

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
DSc03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

---

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**KARIMOVA SHAXLOZA BOYQUZI QIZI**

**TURLI TIZIMLI TILLARDA KVANTITATIVLIK MAYDONI**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik**

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

**Farg‘ona – 2025**

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati  
mundarijasi**

**Contents of Dissertation abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)  
on Philological sciences**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD)  
по филологическим наукам**

**Karimova Shaxloza Boyquzi qizi**

Turli tizimli tillarda kvantitativlik maydoni .....3

**Karimova Shakhloza Boykuzi kizi**

The field of quantitateness in non-related languages.....25

**Каримова Шахлоза Бойкузи кизи**

Поле квантитативности в разносистемных языках.....49

**E‘lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati**

List of published works

Список опубликованных работ.....53

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
DSc03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

---

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**KARIMOVA SHAXLOZA BOYQUZI QIZI**

**TURLI TIZIMLI TILLARDA KVANTITATIVLIK MAYDONI**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik**

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.2.PhD/FI3499 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Farg'ona davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezюме)) Farg'ona davlat universitetining veb-sahifasi (www.fdu.uz) va "Ziynet" axborot-ta'lim portaliga (www.ziynet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

**Ilmiy rahbar:** Iskandarova Sharifa Madaliyevna  
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Rasmiy opponentlar:** Hoshimov G'anijon Mirzaahmedovich  
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Safarov Feruz Sulaymonovich  
filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

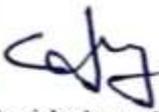
**Yetakchi tashkilot:** Qo'qon davlat pedagogika instituti

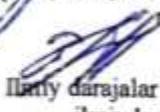
Dissertatsiya hamoyasi Farg'ona davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc 03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil «17» may soat 8:00dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: 100151, Farg'ona shahar, B.Marg'inoniy ko'chasi, 105-uy. Tel.: (99873) 244-57-82, e-mail: info@fdu.uz).

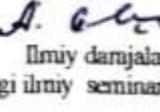
Dissertatsiya bilan Farg'ona davlat universitetining Axborot resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (512 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). Manzil: 100151, Farg'ona shahri, Murabbiylar ko'chasi, 19-uy. Tel.: (99873) 244-44-94.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil «1» may kuni tarqatildi.  
(2025-yil «1» may dagi 26 raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).



  
S.M. Muminov  
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash  
raisi, filol.f.d., professor

  
M.T. Zokirov  
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash  
ilmiy kotibi, filol. f.n., professor

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

## KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida tilni zamonaviy yoʻnalishlar asosida oʻrganish barobarida til birliklarini semantik tadqiq etish, muayyan maʼnolarning turli madaniyatlardagi talqini va ifodalanish shakllarini oʻrganish muhim masalalardan biriga aylandi. Turli tizimli tillarda kvantitativlikning ifodalalanishi masalasini oʻzbek va ingliz tillari misolida tadqiq etish orqali mazkur tushunchaga xos oʻxshashlik va tafovutlarini belgilash mumkin. Kvantitativlik semasining til birliklari orqali namoyon boʻlishi har bir tilning leksik, grammatik va semantik tizimida oʻziga xos tarzda kechadi. Kvantitativlik tilning deyarli barcha sathlarida geterogen tarzda mavjud boʻlib, uni morfologik va leksik sathlarda namoyon boʻlishi asosida oʻrganish muhim ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida son-miqdor tushunchasi paydo boʻlishining falsafiy, matematik va mantiqiy asoslari, son kategoriyasining morfem tahlili, kvantitativlik semantikasi muammolari tadqiqotchilar eʼtiborini tortgan. Shunga qaramay, turli tizimdagi tillarda kvantitativlik maydoni va uni tashkil etuvchi birliklar yetarlicha oʻrganilmagan. Hozirda kvantitativlik maʼnosini ifodalovchi morfologik va leksik vositalarni sathlararo qiyoslash, lingvomadaniy jihatdan oʻxshash hamda farqli xususiyatlarini aniqlash dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimizda chet tillarini oʻrganishga alohida eʼtibor qaratilmoqda. Xususan, oliy taʼlimda yuqori malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash dasturi asosida samarali ishlar yoʻlga qoʻyilgan. “Taʼlim sifatini oshirish – yangi Oʻzbekiston taraqqiyotining yakka-yu yagona toʻgʻri yoʻlidir<sup>1</sup>”. Binobarin, hozirgi kunda muayyan sohalarga tegishli muhim masalalarga ilm-fan yutuqlari asosida yechim topish ulkan ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu borada, kvantitativlik, uning tilning turli sathlarida namoyon boʻlishi va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini yoritish muhim oʻrin tutadi.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son «Oʻzbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish boʻyicha Harakatlar strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida»gi, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 29-apreldagi PF-5712-son “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi xalq taʼlimi tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash haqida”gi, 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son «Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy taʼlim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash toʻgʻrisida»gi farmonlari, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son «Oliy taʼlim muassasalarida taʼlim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini taʼminlash boʻyicha qoʻshimcha chora-tadbirlar toʻgʻrisida»gi, 2019-yil 29-oktabrdagi PQ-576-son “Fan va ilmiy faoliyat toʻgʻrisida”gi, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son «Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni oʻrganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida»gi qarorlari,

---

<sup>1</sup>Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/5774> – Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti.

2022-yil 20-dekabrda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi va boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni tatbiq etishda ushbu tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishi ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi.** Mazkur dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining 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‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** Hozirgi kunda olamni bir butun tizim sifatida o‘rganish hamda olamning lisoniy manzarasini chizishda sistem yondashuv ommalashgan. Bu yondashuv tilni kompleks tahlillar asosida mukammal tarzda o‘rganish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan bir qatorda, til birliklari o‘rtasidagi ma‘no munosabatlarini jamlash asnosida yuzaga kelgan “maydon” tushunchasi lisoniy birliklarni tizimlashtirishga yordam beradi. Kvantitativlik maydoni turli tillarda o‘rganilgan va o‘ziga xos yo‘nalishlarda tahlil qilingan tadqiqotlardan sanaladi.

Kvantitativlikni jahon tilshunosligida A.Xolodovich umumiy ko‘plik nazariyasini, A.P.Riftin ko‘plik shaklini, I.Sinsius tungus va manjur tillari, A.Kozin mo‘g‘ul tilidagi ko‘plik kategoriyasini, A.Menovshikov birlik va ko‘plikni ifodalash usullarini, Y.Tzyan son-miqdor tushunchasi paydo bo‘lishi, uning falsafiy, matematik va mantiqiy asoslarini, V.Igoshina son kategoriyasining morfem tahlilini, T.Tzyan<sup>2</sup> esa, kvantitativlik semantikasini o‘rgangan.

Ingliz tilshunoslari V.Leslou, J.Grinberg, H.Volterlar<sup>3</sup> son va leksik vositalar asosida miqdorni, S.Solt, N.Kartser, S.Almasian, M.Aprillar<sup>4</sup> kvantitativlikning kognitiv asoslarini, J.Fransis<sup>5</sup> tillarda jamlovchi, sanaladigan otlar va kvantitativlar (quantifiers)larning semantik xususiyatlarini o‘rgangan bo‘lsa, E.Bah, E.Jelinik,

---

<sup>2</sup>Xолодович А.А. Проблемы грамматической теории. – Л.: Наука, 1946. – С.45; Рифтин А.П. Из истории множественного числа // Вестник ЛГУ. Вып. 10, № 69, 1946. – С.35; Цинциус В.И. Множественное число имени в тунгусо-маньчжурских языках // Ученые записки ЛГУ. № 69 (Серия филологических наук, вып. 10), 1946. – С.46; Козин С.А. К вопросу о показателях множественности в монгольском языке // Ученые записки ЛГУ. № 69 (Серия филологических наук, вып. 10), 1946. – С.123; Меновщиков Г.А. Способы выражения единичности и множественности в языках различного типа // Вопросы языкознания, 1970. – С.85; Тзын Ю. Средства выражения именной количественности в современном русском языке: на фоне китайского языка: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2004. – С.36; Игошина Т.В. Морфотемный анализ категория квантитативности в разносистемных языках: на материале русского и английского языков: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ульяновск, 2004. – С.151; Цянь Ц. Семантика квантитативности в именных группах китайского и русского языков: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2017. – С.12.

<sup>3</sup>Leslau W. The Expression of Number in Semitic Languages // Comparative Semitic Philology, 1950; Greenberg, J. H. Some Universals of Grammar with Particular Reference to the Order of Meaningful Elements. In Universals of Language. MIT Press. 1963. – P.73-113; Hirtle, W. H. Number and Inner Space: A Study of Grammatical Number in English. John Benjamins Publishing Company. 1982. – P.146.

<sup>4</sup>Solt, S. Q-Adjectives and the Semantics of Quantity // Journal of Semantics. 32(2), 2015. – P. 234; Katzir, N., & Ariel, M. A Few or Several? Construal, Quantity, and Argumentativity // Language and Cognition, 14(3), 2023.; Almasian, S., Bruseva, M., & Gertz, M. Numbers Matter! Bringing Quantity-awareness to Retrieval Systems / Association for Computational Linguistics. Miami, Florida, USA, 2024. – P.12124.

<sup>5</sup>Pelletier, F. J. On some proposals for the semantics of mass nouns // Journal of Philosophical Logic, 1974. – P.88.

A.Kratser, B.Partilar<sup>6</sup> kvantifierlarning sintaksisi va semantikasini tahlil qilib beradi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida Mahmud Koshg‘ariy ot turkumiga oid so‘zlarda son kategoriyasining birlik va ko‘plik shakllarini, A.Fitrat sonlarning sifat so‘z turkumi ichida berilishini, A.G‘ulomov o‘zbek tilidagi ko‘plik shaklini, Y.Zulfiyev jamlik kategoriyasini, M.Mirtojiyev kvantitativlik urg‘usini, F.Safarov son-miqdor mikromaydonini, E.Fayzullayeva va M.Mamajonovalar kvantitativlikni kategoriya sifatida o‘rganganlar<sup>7</sup>.

Yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan tadqiqotlarda kvantitativlik dastlab semantik-grammatik kategoriya sifatida, keyinchalik esa maydon nazariyasi asosida, kognitiv va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari orqali o‘rganilganligini kuzatish mumkin. Kvantitativlik borasida bunday keng ko‘lamli izlanishlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lsa-da, uning o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi maydon sifatidagi chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi dastlabkilardan sanaladi. Tadqiqotda o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlikning ifoda vositalari qiyosiy tahlili, morfologik va leksik sathlarda aks etishi hamda ularning lingvomadaniy asoslari yoritiladi.

**Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejaları bilan bog‘liqligi.** Mazkur tadqiqot Farg‘ona davlat universitetining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “Tilni sistema sifatida qiyosiy tadqiq etish” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik maydonini tashkil etuvchi birliklarning leksik, grammatik hamda lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi kvantitativlik tushunchasining mohiyatini o‘rganish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi kvantitativlikni semantik maydon sifatida tahlil qilish hamda muayyan mikromaydonlarga tasniflanishini aniqlash;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi kvantitativlik tushunchasini ifodalovchi leksik, morfologik vositalar kesimida o‘xshashlik va farqlarni ko‘rsatib berish;

kvantitativlik ifodalovchi semantik birliklar: frazeologizmlar va maqollarda milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar namoyon bo‘lishini ko‘rsatib berish va lingvokulturologik jihatini belgilash.

**Tadqiqotning obyektini** kvantitativlik va uning o‘zbek hamda ingliz tillaridagi ifoda birliklari tashkil etadi.

---

<sup>6</sup>Bach, E., Jelinek, E., Kratzer, A., & Partee, B. H. (Eds.). Quantification in Natural Languages. Springer. 1995. – P.57.

<sup>7</sup>Kimsanboyeva B.N. Manifestation of quantitatively at the lexical level // European Jurnal of research Development and Sustainability. 2022. – B.112; Qurbonova M.M. Abdurauf Fitrat va o‘zbek tilshunosligi. – Toshkent: Universitet, 1997. – B. 26; FuloMOV A. Ўзбек тилида кўплик категорияси. – Тошкент: Ўздавнашр, 1944. – Б.24; Зулфиёв Я. Жамлик категориясининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1975. –В.14; Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б.67; Сафаров Ф.С. Ўзбек тилида сон-миқдор микромайdonи ва унинг лисоний-нутқий хусусияти: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. – Самарқанд, 2004. – Б.125; Файзуллаева Э. Категория количественности и равноуровневые средства ее выражения в узбекском и английском языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1986. – С.13; Mamajonova M. Kvantitativlikning til birliklarini tahlil qilishdagi ahamiyati // Молодой учёный, № 3.1 (107.1) / 2016. – В.45.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik semantik maydonini hosil qiluvchi vositalarning leksik, morfologik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Mavzuni yoritishda differensial-semantik, chog‘ishtirma, komponent tahlil, tavsifiy, statistik va lingvokulturologik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlikning morfologik, leksik va frazeologik sathlarga xos ifoda vositalari aniqlanib, mazkur tillardagi kvantitativlik maydonini hosil qiluvchi 800 dan ortiq leksik va 27 ta morfologik birliklar aniqlangan, bu birliklarning tegishli mikromaydonlardagi o‘rni asoslangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik makromaydonini tashkil etgan *narsa-predmet (borliq), o‘lchov va harakat kvantitativligi* maydonlari, ular, o‘z navbatida, *aniqlik, noaniqlik, darajalanish, uzunlik, hajm, og‘irlik, vaqt, fizik kattaliklar, butunning qismi, xotira sig‘imi, chastota va temporallik* mikromaydonlarini hosil qilishi dalillangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi kvantitativlikning morfologik birliklari *-lar, -dor, -siz, ser-, ba-, -(ta)lab, -tacha, -lar, -larcha, -ala, -ovlon, -lab; -s, -'s, -ish, -odd, -ful, -less, -some, -fold, multi-, poly-, uni-, bi-, tri-, hemi-, semi-* kabilar ko‘plik, miqdordan ortiqlik, o‘lcham, noaniqlik, butunning qismi, chastota va jamlik ma’no-mazmunini bildirishi aniqlangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik lisoniy madaniyat belgilariga: diniy, ramziy va ijtimoiy asoslarga ega ekanligi, kvantitativlikning frazeologik birliklar, sonlar va kvantitativlar orqali namoyon bo‘lishi hamda ibora va kollokatsiyalarda eksplitsit, maqollarda implitsit ma’no ustuvorligi ochiqqlangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:**

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida kvantitativlikning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi orqali turli tizimli tillarning har bir til sathlarida ifodalanishi va kvantitativlik zanjirini keltirib chiqarishi aniqlangan. Kvantitativlik lingvistik maydon sifatida tahlilga tortilgan va fonetik, leksik, morfologik, frazeologik sathlarda namoyon bo‘lishining o‘ziga xosliklari berilgan. Kvantitativlik maydoni 3 ta makromaydonga hamda ular 10 ta kichik mikromaydonlarga ajratilgan va kvantitativlik semasiga ega bo‘lgan kvantitativlik maydoniga mansub bo‘lgan lisoniy vositalarning iyerarxik, sinonimik, antonimik, graduonimik munosabatlari ko‘rsatib berilgan. Kvantitativlikning turli tizimli tillarda lingvomadaniy asoslari tadqiq etilib, ularning ibora va maqollar tarkibida namoyon bo‘lishining xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi.** Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha chiqarilgan xulosalarning aniqligi, ularning komponent tahlil, qiyoslash, tavsiflash, pragmatik va lingvokulturologik tahlil metodlari vositasida asoslanganligi, respublika, xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari, OAK tasarrufidagi va xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan maqolalar, olingan natijalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati** Tadqiqot ishi natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati, lingvistik maydon nazariyasi, lingvokulturologiya, chogʻishtirma tilshunoslik, kvantitativlik lingvistikasi borasidagi mavjud qarashlarni rivojlantirishi, oʻzbek va ingliz tillaridagi miqdor tushunchasi doirasidagi materiallarni lingvistik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etishda muhim ilmiy-nazariy maʼlumotlar berishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy xulosalari lingvistik maydon nazariyasini taʼlimda rivojlantirishda, oliy taʼlim muassasalarida ushbu nazariyani oʻqitishga doir maxsus kurslar tashkil etishda, shuningdek, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, leksikologiya, stilistika, tarjimashunoslik, lingvokulturologiya kabi fanlarni oʻqitishda va kvantitativlik bilan bogʻliq leksik birikmalar lugʻatini yaratishda foydalanish mumkin.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik semantik maydonining chogʻishtirma tadqiqi yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik makromaydoni *narsa-predmet (borliq), oʻlchov va harakat kvantitativligi* maydonlarini va ular oʻz navbatida, *aniqlik, noaniqlik, darajalanish, uzunlik, hajm, ogʻirlik, vaqt, fizik kattaliklar, butunning qismi, xotira sigʻimi, chastota va temporallik* mikromaydonlarini hosil qilishi haqidagi xulosalardan Fargʻona davlat universitetida 2020-2021-yillarga moʻljallangan “UniCEN” nomli xalqaro loyiha doirasida samarali foydalanilgan. (Fargʻona davlat universitetining 2024-yil 16-dekabrda 04/7513-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha materiallari mukammallashtirilgan va ilmiy-amaliy dalillar bilan asoslanishiga erishilgan;

oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik lisoniy madaniyat belgilariga: diniy, ramziy va ijtimoiy asoslarga ega ekanligi, kvantitativlikning frazeologik birliklar sonlar va kvantitativlar orqali namoyon boʻlishi hamda ibora va kollokatsiyalarda eksplitsit, maqollarda implitsit maʼno ustuvorligiga ega boʻlishi haqidagi xulosalaridan Fargʻona davlat universitetida 2021-2022-yillarda amalga oshirilgan «Change academy (Oʻzgarish akademiyasi)» nomli amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (Fargʻona davlat universitetining 2024-yil 16-dekabrda 04/7515-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha kvantitativ maʼnoli leksik birliklarning semantik munosabatlari va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tizimli tarzda yoritilishi asosida boyitilgan;

oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlikning morfologik, leksik va frazeologik sathlarda ifoda vositalari aniqlanib, oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik maydonini hosil qiluvchi 800dan ortiqroq leksik va 27 ta morfologik birliklar aniqlangan va tegishli mikromaydonlardagi oʻrni asoslangani haqidagi xulosalaridan Amerika Qoʻshma Shtatlarining Oʻzbekistondagi elchixonasining 2021-2023-yillarda faoliyat olib borgan “Mindonobod Satellite Access Microscholarship Program” S-UZ800-21-GR-3126 xalqaro amaliy loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Fargʻona tumani 62-umumiy oʻrta taʼlim maktabning 2025-yil 1-yanvardagi 344-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada loyihaning ilmiy-amaliy materiallar bilan boyitilishiga, uning mukammallashuviga erishilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari jami 12 ta, jumladan, 10 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o'tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 21 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan. Shulardan, O'zbekiston Oliy Attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 9 ta maqola, jumladan, 2 tasi xorijda nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, 3 bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan tashkil topgan. Umumiy hajmi 158 sahifadan iborat.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **Kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, dissertatsiyaning maqsadi va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Til tizimida kvantitativlik masalasi genezisi va uning o'rganilishi”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobi ikkita faslni o'z ichiga oladi. *“Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda kvantitativlik tushunchasiga doir qarashlar”* deb nomlangan birinchi faslida jahon tilshunosligida kvantitativlik tushunchasining paydo bo'lishi, turli tizimdagi tillarda namoyon bo'lish holatlari, terminologiyasi va uni miqdor tushunchasi bilan bog'langan holda o'ziga xosliklarini belgilash haqidagi turli qarashlar tahlil qilinadi.

