

NUMERATIVE WORDS, THE MEANING OF WRITTEN IN "DEVONU LUG'OTI-T-TURK"S

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**Abstract**

Quantitative units in linguistics, i.e. units representing quantity, their classification, the study of counting words in linguistics, theories of scientists have been researched.

Nizomiddinova, according to the quantitative meaning of numerical words, divided them into two: numeratives expressing a concrete quantity and numeratives that do not express a concrete quantity. A. Mukhammadjonov says that relative units of measurement cannot be considered exact units. Professor A.N. Kononov emphasized that some numeratives express a specific unit of measurement (gram, kilogram, meter, kilometer, liter, hectare), while others express an indefinite quantity (bag, gram, bunch, heap). P. Hamdamov divides numerals into two types according to their use: real numerals and relative numerals. Real numerals mean the exact and total quantity of words. Relative numerals express only an indefinite quantity. Information about the role of numerals in linguistics is also provided in the early written sources of the Turkic peoples.

In his work "Dictionary of Devan-Turk", M. Kashgari provided information about the units of measurement used in the 11th century, their origin, and use. In the work, the word "measure" itself is explained separately, and it can be seen that units of measurement, especially units of measurement, were of great importance in the lives of people of that era:

سڭ ساگ - measurement (DLT.III.245)

The words related to units of measurement, the meaning of which is explained in the work, can be divided into the following groups:

1. Units of measurement, which mean length.
2. Units of measurement, which mean weight.
3. Units of measurement, which mean time.

In the current Uzbek literary language, the word manig' is used instead of the words step and step:

انين مانىگ' - step, step. انين مانىگ' - see his footstep.

The names of small length measurements related to the hand, finger, and paw are used with the word ekin//ell//enlk//en as a unit of measurement equal to the width of the finger. The origin of the word "en" used in our language today is connected with the same word: "Akn is a gray horse one and a half cubits wide and four cubits tall, with which the Suvor tribe trades."

lj kulach – cubit. originally a cubit. (I.340) A cubit is a unit of measurement of length when two hands are spread wide apart. This unit of measurement was usually used to measure the length of fur. Along with this, woven fabrics were also measured in this unit of measurement. In



the 1800s, gazmol was measured in this unit in Bukhara. 1 cubit was equal to 142.24 cm. In the Fergana Valley, it was equal to 166-170 cm or 8 kararichs.

قرش قاريش – قاريش (I.356) - the length between the thumb and the little finger. It indicates the distance between the thumb and the little finger when writing. This unit of measurement was used in construction and household work.

ج جچه – one farsakh (a place twelve thousand paces long). بير بير one جچه – a place one farsakh long (DLT.III.15). A stone, like a chakir, was used as a name for a measure of length, and today it means an amount equal to about 6-8 km.

In the work "Devonu lu'oti-t-turk" several meanings of this word are given, and the linguist S. Mutallibov, who conducted extensive research on the work, writes: According to M. Koshgari's explanation, the word yogoch was used in a slightly different way in the language of the tribes of the 11th century. At that time, this word meant a tree, a measure of length, and firewood. In the current Uzbek language, this word is mainly used in the form yogoch, and in some compounds in the form ogoch (Beshogoch). But in the modern language, instead of the first meaning of this word, the word tree is mainly used. At the same time, the meaning of the word wood has expanded greatly. It is also used in the meaning of a large or small column, beam, or branch. However, in Navoi's works, it is used in these meanings:

1. In the meaning of a measure of length:

Their lines were narrow,

Not a single piece of wood remained.

2. Many carrots were exposed on the tree,

And a head was cut from a blue carrot

(That tree was magnificent and high above the sky).

The word turum is also used as a noun for a measure of length:

تورم turum – length equal to a person. بير ار ترمى سوف bir er turumi suw – water as deep as a person.

In addition, the author also mentioned that the word turum is used in relation to a young camel.

اقتام – بير اقتام – بير اقتام – بير اقتام (DLT.I.132)

The following units of length are also two different, but used in similar meanings:

قري قري – a measure of the length of a hand, a measure of the length of an arm

old - a measure of gray, a gaz. This word has a correspondence with Arabic. Because the measure of the hand and the measure of clothing are expressed by the same word in both languages, - says the author.

So, in the 11th century this word was used in two different, close meanings, but in Navoi's works this word is found in only one meaning:



Yetib ado sipohi ming qaridin....

Tashiga, a thousand years old, from a sign

Koshgari, emphasizing the use of the word chig instead of the term gas, writes: “chig is the name of the Turkic gas measure. It is equal to two-thirds of a gas. Nomads measure their weight with it.” The terms kamdu, tenuch, and Turkic are also cited as words denoting units of measurement. In addition, the author cites the following words and their meanings in the work, expressing the meanings of surface and volume:

azut – palm; a piece of a palm, **بیر آرت نانک** bir azut neng - a palm of something

Along with this, the word aja is also cited as a synonym for this word. This word is used in the meaning of palm.

**ایا اجا** – palm; palm of the hand(DLT.I.136)

The work also explains the meanings of the words expressing the meaning of size:

**باسبیل** basbal – a bundle of thread.

**بичیم** bichim – a slice, a cut. **بیر بичیم قاغون** bir bichim qag‘ un - a slice of melon.

**барт барт** – a unit of measurement used to measure oil and similar liquids. (DLT.I.445)

Some of these words are still used today.

In the work “Devonu lu‘oti-t-turk”, the meaning of the word kavchi, which means weight, is explained as follows:

kevchi – a measure used in places from Kashgar to the Uyghurs, it consists of ten ritls (1 ritl is equal to 306 gr) (DLT.I.395).

In the work, we can see the explanation of the word batmon, which in the current Uzbek literary language also expresses the meaning of a measure of weight:

**бетман** batman – batmon. **бир бетман ат** bir batman et - bir batman et, gosht. (DLT.I.415)  
Or the following units of measure with the explanation are also actively used in our current literary language in the same way:

**абм опым** – yutum, kultum; **быр** **ایم** mwn bir öpüm mün - a sip of soup.

**tlnjw** tunchu - a mouthful of food, a bite (DLT.I.395)

**qlbz** qalbuz - a sip, a bite. (DLT.I.427)

**ørм** orum - reap, bunch, squeeze; **быр арм ат** bir orum ot - a cut of grass, a bunch of grass.

**tlm** slice is a slice. **быр тлм** ñ a slice of meat - a slice, a piece of meat, meat.

**tlkə** tilkä - slice, piece. (DLT.I.405)

My hug is a hug. (DLT.I.378)



كچاق kuchaq – a hug (DLT.I.363)

or the following unit of measurement has come out of general use:

تكم تيكم – a piece; بير ترمك بير تيكم تورماك – a piece of roast (DLT.I.377).

So, several centuries ago, these units of measurement also contained quantitative meanings such as weight, weight measure, and measuring stone. The explanation of the name of the weight measuring instrument in the work confirms the idea that the author did indeed carefully observe the lifestyle of the people of that era.

#### List of used literature

1. Kononov A.N. Grammar of the modern Turkish literary language.– M. -L., 1956, p. 375.
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3. Mahmud Kashgari. Divan of Turkish words ( Divanu lugotit turk). Translator and editor Mutallibov S.M. – T.1. – Tashkent, 1963. – 376p.
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5. Muhammadjonov A.R. What is Batman, what is Misqal? //Fan and life. 1960, No. 8. – 27p
6. Nizomiddinova S. The present day in the Uzbek language. – Tashkent: Fan, 1963. – p. 34.
7. Hamdamov P. Types of numeratives according to their use // Uzbek language and literature. 1971, No. 2. – 52-54p

