.S. Ҳиндий тилидаги сонлардан ясалган лексемаларда сандхий ҳодисаси // «Хорижий филология. Тил. Адабиёт. Таълим». №1. – Самарқанд, 2021. – В.71-75 (10.00.00; №10).
13. Nurmatov S.S. Ҳиндий тилидаги нумеративларга хос лексемаларнинг этимологик таҳлилига доир // «Шарқ машъали» №1. – Т.: ТошДШУ нашриёти, 2021. – Б.115-125 (10.00.00; №7).

14. Нурматов С.С. Ҳиндий тилидаги сон компонентли фразеологик бирликларнинг семантик-структур таснифи (бирликларга оид сонлар мисолида) // «Sharqshunoslik»/«Vostokovedenie»/«Oriental Studies» № 3. –Т.: ТошДШУ нашриёти, 2021. – Б.33-54 (10.00.00; №8).

15. Нурматов С.С. Ҳозирги адабий ҳиндий тилидаги сонларга оид баъзи лексик бирликларнинг фонетик таҳлилига доир// ORIENTAL RENAISSANCE: innovative, educational, natural and social sciences scientific journal. ISSN 2181-1784, VOLUME 1, SPECIAL ISSUE 2. Desember, 2021. Impact Factor: 5.423. – Б. 48-54 (№9; Index Copernicus. №11; ResearchBib).

16. सिराजुद्दीन नुर्मातोवा हिन्दी में प्रचलित संख्यावाचक शब्दों की व्युत्पत्ति (Hindiy tilidagi sonlarga xos soʻzlarning kelib chiqish tarixiga doir) // शोध-ऋतु (Shodh-Rityu) International Journal. IMPACT FACTOR-SJIF-6.424, GIF-3588, ISSN-2454-6283 ISSUE-21, VOLUME-1. –Mumbai (India), 2020. – पृ। 5-8 (№11; ResearchBib).

17. सिराजुद्दीन नुर्मातोवा उज़्बेकिस्तान में हिन्दी से संबंधित शोध कार्यों की दिशा और दशा (संज्ञा, संख्या एवं क्रिया प्रणालियों के संदर्भ में) (Oʻzbekistonda hindiy tiliga oid ilmiy-tadqiqot yoʻnalishlari va ularning hozirgi holati xususida (ot, son va feʼl tizimiga oid tadqiqotlar misolida)) // शोध-ऋतु (Shodh-Rityu) International Journal. Special International webinar ISSUE देश प्रदेश में शिक्षा और साहित्य IMPACT FACTOR-SJIF-6.424, GIF-2.2042, ISSN-2454-6283 8 जून. – Mumbai (India), 2020. – पृ। 11-15 (№11; ResearchBib).

18. सिराजुद्दीन नुर्मातोवा संख्यावाचक शब्दों के प्रयोग में बनी हिन्दी सूक्तियों का विषयगत वर्गीकरण (महात्मा गाँधी जी की सूक्तियों के संदर्भ में) (Sonlar ishtirokidagi hindcha oʻgʻitlarning tematik tasnifiga doir (Mahatma Gandhi oʻgʻitlari misolida) // Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal. International Impact Factor Services IIFS 2.875. International Society for Research Activity (ISRA) Journal-Impact-Factor (JIF) ISRA JIF- 1.312. VOL.02. ISSUE IV. JANUARY-MARCH 2021 (India). – पृ। 71-77 (№11; ResearchBib).

19. सिराजुद्दीन नुर्मातोवा आधुनिक साहित्यिक हिन्दी में प्रचलित पूर्ण संख्यावाचक शब्दों का मोर्फेम विश्लेषण (Hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilida qoʻllanadigan sanoq sonlarga xos soʻzlarning morfem tahliliga doir) // Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal. International Impact Factor Services IIFS 2.875. International Society for Research Activity (ISRA) Journal-Impact-Factor (JIF) ISRA JIF- 1.312. SPECIAL ISSUE-I. APRIL 2021 (India). – पृ। 24-27 (№11; ResearchBib).

20. Nurmatov S.S. Morphological and Typological Peculiarities of Numerals in Indo-Aryan Languages // Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal April-June-2021 Vol.02 Issue VI. Scientific Journal of Impact Factor (SJIF) Impact-5.54 (India). – P.19-22 (№11; ResearchBib).