Miqdor va kvantitativlik tushunchalari insoniyatning til orqali olamni idrok etishida muhim o'rin tutadi<sup>8</sup>. Miqdor tushunchasi ellik ming yil avval hayot tarziga “ko'plik” va “kamlik” tushunchalarining kirib kelishi, insoniyatda dastlabki son va hisoblash haqidagi farazlar paydo bo'lishi, shartli ravishda “solishtirish”, “uzoq” va “yaqin”ni anglash holatlari, narsa va buyumlarni ayirboshlash, hisoblash hamda chegaralarni belgilash jarayonida, ahamiyat kasb etgan. Sonlar va miqdoriy tushunchalar yozuv paydo bo'lmasidan avval ham mavjud bo'lib, piktografik va logografik yozuvlarda aks etgan. Lingvistikada miqdor tushunchasi keng qamrovli bo'lib, morfologik, leksik va sintaktik darajalarda aks etadi. Miqdor ifodalanishini “kvantitativlik” atamasi orqali tushunish mumkin. Bu atama tilshunoslikda semantik maydonlar orqali tadqiq etiladi, bu esa miqdoriy munosabatlarni batafsil o'rganishga yordam beradi.

Kvantitativlik atamasi lotin tilidagi *“quantitas”* so'zidan olingan bo'lib, sifat xususiyatlarida emas, balki sonli yoki miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlarda o'lchash va tahlil qilishni anglatadi. O'zbek tilidagi tadqiqotlarda ushbu atama faol qo'llanadi. O'zbek tili lug'atlarida bu atamaga “kvantitativ – quantitas (lotincha – *miqdor*)” sifat xususiyatlarida emas, balki sonli yoki miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlarda o'lchash va tahlil qilishni anglatadi. Bu yondashuvda ma'lumotlar miqdoriy jihatdan o'lchanib,

---

<sup>8</sup>Moore E.C. Charles S. Peirce and the Philosophy of Science: Papers from the Harvard Sesquicentennial Congress. Tuscaloosa. University of Alabama Press. 2015. – P.73.

tahlil qilinadi<sup>9</sup>”, deya ta’rif beriladi. Rus tilshunosligida “*квантитативность*” miqdor tushunchasi tor doirada biror predmetning adadiga ishora etsa, kvantitativlik xohlagan turdagi obyektning miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichlarini ifodalaydi<sup>10</sup>. Ingliz tilida “kvantitativlik – *quantity* – biror (o‘lchab bo‘ladigan) predmetning miqdori yoki sonini bildiradi. Bunda miqdor sanalmaydigan otlar bilan, son esa sanaladigan otlar bilan birgalikda ishlatiladi<sup>11</sup>. Aynan shu grammatik xususiyat yordamida kvantitativlik tushunchasini oydinlashtirish mumkin, ya’ni miqdor tushunchasi biror bir obyektning adadini bildirsa, kvantitativlik xohlagan obyektning istalgan miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichlarini ifodalab keladi. Bunda, ingliz tilidagi aniq miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichlarni bevosita sonlar orqali ifoda etadi<sup>12</sup>. Noaniq ifodalar esa, *quantifiers* (*some, many, much, less, few, a few, little, a little, all, every* va boshqalar) yordamida amalga oshiriladi. O‘zbek tilida esa aniq miqdor son va numerativlar, noaniq miqdor maxsus leksik birliklar orqali beriladi. Bu leksik vositalar odatda ot, sifat, ravish va olmosh turkumlariga xos bo‘lib (*ba’zi, ko‘p, oz, kam, yetarli, ozroq, hamma, har bir* va boshqalar), ingliz tilidagi kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi *quantifiers*ga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi vositalarni esa ingliz tilida mazkur tushunchani anglatuvchi “*quantifiers*” atamasiga ko‘p murojaat etilishini inobatga olgan holda, uning o‘zbek tildagi muqobili sifatida “*kvantitativlar*”<sup>13</sup> deb nomlashni taklif qilmoqchimiz.

Kvantitativlik miqdoriylikni o‘rganish va uni til birliklari orqali ifodalash jarayoni bo‘lib, tilshunoslikda miqdor, son va hajmga oid tushunchalarni tahlil qilish uchun muhim asos yaratadi. U turli tillarda o‘ziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlar orqali namoyon bo‘ladi.

Bobning “*Jahon tilshunosligida kvantitativlik masalalari tadqiqi*” nomli ikkinchi faslida turli tillarda kvantitativlikka oid izlanishlar tahlili berilgan. Rus tilshunosligida kvantitativlik bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar ko‘plab topiladi. Ulardan dastlab A.A.Xolodovichning umumiy ko‘plik nazariyasini yapon tili ko‘plik kategoriyasi misolida yoritib bergan. A.P.Riftin ko‘plik shaklining tarixi haqida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borgan. V.I.Sinsius tungus va manjur tillari, S.A.Kozin mo‘g‘ul tilidagi ko‘plik kategoriyasi masalasida tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirgan. G.A.Menovshikov turli tizimdagi tillarda birlik va ko‘plikni ifodalash usullari haqida<sup>14</sup>, Y.Tzyan<sup>15</sup> o‘z tadqiqotlarida son-miqdor tushunchasi paydo bo‘lishining falsafiy, matematik va mantiqiy asoslari haqida ma’lumot bergan.

<sup>9</sup><https://izoh.uz/word/kvantitativ> (Murojaat sanasi: 04.12.2024).

<sup>10</sup>Солнцев В.М. Лингвистическая типология. – М.: Наука, 1985. – С.34.

<sup>11</sup><https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/quantity> (Murojaat sanasi: 04.12.2024).

<sup>12</sup>Collins J., Thorne C. Collins COBUILD English Grammar 4<sup>th</sup> ed. London: HarperCollins, 2017. – P.47.

<sup>13</sup>Всеволодова М.В. Категория количественности в славянских языках: числительные и квантитативы // Вестник московского университета. Филология. № 6, 2013. – С.13.

<sup>14</sup>Холодович А.А. Проблемы грамматической теории. – Л.: Наука, 1946. – С. 53; Рифтин А.П. Из истории множественного числа // Вестник ЛГУ. Вып. 10, – № 69, 1946. – С.39; Цинциус В.И. Множественное число имени в тунгусо-маньчжурских языках // Ученые записки ЛГУ. № 69 (Серия филологических наук, вып. 10), 1946. – С.46; Козин С.А. К вопросу о показателях множественности в монгольском языке // Ученые записки ЛГУ. № 69 (Серия филологических наук, вып. 10), 1946. – С.125; Меновщиков Г.А. Способы выражения единичности и множественности в языках различного типа // Вопросы языкознания. № 1. – М., 1970. – С.85.

<sup>15</sup>Тзян Ю. Средства выражения именной количественности в современном русском языке: На фоне китайского языка: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2004. – С.23.

T.V.Igoshina<sup>16</sup> tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotda turli tizimdagi tillarda son kategoriyasining morfem tahlili rus va ingliz tillari misolida ochib berilgan. Kvantitativlikning semantik xususiyatlari va maydon sifatida tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan izlanishlar I.M.Tronskiy, S.Tsyan, N.S.Chirkinyan, S.I.Krasova, K.N.Simonova, A.V.Stepanova, O.V.Lazerova<sup>17</sup> kabi olimlarning qarashlarida uchraydi.

Bundan tashqari, ingliz tilshunoslari V.Leslou, J.Grinberg, H.Volterlar<sup>18</sup> ham turli tillarda grammatik qurilmalarning umumiy jihatlarini aniqlab, son va leksik vositalar asosida miqdorni ifodalashdagi asosiy xususiyatlarini o‘rganadilar. S.Solt, N.Kartser, S.Almasian, M.Aprillar<sup>19</sup> kvantitativlikning kognitiv asoslari, semantik xususiyatlarni belgilash, zamonaviy axborotlashtirishdagi o‘rnini ko‘rsatish, eksperimental va korpus tahliliy tadqiqotlar olib borishgan. J.Fransis tillarda jamlovchi, sanaladigan otlar va kvantitativlarning semantik xususiyatlarini o‘rgansa, E.Bah, E.Jelinik, A.Kratser, B.Partilar<sup>20</sup> ilmiy maqolalar to‘plamida turli tillarda miqdor ifodalanishining o‘ziga xosliklari, kvantitativlarning sintaksisi va semantikasini tahlil qilib beradilar.

XX asrning ikkinchi yarim yilligida kvantitativlik ifodalanishining lingvokulturologik va lingvokognitiv asoslari tadqiq etila boshlandi. O.V.Slugina<sup>21</sup> o‘z tadqiqotida ingliz tilidagi she‘riy matnlarda kvantitativlik ifodalashning lingvokognitiv asoslarini o‘rgangan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida *kvantitativlik* “*miqdor*” atamasi orqali tadqiq etilgan bo‘lib, asosan, son kategoriyasi yoki miqdor semantik maydoni asosida tahlil etilgan. Kvantitativlikka oid dastlabki tadqiqotlardan, Mahmud Koshg‘ariy<sup>22</sup> ot turkumiga oid so‘zlarda son kategoriyasining birlik va ko‘plik shakllari mavjud ekanligi, birlik “shaklsiz”, ko‘plik esa “shaklli” qismlardan tarkib topishi, fe‘l

---

<sup>16</sup>Игошина Т.В. Морфотемный анализ категория количественности в разносистемных языках: на материале русского и английского языков: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Ульяновск, 2004. – С.67.

<sup>17</sup>Тронский И.М. К семантике множественного числа в греческом и латинском языках // Ученые записки ЛГУ. – № 69 (Серия филологических наук, вып. 10), 1941. – С.57; Цянь Ц. Семантика количественности в именных группах китайского и русского языков: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2017. – С.24; Чиркинян Н.С. Поле количественности: на материале русского и армянского языков: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ереван, 1980. – С.24; Красова С.И. Фразеологические единицы со значением количества в русском языке: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону, 1981. – С.16; Симонова К.Н. Функционально-семантическое поле количественности в современном английском языке в сопоставлении с русским языком: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону, 2004. – С.23; Степанова А.В. Функционально-семантическое поле количественности в разноструктурных языках: на материале английского, русского и чувашского языков: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Чебоксары, 2007. – С.24; Лазерова О.В. Категориальная семантика количественности в русском и испанском языках: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2010. – С.17.

<sup>18</sup>Leslau W. The Expression of Number in Semitic Languages. Comparative Semitic Philology, 1950; Greenberg, J. H. Some Universals of Grammar with Particular Reference to the Order of Meaningful Elements // In Universals of Language. MIT Press. 1963. – P.73-113; Hirtle, W. H. Number and Inner Space: A Study of Grammatical Number in English. John Benjamins Publishing Company. 1982. – P.146.

<sup>19</sup>Solt, S. Q-Adjectives and the Semantics of Quantity // Journal of Semantics. 32(2), 2015. – P. 234; Katzir, N., & Ariel, M. A Few or Several? Construal, Quantity, and Argumentativity. Language and Cognition, 14(3), 2023. – P.4; Almasian, S., Bruseva, M., & Gertz, M. Numbers Matter! Bringing Quantity-awareness to Retrieval Systems // Association for Computational Linguistics. Miami, Florida, USA, 2024. – P.12124.

<sup>20</sup>Pelletier, F. J. On some proposals for the semantics of mass nouns. Journal of Philosophical Logic, 1974. – P.88; Bach, E., Jelinek, E., Kratzer, A., & Partee, B. H. (Eds.). Quantification in Natural Languages. Springer. 1995. – P.57.

<sup>21</sup>Слугина О.В. Лингвокогнитивные основы поэтической количественности: на материале английского языка: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Нижний Новгород, 2009. – С.21.

<sup>22</sup>Кошғарий М. Девону луғотит турк. Т. 1-3. – Тошкент: Фан, 1960. – Б.51.

birlik va ko‘plik shakllarida tuslanishi haqida ma’lumot berib, grammatik shakllarni arab tili bilan solishtirgan. A.Fitrat sonlarning sifat so‘z turkumi ichida o‘rgangan, lekin sonlarni sifat bilan taqqoslash xato ekanligini ta’kidlagan. A.G‘ulomovning “O‘zbek tilida ko‘plik kategoriyasi” asari olim o‘zbek tilidagi ko‘plik shakli, asosan, morfologik usul yordamida amalga oshishini ta’kidlagan. Shuningdek, o‘zbek tilshunoslaridan Y.Zulfiyev jamlik kategoriyasi, M.Mirtojiev kvantitativlik urg‘usi, F.Safarov son-miqdor mikromaydoni, E.Fayzullayeva va M.Mamajonova, B.Kimsanboyeva kvantitativlikni kategoriya sifatida o‘rganganlar<sup>23</sup>.

Yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan, o‘zbek, ingliz va rus tillaridagi tadqiqotlarda kvantitativlikning dastlab semantik-grammatik kategoriya sifatida, keyinchalik esa, maydon nazariyasi asosida, kognitiv va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari o‘rganilganligini kuzatish mumkin.

Xullas, miqdor bilan bog‘liq tushunchalarni kvantitativlik atamasi ostida tushunish va tasniflash jahon tilshunosligida e’tiborga olingan. Uning tarkibiy guruhlari va ifoda shakllarini aniq tasnifga erishish lingvistika bilan birga, qator mantiqiy kategoriyalar bilan bog‘liq dolzarb masalalardan bo‘lib, shu asosda o‘zbek va ingliz tillari materiallarini qiyosiy tahlil etish muhimdir.

**Ikkinchi bob “O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlikning ifodalanishi”** deb nomlanib, uch faslni o‘z ichiga oladi. Birinchi fasl “*O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik maydoni*”ga bag‘ishlangan.

Dissertatsiyada tilshunoslar miqdorni anglatuvchi tushunchalarni alohida toifa sifatida “kvantitativlik” deb yuritishlariga e’tibor qaratilib, unga ko‘ra ikki asosiy holatni: miqdoriylik segmentatsiyasi – aniq bir obyektning miqdori va kvantitativlik – umumiy miqdor, ixtiyoriy obyektning istalgan miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichini ifodalashi masalasini bayon etilgan. Bunday qarashlarga muvofiq aniq miqdor anglatuvchi – son orqali va miqdorning umumiy ko‘lamini belgilab beruvchi lingvistik vositalarni – fonetik, morfologik, leksik, frazeologik birliklarni ajratib olish madsadga muvofiq deb topilgan.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida fonetik, morfologik, leksik, frazeologik sathlarda namoyon bo‘lish imkoniyati gemogenlik munosabatini keltirib chiqarsa, har bir sathda ifoda vositalarining o‘ziga xosliklari geterogenlikni yuzaga keltiradi.

Unga ko‘ra, o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik:

fonetik vositalar – nutqda miqdor, daraja va ko‘lamni ajratib ko‘rsatish uchun qo‘llanadigan fonetik vositalar, xususan, tovushlarni cho‘zib talaffuz qilish, emotsional ta’sirni oshirish bilan birga, semantik darajada miqdoriy urg‘u berish vazifasini ham bajaradi. Masalan, “*juuuuuda yaxshi!*” jumlasini a’lo daraja bilan birgalikda maqtovni, “*ooozgina ovqat bor edi...*” esa shikoyat yoki norozilikni

---

<sup>23</sup>Фитрат А. Танланган асарлар, 4-жилд. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2012. – Б.151; Фуломов А. Ўзбек тилида кўплика категорияси. – Тошкент: Ўздавнашр, 1944. – Б.35; Зулфиёв Я. Жамлик категориясининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари. Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1975. – Б.79; Сафаров Ф.С. Ўзбек тилида сон-миқдор микромайdonи ва унинг лисоний-нутқий хусусияти: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. – Самарқанд, 2004. – Б.32; Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б.86; Файзуллаева Э. Категория квантитативности и разноуровневые средства ее выражения в узбекском и английском языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1986. – С.12; Mamajonova M. Kvantitativlikning til birliklarini tahlil qilishdagi ahamiyati. Молодой учёный, № 3.1 (107.1) / 2016. – В.46; Kimsanboyeva B.N. Mahmud Koshgariyning “Devonu lugoti-t-turk” asaridagi miqdor ifodalovchi nominativ birliklar tadqiqi. Filol. fan. d-ri... diss. – Farg‘ona, 2024. – В.83.

ifodalaydi. Ingliz tilida *“I have a loooooot of work”* jumlasini orqali esa insonning charchog‘i yoki ish og‘irligi emotsional tarzda yetkaziladi. Yoki *“just a liiiittle”* degan holatda kinoya, e‘tibor yoki samimiylikni ko‘rish mumkin;

morfologik vositalar – otning son kategoriyasi o‘zbek tilida *-lar*, ingliz tilida *-(e)s* qo‘shimchalari orqali; fe‘lning son kategoriyasini ifodalovchi vositalari shaxs-son qo‘shimchalari o‘zbek tilida *-m (keldim)*, *-ng (kelding)*, *-k (keldik)*, *-ngiz (keldingiz)*, *-lar (keldilar)*, *-man (o‘qiyman)*, *-san (o‘qiysan)*, *-miz (o‘qiyimiz)*, *-siz (o‘qiysiz)*, ingliz tilida birgina *-(e)s* hozirgi zamon birlik shakli uchinchi shaxs uchun; egalik kategoriyasi o‘zbek tilida *-im/- m (kitobim)*, *-ing.-ng (kitobing)*, *-i/-si (kitobi)*, *-imiz/-miz (kitobimiz)*, *-ingiz/-ngiz (kitobingiz)*, *-lari (kitoblari)* kabi qo‘shimchalar, ingliz tilida egalik olmoshlari va *-‘s (boy’s book – bolaning kitobi)* birlik shaklida, *-s’ (boys’ book – bolalarning kitobi)* ko‘plik shaklga nisbatan qo‘llanuvchi morfologik birliklari hamda *“ser-”, “ba-”, “-dor”, “-siz”* affikslari orqali, ingliz tilida suffikslar: *-ful, -less, -some, -fold* va prefikslar: *multi-, poly-, uni-, bi-, tri-, hemi-, semi-* kabilar; o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlikning asosiy morfologik vositalari: son, ot, sifat, ravish va olmosh;

leksik vositalar – o‘zbek tilida raqam/sonlar, numerativlar: *hovuch, qultum, qarich, garsh, botmon, chimdim, tonna, kilo, santimetr, metr* kabilar orqali, ingliz tilida sonlar, kvantitativlar: *all, some, any, none, most, much, a lot of, enough, lots of, more, tons of, a plenty of*; juft va takroriy so‘zlar: *onda-sonda, ancha-muncha, ko‘p-ko‘p, kam-kam, olam-olam* kabilar;

frazeologik vositalar – o‘zbek tilida so‘z birikmalari – *“bir shingil”, “ikki bukulib”*; maqollarda – *Birni kessang, o‘nni ek, Besh qo‘l barobar emas*. Ingliz tilida esa idioma – *all in one, in two minds*; maqol – *Two heads are better than one, a stich in time saves nine*; kollakatsiyalar – *a thousand and one, a million times*; fe‘lli birikmalar – *pick up, take up (to take up a little amount), put on (to add a small amount)*lar orqali namoyon bo‘ladi.

Demak, kvantitativlikning turli til sathlarida o‘rganish mumkin. Bu esa kvantitativlikni maydon sifatida ko‘rib, yaxlit bir butun sistema sifatida tahlil qilish imkonini beradi.

