

**EXPRESSION OF DEFINITE QUANTITY EXPRESSIVE NOMINATIVE UNITS USED
IN "DLT" THROUGH GRAMMATICAL MORPHEMES**

Basoat Kimsanbayeva

Teacher at FerSU

Abstract: To analyze the expression of quantitative units used in ancient Turkic languages, in particular, the nominative units used in quantitative units, the meaning of which is explained in the work "Devonu lug'oti-t-turk", through grammatical morphemes.

Keywords and phrases: definite quantity, indefinite quantity, morphemic expression, lexical expression, syntactic expression, morpheme, lexeme, plural, singular.

In our language, there are linguistic, non-linguistic, syntactic, word-forming, and form-forming means that express the meaning of quantity. The general meaning of the number-quantity field, as mentioned above, is to indicate the number of entities and objects. The linguistic and speech characteristic of a field is understood as the structure, composition, formation, main and secondary meanings, function and use of all linguistic and non-linguistic means expressing this meaning.

F. Safarov, recognizing that linguistic means belong to different parts of the language, lists the following:

- 1) the number category of a noun; 2) the core, basis of a noun; 3) adverb;
- 4) the final category of the verb; 5) the stem of the verb; 6) the final category; 7) the pronoun category; 8) the possessive category; 9) the stem, the stem of the adjective; 10) the stem, the stem of the verb; 11) paired and repeated words (big and small gathered, baskets of apples were picked); 12) word combination (good news on top of good news); 13) auxiliary noun (with my brother)
- 14) phrase (is it necessary to fill your nose to your ears?); 15) pronunciation with a long vowel (the person has become a kisser).

Non-linguistic means include the awareness of the listener, logical clarity, the socio-historical nature of the text, gestures with body parts, and conveying information with the help of various signs. Accordingly, in the modern Uzbek language, the field of quantitative units is composed of a core, a central and peripheral part or a main part, and adjacent parts.

Conjunctions give a word or phrase various additional meanings. One of these additional meanings is the meaning of quantity. Within conjunctions, the -gina conjunctive delimits the boundary and serves to distinguish the word or phrase to which it is connected. The conjunctive delimiter alone can also be used to convey this meaning. In this case, for comparison, it should be noted that researcher F. Safarov also used the term auxiliary noun when classifying linguistic means into groups. However, unlike M. Mamajonova, F. Safarov uses the auxiliary noun combination, recognizing that the auxiliary can show a quantitative sign only when combined with an independent word.

In our opinion, the view that it is possible to observe the expression of quantitative meaning not within the framework of independent lexical-grammatical lexemes, but also through auxiliary words, is somewhat problematic. However, we all know that auxiliary words do not

convey a lexical meaning. Auxiliary words can serve to reveal the meaning of quantity in the context. While the quantity in the word "brother" expresses singularity, the auxiliary noun "brother" expresses the fact that the quantity is more than one.

It is known that the category of quantity, like the category of "quality", is considered one of the general properties of being. The category of substantive quantity is the result of the reflection of the quantitative certainty of the objective world.

In "Devon", the lexicographer distinguishes the grammatical features of the verb, in particular, person and number, and explains with examples: In the speaker's unit, m - m is used as a suffix, in the listener's unit, نك - η is used as a suffix, in the other unit, ى - i is used as a suffix, and serves to express a specific quantity.

Mahmud Kashgari says that verbs have two, three, four, five and six letters, and that the letters added after the verbs are ten ($\text{ي ل ا ن ل ك ق ش س ر ت}$), each of which gives the verbs an additional meaning. Among the letters mentioned, two letters: ش (shin) and ن (nun) give the verbs an additional quantitative meaning.

When ш (shin) is added to verbs (as in the Arabic word for success), it indicates that two people are partners in the action, as in [urdî] أورشدي [urushdî]; when н (nun) is added, it indicates that the action is performed by the first person (without the involvement of others): $\text{ال يرمقن الدي العل جارماقن البندي}$ [he took his money on his own (without the involvement of others).] (I.33). Thus, the person performing the action is one person.

As can be seen from the example taken from the dictionary, although the person-number suffixes in verbs are not explained by a specific term, the initial scientific and theoretical views on the quantitative expressive units characteristic of the morphemic level are associated with the name Mahmud Kashgari.

There are 2 types of number categories in the modern Uzbek language: singular number - indicates one of the same type of thing (student, notebook, tree); indicates that the subject belongs to one (singular) person (brother, notebook, pencil); in pronouns, the singular of the person (me, you, he); in verbs, the action is performed by one (singular) person (oldim, keldin, koraman, ocيسان, boradi); Plural number – indicates that an object is more than one, that it is many, that it belongs to more than one (many) people (books, trees; our book, your school, houses); in pronouns, that there is more than one (many) person (we, you, ours, them); in verbs, that more than one person performs an action (bordik, borganmiz, boramiz; ishlasak, ishlasaliz). Nouns do not have a special suffix indicating singular number, the plural is formed by adding the affix -s. In many languages, the singular is opposed to the plural ending. However, in some languages (in the Som languages, in the local languages of Australia and America), the dual number, and sometimes the triple number, also occurs. The singular number category also serves to express definite quantity.

Mahmud Kashgari mentioned that the adverbs used in the construction of imperative verbs also add the suffix -ing to the verbs of the participants of the action. The speaker states that the suffixes قل غل كل (-qil, -kil, -g'il) cannot be added to the end of the command if there are two or more people, but can be added when there is only one person. He emphasizes that the same form is used for both genders, but the distinction between singular and plural is made separately, and explains it with examples. For example, for the singular, бер бап , for the dual, $\text{бринклар акико барынлар икигу}$ (you two are there), for the plural, $\text{бринклар камг барынлар камуг}$ (you all

are there). In addition, among the Turks, when the listener is older, or the respected person is alone, the plural form is used, i.e., they say, берданкз бардызиз.

-iniz is actually a plural suffix. The Oghuz use it only in the plural: берданкзүмг, i.e., you all are there. In this case, the author specifically emphasizes that, despite the fact that the form used by the Oghuzs is consistent with the rules, the form used by the Turks is unique in terms of eloquence, beauty, and the distinction between the great and the small. (I.52).

In Oghuz and Kipchak, the singular form of the command is formed by adding the Gungal K - kur to the end. For example: ات توغراكت توغران - meat tograngs or اغرانك افقافه و غرانه - go home. However, when the Turks address their elders or elders, they add the Gungal K -n to the end of the singular form of the command. This Gungal K -n is used as a sign of respect among them. In the plural, they use the tgrankls as tograns, and the agrankls as ograns. Therefore, it is not considered an error to combine two independent plural signs, but rather it is understood as correct. The Oguz and Kipchaks use the first method (III.211). We also observe this phenomenon in the dialects of the current Uzbek literary language.

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