21. सिराजुद्दीन नुर्मातोवा हिन्दी में प्रचलित संख्यावाचक शब्द शून्य की व्युत्पत्ति (Hindiy tilidagi “nol” sonining kelib chiqish tarixidan) // Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal. May 2022. Special

05 Volume V (B). Scientific Journal of Impact Factor (SJIF) Impact-5.67 (India). – җ 5-9 (№11; ResearchBib).

22. Nurmatov S.S. Derivative analysis of numeral lexemas in Sanskrit // Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal. Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal. January-March 2023. Volume 04 Issue I. Scientific Journal of Impact Factor (SJIF) Impact-5.67 (India). – P. 5-9 (№11; ResearchBib).

23. Nurmatov S.S. Phonetic analysis of numerative lexical units in Indo-Aryan Languages // Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal. Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal. May 2023. Special Issue 08. Volume V (A) Scientific Journal of Impact Factor (SJIF) Impact-5.67 (India). – P. 10-13 (№11; ResearchBib).

24. Nurmatov S.S. A Phenomenon of morphonology in the formation of numerative words in modern literary Hindi dialects // Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal. Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal. November 2023. Special Issue 10. Volume I. Scientific Journal of Impact Factor (SJIF) Impact-5.67 (India). – P. 11-14 (№11; ResearchBib).

25. Нурматов С.С. Ҳозирги адабий хиндий тилидаги тартиб сонларнинг шаклланишида морфонология ҳодисаси // Academic Research in Educational Sciences (ARES), Scientific Journal of Impact Factor (SJIF) Impact-5.7, Volume 4, №12, 2023. – Б.81-87 (№9; Index Copernicus. №11; ResearchBib).

26. Нурматов С.С. К вопросам лингвистических особенностей числительных лексем в современном литературном языке хинди // ORIENTAL RENAISSANCE: innovative, educational, natural and social sciences scientific journal. Volume 3, №12, ISSN 2181-1784, Scientific Journal Impact Factor SJIF 2023: 6.131. – С.331-335 (№9; Index Copernicus. №11; ResearchBib).

27. Nurmatov S.S. Specific aspects of formation of numerative lexemas in Pali language // Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal. Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal. April 2024. Special Issue 12. Volume V Scientific Journal of Impact Factor (SJIF) Impact-5.67 (India). – P. 5-8 (№11; ResearchBib).

28. Nurmatov S.S. Isomorphism and allomorphy phenomena in the formation of numerative lexemas in Hindi dialects // Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal. Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal. May 2024. Special Issue 13. Volume I. Scientific Journal of Impact Factor (SJIF) Impact-5.67 (India). – P. 5-9 (№11; ResearchBib).

II bo‘lim (II part, II часть)

29. Нурматов С.С. Жанубий Осиё тилларида сон компонентли фразеологик бирликлар (хиндий ва сингал тиллари мисолида) // Жанубий Осиё тиллари кафедрасининг 60 йиллик юбилейига бағишлаб ўтказилган Халқаро конференция материаллари. – Тошкент, 2009. – Б.112-114.

30. Нурматов С.С. Тамил ва сингал тилларининг ўзаро яқинлиги (санок сонлар мисолида) // Ўзбек шарқшунослиги: Бугуни ва эртаси (илмий мақолалар тўплами). – Тошкент, 2012. – Б.36-39.

31. Нурматов С.С. Ҳиндий тилидаги сон сўз туркумига хос бирликларнинг этимологиясига доир // «Ўзбекистон ва хорижда замонавий хиндшунослик: филология, маданий-тарихий алоқалар масалалари» номли Жанубий Осиё

тиллари кафедрасининг 70 йиллик юбилейига бағишлаб ўтказилган Халқаро конференция мақолалари тўплами. –Тошкент, 2017. – Б.64-71.

32. Нурматов С.С. Ҳинд-орий тилларидаги сонларга хос лексик бирликларнинг ясалишига доир // «Ёш шарқшуносларнинг академик Убайдулла Каримов номидаги XVI Республика илмий-амалий конференцияси материаллари». – Т.: ЎзР ФА “Фан” нашриёти, 2019. – Б.156-158.

33. Нурматов С.С. Ҳозирги адабий ҳиндий тилидаги баъзи сонларга оид лексемаларнинг морфемик таҳлиliga доир // «Буюк ипак йўлида умуминсоний ва миллий қадриятлар: тил, таълим ва маданият (Global and national values along Great Silk Road: Language, Education and Culture)» мавзусидаги Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Самарқанд-Шанхай, 2019. – Б.88-90.