Kvantitativlikni makromaydon sifatida qaraydigan bo‘lsak, u 3 asosiy maydonlarga: narsa-predmet (borliq) kvantitativligi, o‘lchov kvantitativligi va harakat kvantitativligi maydonlariga ajraladi. Ular ham, o‘z navbatida, mikromaydonlarga bo‘linadi:

narsa-predmet (borliq) kvantitativligi maydoni: aniq, noaniq va miqyos kvantitativligi mikromaydonlariga;

o‘lchov kvantitativligi maydoni: uzunlik hajm, og‘irlik, vaqt, fizik kattaliklar, butunning qismi va xotira sig‘imi kvantitativligi mikromaydonlariga;

harakat kvantitativligi maydoni: chastota va temporallik mikromaydonlariga bo‘linadi.

Kvantitativlik maydoni komponent tarkibini o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida aks ettirilishi dastlabki urinishlardan biri. Unga ko‘ra maydon nazariyasi tillarda mavjud bo‘lgan kvantitativlik tushunchasi tahlil qilindi va uning ifoda obyektlaridan kelib chiqqan holda tuzildi.

Kvantitativlik maydonining asosiy ifoda vositalarini ikki asosiy: *lisoniy* va *nolisoniy* ifoda vositalar guruhlariga ajratdik. Lisoniy vositalar leksik va grammatik vositalarda namoyon bo‘lsa, nolisoniy vositalar imo-ishora, qo‘l

harakatlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida lisoniy vositalar qiyoslab tahlil qilinib, kvantitativlikka oid vositalari belgilandi. Bunda, maydon yadrosidan *son turkumi* joy olsa, markazidan, *ot turkumi*, *numerativlar*, *kvantitativlar*, maydon chekkasidan *sifat*, *olmoshlar*, *ravish*, *juft so‘zlar va takroriy so‘zlar* o‘rin egallaydi. Kvantitativlikning grammatik ifoda vositalari maydoniga to‘xtalar ekanmiz, ularning qo‘llanish imkoniyatlariga ko‘ra *otning son kategoriyasi* maydonining yadrosini, *fe‘lning son kategoriyasi maydon* markazidan, *egalik kategoriyasi* maydonining periferiya qismidan o‘rin egallaydi, deb hisoblaymiz.

Ikkinchi bobning “*O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlikning leksik sathda aks etishi*” deb nomlanuvchi ikkinchi faslida o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlikning lisoniy ifoda vositalarning qiyosiy tahlili berilgan.

Kvantitativlikka xos leksik ifodalar tahlil qilinganda, ularning kvantitativlik maydonida tutgan o‘rni, qo‘llanish doirasidan kelib chiqib semantik ma‘no kasb etadi. Semantik ma‘no munosabatiga ko‘ra, kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi leksik vositalar quyidagicha guruhlanadi: 1. Son-miqdor. 2. Harakat. 3. O‘lchov. 4. Daraja.

1. Son-miqdor semantik guruhiga mansub leksemalar asosan sonlar bilan ifodalanishi bilan xarakterlanadi va ular “narsa-predmet kvantitativligi” maydoniga tegishlidir. Guruh “aniq” va “noaniq” ma‘no ifodalovchi kichik guruhlariga bo‘linadi va bevosita “aniq va noaniq kvantitativlik” mikromaydonlariga mansub leksemalarni ifodalab keladi. Ushbu leksemalar o‘zaro iyerarxik munosabatda turadi. “Aniq” ma‘no guruhiga mansub leksik vositalar son va raqamlardir. “Noaniq” ma‘no guruhiga mansublari esa, chama va jamlik sonlardan iboratdir.

2. Harakat semantik guruhiga mansub leksik vositalar vaqtga ishora etib, biror bir holatni yoki harakatni ayni bir paytda sodir bo‘lish chastotasi davomiyligi, qaytarilishi, intervalligi kabi xususiyatlarga ega bo‘ladi va “harakat kvantitativligi” maydoniga tegishlidir. Guruh chastota va temporallik kichik guruhlariga bo‘linib, “Chastota va temporallik” mikromaydonlariga mansub bo‘lgan lisoniy vositalarni o‘zida aks ettiradi. “Chastota” mikromaydoniga mansub leksik vositalar o‘zaro sinonimik munosabatga ega bo‘ladilar. Masalan, o‘zbek tilida: *tez-tez*, *gohida*, *ba‘zan*, *kamdan-kam*, *doimo*, *odatda*, *hech qachon*, *ba‘zida*, *hamisha*, *muntazam*, *ko‘pincha*. Ingliz tilida esa, *always*, *usually*, *frequently*, *often*, *sometimes*, *seldom*, *rarely*, *occasionally*, *never*, *soon*, *recently* kabilarga to‘g‘ri keladi. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida juft va takroriy so‘zlar ko‘pincha chastotani ifodalab keladi. O‘zbek tilida: *onda-sonda*, *ora-sira*, *goho-goho*, *ba‘zi-ba‘zida*, *oyda-yilda*, *goh-goh*, *yana va yana* kabi. Ingliz tilida, *again and again*, *every then and now*, *on and off*, *over and over* kabilar misol bo‘la oladi. Shuningdek, *har – every* yoki *marotaba – times* so‘zlari orqali takrorlanuvchi ish-harakatlarga ishora etish mumkin. Bu holat tillardagi o‘xshashlik sanaladi. “Temporallik” mikromaydoniga mansub bo‘lgan leksik vositalarga o‘zbek tilida *ko‘p vaqt*, *bir necha yil*, *qisqa fursat*, *bir umr*, *bir lahza*, *bir oz*, *uzoq vaqt*, *1995-yilda* kabi leksik vositalar hisoblanib, ingliz tilida *for a long time*, *for a while*, *for several years*, *for a short time*, *for a moment*, *always*, *in 1995* kabilar misol bo‘la oladi. Ushbu guruhga mansub leksik birliklar o‘zaro graduonimik munosabat shakliga egadirlar.

3. O‘lchov semantik guruhiga mansub lisoniy vositalar “O‘lchov kvantitativligi” maydonini tarkibiy qismlari sanaladi va o‘z navbatida uzunlik, og‘irlik, hajm, vaqt, maydon, butunning qismi va xotira sig‘imi kabi

mikromaydonlarga mansub kichik guruhlarga bo‘linadi. O‘zbek tilida o‘lchov semantik guruhiga mansub leksik vositalarni numerativlar tashkil etadi, ingliz tilida ular o‘lchov birliklari hisoblanadi.

Uzunlik mikromaydoniga mansub leksik vositalardan o‘lchov birliklari iyerarxik (*santimetr, ditsimetr, metr, kilometr, millimeter, mil, fut, dyum – centimeter, decimeter, meter, kilometer, millimeter, mile, foot, inch, step, fathom, span*) hisob so‘zlar (*chaqirim, quloch, qarich, qadam, qatim*) sinonimik munosabatga;

og‘irlik mikromaydoniga mansub lisoniy vositalaridan ham o‘lchov birliklari (*milligramm, gramm, kilogramm, tonna, sentner – milligram, gram, kilogram, tonne, centner*) ierarxik va hisob so‘zlar (*misqol, qadoq, botmon*) esa sinonimik munosabatga;

hajm mikromaydoniga mansub lisoniy vositalaridan ham o‘lchov birliklari (*litr, kuba metr, milliliter – liter, cubic meter, milliliter*) iyerarxik va hisob so‘zlar (*kosa, piyola, ho‘plam, paqir, qoshiq, stakan, xalta, zuvala, chekim*) esa sinonimik munosabatga;

fizik kattaliklar mikromaydoni tarkibiga kiruvchi maydon kichik semantik guruhiga mansub lisoniy vositalar (*kvadrat santimetr, kvadrat metr, kvadrat kilometr, gektar – square centimeter, square meter, square kilometer, hectare*) iyerarxik munosabatga;

vaqt mikromaydoniga mansub leksik vositalar (*soniya, daqiqa, soat, kun, hafta, oy, yil, asr, sutka, qur – a second, a minute, an hour, a day, a week, a month, a year, century, era*) iyerarxik munosabatga;

butunning qismi mikromaydonini ifodalab keluvchi lisoniy vositalar (*luqma, siqim, tilim, parcha, chimdim, harsh, qarsh, qop, chaqmoq, burda, og‘iz, qism, bo‘lak, parcha, yarim, chorak, nimchorak, ulush, bo‘lim – a bite, a handful, a slice, a piece, a chunk, a pinch, a lump, a piece of, a slice of, a portion of, half, quarter, part, section*) o‘zaro sinonimik munosabatga;

xotira sig‘imi mikromaydonini tashkil etuvchi lisoniy birliklar (*bit, bayt, megabayt, kilobayt, gigabayt, terabayt, petabayt, zettabayt, eksabayt*) o‘zaro iyerarxik munosabat shakliga egadirlar.

4. Daraja semantik guruhi narsa-predmet maydoniga kiruvchi darajalanish mikromaydoniga mansub leksik vositalarni qamrab oladi va ular o‘zaro graduonimik munosabatga ega bo‘ladilar. Guruh “me’yordan oshiq” (*katta, ulkan, sezilarli, ancha, salmoqli, ko‘p, cheksiz, sonsiz, haddan tashqari, ko‘pdan ko‘p/many, much, multiple, multitudinous, several, significant, countless, innumerable, uncounted, limitless, abundant, various, numerous, myriad, plenty, plentiful*), “me’yor” (*o‘rtacha, normal, yetarli, odatdagidek, ko‘p bo‘lmagan/medium, middle, midpoint, average, normal, ordinary, neutral, median, moderate, average-sized, medium-sized, midrange*) va “me’yordan kam” (*kam, oz, jinday, yetarli emas, bir nechta, kam sonli, cheklangan, mahdud, sezilarli emas, sanoqli, qisqa, siyrak, kichkina, kichik, ixcham, jajji/little, less, few, small, tiny, miniature, puny, wee, petite, diminutive, compact, modest, limited*) ma’no xususiyatiga ega bo‘lgan leksik vositalarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

*Umuman... sizdaqa brigadirdan voz kechish masalasini o‘ylab ko‘ramiz... faktlarimiz yetarli...* (O‘.Hoshimov, Ikki eshik orasi).

Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan kvantitativlik maydonini tashkil etuvchi semantik guruhlar aniqlik, noaniqlik, gradatsiya va nisbat kabi semantik kategoriyalarga egadirlar.

Ikkinchi bobning "O'zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlik morfologik sathda aks etishi" deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi morfologik birliklarning tahlili berilgan.

Kvantitativlikning morfem tahlilida o'zbek tilida *-lar* va ingliz tilidagi *-s* affikslarining shakl va ma'no jihatdan o'xshash jihatlari aniqlandi va har ikkala tillarda ham bu vositalar asosiy grammatik shakl yasovchi va taxmin, chama semantik ma'no xususiyatlariga egadirlar. Shuningdek, fe'ning son kategoriyasining ifoda vositalari shaxs-son qo'shimchalari o'zbek tilida *-m* (*keldim*), *-ng* (*kelding*), *-k* (*keldik*), *-ngiz* (*keldingiz*), *-lar* (*keldilar*), *-man* (*o'qiyman*), *-san* (*o'qiysan*), *-miz* (*o'qiyimiz*), *-siz* (*o'qiysiz*) shaxs-son qo'shimchalari, ingliz tilida birgina *-(e)s* hozirgi zamon birlik shakli uchinchi shaxs uchun; egalik kategoriyasi o'zbek tilida *-im/-m* (*kitobim*), *-ing/-ng* (*kitobing*), *-i/-si* (*kitobi*), *-imiz/-miz* (*kitobimiz*), *-ingiz/-ngiz* (*kitobingiz*), *-lari* (*kitoblari*) kabi qo'shimchalar, ingliz tilida egalik olmoshlari va *-s* (*boy's book – bolaning kitobi*) birlik shaklida, *-s'* (*boys' book – bolalarning kitobi*) ko'plik shaklga nisbatan qo'llanuvchi morfem birliklari ham kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi vositalar sanaladi.

O'zbek va ingliz tillarida so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar orqali kvantitativlik ifodalash imkoni mavjud. Bu qo'shimchalar tahlilini boshqa tadqiqotlarda uchratmadik. Kvantitativlik ma'nosini yuklab keluvchi morfemalar affiksial derivatsiya holatini keltirib chiqaradi va ular odatda otdan sifat yasaydilar.

O'zbek tilida *ser-*, *ba-*, *-dor* qo'shimchalari ot so'z turkumidagi so'zlarga qo'shib, miqdordan ortiqlik ma'nosini yuklaydi. Masalan, *serg'ayrat*, *sersuv*, *serqatnov*, *sersalom*, *sermazmun*, *serdaromad*, *serma'no*, *serzarda*, *sershox*, *sermahsul*, *serunum*, *sergo'sht*, *sersoqol*, *badavlat*, *basavlat*, *bama'ni*, *baquvvat*, *bo'ydor*, *puldor*, *mazmundor*, *unumdor*, *rangdor*, *nasldor*, *mahsuldor*.

– *Bilaman, bu kunda ham Homid bilan sermuomala, oti Sodiq bo'lib, sizning qo'shingiz emasmi?* (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar).

*-siz* qo'shimchasi inkor ma'no ifodalashidan tashqari, miqdor ifodalovchi leksik vositalar bilan qo'llanganda, kvantitativlik xususiyatiga ega bo'ladi. Masalan: *sonsiz*, *sanoqsiz*, *cheksiz*.

*Ikki o'g'ilning o'z onalariga bo'lgan cheksiz ehtiromi bola-chaqalari-yu mahalla-ko'ygga yuqib, ular ham enani boshlariga ko'tarardilar* (U.Hamdam, Muvozanat).

Ingliz tilida ham kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi bir nechta affiksial birliklar mavjud.

*-ful* (*handful*, *cupful*, *fistful*, *spoonful*, *mouthful*, *armful*, *bagful*, *bowful*, *plateful*, *basketful*, *roomful*) qo'shimchasi ot so'z turkumidagi so'zlarga qo'shilganda to'liqlik, miqdorni ortiqligini ifodalaydi va ushbu so'zlar o'zbek tilidagi numerativlarga to'g'ri keladi;

*-fold* (*twofold* (*double*), *threifold* (*triple*), *tenfold*, *manifold*) suffiksi o'zbek tilidagi "baravar" so'zining ma'nosini beradi;

*-some* (*twosome*, *foursome*, *threesome*) suffiksi sonlarga yoki kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi leksik vositalarga qo'shilganda, bir necha kishi, bir nechta shaxsni nazarda tutadi;

ingliz tilida *ko'p*, *bir nechta* ma'nosida *-multi* (*multilevel, multiculture, multinational, multilingual*) suffiksi va *poly-* (*polyglot, polynomial, polysyllabic, polycentric, polyfunctional*) prefiksi qo'llanadi;

*uni-* (*univalent, unilateral, unicellular, unilingual, unidirectional, unicycle*) prefiksi birlik, jamlik ma'nosini ifodalab keladi;

*bi-* (*bilingual, bicycle, bimonthly, bifocal, binary, biped, bilateral, bicentennial, bifurcate, bigamy*) prefiksi, ikkilik ma'nosini berish uchun qo'llanadi;

*tri-* (*trilingual, tricycle, triangle, trifold, triannual*) uch miqdoriy xususiyatni yuklaydi;

*hemi-* (*hemisphere, hemicycle, hemimorphic, hemipteran*) butunning yarmini ifodalab keladi. *Semi-* prefiksi yarim (*semicircle, semifinal, semiannual*) va ikkilik (*semiannual, semimonthly, semicentennial*) ma'nolarini beradi.

Bulardan tashqari o'zbek va ingliz tillarida sonlarga qo'shib, taxmin, noaniqlik ma'nosini beruvchi *-tacha, -larcha, -ish, -odd*, jamlikni ifodalovchi *-ala, -ovlon* kabi lug'aviy shakl yasovchi suffikslar ham mavjud.

Yuqorida tahlil qilingan o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi morfologik vositalar so'zning o'zak qismiga qo'shib, unga ko'plik, me'yordan ortiqlik, o'lcham, noaniqlik, qism, chastota kabi qo'shimcha ma'nolarni yuklab, kvantitativlikni ifodalab kelmoqda. Bu tillarning kvantitativlikni ifodalashdagi boy morfologik vositalarga ega ekanligiga ishora etadi. Mazkur tillarda so'zlarning foydalanish ko'lamini va rang-barangligini oshiradi.

Ishning uchinchi bobi **“O'zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlikning lingvomadaniy asoslari”** deb nomlanadi. Ushbu bobning *“Kvantitativlikning turli tizimli tillardagi lingvomadaniy tasviri”* nomli birinchi fasli kvantitativlikning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlariga bag'ishlangan.

Kvantitativlikning lingvokulturologik jihatlarini tahlil qilishda, avvalo, kvantitativlikning asosiy ifoda vositalaridan hisoblangan son va leksik vositalar, frazeologik birliklar orqali kvantitativlikning turli madaniyatlardagi talqiniga e'tibor qaratish lozim, deb hisoblaymiz. Kvantitativlikning turli madaniyatlardagi ifodalanishini tahlil qilar ekanmiz, madaniyat bilan bog'langan va aks etadigan eng keng tarqalgan vosita raqam – sonlardir. Madaniyatlararo mutanosibliklar va o'xshashliklar ham talaygina. Shunday talqinlardan biri bu raqamlarning ilohiylashtirilishi hisoblanadi. Ilohiylashtirishda asosiy manba bu diniy qarashlardir. Diniy bilimlardan kelib chiqqan holda xalqlarning raqamlarini ilohiylashtirish holati yuzaga kelgan, bora-bora xalqlarda raqamlar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan irimlar ham paydo bo'lishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Kvantitativlikning turli madaniyatlardagi talqinida uch asosiy: diniy, ramziy, ijtimoiy yondashuvini belgilash mumkin.

Diniy qarashlarda 1 raqamining diniy asosi sifatida barcha dinda mushtarak bo'lgan yagona Allohga ishonch *“Tavhid”* va uning yakkaligiga iymon keltirish bilan bog'lanadi. Ramziy, ijtimoiy ahamiyati sifatida mukammallik, yagonalik, g'oliblik kabi tushunchalarni ham anglashimiz mumkin.

3 raqami – Islom dinida ramazon ro'zalaridan tashqari har oyning uch kuni nafl ro'zasini tutish, 3 kundan ortiq arazlashib yurish, mehmonni 3 kun izzat qilish sunnat amallardan sanaladi. 3 kunlik ta'ziya, to'y marosimlari, nikohni ma'lum

qilish holatlari ham musulmon dini uchun xos<sup>24</sup>. Xristianlikdagi “Muqaddas uchlik” markaziy diniy tushuncha hisoblanadi. Bu aqidaning diniy, ijtimoiy jihatlari, ayniqsa, Pravaslav, Kotolik, Protestantlar jamoalarida asosiy o‘ringa ega. Qurbonlik, suvga cho‘mish va duolar Muqaddas uchlik: Ota, O‘g‘il va muqaddas ruh nomidan bajariladi. Vakillarida Iso Masihning xochga parchinlanganidan so‘ng uchinchi kuni tirilishi haqidagi e‘tiqod mavjud<sup>25</sup>.

Yunon mifologiyasiga ko‘ra, mifologik qahramon Persefona uch kun muddatda yer osti dunyosida bo‘ladi, keyin yer yuziga qaytadi. Bu madaniyat vakillarida mo‘l-ko‘llik, hosilning o‘sishi kabi ma‘nolarni ifodalashda namoyon bo‘ladi. Yapon madaniyatida ham bola tug‘ilgan kundan keyin uchinchi kuni “Miya Mairi” marosimi o‘tkaziladi va ilk bor Shinto ibodatxonasiga olib boriladi, ibodat qilinadi<sup>26</sup>. Buddizm dini vakillari Tibet an‘analariga ko‘ra, o‘limdan keyingi uch kun ichida marhum qayta tug‘ilishni istaydi, deb ishonadi. Induizm dini vakillarida “Pinda Dann” marosimi ham inson o‘lgandan keyin uchinchi kuni o‘tkaziladi.

