



UDK: 81-23.: 372.8.

Vazira HAMIDOVA,

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, Department of Translation Studies, Linguistics and International Journalism PhD student.

E-mail: vazira.xamidova123@gmail.com

TDSHU dotsenti (DSc) D.Akhmedova taqrizi asosida

ON THE THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF LEXEMES RELATING TO NUMERATIVE WORDS IN PERSIAN LANGUAGE

Annotation

Language, as a product of activity, is a progressive criterion, a certain historical norm, passing from century to century, keeping pace with the development of society. Almost no scientific research has been carried out in the Uzbek language on the subject of counting words in the Persian language. The created scientific literature on the Persian language is also in Russian and English, and they mainly analyze the grammar and lexicology of the Persian language. In this article, the issues of thematic classification of lexemes related to calculation words in Persian are analyzed. Such studies are important in determining the extent to which account words are studied in Iranian linguistics, and the appropriate use of account words.

Key words: Counting words, numeratives, measuring words, classification of counting words, universal, Iranian linguists.

О ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЙ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ ЛЕКСЕМ, ОТНОСЯЩИХСЯ К ЧИСЛОВЫМ СЛОВАМ В ПЕРСИДСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

Язык, как продукт деятельности, является прогрессивным критерием, определенной исторической нормой, переходящей из века в век, идущей в ногу с развитием общества. Научных исследований на узбекском языке по теме счета слов в персидском языке практически не проводилось. Созданная научная литература по персидскому языку есть также на русском и английском языках, и в основном они посвящены анализу грамматики и лексикологии персидского языка. В данной статье анализируются вопросы тематической классификации лексем, относящихся к счетным словам в персидском языке. Такие исследования важны для определения степени изучения счетных слов в иранской лингвистике и надлежащего использования счетных слов.

Ключевые слова: Счетные слова, числительные, измерительные слова, классификация счетных слов, универсальные, иранские лингвисты.

FORS TILIDAGI SON SO‘ZLARGA TUSHGAN LEKSEMALARNING MAVZUIY TASNIFI HAQIDA

Annotatsiya

Til faoliyat mahsuli sifatida asrdan-asrga o‘tib boruvchi, jamiyat taraqqiyoti bilan hamnafas bo‘ladigan ilg‘or mezon, ma‘lum tarixiy me‘yordir. Fors tilida so‘z sanash mavzusiga oid o‘zbek tilida ilmiy tadqiqotlar deyarli amalga oshirilmagan. Fors tili bo‘yicha yaratilgan ilmiy adabiyotlar ham rus va ingliz tillarida bo‘lib, ular asosan fors tili grammatikasi va leksikologiyasi tahliliga bag‘ishlangan. Bu maqolada fors tilidagi sanoq so‘zlariga oid leksemalarning mavzuiy tasnifi masalalari tahlil qilingan. Eron tilshunosligida sanoq so‘zlarini o‘rganish darajasi va sanoq so‘zlarining to‘g‘ri qo‘llanilishini aniqlashda bunday tadqiqotlar muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so‘zlar: Sanoq so‘zlari, sonlar, o‘lchov so‘zlari, sanoq so‘zlarining tasnifi, universal, eron tilshunoslari.

Introduction. Since ancient times, various containers or other measuring instruments were used to measure objects. Some of them are either not used at all as a measuring tool in today's language, or the scope of their use has narrowed and become passive. People categorize all things in the world according to the number of each. This is done in order to make a language easy, beautiful and unique. By dividing into categories, the use of words that are compatible with the object to be said is determined. Count words are used to count concrete nouns along with count words (and can sometimes be used with abstract nouns as well). For example, a person, an animal, a place, etc [2].

Literature review. Numerical words are added almost exclusively in the language of written sources of the XV-XIX centuries. The use of numerical words in the language of the written sources of this period expanded compared to the language of ancient Turkic and written sources of the XI-XIV centuries. In the old Uzbek language, numerical words had different meanings, depending on the

nature of the words. Numerical words are used between words being defined by numbers, providing an additional level of precision compared to the defined word. Numerical words also mean a number of meanings, such as share, quantity, volume, unit of measure, distance, group, unit of measure, group, piece. Numeratives are counting words that come before numbers or actions, because they represent a quantity of a certain action in a certain sense loss means a partial amount.

Words that are used with quantitative numbers and express the concept of an indefinite amount are called counting words (numeratives): five soums, ten grams, one hundred years. Such words belong to the group of nouns and have partially lost their lexical meanings and have become indefinite expressions. These words come between the words that express the object that can be counted with a countable number, and indicate their measurement according to their weight, length, size, shape signs and other similar characteristics. Counting words are used depending on how the subject is counted. The types of counting words used in

Iranians are based on the way of thinking of the people who use them in daily life. All the words are used with different specific adverbs in the presence of sentences and word combinations according to their content and their physical qualities and characteristics.

A lot of research has been carried out on the words of account, and during the research it was expected that they will be called by names such as numeratives, classifiers, measuring words, quantatives.

It is assumed that the number system was created to reflect practical activities in human thought and speech, for example, to determine and compare the quantity of goods in exchange or sales transactions. The account was not abstract, but was connected to a certain group of objects with certain properties: mass, weight, production material. The need to compute based on different properties can lead to different ways of computing different classes or groups of objects in natural languages. Thus, a separate class of lexemes - number words, classifiers or number determiners - appeared. Over time, the role of numerals in different languages of the world has strengthened or weakened. This causes translation problems when transferring classifiers in the target language due to the high probability of lacunarity with respect to the original language.