34. Нурматов С.С. Морфологические особенности числительных в индоарийских языках // Языки и культуры народов России и мира» Международная научная конференция 19-21 сентября 2019 г. – Махачкала: АЛЕФ, 2019. – С.333-338.

35. Нурматов С.С. Қадимги ҳинд-орий тилларига хос санскрит тилидаги сонларнинг шаклланиш хусусиятларига доир // «Филологиянинг долзарб муаммолари» мавзусидаги Халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Фарғона, 2019. – Б.145-147.

36. Нурматов С.С. Шарқда сонларнинг шаклланишига доир қарашлар таҳлили // «Шарқ фалсафаси ва маданияти қадриятлари: Шарқ ва Ғарб цивилизациялараро мулоқоти контекстида» IV Республика илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. –Тошкент, 2019. – Б.118-121.

37. Нурматов С.С. Ҳиндий тилидаги санок сонлардан ясалган сўзларнинг морфологик таҳлили // «Ўзбек шарқшунослиги: бугуни ва эртаси». Илмий мақолалар тўплами. № 10. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б.15-19.

38. Нурматов С.С. Ҳинд-орий тилларига хос сингал тилидаги сон турларининг деривацион таҳлиliga доир // «Шарқшунослар анжумани» илмий мақолалар тўплами. №15. –Тошкент, 2019. – Б.24-31.

39. Нурматов С.С. Халқаро рақамларнинг келиб чиқишида ҳинд рақамларининг ўрни (линвокултурологик таҳлил) // «Хорижий шарқ мамлакатлари тарихий жараёнлари ва уларни ўрганишнинг долзарб муаммолари» Вазирлик миқёсидаги илмий-амалий конференция материаллари тўплами. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б.163-166.

40. Нурматов С.С. Ҳинд-орий тилларига оид сингал тилидаги сонларнинг ўзига хос жиҳатлари хусусида (хорижлик олимларнинг назарий қарашлари асосида) // «Тилларни ўқитишда компетенциявий ёндашув ва интерфаол методларнинг ўрни» мавзусидаги Республика илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Жиззах, 2019. – Б.30-33.

41. सिराजुद्दीन नुर्मातोव। दक्षिणी और केन्द्रीय एशिया की भाषाओं का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन (हिन्दी और उज्बेकी भाषाओं के संख्यावाचक शब्दों के संदर्भ में) (Janubiy va Markaziy Osiyo tillarining qiyosiy tadqiqi (hindiy va o‘zbek tillaridagi sonlarga xos so‘zlar misolida)) // पुस्तक भारती रिसर्च जर्नल N. 3. July-Sept. issue. Pustak Bharati Research Journal, Toronto, Canada, 2019. – पृ। 17-27.

42. सिराजुद्दीन नुर्मातोवा भारतीय आर्य भाषाओं के संख्यावाचक शब्दों के विकास से संबंधित कुछ समस्याओं पर (Hind-oriy tillaridagi sonlarning rivojlanishiga doir ba'zi muammolar xususida) // Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal ISSN 2582-5429. VOL.02. ISSUE III. October-December 2020 (India). – पृ। 4-9.

43. Нурматов С.С. О некоторых особенностях числительных в современном литературном языке хинди // Международная научно-практическая конференция: «Интеграция в мир и связь наук». – Баку (Азербайджан) 2020. – С.93-95.

44. Нурматов С.С. К вопросу об употреблении количественных числительных в языке хинди // Международная научно-практическая конференция: «Проблемы и перспективы современной гуманитаристики: педагогика, методика преподавание, филология». – Новосибирск, 2020. – С.480-482.

45. Нурматов С.С. Палий тилидаги сонларга хос лексемаларнинг шаклланиш тарихига доир // «Ўзбек шарқшунослиги: бугуни ва эртаси». Илмий мақолалар тўплами. № 11. – Toshkent, 2020. – Б.34-39.

46. Нурматов С.С. Сонларга хос фонетик хусусиятлар (праkrit тилларидаги бирликларга оид сонлар мисолида) // «Шарқшунослар анжумани» шарқшунос тадқиқотчилар илмий тўплами. №16. –Тошкент, 2020. – Б. 10-14.

47. Нурматов С.С. Санскрит тилидаги сонларнинг баъзи жиҳатлари хусусида // «Тилни ўқитиш ва ўрганишда XXI аср кўникмалари» мавзусидаги Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Жиззах, 2020. – Б. 13-15.