7 raqami – Muqaddas haj amallaridan hisoblangan Ka‘baning 7 marta tavof qilinishi, ko‘plab musulmon madaniyati vakillarida yetti raqamining ham ahamiyatini oshirgan. Shu sababli ham turli musulmon dini vakillarida ba‘zi holatlarning yetti raqamiga bog‘lanishini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Bundan tashqari nasroniylarda dunyoning 7 kunda yaralishi, 7 qavat osmon tushunchalari mavjud.

40 raqami – 40 kun ro‘za, poklanish, chilla, dunyoning 4 tarafi kabi diniy asoslanishlarga ega. Musulmon xalqlarida qirq soni chilla<sup>27</sup> ma‘nosida qo‘llanadi. Chilla saqlashdan maqsad esa, odamni ehtiyotlash, poklash kabi tushunchalar asosida amalga oshiriladi. Bu hatto tabiat hodisalari bilan ham bog‘lanib, yoz va qishning 40 kunlik chillasi farqlanadi.

Raqamlarning ramziy ifodalari adabiyotlarda ma‘lum mavzu va g‘oyalarni aks ettirish uchun foydalaniladi. Dastlab bir raqamiga to‘xtalsak, odatda, bir raqami yolg‘izlik, mustaqillik, ibtido va birdamlik ma‘nolarini bildiradi va aksariyat adabiyotlarda o‘z ramziy ifodasini topadi. Turli asarlar orqali bir raqami inson yolg‘izligi, ichki kurash, shaxsiy o‘sish, jamiyatdagi o‘rni kabi sifatlarni ochib berishga xizmat qiladi.

Ikki raqami ramziy ma‘noda qarama-qarshilik yoki juftlikni ifodalab keladi. Asarlarda bu borada ko‘plab misollar topiladi. Har bir asarda qarama-qarshi vaziyatlar, qahramonlar asarning asosiy syujetini rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

Ramziy ma‘no ifodalashda uch kunlik haqidagi misollar ham juda ko‘p uchraydi. Ularning aksariyati uch kunlik davr qiyinchiliklarini (sinov, kutish, sarguzasht davri) yengib o‘tish uchun sinovlarga uchraydi. Bu vaqt ichida uning qarorlariga ta‘sir qiluvchi voqealar sodir bo‘ladi. Bu davr sinovlardan o‘tish va ezgulikka erishish davri sifatida ramziy ma‘nolarni ifodalaydi. Shu qatorda adabiyotshunoslikda olamni uch o‘lchamda namoyon bo‘lishi, syujet qurilishida

---

<sup>24</sup>Imom Ismoil al-Buxoriy. Sahihi Buxoriy. 1-jild. – Toshkent, 1991.

<sup>25</sup>Xodjayev S.A. Uchlik timsolining ijtimoiy-falsafiy va badiiy talqini. Monografiya. – Farg‘ona: Classic, 2023. – B.40.

<sup>26</sup>Nelson J.K. Enduring Identities: The Guise of Shinto in Contemporary Japan. – University of Hawaii Press, 2000. – P.57.

<sup>27</sup><https://izoh.uz/word/chilla>. (Murojaat sanasi: 04.12.2024).

uchlik tamoyili, badiiy matnlarda uchlik voqelikning asosiy qismida namoyon bo‘ladi uch soning ahamiyatini oshiradi<sup>28</sup>.

Turli madaniyatlarda uchraydigan raqamlarga bog‘liq bo‘lgan aksariyat marosim, urf-odatning diniy asosi mavjuddir. Marosim yoki ba‘zi milliy, ijtimoiy holatlarning ma‘lum sana va kungacha davom etish holatlari, asosan, insoniyatning ong ostiga joylashgan, asrlar davomida mentalitetga singib ketgan ma‘lumot shaklida saqlanib qolgan. Diniy bilimlar va e‘tiqod natijasining ijtimoiy hayotga ko‘chishi va tatbiq qilinishining aynan raqamlar bilan bog‘liq holatlarda guvohi bo‘lib turibmiz.

Masalan, bir raqami yolg‘izlik, yagonalik ramzi sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Ko‘p madaniyatlarda bir sonini shu ma‘noda “yolg‘izlik Allohga xos” qabilida odamlarning juftligi, narsalarning juft sonda bo‘lishini ma‘qul ko‘radilar. Toq sondagi narsalar yomonlik, juft esa yaxshilik ifodasi sifatida talqin qilinadi.

Toq va juft sonlarning ahamiyati ham shunga bog‘liq, nazarimizda. Ko‘p xalqlarda, xususan, O‘rta Osiyoda ta‘ziya marosimlariga non yoki shunga o‘xshash olib borilayotgan narsalarning miqdori toq sonlarda bo‘lishi ma‘qul ko‘riladi. Sababi, ta‘ziya faqat bitta bo‘lsin, yana qo‘shilmasin, juft bo‘lmasin degan ma‘nolarni beradi. To‘y marosimlarida esa, narsalar olib borilishi kerak bo‘lganlari juft bo‘lishi lozim<sup>29</sup>. Yana to‘ylar bo‘lsin, yaxshi kunlar davom etsin, degan ma‘noda.

Rus va sharqiy Yevropa madaniyatlarida esa juft son yomonlik ramzi, toq son esa yaxshilik ramzi hisoblanadi. Bu madaniyatlar o‘rtasidagi katta nomutanosiblikni keltirib chiqaradi va ijtimoiy hayotda bir qancha noqulayliklarga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin. Masalan, tug‘ilgan kunlarda sovg‘a qilinayotgan gullarning soni toq bo‘lishi zarur. Bu guldasta tadqim qilinayotgan ayolning yagonaligiga ishora qiladi. Motam marosimlari yoki qabristonga marhumni yod etish uchun juft sondagi gul bo‘lishi kerak.

4 raqami – to‘rt soni hayotiy siklni ifodalab keladi. Sharq madaniyatida to‘rt soni asosida bahor, yoz, kuz, qish kabi fasllar almashinishi va hayotning borishini nazarda tutadilar, bu hayot, mavjudlik, boqiylik va baxt kabi tushunchalarga egadir. Bunga misol sifatida A.Navoiyning “Chordevon” kulliyotida inson umrini to‘rt faslga bo‘lib ta‘riflanganligini ta‘kidlashimiz mumkin.

Xitoy tilida to‘rt raqami (四, si) so‘zi va o‘lim so‘zi (死, si) talaffuzi juda o‘xshash. Buning natijasi o‘laroq ijtimoiy hayotda to‘rt raqamidan ushbu madaniyatda qochish, kam foydalanish holatlarini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Bu madaniyat vakillari ijtimoiy hayotning har jabhasida to‘rt raqamidan foydalanmaslikka intiladi. Ko‘p qavatli binolarning to‘rtinchi qavati, to‘rtinchi raqamdagi uylari narxi arzonroq bo‘ladi. Liftda to‘rt raqami o‘rnida 3A yozuvini ko‘rishingiz mumkin. Hattoki telefon klaviaturasining to‘rt raqamidan voz kechishgan holatlar ham mavjud. Kasalxona va mehmonxonalarining to‘rtinchi xonalari bo‘lmaydi. Bu kabi holatlar orqali ular o‘lim xavfini kamaytirish, undan va yomonlikdan qochish kabi ma‘nolar bilan bog‘laydilar.

*Aomame ko‘chalarda sayr qilib yurarkan, o‘zi yashaydigan binoning to‘rtinchi qavati yo‘qligini esladi. Binoning egalari to‘rt raqami va o‘lim so‘zi*

<sup>28</sup>Йўлчиев Қ. Лирик топохронос. – Тошкент: Fan ziyosi, 2021. – Б.10.

<sup>29</sup>Jo‘rayev M., Eshonqulov J. Folklorshunoslikka kirish. O‘quv qo‘llanma – Toshkent: Barkamol fayz media, 2017. – B.155.

*o'rtasidagi o'xshashlikni hisobga olib, to'rtinchi qavatni '3A' deb belgilashgan edi. Bu Yaponiyada keng tarqalgan odat edi (H.Murakami, 1Q84).*

Lingvokulturologik jihatdan diniy, ramziy va ijtimoiy yondashuvlarning turlicha ekani til bilan birga unga munosabatni ham tadqiq etish zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi. Ayniqsa, toq va juft narsa-buyumlar, uch yoki to'rt raqamlar bilan bog'liq holda shakllangan tushunchalarni kognitiv-konseptual tahlilga tortish bugungi kun zamonaviy tilshunosligining amaliy ahamiyatini yanada dolzarblashtiradi.

*"O'zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlikni ifoda etuvchi frazeologik birliklar"* nomli ikkinchi faslda o'zbek va ingliz tillari frazeologizmida kvantitativlikning namoyon bo'lish masalasi yoritiladi.

O'zbek va ingliz tillarida miqdor konseptli frazeologizmlar ifoda usuliga ko'ra, son komponentli frazeologik birliklar, leksik vositalar va kvantitativlar orqali ifodalangan frazeologik birliklarga ajratiladi.

O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi son komponentli frazeologizmlar quyidagilardan iborat:

Bir soni – o'zbek tilida: *bir bahya qoldi – oz qoldi; bir boshga bir o'lim – inson faqat bir marotaba o'ladi; bir boshini ikki bo'lmoq – ko'paymoq, uylanmoq; bir burda bo'lib qolmoq – ozib kichkina bo'lmoq; bir ishi ikki bo'ldi – bir ishi ikkitaga oshdi, ko'paydi (salbiy ma'noda); bir kesak bilan ikki qarg'ani urmoq – bir ish bilan ikkitasini hal qilmoq, bir ko'ylak et – ortiqcha vaznli; Xudo bitta bo'lsa., bir tiyin, sen ham bir og'izdan chiqadi, siz ham.*

ingliz tilida: *all in one, one in a million – millionning biri, noyob, one too many, one of a kind – mingtadan bitta, the only one – yagona, one and the same – birga bir (o'xshash), one by one – bir boshdan, one of many – noyob.*

Ikki soni – o'zbek tilida: *ikki bukilib – ortiqcha darajada; ikki dunyo bir qadam – baribir, farqsiz; ikki enlik – qisqagina; ikki gapning birida – qayta-qayta; ikki og'iz – ozgina, andak; ikki shingil – ozgina, ozroq; ikki tug'ilib, bir qolgani – o'ta qimmatli, qadrli; ikki tomchi suvday – o'xshash; ikki dunyo bir bo'lganda – hech qachon, aslo; ikki oyog'ini bir etikka tiqmoq – tiqilinch qilish, behuda qaysarlik.*

ingliz tilida: *two of a kind / two peas in a pod – ikki tomch suv, two's company – ikkilik juftlik, cut in two – arra qilmoq, two-fold – ikki hissa, in two minds – ikki yo'l orasida qolmoq, put two and two is together – ikki karra ikkidek, two heads are better than one – ko'pdan qochib qutilmas.*

Uch soni – o'zbek tilida: *uch-to'rt og'iz – ozgina, kamroq;*

ingliz tilida: *three's a crowd – uchinchi ortiqcha, three strikes – uch urinish, third time's a charm – uchinchi omad, three cheers – uch karra olqish, three-ring circus – sirkka aylantirmoq (tartibsizlikka yo'l qo'ymoq), three-legged race – uch oyoqlab yugurish (to'rt oyoqlab ketdi), at the third stroke – uchinchi urinish (uchinchisi puchinchisi).*

To'rt soni – o'zbek tilida: *to'rt gapning birida – ikki gapning birida – tez-tez; to'rt ishkali but – boy, yetarlicha daromadga ega; to'rt og'iz – oz-moz, biroz; to'rt ellik – ikki ellik – ozgina;*

ingliz tilida: *four eyes – sinchiklab tekshirish, birgalikda yaxshiroq; four corners of the earth – to'rt tomoning qibla.*

Besh soni – o‘zbek tilida: *besh qo‘l barobar emas – teng emas; besh barmog‘(i)day – atroflicha, batafsil; besh barmog‘ini og‘ziga tiqmoq – ortiqcha hirs; besh battar – yomon holatlarning oshishi; besh kunlik dunyo – qisqa dunyo, oz fursat yashamoq; besh-olti og‘iz gap – bir nechta gap; besh-olti qovun pishig‘i – anchagina vaqt, besh-olti yil; besh-olti ko‘ylakni ortiq yirtmoq – tajribasi ko‘p; ishi besh – a‘lo.*

ingliz tilida: *high five – beshni ol (kaft urib tabriklamoq), take five – qisqa tanaffus, fifth wheel – ortiqchalik qilmoq, into the five and dime – arzon, xalq uchun mo‘ljallangan xarid.*

Olti soni – o‘zbek tilida: *olti og‘izdan olti xil gap – turli munosabatlar; oyog‘i olti qo‘li yetti – juda, astoydil harakat qilmoq.*

ingliz tilida: *six feet under – kinoyaviy tarzda vafot etganni vafot etganlikni ifodalash, at sixes and sevens – alg‘ov-dalg‘ov(tartibsiz), sixth sense – ichki sezgi.*

Yetti soni – o‘zbek tilida: *yetti pushti – bir necha bo‘g‘in ajdodlari; yetti qovun pishig‘i – bir necha yil muddat; yetti xuftongacha – ancha vaqtgacha; yetti yoshdan yetmish yoshgacha – katta-kichik, barcha; yetti yot begona – umuman begona;*

ingliz tilida: *seven-year itch – uzoq yillik turmushdan charchash, seventh heaven – baxtning cho‘qqisi, lucky seven – baxt elchisi (omadli raqam), dressed to the sevens – ziynat bilan kiyingan.*

O‘n soni – o‘zbek tilida: *o‘n gulidan bir guli ochilmagan – yosh, kichik yoshli; o‘n kulib, bir gapirmoq – xushchaqchaq; o‘n og‘iz – yetarlicha, oz emas;*

ingliz tilida: *ten out of ten – mukammal, top ten – eng yaxshi o‘ntalik, ten to one – eng katta ehtimol bilan (aniq), ten a penny – juda ko‘p (qadrsiz).*

O‘zbek tilidagi aksariyat bir son komponentli frazeologik birikmalar tahlil qilinganda, qo‘llanish doirasidan kelib chiqqan holda aytish mumkinki, paradoks holda bir vaqtning o‘zida ham birlik ham ko‘plik ma‘nolarini ifodalab, oppozitsion holatlarni keltirib chiqarishi aniqlandi. *Bir etak bola – a world of, three score and ten – besh kunlik dunyo* misolida. Deyarli barcha son komponentli frazeologik birliklarda eksplitsit ma‘no yuqoriroq turadi. Iboralar tarkibidagi sonni miqdoriga qarab kontekstda kamlik yoki ko‘plikka ishora etadi. Masalan, *bir-ikki og‘iz, uch-to‘rt og‘iz, besh-olti og‘iz gap* kabi iboralar.

Bobning “Kvantitativlikning o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi xalq maqollarida qo‘llanishi” deb nomlangan faslida kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi maqollar tahlil qilingan.

Kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi maqollarda, asosan, raqam, sonlar va hisob so‘zlar, kvantitativlar ishtirok etadi. Sonlardan bir, ikki, besh, yetti raqamlari maqollarda faol qo‘llangan. Bundan tashqari ko‘p, oz leksemalari yordamida ham turli ma‘no kasb etadigan maqollar ham yetarlicha. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida bir xil mazmun xususiyatga ega bo‘lgan maqollarning muqobillarini topilib, guruhlashtirilganda:

– mulohaza mazmunidagi maqollar: *Yetti o‘lchab, bir kes/A stitch in time saves nine;*

– mas‘uliyat va mas‘uliyatsizlik haqidagi maqollar: *Dunyoda bir ko‘ngilchak o‘lar, bir – erinchak/Two wrong’s don’t make a right;*

– vaqt va fursat qadri haqida maqollar: *Bir kun burun sochsang, hafta burun o‘rasan/Take care of the minutes, and the hours will take care of themselves;*

– ehtiyotkorlik va ehtiyorkorsizlik haqida: *Berishda bir sana, olganda – ikki*  
*/An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.*

– dehqonchilik va chorvachilik mazmunidagi maqollar: *Birni kessang, o‘nni*  
*ek/ One year’s seeding makes seven years’ weeding.*

Kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi *ko‘p, kam, oz va kam* leksemalar ishtirokidagi maqollar ham talaygina topiladi. Ulardan miqdor mazmuni anglashilib turadi va kamdan kam yashirin ma’noga ega bo‘lishi kuzatiladi. O‘zbek tilida: *Oz bo‘lsin-u soz bo‘lsin; Og‘riqqa emchi ko‘p; Sihat tilasang, ko‘p yema, Izzat tilasang ko‘p dema; Suvning o‘zi ham bir balo, ko‘pi ham bir balo; Hosiling kam bo‘lsa, havodan ko‘rma; Moli ko‘pning mo‘li ko‘p; Ota-onaning dog‘i – oz-moz, farzand dog‘i tinch qo‘ymas; O‘ylasang, qayg‘u ko‘p, o‘ylamasang, qayg‘u yo‘q.*

Ingliz tilida kvantitativlik leksik vositalar, kvantitativlar orqali ifodalangan maqollar: *Many hands make light work – Ko‘p qo‘l ishlasa, ish yengil bo‘ladi; The more, the merrier – Ko‘proq odamlar bo‘lsa, ko‘proq quvonch bo‘ladi* kabilar kiradi.

Kvantitativlikning mazmuni xalq maqollarida miqdor, me’yordan ortiqlik-kamlik, tartib va mulohaza o‘rnida ishlatilib, xalq donishmandligining noyob durdonalari sanaladi. Ular tarkibida turg‘unlashgan birliklar eskirib, hozirgi kunda ishlatilmay qolgan til birikmalarini ham saqlaydi. Bu esa tilning kumulyativlik vazifasini mustahkamlaydi. Masalan, *Ahmoqqa To‘y tepa bir tosh; Tentakka Quva bir tosh.* Bu o‘rinda “tosh” so‘zi hozirgi kunda qo‘llanilmay qolgan uzunlik o‘lchov birligi sanaladi. Shuningdek, *To‘k desang, bir botmon to‘kadi, Birniki mingga, mingniki tumanga* maqollari tarkibidagi *botmon, tuman* so‘zlari ham hozirgi kunda faqatgina shu birikmalar tarkibidagina uchraydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, kvantitativlikni ifodalovchi til birliklari lingvomadaniy tushunchalar bilan nihoyatda mustahkam aloqador bo‘lib, ularda shu xalqqa tegishli bo‘lgan dunyoqarash, munosabat va milliy mentalitet belgilari ustuvorlik qiladi.

## XULOSA

1. Kvantitativlik masalasi tilshunoslikka son, miqdor, o‘lchov-daraja tushunchalari tadqiqi doirasida olib borilgan izlanishlarni umumlashtirib, yaxlit tizimlashtirish nuqtayi nazaridan ilmiy paradigmada muhim o‘rin tutadi. Turli tizimli tillarda kvantitativlik tushunchasining ilmiy asosini tadqiq etish lingvistik ahamiyat bilan bir qatorda lingvokulturologik, etnolingvistik hamda pragmatik ahamiyat kasb etadi.

