

About Quantitativity Of Nominal Combinations In English Language (Dictionary Aspect)

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Annotation: *Nominal phrases of quantitative type from the standpoint of their semantic structuring are considered according to the data of explanatory dictionaries of the modern English language.*

Keywords: phrases, english language, lexico-semantic, metaphorical, semantically,

I. INTRODUCTION

Among quantitative nominal phrases, constructions with the preposition of stand out for their productivity. They represent an established structure associated with the generalized meaning of quantitateness. This structure can be represented as a model of certain semantic-syntactic relations (1, p. 91; 2, p. 116-117). It has a constant meaning with variable lexical filling.

At the same time, several models can correspond to the same object, since each of them can convey a certain point of view of the researcher and a certain approach (6, p. 172-173).

So, the nominal model of the quantitative type N1 + of + N2 has the following real lexical fillings; a scarp of funder standing, apiece fluck, a pack of cards, a hand ful of house s, etc. In this model, N2 is a component of a substance, i.e. here the semantics of a noun is a component of quantity. Semantically, it is very diverse. The following pattern is observed here: the method of syntactic connection between the members of the phrase through the preposition of, the belonging of the center of the phrase to a noun, the belonging of the peripheral member of the model to a noun in some cases predetermines the semantics of the noun-center of the phrase, giving it the meaning of quantitateness even in those cases when it doesn't have that meaning.

In such nominal combinations, the scope of quantitative meanings is very different. In some phrases it is quite large, in others it is noticeably smaller (as a result of the generalization of the meaning of my model). Actually, only the generalized meaning of the model itself imposes on the nevo such a meaning in which the seme of quantitateness is implied. For example: ariot of boys, a futility of husbands, etc. (7, p. 101-102).

The semantics of nouns, explicitly expressing quantity, is quite diverse, including metaphorical ones, when the names of natural phenomena flood, rain, sand-storm, sea, stream, overflow, jungle are used as a measure. In other cases, the designation of the measure is the names of containers (cup, glass, mug, tumbler,), objects (box, bag, truckload, plateful), units of measurement (inch, ounce, foot, yard, gallon), a set of persons (gig, horde, band, phalanx), a set of objects (bundleheap, pack, batch), designations of the degree, strength, duration and intensity of a person's emotional state (trace, flicker, snatch, spread, flicker, shade).

In nominal quantitative phrases, collective nouns and group nouns are used in position N2. At the same time, collective nouns are divided into three groups; Nouns used only in the singular designating a group of people or things reproduced as a whole object (machinery, foliage); Nouns that are singular and the meaning is plural (cattle, people, poultry); Nouns used in both singular and plural (family, crowd, nation); Such group nouns include nouns denoting a group of people or a number of objects that are not collective (a group of students, a number of cars). Nouns denoting the name of a substance (glass, coffee, wine) are also used in nominal quantitative phrases.

Another group of nouns is made up of the designations of the emotional and psychological states of the characters (jealousy, shrewdness, repulsion). These are uncountable nouns. Nevertheless, in communication there is a pragmatic task of showing the intensity, strength and depth, that is, the "volume" of the emotional and psychological state, as if the ego measure. Therefore, to denote the semantics of quantitateness, nouns are used, on the one hand, in which the seme of quantity is act ualized to some extent.

In nominal combinations of the quantitative type, such nouns are also used in which the seme of quantity is implied only by virtue of the imposition of the generalized meaning of this model on the noun value. Wed, for example; a flash of hope, a nerve of cruelty, a sense of patriotic duty, each scrap of understanding, a faint flicker of pride, a flash of satisfaction, a surge of irritation, a quick pang of homesickness, a pang of regret, a pang of jealousy, no flicker of expression, blats of hate, a shred of this same secret, stall bits of reassurance, a flicker of enthusiasm, a flush of youth, no vestige of humor, a faint flicker of pride, sight of schism, an ounce of common sense, vats stretch of solitude, a wave of panic, a flicker of hope, a share of admiration, a sudden splash of silence, a trace of comprehension.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observations show that nouns such as blast, burst, flood, grasp, stretch, surge, thrust used in position N1, due to the expression of intensity, acquire an implicit connotation of “great quality”, for example: a blast of hate, a burst of glory, a stretch of solitude, a flood of tenderness, a surge of irritation, storms of rage.

A more accurate indicator of the “quantity” of a character's emotional-psychological state is quantitative-separating nouns such as piece, moment, share, etc. They contribute to the fact that the non-discrete concept of the feeling expressed by a noun2 acquires discreteness; It see med me one piece of luck in all those months (SOED-2007, p. 1040).

Most often, the metaphorical meaning of quantity has nouns denoting natural phenomena, such as: flood, storm, mountain, guilt, jungles, streams, ocean, sea, shower, torrent.

III. RESULTS

The second subgroup in this lexico-semantic group of quantitative characteristics of a substance is made up of nouns that denote “great qualities”, that is, the strength and intensity of emotions and feelings (periods, scoops, reservoirs, multitude, chorus, brimful, heedful train). For example: a deep reservoir of stamina, a brimful of malevolence, a heedful of silly dreams, a chain of thoughts, a train of fantasy, a storm of terror, reservoirs of anger and bitterness, scoops of strain, the streams of anger and bitterness, scoops of strain, the streams of hope, periods of uncertainty and depression, the mountain of despair, vast stretch of solitude, a multitude of general wishes, jungle of suspicion.

Metaphorical nominal quantitative phrases enhance the emotionality of the utterance in which they are used. These are mostly worn out metaphors. However, the emotional coloring of the statements is intensified due to the fact that the sign of the measure of the substance, mainly the emotional and psychological state of the character, is being realized, as the big one is hyperbolized. This measure is perceived as exaggeratedly large due to the non-discreteness of the meaning of the noun1.

IV. DISCUSSIONS

The discreteness of the meaning of the noun2 is overcome only due to the meaning “measure of substance” that characterizes the noun1. The noun1 especially denoting natural phenomena (flood, storm, ocean, sea) is not discrete in comparison with nouns such as lump, piece, which have discrete meaning.

Thus, in metaphorical nominal quantitative phrases, two non-discrete nouns are combined. Nevertheless, the first of them still has a generalized meaning “measure of substance”.

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