48. Нурматов С.С. Ўрта ҳинд-орий тилларида сонларнинг ифодаланиши (апабхараншаларга оид сонлар мисолида) // «Замонавий лингвистик тадқиқотлар: хорижий тажриба, истиқболли изланишлар ва тилларни ўқитишнинг инновацион усуллари» мавзусидаги Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Samarqand, 2020. – В. 139-140.

49. Нурматов С.С. Қадимги ҳинд-орий тилларига хос санскрит тилидаги тартиб сонлар деривацияси // «Буюк ипак йўлида умуминсоний ва миллий қадриятлар: тил, таълим ва маданият (Global and national values along Great Silk Road: Language, Education and Culture)» мавзусидаги Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Самарқанд-Шанхай, 2020. – Б.66-68.

50. Nurmatov S.S. Sonlarning rivojlanishiga doir ba'zi nazariy qarashlar xususida (hind-oriy tillariga oid sonlar misolida) // "Filologik ta'limni takomillashtirish muammolari" Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. –T: Mumtoz so'z, 2020. – В.46-48.

51. सिराजुद्दीन नुर्मातोवा भारतीय आर्य भाषाओं के संख्यावाचक शब्दों का भाषातात्विक अध्ययन (Hind-oriy tillaridagi sonlarga xos so'zlarning lisoniy tadqiqi) // हिन्दी शिक्षण के आयाम Demensions of Hindi Language Teaching (International conference "As a second / foreign Language Hindi" at Lisbon University, Portugal, 2021. – P.21-26.

52. Nurmatov S.S. Etymological and semantic analysis of lexical units derived from the numeral "one" in modern literary Hindi // Academica: an international multidisciplinary research journal. Vol.11. Issue 5. SJIF: 7.492. – India, 2021. – P.19-25.

53. Нурматов С.С. Ҳиндий тили шеваларида сонларнинг ифодаланиши (шарқий ҳиндий гуруҳига оид шевалар мисолида) // «Маданиятлараро мулоқатда

шарқ тилларининг аҳамияти» мавзусидаги Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. –Тошкент, 2021. – Б. 65-69.

54. Нурматов С.С. Ҳозирги адабий ҳиндий тилида қўлланиладиган баъзи архаик ҳисоб сўзлари хусусида // «Тилшуносликдаги замонавий йўналишлар: муаммо ва ечимлар» мавзусидаги Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Андижон, 2021. – Б. 292-295.

55. Нурматов С.С. Ҳиндий тили лексикасида қўлланиладиган истисно хусусиятига эга баъзи сонларнинг шаклланиш тарихига доир // «Маданиятлараро мулоқот: тилшунослик, адабиётшунослик, фольклоршунослик ва таржимашуносликнинг долзарб масалалари» мавзусидаги Республика илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Урганч, 2021. – Б.119-122.

56. Нурматов С.С. Ҳиндий тилидаги каср сонларга хос лексик бирликларнинг этимологик таҳлили // «Хорижий филология, адабиётшунослик ва таржимашунослик масалалари» мавзусидаги Республика илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. –Жиззах, 2021. – Б. 56-61.

57. Нурматов С.С. Ҳиндий тилидаги ўнликларга оид сонларнинг шаклланишида морфонология ҳодисаси // «Буюк ипак йўлида умуминсоний ва миллий қадриятлар: тил, таълим ва маданият (Global and national values along Great Silk Road: Language, Education and Culture)» мавзусидаги Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Самарқанд-Шанхай, 2021. – Б. 517-519.

58. Нурматов С.С. Ҳинд-орий тилларидаги сонларнинг шаклланишида элизия ҳодисаси // “Учинчи ренессанс: Илм-фан ва таълим тараққиёти истиқболлари”. Илмий мақолалар тўплами. Uzbekistan: www.oriens.uz. 2021. ISSN 2181-1784. – Б. 238-244.

59. सिराजुद्दीन नुर्मातोवा हिन्दी और उज़्बेकी भाषाओं में प्रचलित संख्यावाचक शब्दों की आकार-वैज्ञानिक विशेषताएँ (Hindiy va o‘zbek tillaridagi sonlarning morfologik xususiyatlari) // उर्दू-हिन्दी अदब सिम्त वरफ़्तार (उज़्बेकिस्तान के असातिज़ा के मज़ामीन) URDU AUR HINDI ADAB: SIMT-O-RAFTAR. –New Delhi, 2021 (India). – पृ। 23-31.