2. Kvantitativlik lingvistik tahlillarda maydon nazariyasi asosida tahli qilish maqsadga muvofiq. Dunyo tillarining aksariyatida kvantitativlik tilning fonetik, morfemik, leksik, frazeologik hamda morfologik sathlarida namoyon bo‘ladi.

3. Kvantitativlik makromaymaydoni o‘z ichida maydonlarni hosil qiladi. Ularning asosiylari sirasiga narsa-predmet, o‘lchov va harakat kvantitativligini kiritish mumkin, mazkur maydonlar kichik ma’noviy guruhlariga bo‘linadi.

4. Kvantitativlik o‘zbek tiliga lotin tilidan rus tili orqali o‘zlashgan bo‘lib, ingliz tilida atama sifatida faol. O‘zbek tilshunosligida kvantitativlik atamasi nisbatan kam qo‘llanadi. Xususan, o‘zbek, ingliz va rus tillaridagi tadqiqotlarda kvantitativlik dastlab semantik-grammatik kategoriya sifatida, keyinchalik esa

lingvistik maydon jihatdan tadqiqqa tortilgan. Turli tizimli tillarda bu tushuncha bilan bog‘liq lingvokulturologik jihatlarni qiyosiy tadqiq etish dolzarbdir.

5. Kvantitativlik son-miqdor, temporallik, o‘lchov va miqyos kabi semantik guruhlarga bo‘linadi. Shuningdek, o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi kvantitativlikning morfologik birliklari *-lar, -dor, -siz, ser-, ba-, -(ta)lab, -tacha, -lar, -larcha, -ala, -ovlon, -lab; -s, -'s, -ish, -odd, -ful, -less, -some, -fold, multi-, poly-, uni-, bi-, tri-, hemi-, semi-* kabilar ko‘plik, miqdordan ortiqlik, o‘lcham, noaniqlik, butunning qismi, chastota va jamlik ma’no-mazmunini bildiradi.

6. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida ham kvantitativlikning morfologik belgilari, asosan, ot, son, sifat, olmosh, ravish turkumidagi birliklar orqali ifodalanishi bilan izohlanadi. Bunda son turkumiga xos shakllar maydon yadrosidan, ot turkumi, numerativlar, kvantitativlar maydon markazidan, sifat, olmosh, ravish turkumlari, juft va takroriy so‘zlar esa maydon periferiyasidan joy oladi.

7. Kvantitativlik lingvokulturologik jihatdan g‘arb xalqlarida aniqlik, muayyanlik, sharq xalqlarida ko‘proq metaforik yoki falsafiy asosga ega bo‘ladi. Turli lisoniy madaniyat belgilari raqamlar, ular ishtirokidagi birikmalar va turg‘un birikma, ya’ni frazeologizmlarda aks etadi.

8. Kvantitativlikni ifoda etuvchi frazeologik birliklar asosiy ikki: son komponentli frazeologik birliklar, leksik vositalar va kvantitativlar orqali ifodalangan frazeologik birliklarga bo‘linadi. Son komponentli frazeologik birliklarning aksariyatida eksplitsit ma’no ustun turadi va miqdor ifodalanayotgan birlikning bevosita frazeologizm tarkibidagi sonning qimmatiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

9. Tillarda miqdor ma’nosini ifoda etuvchi ayrim birliklar alohida lingvokulturologik ma’noga ega bo‘lib, buning asoslari diniy, ramziy va ijtimoiy vaziyatlar bilan bog‘lanadi. Sonlar lingvomadaniyatiga ta’sir etuvchi mazkur omillar orasida diniy e’tiqod ta’siri yuqori hisoblanadi.

10. Kvantitativlikning mazmuni xalq maqollarida miqdor, me’yordan ortiqlik-kamlik, tartib va mulohaza o‘rnida ishlatilib, ularda xalqqa tegishli bo‘lgan dunyovarash, munosabat va milliy mentalitet belgilari ustuvorlik qiladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES  
DSc03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 AT FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

---

**FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

**KARIMOVA SHAKHLOZA BOYKUZI KIZI**

**THE FIELD OF QUANTITATIVENESS IN NON-RELATED LANGUAGES**

**10.00.06 – Comparative literature, contrastive linguistics and translation studies**

**ABSTRACT**

**of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences**

**Fergana – 2025**

The theme of PhD dissertation is registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2023.2.PhD/Fil3499.

The dissertation has been prepared at Fergana State University.  
Dissertation abstract in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) has been uploaded on the website (www.fdu.uz) of Fergana State University and on the website of "Ziyonet" informational-educational portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

**Scientific supervisor:** **Iskandarova Sharifa Madalievna**  
Doctor of Philology, Professor

**Official opponents:** **Hoshimov Ganijon Mirzaahmedovich**  
Doctor of Philology, Professor

**Safarov Feruz Sulaymonovich**  
Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

**Leading organization:** **Kokand State Pedagogical Institute**

Defense of the dissertation will take place on «14» 05 2025, at 8:00 at a meeting of Scientific Council DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 under Ferghana State University (Address: 105, B.Marghinoniy Str, Fergana, 100151. Tel: (+99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: info@fdu.uz.

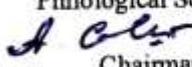
The dissertation is available in the Information Resource center of Fergana State University (registered under № 512). Address: 19, Murabbiylar Str., Fergana, 100151. Tel: (+99873) 244-44-94.

The abstract of the dissertation is distributed on «1» 05 2025.  
(Mailing report № 26 dated «1» 05 2025).



  
**S.M.Muminov**  
Chairman of the Scientific Council on  
Awarding scientific degree,  
Doctor of Philology, Professor

  
**M.T.Zokirov**  
Scientific Secretary of the  
Scientific Council on awarding  
Scientific degree, Candidate of  
Philological Sciences, Professor

  
**A.G.Sabirdinov**  
Chairman of the Scientific  
Seminar at the Scientific Council on  
awarding scientific degrees,  
Doctor of Philology, Professor

## INTRODUCTION

### (Abstract of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD))

**The actuality and significance of the dissertation work.** In world linguistics, along with the study of language with the help of modern sciences, semantic research of language units, the study of the interpretation and forms of expression of certain meanings in different cultures have become one of the important issues. By studying the problem of the representation of quantitiveness in non-related languages on the example of the Uzbek and English languages, it is possible to identify similarities and differences in the representation of this concept. The representation of the seme of quantitiveness by the means of language units occurs in a unique way in the lexical, grammatical and semantic system of each language. Quantitiveness exists heterogeneously at almost all levels of the language, and its study based on its manifestation at the phonetic, morphological and lexical levels is of significant scientific and practical importance.

In world linguistics, the philosophical, mathematical and logical foundations of the emergence of the concept of number and quantity, the morpheme analysis of the category of number, and the problems of the semantics of quantitiveness have attracted the attention of researchers. Nevertheless, the field of quantitiveness and its constituent units in non-related languages have not been sufficiently studied. Currently, cross-level comparative study of morphological and lexical means representing the meaning of quantitiveness, discovering linguoculturally similar and different characteristics are one of the actual issues.

In our country, special attention is paid to the study of foreign languages. In particular, effective work is carried out on the basis of the program for training highly qualified personnel in higher education. “Improving the quality of education is the only right path towards the development of New Uzbekistan”.<sup>30</sup> Therefore, finding solutions to important issues related to certain fields on the basis of scientific achievements is of great importance today. In this regard, quantification, its representation at different levels of the language, and highlighting the linguistic and cultural features are important.

The present research work serves, to a certain extent, in the implementation of the tasks set forth in the following normative-legal documents: the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 “On the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”; the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5712 dated April 29, 2019 “On the Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Public Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”; the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019 “On the Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”; the Resolution of the President of the

---

<sup>30</sup>O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/5774> – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti.

Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3775 dated June 5, 2018 “On Additional Measures to Improve the Quality of Education in Higher Education Institutions and Ensure Their Active Participation in the Broad Reforms Being Implemented in the Country”; the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-576 dated October 29, 2019 “On Science and Scientific Activities”; the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021 “On Measures to Bring the Activities of Promoting the Study of Foreign Languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a New Qualitative Stage”; the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis dated December 20, 2022; and other normative-legal documents.

**Compliance of the research with the priorities of the republic’s science and technology development.** This dissertation was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic I. “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”.

#### **The scope of study of the problem.**

Nowadays, the systematic approach to studying the world as a whole system and drawing the linguistic picture of the world has become popular. This approach allows for a thorough study of language based on complex analysis. At the same time, the concept of “field”, which arose during the accumulation of semantic relations between language units, helps to systematize linguistic units. The field of quantitateness is one of the phenomena studied across different languages and analyzed in specific directions.

In world linguistics, within the framework of quantitateness the following studies have been carried out: A.Kholodovich – on the general theory of plurals, A.P.Riftin – on the plural form, I.Sinsius – on the Tungusic and Manchu languages, A.Kozin – on the category of plurals in Mongolian, A.Menovshikov – on the methods of expressing singularity and plurality, Y.Tzyan – on the philosophical, mathematical and logical foundations of the emergence of the concept of number and quantity, V.Igoshina – on the morpheme analysis of the category of number, and T.Tzyan – on the semantics of quantitateness.<sup>31</sup>

English linguists W.Leslau, J. Greenberg, H.Wolters<sup>32</sup> studied quantity based on numerical and lexical means, S. Salt, N.Katzir, S.Almasian, M.Ariel<sup>33</sup> studied

---

<sup>31</sup>Холодович А.А. Проблемы грамматической теории. – Л.: Наука, 1946. – С.45; Рифтин А.П. Из истории множественного числа // Вестник ЛГУ. Вып. 10, № 69, 1946. – С.35; Цинциус В.И. Множественное число имени в тунгусо-маньчжурских языках // Ученые записки ЛГУ. № 69 (Серия филологических наук, вып. 10), 1946. – С.46; Козин С.А. К вопросу о показателях множественности в монгольском языке // Ученые записки ЛГУ. № 69 (Серия филологических наук, вып. 10), 1946. – С.123; Меновщиков Г.А. Способы выражения единичности и множественности в языках различного типа // Вопросы языкознания, 1970. – С.85; Тзян Ю. Средства выражения именной количественности в современном русском языке: на фоне китайского языка: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2004. – С.36; Игошина Т.В. Морфотемный анализ категория квантитативности в разносистемных языках: на материале русского и английского языков: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук.– Ульяновск, 2004. – С.151; Цянь Ц. Семантика квантитативности в именных группах китайского и русского языков: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2017. – С.12.

<sup>32</sup>Leslau W. The Expression of Number in Semitic Languages // Comparative Semitic Philology, 1950; Greenberg, J. H. Some Universals of Grammar with Particular Reference to the Order of Meaningful Elements. In

the cognitive bases of quantitateness, J.Francis<sup>34</sup> studied semantic features of collective, countable nouns and quantifiers in natural languages, while E. Bach, E. Jelinek, A. Kratzer, B. Partee<sup>35</sup> analyzed syntax and semantics of quantifiers.

In Uzbek linguistics, Mahmud Koshgari studied singular and plural forms of the category of number in nouns, Abdurauf Fitrat studied the representation of numbers within adjectives, A.Gulomov researched the plural form in the Uzbek language, Y.Zulfiev investigated plural category, M.Mirtojiev carried out investigations in the field of emphasis in the quantitateness, F.Safarov studied the microfield of number and quantity, E.Faizullaeva and M.Mamajonova researched quantitateness as a category<sup>36</sup>.

It can be observed that in the above-mentioned studies quantitateness was first studied as a semantic-grammatical category, and later, based on the field theory, cognitive and linguocultural characteristics were investigated. Although such large-scale research on quantitateness has been carried out, its comparative cross-sectional study as a field in the Uzbek and English languages is considered among the first. In the study, the comparative analysis of the means of expressions of quantitateness in Uzbek and English languages, their reflection on morphological and lexical levels, and their linguocultural foundations are highlighted.

**The connection of the research with scientific-research works of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed.** The research of the dissertation was carried out in accordance with the research plan of Fergana State University within the framework of the topic "Comparative study of language as a system".

**The aim of the research** is to deatamae lexical, grammatic and linguocultural characteristics of the units that make up the field of quantitateness in the Uzbek and English languages.

**The objectives of the research.** According to the main goal, the research work has the following tasks:

---

Universals of Language. MIT Press. 1963. – P.73-113; Hirtle, W. H. Number and Inner Space: A Study of Grammatical Number in English. John Benjamins Publishing Company. 1982. – P.146.

<sup>33</sup>Solt, S. Q-Adjectives and the Semantics of Quantity // Journal of Semantics. 32(2), 2015. – P. 234; Katzir, N., & Ariel, M. A Few or Several? Construal, Quantity, and Argumentativity // Language and Cognition, 14(3), 2023.; Almasian, S., Bruseva, M., & Gertz, M. Numbers Matter! Bringing Quantity-awareness to Retrieval Systems / Association for Computational Linguistics. Miami, Florida, USA, 2024. – P.12124.

<sup>34</sup>Pelletier, F. J. On some proposals for the semantics of mass nouns // Journal of Philosophical Logic, 1974. – P.88.

<sup>35</sup>Bach, E., Jelinek, E., Kratzer, A., & Partee, B. H. (Eds.). Quantification in Natural Languages. Springer. 1995.– P.57.

<sup>36</sup>Kimsanboyeva B.N. Manifestation of quantitatively at the lexical level // European Journal of research Development and Sustainability. 2022. – B.112; Qurbonova M.M. Abdurauf Fitrat va o'zbek tilshunosligi – Toshkent: Universitet, 1997. – B. 26; Фуломов А. Ўзбек тилида кўплик категорияси. – Тошкент: Ўздавнашр, 1944. – B.24; Зулфиев Я. Жамлик категориясининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1975. – B.14; Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б.67; Сафаров Ф.С. Ўзбек тилида сон-микдор микромайдони ва унинг лисоний-нуткий хусусияти: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. – Самарқанд, 2004. – Б.125; Файзуллаева Э. Категория квантитативности и разноуровневые средства ее выражения в узбекском и английском языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1986. – С.13; Mamajonova M. Kvantitativlikning til birliklarini tahlil qilishdagi ahamiyati // Молодой учёный, № 3.1 (107.1) / 2016. – B.45.

to study the essence of the concept of quantitateness in the Uzbek and English languages;

to analyze quantitateness in Uzbek and English languages as a semantic field and deatamae its classification into specific microfields;

to demonstrate similarities and differences in terms of lexical and morphological means representing the concept of quantitateness in the Uzbek and English languages;

to demonstrate the manifestation of national-cultural features in linguistic units (phraseologisms and proverbs) representing semantics of quantitateness and deatamae their linguocultural significance.

**The object of the research** is quantitateness and its expressive units in the Uzbek and English languages.

**The subject of the research** is lexical, morphological and linguocultural features of means that form semantic field of quantitateness in the Uzbek and English languages.

**The research methods.** Methods of differential-semantic, comparative, component, descriptive, statistical and linguocultural analysis were used to shed light on the topic.

**The scientific novelty of the research** is as follows:

The means of expression characteristic of morphological, lexical and phraseological levels of quantitateness in the Uzbek and English languages have been identified, more than 800 lexical and 27 morphological units forming the field of quantitateness in these languages have been deatamaed, the role of these units in the corresponding microfields has been substantiated;

It has been proven that the fields of quantitateness of an object (being), measurement and action, which form the macrofield of quantitateness in the Uzbek and English languages, in turn, form the microfields of certainty, uncertainty, gradation, length, volume, weight, time, physical quantities, part of a whole, memory capacity, frequency and temporality;

It has been identified that morphological units of quantitateness such as *-lar, -dor, -siz, ser-, ba-, -(ta)lab, -tacha, -lar, -larcha, -ala, -ovlon, -lab* in Uzbek and *-s, -'s, -ish, -odd, -ful, -less, -some, -fold, multi-, poly-, uni-, bi-, tri-, hemi-, semi-* in English express the meanings of plurality, excess, size, uncertainty, part of a whole, frequency and totality;

It was revealed that quantitateness in the Uzbek and English languages has the characteristics of language culture: religious, symbolic and social foundations, and that quantitateness is manifested through phraseological units, numbers and quantitatives, and also that while explicit meaning prevails in phrases and collocations, implicit meaning does in proverbs.

**The practical results of the research are as follows:**

Through a comparative study of quantitateness in the English and Uzbek language, it was deatamaed that non-related languages express it at each language level and create a chain of quantitateness. Quantitateness as a linguistic field has been subjected to analysis and peculiarities of its representation at the phonetic,

lexical, morphological, phraseological levels are presented. The field of quantitateness is divided into 3 macrofields and 10 small microfields, and the hierarchical, synonymous, antonymic, graduonymic relations of the linguistic means belonging to the field of quantitateness with the same of quantitateness are presented. Linguocultural foundations of quantitateness in non-related languages have been studied, and the features of their use in phraseological units and proverbs have been analyzed.

**The reliability of the research results** of the study is explained by the accuracy of the conclusions drawn on the topic of the study, their justification by means various methods such as component analysis, comparison, description, pragmatic and linguocultural analysis, by the fact that they were published in scientific and practical conference materials at the Republican and international levels, in journals under the jurisdiction of Supreme Attestation Commission and foreign scientific journals, and also by the fact that the results obtained were put into practice, approved by authorized organizations.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.** The scientific significance of the results of the comparative and contrastive study of the field of quantitateness is determined by the development of existing views on the theory of the linguistic field, linguoculturology, contrastive linguistics, quantitative linguistics, providing important scientific-theoretical information in the study of the linguistic features of materials within the framework of the concept of quantity in the Uzbek and English languages.

Scientific findings of the research results can be used in the development of the theory of linguistic field in education, in organizing special classes on the teaching this theory in higher educational institutions, as well as in the teaching disciplines such as comparative linguistics, lexicology, stylistics, translation studies, linguoculturology, and in creating a dictionary of collocations related to quantitateness.

**The implementation of research results.** Based on the scientific results of a comparative study of the semantic field of quantitateness in the Uzbek and English languages:

the findings that the fields of quantitateness of an object (being), measurement and action, which form the macrofield of quantitateness in the Uzbek and English languages, in turn, form microfields of certainty, uncertainty, gradation, length, volume, weight, time, physical quantities, part of a whole, memory capacity, frequency and temporality, were effectively used within the framework of the international project “UniCEN,” designed for 2020-2021 at Fergana State University. (Reference № 04/7513 of Fergana State University dated December 16, 2024). As a result, the project materials were improved and substantiated by scientific and practical evidence;

the scientific conclusions on the quantitateness in the Uzbek and English languages has the characteristics of language culture: religious, symbolic and social foundations, and that quantitateness is manifested through phraseological units, numbers and quantitatives, as well as that explicit meaning prevails in

phrases and collocations, and implicit meaning in proverbs, were used in the practical project “Change academy”, implemented at Fergana State University in 2021-2022 (Reference № 04/7515 of Fergana State University dated December 16, 2024). As a result, the project was enriched with scientific data, in particular, a systematic and substantiated coverage of semantic relations and linguocultural features of lexical units with quantitative meaning was achieved;

conclusion on the means of expression characteristic of the morphological, lexical and phraseological levels of quantitiveness in the Uzbek and English languages have been identified, and that more than 800 lexical and 27 morphological units forming the field of quantitiveness in these languages have been deatamaed, and conclusions about the fact of substantiating the role of these units in the corresponding microfields were used within the framework of the international practical project “Mindonobod Satellite Access Microsholarship Program” S-UZ800-21-GR-3126, which was implemented by the Embassy of the United States of America in Uzbekistan in 2021-2023 (Reference № 344 of the Secondary comprehensive school № 62 of Fergana district dated January 1, 2025). As a result, the project was enriched with scientific and practical materials.