Research Methodology. Numeratives or classifiers are used with nouns in the lexical-grammatical category of words - syntactic lexemes or morphemes - quantitative construction. In Russian, they are close to lexemes such as *shtuka*, *para*, *bosh*. Linguists do not agree whether the terms "numerative" (classifier) and "countable word" can be defined or not. As V. A. Vinogradov noted, "functionally, the counting words of European languages (such as "piece", "pair") are similar to classifiers, but they are optional in the language and are not related to classification. Therefore, not all counting words can be considered numerative, but not vice versa. It is also wrong to classify nominal classes as numeratives (classifiers), they are "pure grammatical elements, incapable of independent use and obligatory in the composition of nouns and / or words corresponding to them" [1].

Analysis and results. Iranian scientist Y.A. Rubinchik expressed the following opinion about the words of calculation: Together with numbers, counting words (numeratives) are sometimes used. The most common of them are: *nfr* in counting people and *tâtâ* in counting inanimate objects; *jftjoft* in counting even objects; *ras ras* "head" when counting animals; *dstgâh dastgâh* "apparatus" is used to count hardware, machine tools, and *danh done* "piece" is used to count inanimate objects (books, pens, pens, chairs, tables), etc [4]. Numeratives are common in Persian. Iranologist A. Estaji distinguishes several subgroups of Persian counting words:

1) literary words denoting units of measurement (liter, gram, hour, degree): *sh kilo az ard* [se kilu az ard] - three kilograms of flour;

2) words of quantitative counting: nouns with the semantic root "vessel", for example: bottle, bottle, barrel, container, etc.

3) numbered classifying words (classifiers) - a special group of words that must be used in the composition of quantitative construction: *sg[panj qalade sag]* - three [pieces] of dogs;

4) words considered as a group, which include nouns denoting a certain quantitative combination of a certain number of nouns - squad, flock, herd, etc [3].

Iranian linguists have classified Persian counting words in different thematic categories. It has been observed

that the words of account in Persian are called *واحد شمارش عد شمارش*.

During the research, we considered the thematic classification of lexemes related to calculation words in Persian.

In Persian, counting words have the following forms, depending on how they are used in relation to persons, objects and events:

1. *تا* - this counting word corresponds to the suffix *ta* in Uzbek language, it is used for animate and inanimate objects.

پنج تا ميز - five tables

دو تا بچه - two children

2. *دانه* - piece This counting word is used for all items that can be counted in pieces:

پنج دانه سيب - five apples

سه دانه مداد - three pencils

3. *نفر* and *تن* are used in relation to people:

پنج نفر دانشجو - five students

سه نفر دختر - three girls

4. *راس* - the word of account is used in relation to domestic animals:

دو راس گاو - two cows

ده راس گوسفند - ten sheep

5. *دست* - the word account is used for items that have the appearance of clothes or a set (for example, furniture):

يك دست كت و شلوار - one suit-trousers

سه دست ميل آشپزخانه - three sets of kitchen furniture

6. The word *جلد* - *jeld*, tom account is used for books:

دو جلد كتاب - two-volume book

6. *فروند* - the word count is used for ships, planes:

دو فروند كشتی - two ships

سه فروند هواپيما - three planes

7. *دستگاه* - the word account is used for cars, machines, etc.:

دو دستگاه اتومبيل سواری - two cars

8. *باب* - the word account is used for housing and buildings:

دو باب خانه - two houses

9. *جفت* - the word double count is used for even objects:

يك جفت كفش - a pair of shoes

Among the above counting words, the counting word "تا" has a universal character and can be used in relation to all objects and events, except for words denoting numbers.

In addition, the following counting words can also be found in Persian:

اسله - for counting trees, *برگ* - for paper and cover,

بند - for a stack of paper, *پارك* - for a village, *پرس* - for food, *پيمانده* - for liquid, *تار* - for hair, *تخت* - carpet, for *rpacha*, *جام* - for swelling and glass, *جراح* - for water and liquid, *جريب* - for land-property area unit, *بست/حارنون* - packaged things, *jyn* - for package, *حب* - for pills, *حلقه* - for rings, *خوشه* - for grapes, dates, salt - for medicines, *دوم* - for property, land, *dst* - for furniture, dishes, clothes, *cravat*, *dsth* - for flowers.

Conclusion. Summary words are important both in colloquial speech and in professional speech. The tendency to ignore number determiners in oral speech is probably related to the need to make the expression of the meaning of the sentence more compact and concise in speech. The group of classifiers in the Persian language is wider than in the Uzbek language. Iranian scholars have divided Iranians into groups based on their culture and way of life. In Persian, the words of account are widely used. Therefore, in linguistics, the study of Persian counting words is of great importance.

LITERATURE

1. Виноградов В. А. Классификаторы // Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / гл. ред. В. Н. Ярцева. М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1990
2. Ernazarov R. Numerativ so'zlar va ularni o'qitishda klaster metodidan foydalanish // Til, ta'lim, tarjima, 2022. – №2. – В. 115-123.
3. Эстаджи А. Анализ счетных слов в персидском языке // Языкознание и диалект Хорасана. No 1. Мешхед, 2010.
4. Рубинчик Ю.А. Грамматика современного персидского литературного языка. М.: “Восточная литература”, 2001. – 190 с.
5. Захрай С. Х., Пулаки П., Бейги М. Анализ системы счетных слов в персидском языке в сопоставлении с русским языком // Вестник Московского государственного областного университета (МГОУ). Серия: Лингвистика. 2015. № 4. С.184–190.