60. सिराजुद्दीन नुर्मातोवा आधुनिक साहित्यिक हिन्दी में प्रचलित पूर्ण संख्यावाचक शब्दों का उद्गम एवं विकास (Hozirgi hindiy adabiy tilida qo‘llanadigan sanoq sonlarga xos so‘zlarning shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti) // पुस्तक भारती रिसर्च जर्नल PUSTAK BHARATI RESEARCH JOURNAL A Peer Reviewed Journal. त्रैमासिक शोध पत्रिका वर्ष-4, जनवरी-मार्च, 2022, अंक-1 (Toronto, Ontario, Canada). – पृ। 62-68.

61. Нурматов С.С. Ҳинд-орий тилларидаги сонларга хос лексемаларнинг шаклланишида изоморфизм ҳодисаси (бирликларга оид сонлар мисолида) // «Нутқ маданияти ва ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари» мавзусидаги Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Андижон, 2022. – Б.415-418.

62. Нурматов С.С. Ҳозирги адабий ҳиндий тилидаги нумеративларга хос лексемаларда омонимия ҳодисаси // «Таржимашунослик ва прагмалингвистиканинг тараққиёт тенденциялари: муаммо, ечим ва ютуқлар» мавзусидаги илмий-онлайн халқаро миқёсидаги конференция материаллари. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б.13-19.

63. Nurmatov S.S. Hindiy tili shevalarida sonlarga xos soʻzlarning ifodalanishi (gʻarbiy hindiy guruhiga oid shevalar misolida) // “Tilshunoslikdagi zamonaviy yoʻnalishlar: muammo va yechimlar” mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. –Andijon, 2022. – B. 269-274.

64. Nurmatov S.S. Hozirgi adabiy hindiy tilidagi birliklarga oid sonlarga xos soʻzlarning etimologik tahliliga doir // «Markaziy va Janubiy Osiyo: Madaniyatlararo muloqot chorrahalarida» mavzusidagi Oʻzbekistonda hindshunoslikning 75 yilligiga bagʻishlangan Xalqaro ilmiy anjuman materiallari. VOLUME 2, SPECIAL ISSUE 25, ISSN 2181-1784, SJIF 2022: 5.947. ASI Factor = 1.7. –Toshkent, 2022. – B. 65-70.

65. Нурматов С.С. Hozirgi adabiy hindiy tilidagi “dvigu” soʻzlarining shakllanishida sandhiy hodisasining ahamiyati (एक “bir” sanoq sonidan yasalgan soʻzlar misolida)// “Sharq tillari tadqiqi va taʼlimi muammolari” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. – Toshkent, 2023. – B.18-22.

66. Нурматов С.С. Ҳиндий тили шеваларидаги сонларга хос лексемаларнинг шаклланишида изоморфизм ва алломорфизм ҳодисалари (ғарбий ва шарқий ҳиндий гуруҳига оид шевалар мисолида) // «Умумий тилшунослик ва антропотсентрик тилшунослик ҳамда лингвоадабиётшуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари» мавзусидаги халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Тошкент, 2023. – Б.141-147.

67. Nurmatov S.S. Paliy, prakrit va apabharansha tillaridagi sonlarga xos soʻzlarning shakllanishida variantlilik hodisasi (birliklarga oid sonlarga xos soʻzlar misolida) // “Koʻp tillilik va madaniyatlararo muloqot: tajriba va muammolar” mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. –Toshkent, 2023. – B.177-182.

68. सिराजुद्दीन नुर्मातोव। महात्मा गाँधी जी की सूक्तियों की भाषातत्त्विक विशेषताएँ (संख्यावाचक शब्दों के प्रयोग में बनी मानवीय मूल्यों से संबंधित सूक्तियों के संदर्भ में) (Mahatma Gandhi oʻgitlarining lingvistik xususiyatlari (sonlar ishtirokidagi inson qadriyatlariga oid oʻgitlar misolida)) // साहित्य तथा मानवीय मूल्य। ISBN: 978-93-95104-58-6. – दिल्ली (भारत), 2024. – पृ। 7-19.

Avtoreferat “Sharqshunoslik, Востоковедение, Oriental Studies” jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o‘tkazilib, o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi matnlar o‘zaro muvofiqlashtirildi.

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 27.11.2024.
Bichimi 60x45 ¹/₈. “Times New Roman”
garnitura raqamli bosma usulida bosildi.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i 4. Adadi 100 nusxa. Buyurtma 63.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi,
100197, Toshkent shahri, Intizor ko‘chasi, 68.

“AKADEMIYA NOSHIRLIK MARKAZI” DUK