**The approbation of research results.** The results of the research were publicly discussed at a total of 12, including 10 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

**The publication of research results.** 21 scientific papers have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 9 articles in scientific publications recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission of Uzbekistan for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, 2 of which were published in foreign journals.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** Dissertation consists of introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion, a list of references. The total volume of the dissertation equals to 158 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

**The introduction** of a dissertation substantiates the relevance and necessity of the topic, describes the aim and objectives, object and subject of the dissertation, indicates its compliance with the priority directions of science and technology development in the Republic, reveals the scientific novelty and practical significance of the research, provides information on the implementation of research results, published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**The genesis and study of the problem of quantitiveness in the language system**” comprises two sections. The first section, entitled “*Views on the concept of quantitiveness in modern linguistics*” analyzes various perspectives in world linguistics regarding the emergence of the concept of quantitiveness, its manifestations in non-related languages, its atamaology and identification of its specific features in connection with the concept of quantity.

Concepts of quantity and quantitiveness play an important role in human perception of the world by means of language<sup>37</sup>. The concept of quantity gained importance fifty thousand years ago with the introduction of the concepts of “plurality” and “scarcity” into everyday life, when humans first developed hypotheses about numbers and counting, when they conditionally understood the cases of “comparison”, “far” and “near”, in the process of exchanging, counting and defining boundaries of objects and things. Numbers and quantitative concepts existed even before the advent of writing, and were reflected in pictographic and logographic writing. In linguistics, the concept of quantity is broad and is reflected at the morphological, lexical, and syntactic levels. The expression of quantity can be understood through the term “quantitiveness”.<sup>1</sup> This term is studied in linguistics by means of semantic fields, which helps to study quantitative relationships in detail.

The term “quantitiveness” derived from the Latin word “*quantitas*” and means measuring and analyzing not in terms of qualitative characteristics, but in numerical or quantitative indicators. In this description, data is measured and analyzed quantitatively.<sup>38</sup> In Russian linguistics, “*квантитативность*” - the concept of quantity refers to the number of an object in a narrow sense, while quantitiveness expresses the quantitative indicators of any type of object.<sup>39</sup> In English, “quantitiveness – *quantity* denotes the amount or number of a (measurable) object. In this case, “quantity” is used with uncountable nouns, and “number” is used with countable nouns”.<sup>40</sup> It is through this grammatical feature that the concept of quantitiveness can be clarified, that is, if the concept of quantity refers to the number of an object, then quantitiveness expresses any quantitative indicators of any object. In this case, English expresses specific quantitative indicators directly through numbers.<sup>41</sup> Vague expressions are made using *quantifiers* (*some, many, much, less, few, a few, little, a little, all, every, etc.*). In Uzbek, specific quantity is given through numbers and numerals, and indefinite quantity is indicated with the help of special lexical units. These lexical means are usually specific to nouns, adjectives, adverbs and pronouns (*ba'zi, ko'p, oz, kam, yetarli, ozroq, hamma, har bir* and others), which correspond to *quantifiers* expressing quantitiveness in English.

Considering that the term “*quantifiers*” is often used in English to express quantitative means, we would like to propose the term “*kvantitativlar*”<sup>42</sup> as its Uzbek alternative.

Quantitiveness is the process of studying quantity and expressing it through language units, which creates an important basis for analyzing concepts related to

---

<sup>37</sup>Moore E.C. Charles S. Peirce and the Philosophy of Science: Papers from the Harvard Sesquicentennial Congress. Tuscaloosa. University of Alabama Press. 2015. – P.73.

<sup>38</sup> <https://izoh.uz/word/kvantitativ> (Murojaat sanasi: 04.12.2024)

<sup>39</sup>Солнцев В.М. Лингвистическая типология. – М.: Наука, 1985. – С.34.

<sup>40</sup> <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/quantity> (Murojaat sanasi: 04.12.2024)

<sup>41</sup> Collins J., Thorne C. Collins COBUILD English Grammar 4<sup>th</sup> ed. London: HarperCollins, 2017. – P.47.

<sup>42</sup> Всеволодова М.В. Категория количественности в славянских языках: числительные и квантитативы // Вестник московского университета. Филология. № 6, 2013.– С.13.

quantity, number and volume in linguistics. It is manifested through specific linguistic features in different languages.

The second section, “*The study of the problems of quantitativity in world linguistics*” analyzes studies carried out on quantitativity in various languages. There are many studies on quantitativity in Russian linguistics. Among them, the first is A.A.Kholodovich’s work, which describes general theory of plurality on the example of the Japanese language’s plurality category. A.P.Riftin conducted scientific research on the history of the plural form. V.I.Sinsius studied the category of plurality in the Tungusic and Manchu languages, and S.A.Kozin conducted research on the category of plurality in the Mongolian language. G.A.Menovshchikov shed light on the methods of expressing singularity and plurality in non-related languages<sup>43</sup>, Y.Tsyan<sup>44</sup> in his research provided information about philosophical, mathematical and logical foundations of the emergence of the concept of number and quantity. In the research conducted by T.V.Igoshina<sup>45</sup>, the morpheme analysis of the category of number in non-related languages is described on the examples of the Russian and English languages. Research devoted to the semantic features of quantitativity and its study as a field can be found in the views of such scientists as I.M.Tronsky, S.Tsyan, N.S.Chirkinyan, S.I.Krasova, K.N.Simonova, A.V.Stepanova, O.V.Lazerova.<sup>46</sup>

Moreover, English linguists W.Leslau, J.Greenberg, and H.Walters<sup>47</sup> also have identified common aspects of grammatical structures in various languages and studied the basic features of expressing quantity based on numbers and lexical means. S.Solt, N.Katzir, S.Almasian, and M.Ariel<sup>48</sup> have conducted experimental

---

<sup>43</sup>Холодович А.А. Проблемы грамматической теории. – Ленинград. Наука, 1946. – С.53.; Рифтин А.П. Из истории множественного числа // Вестник ЛГУ. Вып. 10, – № 69, 1946. – С.39.; Цинциус В.И. Множественное число имени в тунгусо-маньчжурских языках // Ученые записки ЛГУ. № 69 (Серия филологических наук, вып. 10), 1946. – С.46.; Козин С.А. К вопросу о показателях множественности в монгольском языке // Ученые записки ЛГУ. № 69 (Серия филологических наук, вып. 10), 1946. – С.125.; Меновщиков Г.А. Способы выражения единичности и множественности в языках различного типа // Вопросы языкознания. № 1. – М., 1970. – С.85.

<sup>44</sup>Тзян Ю. Средства выражения именной количественности в современном русском языке: На фоне китайского языка: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2004. – С.23.

<sup>45</sup>Игошина Т.В. Морфотемный анализ категория количественности в разносистемных языках: на материале русского и английского языков: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Ульяновск, 2004. – С.67.

<sup>46</sup>Тронский И.М. К семантике множественного числа в греческом и латинском языках // Ученые записки ЛГУ. – № 69 (Серия филологических наук, вып. 10), 1941. – С.57; Цянь Ц. Семантика количественности в именных группах китайского и русского языков: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2017. – С.24; Чиркин Н.С. Поле количественности: на материале русского и армянского языков: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ереван, 1980. – С.24; Красова С.И. Фразеологические единицы со значением количества в русском языке: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону, 1981. – С.16; Симонова К.Н. Функционально-семантическое поле количественности в современном английском языке в сопоставлении с русским языком: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону, 2004. – С.23; Степанова А.В. Функционально-семантическое поле количественности в разноструктурных языках: на материале английского, русского и чувашского языков: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Чебоксары, 2007. – С.24; Лазерова О.В. Категориальная семантика количественности в русском и испанском языках: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 2010. – С.17.

<sup>47</sup>Leslau W. The Expression of Number in Semitic Languages. Comparative Semitic Philology, 1950; Greenberg, J. H. Some Universals of Grammar with Particular Reference to the Order of Meaningful Elements // In Universals of Language. MIT Press. 1963. – P.73-113; Hirtle, W. H. Number and Inner Space: A Study of Grammatical Number in English. John Benjamins Publishing Company. 1982. – P.146.

<sup>48</sup>Solt, S. Q-Adjectives and the Semantics of Quantity // Journal of Semantics. 32(2), 2015. – P. 234; Katzir, N., & Ariel, M. A Few or Several? Construal, Quantity, and Argumentativity. Language and Cognition, 14(3), 2023

and corpus-based analytical studies to identify the cognitive foundations of quantification, semantic properties, and its place in modern informatization. J.Francis has explored semantic features of collective, countable nouns and quantitativeness in natural languages, while E.Bach, E.Jelinek, A.Kratzer and B.Partee<sup>49</sup> have analyzed peculiarities of quantity representation, syntax and semantics of quantitativeness in different languages in a collection of scientific articles.

In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, investigations on linguocultural and linguocognitive foundations of the representation of quantitativeness began. In her research, O.V.Slugina<sup>50</sup> studied linguocognitive foundations of the representation of quantitativeness in English poetry.

In Uzbek linguistics, *quantitativeness* has been studied through the term “*quantity*” and has mainly been investigated based on the category of number or semantic field of quantity. One of the first studies on quantitativeness belongs to Mahmud Koshgari<sup>51</sup>, who gave information about the existence of singular and plural forms of the category of number in nouns, and that the singular form is composed of “formless” part, while the plural form is composed of “formed” part, and stated that verbs are expressed in the singular and plural forms, and compared the grammatical forms with those of in the Arabic language. Abdurauf Fitrat studied numbers within adjectives, but emphasized that comparing numbers with adjectives is incorrect. In A.Gulomov’s work “The category of plurality in Uzbek” the scientist emphasized that the plural form in Uzbek is mainly formed applying morphological method. Apart from this, among Uzbek linguists, Y.Zulfiev studied the category of collectivity, M.Mirtojiyev studied stress in quantitativeness, F.Safarov carried out research on the microfield of number and quantity, and E.Fayzullayeva, M.Mamajonova and B.Kimsanboyeva studied quantitativeness as a category<sup>52</sup>.

It can be observed that in the above-mentioned studies carried out in the Uzbek, English, and Russian languages, quantitativeness was initially studied as a semantic-grammatical category, and later, based on the theory of fields, its cognitive and linguocultural features were investigated.

---

– P.4; Almasian, S., Bruseva, M., & Gertz, M. Numbers Matter! Bringing Quantity-awareness to Retrieval Systems // Association for Computational Linguistics. Miami, Florida, USA, 2024. – P.12124.

<sup>49</sup>Pelletier, F. J. On some proposals for the semantics of mass nouns. *Journal of Philosophical Logic*, 1974. – P.88; Bach, E., Jelinek, E., Kratzer, A., & Partee, B. H. (Eds.). *Quantification in Natural Languages*. Springer. 1995. – P.57.

<sup>50</sup>Слугина О.В. Лингвокогнитивные основы поэтической квантитативности: на материале английского языка: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Нижний Новгород, 2009. – С.21.

<sup>51</sup>Кошғарий М. Девону луғотит турк. Т. 1-3. – Тошкент: Фан, 1960. – Б.51.

<sup>52</sup>Фитрат А. Танланган асарлар, 4-жилд. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2012. – Б.151; Фуломов А. Ўзбек тилида кўплик категорияси. – Тошкент: Ўздавнашр, 1944. – Б.35; Зулфиев Я. Жамлик категориясининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари. Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1975. – Б.79; Сафаров Ф.С. Ўзбек тилида сон-миқдор микромайдони ва унинг лисоний-нутқий хусусияти: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. – Самарқанд, 2004. – Б.32; Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б.86; Файзуллаева Э. Категория квантитативности и равноуровневые средства ее выражения в узбекском и английском языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1986. – С.12; Mamajonova M. Kvantitativlikning til birliklarini tahlil qilishdagi ahamiyati. *Молодой учёный*, № 3.1 (107.1) / 2016. – В.46; Kimsanboyeva B.N. Mahmud Koshgariyning “Devonu lugoti-t-turk” asaridagi miqdor ifodalovchi nominativ birliklar tadqiqi. *Filol. fan. d-ri...* diss. – Farg’ona, 2024. – В.83.

In conclusion, the understanding and classifying concepts related to quantity under the term of quantitateness has become a common practice in world linguistics. Achieving a clear classification of its structural groups and forms of expression is considered an actual problem in linguistics, along with a number of logical categories. Their detailed study is even more relevant in the comparative analysis of the Uzbek and English languages.

The second chapter is entitled as “**The representation of quantitateness in the Uzbek and English languages**” and consists of three sections. The first section is devoted to the *quantitative field in the Uzbek and English languages*.

The dissertation describes the process of analysis in which linguists consider concepts denoting quantity as a separate category called “quantitateness” and accordingly, address the issue of two main cases: quantitative segmentation - the quantity or number of a specific object and quantitateness - the general quantity, expressing any quantitative indicator of an arbitrary object. In this case, it was found appropriate to single out linguistic means expressing a specific quantity - through a number, and the linguistic means that deatamae the general scope of the quantity - phonetic, morphological, lexical, phraseological units.

While the possibility of representation of quantitateness at the phonetic, morphological, lexical, and phraseological levels in the Uzbek and English languages creates a relationship of homogeneity, the specificities of the means of expression at each level create heterogeneity.

Accordingly, in the Uzbek and English languages, quantitateness is represented by:

Phonetic devices are tools used in speech to indicate quantity, degree, and scale. These devices, particularly the elongated pronunciation of sounds, serve not only to enhance emotional impact but also to convey quantitative emphasis at the semantic level. For example, the expression “*juuuuuda yaxshi!*” (*verrrry good!*) in Uzbek communicates high praise along with an intensified degree. Similarly, the phrase “*ooozgina ovqat bor edi...*” (*there was just a liiiittle food...*) reflects a sense of complaint or dissatisfaction. In English, a sentence like “*I have a looooot of work*” emotionally conveys the speaker’s fatigue or the heavy workload. Likewise, expressions such as “*just a liiiittle*” can imply irony, emphasis, or sincerity, depending on the context.

Morphological means - in Uzbek: the category of number of the noun is represented through the suffix *-lar*; in English: through the suffix *-(e)s*; the means of expressing the category of number of the verb are suffixes indicating person and number, in Uzbek: *-m (keldim)*, *-ng (kelding)*, *-k (keldik)*, *-ngiz (keldingiz)*, *-lar (keldilar)*, *-man (o‘qiyman)*, *-san (o‘qiysan)*, *-miz (o‘qiyimiz)*, *-siz (o‘qiysiz)*; suffixes indicating person and number in English: only *-(e)s* for the third person singular form in the present tense; the possessive category in Uzbek: *-im/- m (kitobim)*, *-ing.-ng (kitobing)*, *-i/-si (kitobi)*, *-imiz/-miz (kitobimiz)*, *-ingiz/-ngiz (kitobingiz)*, *-lari (kitoblari)* and other suffixes; possessive pronouns and *-’s* for the singular(*boy’s book-bolaning kitobi*) and *-s’* in relation to the plural form (*boys’ book-bolalarning kitobi*) are used as morphological units in English; as well

as through the suffixes “*ser-*“, “*ba-*“, “*-dor*“, “*-siz*” in Uzbek; and suffixes: *-ful*, *-less*, *-some*, *-fold* and prefixes: *multi-*, *poly-*, *uni-*, *bi-*, *tri-*, *hemi-*, *semi-* and others in English;

The main morphological means of quantitiveness in the Uzbek and English languages are nouns, adjectives, adverbs and pronouns.

Lexical means - through numbers, numerals in Uzbek: *hovuch*, *qultum*, *qarich*, *garsh*, *botmon*, *chindim*, *tonna*, *kilo*, *santimetr*, *metr* and other; by means of numbers, quantifiers in English: *all*, *some*, *any*, *none*, *most*, *much*, *a lot of*, *enough*, *lots of*, *more*, *tons of*, *a plenty of*;

Word pairs and redublication.

Phraseological units - through word combinations in Uzbek: “*bir shingil*”, “*ikki bukulib*”; through proverbs in Uzbek: *Birni kessang*, *o‘nni ek*, *Besh qo‘l barobar emas*; through idioms in English: *all in one*, *in two minds*; through proverb in English: *Two heads are better than one*, *a stitch in time saves nine*; collocations in English: *a thousand and one*, *a million times*; phrasal verbs in English: *pick up*, *take up* (to take up a little amount), *put on* (to add a small amount).

Thus, we have the opportunity to analyze quantitiveness at different language levels. This allows us to consider quantitiveness as a field and analyze it as a whole system.

If we consider quantitiveness as a macrofield, it is divided into 3 main fields: the quantitiveness of objects (being), the quantitiveness of measurement, and the quantitiveness of action. They, in turn, are divided into microfields:

the field of quantitiveness of objects (being) is divided into the microfields of certain, uncertain and scale quantitiveness;

the field of quantitiveness of measurement is divided into the microfields of quantitiveness of length, volume, weight, time, physical quantities, parts of a whole and memory capacity;

the field of quantitiveness of action is divided into the microfields of frequency and temporality.

Presenting the component composition of the field of quantitiveness in the Uzbek and English languages is one of the first attempts. According to it, field theory was analyzed through the concept of quantitiveness present in languages and was constructed based on its objects of expression.

We have divided the main means of representation of the field of quantitiveness into two main groups: *linguistic and non-linguistic* means of expression. Linguistic means are manifested through lexical and grammatical means, while non-linguistic means include gestures and signs. In the English and Uzbek languages, linguistic means have been comparatively analyzed and quantitiveness-related means have been identified. In this case, while *the number* occupies a place from the core of the field, *nouns*, *numerals*, *quantifiers*, *adjectives*, *pronouns*, *adverbs*, *word pairs and reduplications* occupy a place from the edge of the field. Turning to the field of grammatical means of the representation of quantitiveness, we believe that according to their applicability,

*the category of number of the noun* occupies the core of the field, *the category of number of the verb* occupies the center of the field, and *the category of possession* occupies a place from the peripheral part of the field.

The second section of the second chapter, entitled “*The representation of quantitateness at the lexical level in the Uzbek and English languages*”, provides a comparative analysis of the lexical means expressing quantitateness in the English and Uzbek languages.

When analyzing lexical expressions specific to quantitateness, they acquire a semantic meaning depending on their place in the field of quantitateness and the scope of their use. According to the relationship based on a semantic meaning, the lexical means expressing quantitateness are grouped as follows: 1. Number and quantity. 2. Action. 3. Measurement. 4. Degree.

1. Lexemes belonging to the semantic group of number and quantity are mainly characterized by being expressed by numbers and belong to the field of “quantitateness of an object-item”. The group is divided into subgroups expressing “certain” and “uncertain” meanings and directly expresses lexemes belonging to the microfields of “certain and uncertain quantitateness”. These lexemes are in a hierarchical relationship with each other. Lexical means belonging to the “certain” meaning group are numbers and numerals. Those belonging to the “uncertain” meaning group consist of approximate and collective numbers.

2. Lexical means belonging to the semantic group of action refer to time and have characteristics such as frequency, duration, repetition, and intervals of occurrence of a state or action, and belong to the field of “quantitateness of action”. The group is divided into frequency and temporality subgroups and reflects linguistic means belonging to the microfields of “frequency and temporality”. Lexical means belonging to the microfield of “frequency” have synonymous relationships with each other. For example, in Uzbek: *tez-tez, gohida, ba'zan, kamdan-kam, doimo, odatda, hech qachon, ba'zida, hamisha, muntazam, ko'pincha*. In English, these correspond to *always, usually, frequently, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, occasionally, never, soon, recently*, etc. In Uzbek and English, word pairs and reduplications often express frequency. In Uzbek: *onda-sonda, ora-sira, goho-goho, ba'zi-ba'zida, oyda-yilda, goh-goh, yana va yana*, and so on. In English: *again and again, every then and now, on and off, over and over* can serve as examples. It is also possible to refer to recurring actions using the words *har – every* or *marotaba – times*. This situation is considered similar in languages. Lexical means belonging to the microfield of “temporality” include lexical means such as *ko'p vaqt, bir necha yil, qisqa fursat, bir umr, bir lahza, bir oz, uzoq vaqt, 1995-yilda* in Uzbek, and *for a long time, for a while, for several years, for a short time, for a moment, always, in 1995* in English. Lexical units belonging to this group have a form of graduonymic relations.

