

THE ANALYSIS OF TERMS TO EXPRESS “QUANTITY” IN THE ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: Article discusses the expression of the term “Quantitativeness”. Further, in the article some explanations and examples for the variable usage of the term is given.

Key words: Quantitativeness, term, quantum, quantifiers, quantity, quantitative indicators.

Ключевые слова: Квантитативность, термин, квант, квантификаторы, количество, количественные показатели.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada “Kvantitativlik” atamasining ifodalanishi muhokama qilinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada atamaning turlicha ishlatilishi bilan bog‘liq ba’zi tushuntirishlar va misollar keltirilgan.

Tayanch iboralar: Kvantitativlik, atama, miqdor, miqdor ko‘rsatkichlari, miqdor, miqdor ko‘rsatkichlari.

Quantitative assessment is often associated with the concept of quantity in many cases and is precisely addressed in most research. When analyzing the term "quantitative," we can see its direct association with mathematical and physical concepts. For instance, directions like quantum numbers, quantum physics, quantum mechanics, quantum psychology, and even quantitative linguistics exist. The word "quantum" is actually defined as "the smallest possible discrete (indivisible, separate) quantity of physical properties (such as movement, energy, etc.) that can change in the natural world." It's noteworthy that in our research, the term "quantitative assessment" used heavily aligns with the physical sciences. Let's analyze this term further.

In most searches in the Uzbek language, we find that this term is widely used, and according to it, "Quantitative - Quantitas (Latin - quantity) does not denote

qualitative characteristics but rather measures and analyzes in numerical or quantitative indicators. In this context, information is quantified from a quantitative perspective and analyzed." [2]

In Russian literature, a term that has been frequently used and described as follows: "Quantitative - a linguistic logical-semantic category that expresses cumulative goals in various degrees of objectification (quantitative segmentation of objects in various systems) and quantitativity (the preferred quantitative measurement of objects from the segmentation). It emphasizes the difference between quantitative segmentation (the representation of objects in various systems) and quantitativity (the preferred quantitative measurement of objects from segmentation)." [1]

When translated into English literature, understanding the term "quantitativity" is straightforward as the term itself is borrowed from the English language. According to this, "Quantitativity - quantity - denotes the amount or number of a particular object (especially those that can be measured) or signifies. In this context, some objects are not counted, while others are counted with numbers. [5] This is due to the important grammatical rules of the English language, where numbers are used before counted nouns to specify their quantity. [3] Objects that are not counted, however, help indicate the number through other means. [6] Furthermore, specific words (usually independent words) can also participate. In some cases, this specific undefined measure is also used through "Indefinite pronouns." For example, somebody, everyone, nothing, etc. In addition, specific words (usually independent words) can also participate. It is noteworthy that in English, like in many cases, there are specific words for each situation where quantitative indicators are needed. [4]

For example: A bunch of monkeys/ A flock of birds; A pack of wolves/ A herd of zebras.

Precise quantitative indicators in the English language are expressed through direct numbers. [7]

In conclusion, after analyzing various dictionaries, the Uzbek interpretation of English terms such as quantity, quantitative, quantitiveness is clearly understood as referring to the concept of quantity. Quantitative indicators are referred to as quantifiers. Therefore, since our research has not found the direct equivalent of quantitative indicators in Uzbek and Russian languages, we propose borrowing the term "quantifiers" from English, which serves as a highly effective means and provides a simple, understandable context.

The list of used literature

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