3. Lexical means belonging to the semantic group of measurement are constituent parts of the field of “quantitateness of measurement” and, in turn, are divided into small groups belonging to microfields such as length, weight, volume, time, area, part of a whole, and memory capacity. In Uzbek, the lexical means

belonging to the semantic group of measurement are formed by numerals. In English they are considered units of measurement.

4. The lexical means belonging to the microfield of length include units of measurement in a hierarchical relationship (*santimetr, detsimetr, metr, kilometr, millimeter, mil, fut, dyum* – *centimeter, decimeter, meter, kilometer, millimeter, mile, foot, inch, step, fathom, span*), and measure words (*chaqirim, quloch, qarich, qadam, qatim*) are in a synonymous relationship;

The linguistic means belonging to the microfield of weight also include units of measurement (*milligram, gram, kilogram, tonna, sentner* – *milligram, gramm, kilogram, tonne, centner*) in a hierarchical relationship, and measure words (*misqol, qadoq, botmon*) are in a synonymous relationship;

The linguistic means belonging to the microfield of volume also include units of measurement (*litr, kubometr, millilitr* – *liter, cubic meter, milliliter*) in a hierarchical relationship, and measure words (*kosa, piyola, ho'plam, paqir, qoshiq, stakan, xalta, zuvala, chekim*) are in a synonymous relationship;

The linguistic means belonging to the small semantic group of area, which is a part of the microfield of physical quantities (*kvadrat santimetr, kvadrat metr, kvadrat kilometr, gektar* – *square centimeter, square meter, square kilometer, hectare*) are in a hierarchical relationship;

The lexical means belonging to the microfield of time (*soniya, daqiqa, soat, kun, hafta, oy, yil, asr, sutka, qur* – *a second, a minute, an hour, a day, a week, a month, a year, century, era*) are in a hierarchical relationship;

The linguistic means expressing the microfield of part of a whole (*uqma, siqim, tilim, parcha, chimdim, harsh, qarsh, qop, chaqmoq, burda, og'iz, qism, bo'lak, parcha, yarim, chorak, nimchorak, ulush, bo'lim* – *a bite, a handful, a slice, a piece, a chunk, a pinch, a lump, a piece of, a slice of, a portion of, half, quarter, part, section*) are in a synonymous relationship with each other;

The linguistic units that make up the microfield of memory capacity (*bit, bayt, megabayt, kilobayt, gigabayt, terabayt, petabayt, zettabayt, eksabayt* – *bit, byte, megabyte, kilobyte, gigabyte, terabyte, petabyte, zettabyte, exabyte*) have a form of a hierarchical relationship.

4. The semantic group of degree covers lexical means belonging to the microfield of gradation, which is part of the field of an object-item, and they have a graduonymic relationship with each other. The group includes lexical means with semantic properties of “above the norm” (*katta, ulkan, sezilarli, yirik, ancha, salmoqli, kuchli, keng, og'ir, ko'p, cheksiz, sonsiz, haddan tashqari, ko'pdan-ko'p* – *many, much, multiple, multitudinous, several, significant, countless, innumerable, uncounted, limitlessness, abundant, various, numerous, myriad, plenty, plentiful*), “norm” (*o'rtacha, normal, yetarli, odatdagidek, doimgidek, ko'p bo'lmagan* – *medium, middle, midpoint, average, normal, ordinary, neutral, median, moderate, average-sized, medium-sized, midrange*) and “below the norm” (*kam, oz, jinday, yetarli emas, bir nechta, kam sonli, cheklangan, mahdud, sezilarli emas, sanoqli, qisqa, siyrak, kichkina, kichik, ixcham, jajji, kamdan-kam* – *little,*

*less, few, small, tiny, miniature, puny, wee, petite, diminutive, compact, modest, limited, a small number of, a limited amount of, a small quantity of).*

The semantic groups that make up the field of quantitateness listed above have semantic categories such as certainty, uncertainty, gradation and ratio.

The third section of the second chapter, entitled “*The representation of quantitateness at the morphological level in the Uzbek and English languages*” provides analysis of the morphological units expressing quantitateness in the English and Uzbek languages.

In the morpheme analysis of quantitateness, similarities in form and meaning of the suffixes *-lar* in Uzbek and *-s* in English were identified, and it was found that in both languages these means are the main grammatical formers and have semantic features of approximation and estimation. Also, the means of expressing the category of number of the verb are person-number suffixes in Uzbek *-m* (*keldim*), *-ng* (*kelding*), *-k* (*keldik*), *-ngiz* (*keldingiz*), *-lar* (*keldilar*), *-man* (*o‘qiyman*), *-san* (*o‘qiysan*), *-miz* (*o‘qiyimiz*), *-siz* (*o‘qiysiz*) person-number suffixes, in English only *-(e)s* for the third person singular form in the present tense; the possessive category in *-im/-m* (*kitobim*), *-ing.-ng* (*kitobing*), *-i/-si* (*kitobi*), *-imiz/-miz* (*kitobimiz*), *-ingiz/-ngiz* (*kitobingiz*), *-lari* (*kitoblari*) and other suffixes, in English possessive pronouns and morphological units *-’s* (*boy’s book-bolaning kitobi*) in singular, *-s’* (*boys’ book-bolalarning kitobi*) used in relation to the plural form, are those representing quantitateness.

In the Uzbek and English languages, it is possible to express quantitateness through word-forming suffixes. We could not find the analysis of those suffixes in other studies. Morphemes that carry the meaning of quantitateness cause an affixal derivation and they usually form adjectives from nouns.

When Uzbek suffixes *ser-*, *ba-*, *-dor* are added to nouns, they carry the meaning of excess in quantity. For example, *serg‘ayrat*, *sersuv*, *serqatnov*, *sersalom*, *sermazmun*, *serdaromad*, *serma‘no*, *serzarda*, *sershox*, *sermahsul*, *serunum*, *sergo‘sh*, *sersoqol*, *badavlat*, *basavlat*, *ba‘mani*, *baquvvat*, *bo‘ydor*, *puldor*, *mazmundor*, *unumdor*, *rangdor*, *nasldor*, *mahsuldor*.

— *Bilaman, bu kunda ham Homid bilan sermuomala, oti Sodiq bo‘lib, sizning qo‘shningiz emasmi?* (A.Qodiriy, O‘tkan kunlar – The Days Gone by).

The suffix *-siz*, besides expressing a negative meaning, gains a feature of quantitateness when used with lexical means expressing quantity. For example: *sonsiz*, *sanoqsiz*, *cheksiz*.

*Ikki o‘g‘ilning o‘z onalariga bo‘lgan cheksiz ehtiromi bola-chaqalariyu mahalla-ko‘yga yuqib, ular ham enani boshlariga ko‘tarardilar* (U Hamdam, *Muvozanat – The Balance*).

In English, there are also several affixal units that express quantitateness.

The suffix *-ful* (*handful*, *cupful*, *fistful*, *spoonful*, *mouthful*, *armful*, *bagful*, *bowful*, *plateful*, *basketful*, *roomful*) when added to nouns expresses completeness, excess of quantity and these words correspond to numerals in Uzbek;

The suffix *-fold* (*twofold* (*double*), *threefold* (*triple*), *tenfold*, *manifold*) gives the meaning of the word “baravar” in Uzbek;

The suffix *-some* (*twosome, foursome, threesome*) when added to numbers or lexical means expressing quantitiveness, refers to several people;

In English, the suffix *-multi* (*multilevel, multiculture, multinational, multilingual*) and the prefix *poly-* (*polyglot, polynomial, polysyllabic, polycentric, polyfunctional*) are used in the meaning of many, several;

The prefix *uni-* (*univalent, unilateral, unicellular, unilingual, unidirectional, unicycle*) expresses the meaning of unity, collectivity;

The prefix *bi-* (*bilingual, bicycle, bimonthly, bifocal, binary, biped, bilateral, bicentennial, bifurcate, bigamy*) is used to give the meaning of duality;

The prefix *tri-* (*trilingual, tricycle, triangle, trifold, triannual*) indicates the number three.

The prefix *hemi-* (*hemisphere, hemicycle, hemimorphic, hemipteran*) represents half of the whole. The prefix *semi-* gives the meanings of half (*semicircle, semifinal, semiannual*) and duality (*semiannual, semimonthly, semicentennial*).

In addition to these, in Uzbek and English, there are also word-forming suffixes such as *-tacha, -larcha, -ish, -odd* which are added to numbers and express an approximate, non-specific meaning, and *-ala, -ovlon* which express collectivity.

The morphological means in Uzbek and English analyzed above, being added to the root part of the word, load it with additional meanings such as plurality, excess of norm, size, uncertainty, part, frequency and express quantitiveness. This indicates that these languages are rich in morphological means expressing quantitiveness. This increases the scope and variety of the use of words in these languages.

The third chapter is entitled **“Linguocultural foundations of quantitiveness in the Uzbek and English Languages”** The first section of this chapter, entitled *“Linguocultural representation of quantitiveness in non-related languages”* is devoted to the linguoculturological features of quantitiveness.

In analyzing linguocultural aspects of quantitiveness, we believe that, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the interpretation of quantitiveness in different cultures through numbers and lexical means, phraseological units, which are considered the main means of representing quantitiveness. When analyzing the representation of quantitiveness in different cultures, the most common means associated with and reflected in culture are numbers. There are also many intercultural correspondences and similarities. One such interpretation is the deification of numbers. The main source of deification is based on religious views. The deification of numbers among nations arose from religious knowledge, which gradually led to the emergence of superstitions associated with numbers.

Three main approaches can be identified in the interpretation of quantitiveness in different cultures: religious, symbolic, and social.

The religious basis of the number 1 is associated with the belief in the one God (Tawhid), common to all religions, and belief in his uniqueness. As a symbolic, social significance, we can also understand such concepts as perfection, uniqueness, victory.

The number 3: In Islam, apart from the fasting of Ramadan, it is customary to observe voluntary fasting for three days in each month. It is also considered a Sunnah practice to fast for three days, reconcile after a conflict lasting more than three days, and honor guests for three days. Three-day mourning periods, wedding ceremonies, and the announcement of marriage are also characteristic of the Muslim faith<sup>53</sup>. In Christianity, the “Holy Trinity” is a central religious concept. This doctrine holds particular religious and social significance, especially in the communities of Orthodox, Catholic, and Protestant Christians. Sacrifices, baptisms, and prayers are performed in the name of the Holy Trinity: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. In Christian belief, there is the doctrine of the resurrection of Jesus Christ on the third day after His crucifixion<sup>54</sup>.

According to Greek mythology, the mythological heroine Persephone spends three days in the underworld, then returns to the surface. This culture is reflected in the expression of meanings such as abundance and crop growth. In Japanese culture, the ceremony of “Miyamairi” is also held on the third day after the birth of a child, and the child is first taken to a Shinto shrine and prayed for.<sup>55</sup> In the Buddhist religion, Tibetans believe that the three days after death the deceased wants to be reborn. In the Hindu religion, there is the “Pinda Dann” ceremony, which is held on the third day after a person’s death.

The number 7: the sevenfold circumambulation of the Kaaba, which is considered one of the sacred Hajj rituals, has also increased the importance of the number seven in many representatives of Muslim culture. Therefore, we can observe that in various representatives of the Muslim religion, some cases are connected with the number seven. In addition, Christians have concepts of the creation of the world in 7 days, and 7 layers of heaven.

The number 40 has religious connotations such as 40 days of fasting, purification, *chilla*, and the 4 corners of the world. In Muslim countries the number forty is used in the sense of *chilla* (a spiritual practice lasting for 40 days).<sup>56</sup> The purpose of keeping *chilla* is based on concepts such as protecting and purifying a person. It is even connected with natural phenomena, and the 40-day *chilla* in summer and winter is distinguished.

The symbolic representation of numbers are used in literature to indicate certain topics and ideas. The number one usually represents loneliness, independence, primogeniture, and unity, and finds symbolic expression in most literature. Through various works, the number one serves to reveal qualities such as human loneliness, inner struggle, personal growth and place in society.

The number two in a symbolic sense represents opposition or pairing. There are many examples in this regard. We will not be mistaken if we say that duality forms the basis of fiction. In each work, opposing situations and heroes serve to

---

<sup>53</sup>Imom Ismoil al-Buxoriy. Sahihi Buxoriy. 1-jild. – Toshkent, 1991.

<sup>54</sup>Xodjayev S.A. Uchlik timsolining ijtimoiy-falsafiy va badiiy talqini. Monografiya. – Farg‘ona: Classic, 2023. – B.40.

<sup>55</sup>Nelson J.K. Enduring Identities: The Guise of Shinto in Contemporary Japan. – University of Hawaii Press, 2000. – P.57.

<sup>56</sup><https://izoh.uz/word/chilla>. (Murojaat sanasi: 04.12.2024)

develop the main plot of the work. The couples Otabek and Kumush, Anvar and Rana, and Romeo and Juliet in famous works are symbols of love and devotion.

There are also many examples of three days in symbolic representation. Most of them describe the three-day period as a period of overcoming difficulties, a period of trial, waiting, adventure and a test to overcome the hardships of life. During this time, events occur that affect one's decisions. This period represents symbolic meanings as a period of passing trials and achieving goodness. In literary studies, the representation of the world in three dimensions, the principle of tripartite structure in plot construction, and the manifestation of the number three as the fundamental element of reality in literary texts enhance the significance of the number three<sup>57</sup>.

Most of the ceremonies and customs associated with numbers found in different cultures have a religious basis. The continuation of ceremonies or some national, social situations until a certain date and day is mainly preserved in the form of information embedded in the subconscious of mankind, preserved as a form of information that has been ingrained in the mentality for centuries. It is precisely in cases related to numbers that we witness the transfer and implementation of the results of religious knowledge and beliefs into social life.

For example, the number one is a symbol of loneliness and singleness. In many cultures, the number one is used in this sense, as in "loneliness is for God". People prefer pairs of people and even numbers of things. Odd numbers of things are interpreted as evil, and even numbers are expressed as good.

In our opinion, the importance of odd and even numbers is also related to this. In many nations, especially in Central Asia, it is preferable that the amount of bread or similar items brought to funeral ceremonies be in odd numbers. The reason is that it gives the meanings that there should be only one mourning, and that it should not be repeated, that it should not be even. In wedding ceremonies, what needs to be brought must be even<sup>58</sup>. In the sense that there will be more weddings and good days will continue.

In Russian and Eastern European cultures, even numbers are a symbol of evil, and odd numbers are a symbol of good. This creates a great imbalance between cultures and can cause a number of inconveniences in social life. For example, on birthdays, the number of flowers given as a gift must be odd. This indicates the uniqueness of the woman being presented with the bouquet. At mourning ceremonies or to the cemetery, there should be an even number of flowers to commemorate the deceased.

In Eastern culture, the number four is used to represent the alternation of seasons such as spring, summer, autumn, winter, and the course of life. It has concepts such as life, existence, immortality, and happiness. As an example, we can cite the fact that human life is divided into four seasons in A.Navoi's anthology "Chordevon".

---

<sup>57</sup>Йўлчиев Қ. Лирик топохронос. – Тошкент: Fan ziyosi, 2021. – Б.10.

<sup>58</sup>Jo'rayev M., Eshonqulov J. Folklorshunoslikka kirish. O'quv qo'llanma – Toshkent: Barkamol fayz media, 2017. – B.155.

In Chinese, the word for the number four (四, sì) and the word for death (死, sǐ) have very similar pronunciations. As a result of this, we can observe cases of avoidance and underuse of the number four in social life in this culture. Representatives of this culture try not to use the number four in all aspects of social life. The price of the fourth floor and a flat number four of multi-storey buildings is usually cheaper. In the elevator, you can see the inscription 3A instead of the number four. There are even cases where they have abandoned the number four on the phone keypad. Hospitals and hotels do not have rooms and wards with the number four. They associate such cases with meanings such as reducing the risk of death, avoiding it, and getting rid of evil.

*As Aomame walked the streets, she remembered that the building she lived in did not have a fourth floor. The owners of the building, taking into account the similarity between the number four and the word death, designated the fourth floor as '3A'. This was a common practice in Japan (H. Murakami, 1Q84).*

The fact that religious, symbolic, and social approaches are different from a linguocultural point of view necessitates the study of the attitude towards it along with the language. In particular, subjecting the concepts formed in connection with odd and even objects, the numbers three or four to cognitive-conceptual analysis makes the practical importance of modern linguistics even more actual today.

The second section, **“Phraseological units representing quantitiveness in the Uzbek and English languages”**, explores the problem of the representation of quantitiveness in phraseologisms of the English and Uzbek languages.

Phraseologisms with the concept of quantity in Uzbek and English are divided into phraseological units with a numerical component and phraseological units expressed through lexical means and quantifiers, according to the method of their representation.

Phraseologisms with a numerical component expressing quantitiveness in Uzbek and English include the following:

The number one. In Uzbek: *bir bahya qoldi* - almost nothing left; *bir boshga bir o'lim* - a person dies only once; *bir boshini ikki bo'lmoq* - to marry; *bir burda bo'lib qolmoq* - to become thin and small; *bir ishi ikki bo'ldi* - one thing has doubled, increased (in a negative sense); *bir kesak bilan ikki qarg'ani urmoq* - to solve two problems with one action; *bir ko'ylak et* - overweight; *Xudo bitta bo'lsa.., bir tiyin, sen ham bir og'izdan chiqadi, siz ham.*

In English: *all in one, one in a million* - one among millions, rare, *one too many, one of a kind* - one of a thousand, *the only one* - unique, *one and the same* - identical, *one by one* - one at a time, *one of many* - rare.

The number two. In Uzbek: *ikki bukilib* - excessively; *ikki dunyo bir qadam* - it's all the same, it doesn't matter; *ikki enlik* - very short; *ikki gapning birida* - repeatedly; *ikki og'iz* - a little, slightly; *ikki shingil* - a little, less; *ikki tug'ulib, bir qolgani* - extremely valuable, precious; *ikki tomchi suvday* - similar; *ikki dunyo bir bo'lganda* - never, absolutely not; *ikki oyog'ini bir etikka tiqmoq* - to squeeze, to be stubbornly unreasonable.

In English: *two of a kind / two peas in a pod* - like two drops of water, *two's company* - a couple, *cut in two* - to saw, *two-fold* - double, *in two minds* - to be in dilemma, *put two and two together* - draw an obvious conclusion, *two heads are better than one* - many hands make light work.

The number three. In Uzbek: *uch-to'rt og'iz* - a little, less. In English: *three's a crowd* - a third person is superfluous, *three strikes* - three attempts, *third time's a charm* - the third time is lucky, *three cheers* - triple applause, *three-ring circus* - to make a mess (to cause chaos), *three-legged race* - to run on three legs (to go on all fours), *at the third stroke* - the third attempt (the third is a failure).

The number four. In Uzbek: *to'rt gapning birida, ikki gapning birida* - often; *to'rt ishqal(i) but* - rich, with sufficient income; *to'rt og'iz* - a little, slightly; *to'rt ellik - ikki ellik* - a little.

In English: *four eyes* - to examine closely, better together; *four corners of the earth* - four sides of the world.

The number five. In Uzbek: *bash qo'l barobar emas* - not equal; *bash barmog' (i)day* - thoroughly, in detail; *bash barmog'ini og'ziga tiqmoq* - excessive greed; *bash battar* - deterioration of condition; *bash kunlik dunyo, qisqa dunyo* - to live for a short time; *bash-olti og'iz gap* - a few words; *bash-olti qovun pishig'i* - quite a long time, *bash-olti yil*; *bash-olti ko'ylakni ortiq yirtmoq* - to have a lot of experience; *ishi bash* - excellent.

In English: *high five, take five, fifth wheel, into the five and dime*.

The number six. In Uzbek: *olti og'izdan olti xil gap* - different attitudes; *oyog'i olti qo'li yeti* - to work very hard.

In English: *six feet under* – *kinoyaviy tarzda vafot etganni vafot etganlikni ifodalash*, *at sixes and sevens* – *alg'ov-dalg'ov(tartibsiz)*, *sixth sense* – *ichki sezgi*.

The number seven. In Uzbek: *yetti pushti* - several generations of ancestors; *yetti qovun pishig'i* - several years; *yetti xuftongacha* - for a long time; *yetti yoshdan yetmish yoshgacha* - from young to old, everyone; *yetti yot begona* - completely unfamiliar.

In English: *seven-year itch* – *uzoq yillik turmushdan charchash*, *seventh heaven* – *baxtning cho'qqisi*, *lucky seven* – *baxt elchisi (omadli raqam)*, *dressed to the sevens* – *ziynat bilan kiyingan*.

The number ten. In Uzbek: *o'n gulidan bir guli ochilmagan* - young, very young; *o'n kulib, bir gapirmoq* - cheerful; *o'n og'iz* - enough, not a little.

In English: *ten out of ten* – *mukammal*, *top ten* – *eng yaxshi o'ntalik*, *ten to one* – *eng katta ehtimol bilan (aniq)*, *ten a penny* – *juda ko'p (qadrsiz)*.

When analyzing most of the phraseological units with one numerical component in Uzbek, it can be said, based on the scope of their use, that they paradoxically express both singular and plural meanings at the same time, creating oppositional situations. Examples: *bir etak bola* - *a world of three score and ten* - *bash kunlik dunyo*. In almost all phraseological units with a numerical component, the explicit meaning prevails. Depending on the number of numbers in the phrase, it indicates scarcity or abundance in the context. For example, expressions such as *bir-ikki og'iz*, *uch-to'rt og'iz*, *bash-olti og'iz gap*.

The section “**The representation of quantitiveness in folk proverbs in the Uzbek and English languages**” analyzes proverbs expressing quantitiveness.

Proverbs expressing quantitiveness mainly involve numbers, numerals, measure words, and quantifiers. Among the numbers, one, two, five and seven are actively used in proverbs. In addition, there are many proverbs that acquire different meanings with the help of the lexemes *ko'p* (many), *oz* (little), *kam* (few). Proverbs with the same meaning in Uzbek and English are found and grouped as follows:

– Proverbs with a reflective content: *Yetti o'lchab, bir kes/A stitch in time saves nine;*

– Proverbs about responsibility and irresponsibility: *Dunyoda bir ko'ngilchak o'lar, bir – erinchak/Two wrongs don't make a right;*

– Proverbs about the value of time and opportunity: *Bir kun burun sochsang, hafta burun o'rasan/Take care of the minutes, and the hours will take care of themselves;*

– Proverbs about caution and carelessness: *Berishdan bir sana, olganda;*

– *ikki/An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.*

Proverbs with agricultural and cattle breeding content: *Birni o'rsang o'nni ek/One year's seeding makes seven years' weeding.*

There are also many proverbs with the lexemes *ko'p* (many), *kam* (few), *oz* (little), expressing quantitiveness. They are understood in terms of quantity and rarely have hidden meanings. Proverbs in Uzbek expressed through quantitative lexical means, quantifiers: *Oz bo'lsin-u soz bo'lsin; Og'riqqa emchi ko'p; Sihat tilasang, ko'p yema, izzat tilasang ko'p dema; Suvning o'zi ham bir balo, ko'pi ham bir balo; Hosiling kam bo'lsa, havodan ko'rma; Ota-onaning dog'i - oz-moz, farzand dog'i tinch qo'yimas; O'ylasang, qayg'u ko'p, o'ylamasang, qayg'u yo'q.* Proverbs in English expressed through quantitative lexical means, quantifiers: *Many hands make light work; A penny saved is a penny earned.*

The meaning of quantitiveness is used in folk proverbs instead of quantity, excess-deficiency, order and reasoning, and is considered a unique masterpiece of folk wisdom. They also contain stable units that have become obsolete and are no longer used in modern language. This strengthens the cumulative function of the language. For example, *Ahmoqqa To'ytepa bir tosh/Tentakka Quva bir tosh.* In this case, the word *tosh* (stone) is considered a unit of length that is no longer used today. Similarly, the words *botmon*(0,832 kg) and *tuman* (ten thousand) in the proverbs *To'k desang, bir botmon to'kadi; Birniki mingga, mingniki tumanga* are also found only in these collocations today.

In conclusion, the linguistic units representing quantitiveness are very strongly related to linguocultural concepts and they prioritize the worldview, attitude, and national mentality of the people to whom they belong.

## CONCLUSION

1. The problem of quantitiveness generalizes the research conducted in linguistics within the framework of the study of the concepts of number, quantity, measure-degree, and occupies an important place in the scientific paradigm from the point of view of holistic systematization. The study of the scientific basis of the concept of quantitiveness in non-related languages has not only linguistic but also linguocultural, ethnolinguistic and pragmatic significance.

2. It is appropriate to analyze quantitiveness in linguistic analysis based on field theory. In most of the world's languages, quantitiveness is manifested at the phonetic, morphemic, lexical, phraseological, and morphological levels of the language.

3. The macrofield of quantitiveness forms fields within itself. The main ones include the quantitiveness of a thing-object, measurement and action. These fields are divided into small semantic groups.

4. The term quantitiveness was borrowed into Uzbek from Latin through Russian and is actively used as a term in English. In Uzbek linguistics, the term quantitiveness is used relatively rarely. In particular, in studies in Uzbek, English and Russian, quantitiveness was initially studied as a semantic-grammatical category, and later it was studied from the point of view of the linguistic field. It is relevant to conduct a comparative study of the linguacultural aspects associated with this concept in non-related languages.

5. Quantitiveness is divided into semantic groups such as number and quantity, temporality, measurement and scale. Also, morphological units of quantitiveness in Uzbek and English languages *-lar*, *-dor*, *-siz*, *ser-*, *ba-*, *-(ta)lab*, *-tacha*, *-lar*, *-larcha*, *-ala*, *-ovlon*, *-lab*, *-s*, *- 's*, *-ish*, *-odd*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-some*, *-fold*, *multi-*, *poly-*, *uni-*, *bi-*, *tri-*, *hemi-*, *semi-* represent the meaning of plurality, excess of quantity, size, uncertainty, part of a whole, frequency and collectivity.

6. In Uzbek and English, morphological features of quantitiveness are mainly explained through units belonging to the categories of noun, number, adjective, pronoun, and adverb. In this case, forms characteristic of the number category are placed at the core of the field, while the noun category, numeratives, and quantifiers occupy the center of the field. The categories of adjectives, pronouns, and adverbs, as well as compound and reduplicative words, are positioned at the periphery of the field.

7. From a linguocultural point of view, quantitiveness in western nations has a more specific, definite character, while in eastern nations it has a more metaphorical or philosophical basis. Various signs of linguistic culture are reflected in numbers, word combinations with their participation and idioms, i.e. phraseologisms.

8. Phraseological units representing quantitiveness are divided into two main types: phraseological units with a numerical component and phraseological units represented by lexical means and quantifiers. In most phraseological units with a numerical component, the explicit meaning prevails, and the quantity of the

unit being expressed directly depends on the value of the number in the phraseological unit.

9. Some units representing the meaning of quantity in languages have a special linguocultural meaning, the basis of which is connected with religious, symbolic and social situations. Among these factors influencing the linguistic culture of numbers, the influence of religious beliefs is high.

10. The meaning of quantitiveness is used in folk proverbs instead of quantity, excess-deficiency, order and reasoning, and they prioritize the worldview, attitude and national mentality of the people to whom they belong.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02  
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ  
ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

---

**ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**КАРИМОВА ШАХЛОЗА БОЙКУЗИ КИЗИ**

**ПОЛЕ КВАНТИТАТИВНОСТИ В РАЗНОСИСТЕМНЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное языкознание и переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам**

**Фергана – 2025**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Вы аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан под номером B2023.2.PhD/Fil3499.

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.  
Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекском, английском и русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Ферганского государственного университета ([www.fdu.uz](http://www.fdu.uz)) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)).

Научный руководитель:

**Искандарова Шарифа Мадалиевна**  
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты:

**Хошимов Ганижон Мирзаахмедович**  
доктор филологических наук, профессор

**Сафаров Феруз Сулаймонович**  
кандидат филологических наук, доцент

Ведущая организация:

**Кокандский государственный педагогический институт**

Защита диссертации состоится «17» 05 2025 года в «8.00» часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 при Ферганском государственном университете (Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Б.Маргиноний, дом 105. Тел: (99873) 274-57-82; e-mail: [info@mail.uz](mailto:info@mail.uz)).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-Ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за номером 512). Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Мураббийлар, дом 19. Тел: (99873) 274-44-94;

Автореферат диссертации разослан «1» 05 2025 года.

(Протокола регистрации № 26 от «1» 05 2025 года).



**С.М.Муминов**  
Председатель Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филол.наук, профессор

**М.Т.Зокиров**  
Ученый секретарь Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, канд филол.наук, профессор

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

## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Целью исследования** является определение лексических, грамматических и лингвокультурологических особенностей единиц, составляющих количественное поле в узбекском и английском языках.

**Объектом исследования** является количественность и ее выражающие единицы в узбекском и английском языках.

**Предметом исследования** являются лексические, морфологические, лингвокультурологические особенности средств, образующих семантическое поле количественности в узбекском и английском языках.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

определены средства выражения, характерные для морфологического, лексического и фразеологического уровней количественности в узбекском и английском языках, выявлено более 800 лексических и 27 морфологических единиц, образующих поле количественности в данных языках, обоснована роль этих единиц в соответствующих микрополях;

доказано, что поля количественности *предмета (бытия), измерения и действия*, образующие макрополе количественности в узбекском и английском языках, в свою очередь, образуют микрополя *определенности, неопределенности, градации, длины, объема, веса, времени, физических величин, части целого, объема памяти, частоты и темпоральности*;

установлено, что морфологические единицы количественности такие, как *-lar, -dor, -siz, ser-, ba-, -(ta)lab, -tacha, -lar, -larcha, -ala, -ovlon, -lab* в узбекском языке и *-s, -'s, -ish, -odd, -ful, -less, -some, -fold, multi-, poly-, uni-, bi-, tri-, hemi-, semi-* в английском выражают значения множественного числа, избытка, размера, неопределенности, части целого, частоты и тотальности;

выявлено, что количественность в узбекском и английском языках имеет признаки языковой культуры: религиозные, символические и социальные основы, и то, что количественность проявляется через фразеологизмы, числа и количественные, а также, что в фразах и словосочетаниях преобладает эксплицитное значение, а в пословицах – имплицитное.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.**

Научные результаты и выводы, полученные при сравнительном исследовании семантического поля количественности в узбекском и английском языках, способствовали следующему:

выводы о том, что поля количественности *предмета (бытия), измерения и действия*, образующие макрополе количественности в узбекском и английском языках, в свою очередь, образуют микрополя *определенности, неопределенности, градации, длины, объема, веса, времени, физических величин, части целого, объема памяти, частоты и темпоральности*, были эффективно использованы в рамках международного проекта “UniCEN,” рассчитанного на 2020-2021 годы в Ферганском государственном университете. (Справка Ферганского государственного университета № 04/7513 от 16 декабря 2024 г.). В результате материалы проекта были усовершенствованы и обоснованы научно-практическими доказательствами;

научные выводы о том, что квантитативность в узбекском и английском языках имеет признаки языковой культуры: религиозные, символические и социальные основы, и то, что квантитативность проявляется через фразеологизмы, числа и квантитативы, а также, что в фразах и словосочетаниях преобладает эксплицитное значение, а в пословицах – имплицитное, были использованы в практическом проекте “Change academy (Академия изменений)”, реализованном в Ферганском государственном университете в 2021-2022 годах (справка Ферганского государственного университета № 04/7515 от 16 декабря 2024 года). В результате проект был обогащен научными данными, в частности, достигнуто систематическое и обоснованное освещение семантических отношений и лингвокультурных особенностей лексических единиц с квантитативным значением;

выводы о том, что были определены средства выражения, характерные для морфологического, лексического и фразеологического уровней квантитативности в узбекском и английском языках, и о том, что выявлено более 800 лексических и 27 морфологических единиц, образующих поле квантитативности в данных языках, о факте обоснования роли этих единиц в соответствующих микрополях были использованы в рамках международного практического проекта “Mindonobod Satellite Access Microsholarship Program” S-UZ800-21-GR-3126, который был реализован Посольством Соединенных Штатов Америки в Узбекистане в 2021-2023 годах (Справка средней общеобразовательной школы № 62 Ферганского района № 344 от 1 января 2025 года). В результате проект был обогащен научно-практическими материалами.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем диссертации составляет 158 страниц.

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

**I bo'lim (I part; I часть)**

1. Karimova Sh.B. O'zbek tilida kvantitativlikning lug'aviy ifodasi // "FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar" ilmiy jurnali. – Farg'ona, 2024. Ilova to'plam. – B.841-844 [10.00.00 №20].

2. Karimova Sh.B. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi son komponentli frazeologizmlarda kvantitativlikning ifodalanishi // "FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar" ilmiy jurnali. – Farg'ona, 2024. Ilova to'plam – B.461-463 [10.00.00 №20].

3. Karimova Sh.B. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi son komponentli frazeologizmlarda kvantitativlikning ifodalanishi // "FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar" ilmiy jurnali. – Farg'ona, 2024. Ilova to'plam – B.464-467 [10.00.00 №20].

4. Karimova Sh.B. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi son komponentli frazeologizmlarda kvantitativlikning ifodalanishi // "FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar" ilmiy jurnali. – Farg'ona, 2024. Ilova to'plam – B.468-472 [10.00.00 №20].

5. Karimova Sh.B. Kvantitativlikning leksik sathda ifodalanishi // Til va adabiyot ta'limi. Ilmiy-metodik jurnal. ISSN: 2010-5584. – Toshkent, 2024. 10-son. – B.138-140 [10.00.00. OAK Rayosatining 2021-yil 30-apredagi 296/5-son qarori].

6. Iskandarova Sh.M., Karimova Sh.B. Tilshunoslikda kvantitativlikning o'rganilishi // Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. Ilmiy jurnal. ISSN: 2181-1458. – Xiva, 2023. 4-son. – B.76-79 [10.00.00 №21].

7. Karimova Sh.B. The category of quantitiveness in modern linguistics // The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations ilmiy jurnali. ISSN: 2689-100X. Volume 03, Issue 06, June 18, 2021 – B.46-50. ResearchBib – 12.50 (№14).

8. Karimova Sh.B. Expression of quantitative in Uzbek and English languages // Science and innovation xalqaro ilmiy jurnali. ISSN: 2181-3337. Barcha sohalar bo'yicha. Vol 1, Issue 7, 2022 – B.77-79. ResearchBib – 8.2 (№14).

9. Karimova Sh.B. The analysis of terms to express "quantity" in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages // Language and Identity in the Digital Age: Social Media, Online Communication and Language Use mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyasi materiallari to'plami. – Farg'ona, 2024. – B.536-538.

10. Karimova Sh.B. Expressing quantity in proverbs: a comparative study of English and Uzbek languages // Ta'limda filologiyani rivojlantirishning global masalalari (an'anaviy) IV xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – Jizzax, 2024. – B.72-74.

11. Karimova Sh.B. O'zbek va ingliz frazeologizmlarida bir soni komponentining paradokslari // Filologiyaning dolzarb masalalari mavzusidagi respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – Qo'qon, 2024. – B.250-254.

12. Iskandarova Sh.M., Karimova Sh.B. Kvantitativlikning turli tizimli tillardagi lingvomadaniy tasviri // Zamonaviy dunyoda ijtimoiy fanlar: nazariy va amaliy izlanishlar respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasining 25 (52) soni materiallari. 2024. – B.61-64.

### **II bo‘lim (II part; II часть)**

13. Karimova Sh.B. The Analysis of Quantitativeness as a Category // Efiopiya xalqaro ko‘p yo‘nalishli tadqiqotlar jurnali. ISSN: 2349-5715. Barcha sohalar bo‘yicha. Volume 11 issue 05, 2024. – B.160-161.

14. Karimova Sh.B., Isroilova M. Kvantitativlikning sintaktik sathda ifodalanishi // Interdisciplinary issues of Applied Linguistics and actual problems and solutions in distance education mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyasi materiallari to‘plami. – Farg‘ona, 2021. – B.207-209.

15. Karimova Sh.B., Abdukarimova M. Kvantitativlikning leksik sathda ifodalanishi // Interdisciplinary issues of Applied Linguistics and actual problems and solutions in distance education mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyasi materiallari to‘plami. – Farg‘ona, 2021. – B.218-220.

16. Karimova Sh.B., Abdulxodiyeva H. Kvantitativlikning til sathlarida ifodalanishi // Interdisciplinary issues of Applied Linguistics and actual problems and solutions in distance education mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyasi materiallari to‘plami. – Farg‘ona, 2021-yil. – B.225-227.

17. Karimova Sh.B., Hoshimova D. The Quantitative analysis in the English Language // Interdisciplinary issues of Applied Linguistics and actual problems and solutions in distance education mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyasi materiallari to‘plami. – Farg‘ona, 2021. – B.271-273.

18. Karimova Sh.B., Qodiraliyeva N. The concept of Quantity and its investigation in Linguistics // Interdisciplinary issues of Applied Linguistics and actual problems and solutions in distance education mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyasi materiallari to‘plami. – Farg‘ona, 2021. – B.260-262.

19. Karimova Sh.B., Sobirjonova S. Kvantitativlikning maqollarda ifodalanishi // Interdisciplinary issues of Applied Linguistics and actual problems and solutions in distance education mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyasi Materiallari to‘plami. – Farg‘ona, 2021. – B.266-269.

20. Karimova Sh.B., Mirzaxalimova S. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kvantitativlikning ifodalanishi // Interdisciplinary issues of Applied Linguistics and actual problems and solutions in distance education mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyasi materiallari to‘plami. – Farg‘ona, 2021. – B.260-262.

21. Karimova Sh.B., Esajonova F. Kvantitativlikning topishmoqlarda ifodalanishi // Interdisciplinary issues of Applied Linguistics and actual problems and solutions in distance education mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyasi materiallari to‘plami. – Farg‘ona, 2021. – B.283-286.

Avtoreferat Farg‘ona davlat universiteti  
“Lingvistik tahrir va tarjimashunoslik”  
markazida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 2025 y. Nashriyot bosma tabog‘i – 3.  
Shartli bosma tabog‘i – 1,5. Bichimi 84x108 1/16. Adadi 100.  
«Poligraf Super Servis» MChJ  
150114, Farg‘ona viloyati, Farg‘ona shahar, Aviasozlar ko‘chasi 2-uy.

