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MENTAL VERBALIZATION OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC RELATIONS IN SOME NUMBERS

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ABSTRACT

In addition to the numerological symbolic meaning of the numbers, the article reveals that they represent the national meaning in connection with the national culture. unique numerological-national characteristics of numbers in the languages of different nations were analyzed, and the meaning expressed by numbers in the language of nations was analyzed in connection with their national mental characteristics. Also, the toponyms with numbers were analyzed, and it was revealed that any number can be created while praising the national characteristics of the people.

KEYWORDS

Numerology, numerological system, sister languages, mythology, numbers and history, numbers and symbols, field terminology, numerical phraseological units, numerological toponymy, Old hundred, Thousand Oaks.

INTRODUCTION

Studies conducted by scientists show that the role of numbers in the process of normalizing toponyms is incomparable. According to the information given by the Russian researcher I. A. Dambuyev, the reflection

of numbers in toponyms can be different depending on whether the speech is written or spoken .

Based on the catalog of Russian geographical names, normative documents, data of administrative-territorial divisions and materials of topographical

maps, it can be seen that numbers are actively used in Russian toponymy, and this has acquired its own national character. Numbers are widely used in Russian toponymy: Vosmogo Marta, Kulikovka Pervaya, Rusanovka Vtoraya, Yurevo-Pervoe, Buda-Pervoe...

In the same way, we can observe the influence of numerology in the toponymy of the English language through the following examples:

The city called "Old Hundred" was named after a former British army soldier named Henry, who was a citizen of this city. This person was famous in the city for his long life. He died at the age of 109. After his death, the city was named "Old Hundred".

"Thousand Oaks" (Thousand Oaks) is the name of a city in California, which was given this name because of the thousands of trees around the city. The city got its name in 1964.

The expediency of using a particular model is evaluated based on the specific features of using numbers in different types of texts, instructions for writing geographic names on maps, current spelling rules, and linguistic features of the corresponding names. The results of standardization of toponyms in recent years show that there are no uniform approaches to writing numerical toponyms in different subjects.

In the process of researching the toponyms of the Uzbek language, it can be seen that there are almost

no toponyms with an order number. Instead of them, on the contrary, it can be observed that the method of generating place names from numbers is one of the most active methods. One can find many examples of such place names among the toponyms of the Bukhara region. B. Qilichev's research work on the topic "Linguistic study of toponyms of Bukhara region" contains many examples of toponyms formed on the basis of numbers such as three, four, five, seven, thousand. Including: Yettisuv, Tortkol, Uchkuduq, Uchkurgan, Uchgok, Beshyogoch, Beshbaliq, Mingbuloq, Mingtepa and others.

It can be said that attention to a person begins with choosing a name for him. Because when people choose a name, it is important to put names related to each aspect - nationality, religion, family, dreams, national traditions, as well as holidays, seasons, weather, year and even day. possible In particular, when taking into account the time, year, day of the child's birth, how many or how many children are in the family, such babies are usually given names related to numbers. Especially in the Uzbek language, such anthroponyms can be found in abundance. Below are some examples of the most common names associated with numbers and their explanations:

Numerological anthroponyms. Ashur (the tenth month of the Hijri is called that), Bilal (which means three-day month), Rabiya (the name given to the fourth child in the family), Yettinazar (the name given to the seventh

child in the family), Paishanba (people o is given to a child born on Thursday, i.e., the fifth day between), Panji (the name given to the fifth child in the family), Rabi (the name given to the fourth child in the family), Rajab (the fourth child in the Hijri year the child born in the month), Robiddin (the child born in the fourth month of the religious calendar), Chori (the name given to the fourth child in the family), Qur'an (the name given to the third child in the family), Jumavoy (the sixth day of the week, or is a name given to a child born on Friday).

It can be seen that numbers are actively used in anthroponyms in Turkish, a sister language. Including: Bingul (meaning "thousand roses"), Besgul (meaning "five roses").

The reflection of numbers in anthroponyms is found in most languages of the world, including English, Spanish, and Greek.

Anthroponyms related to the number two:

Author Mark Twain took his nickname from an archaic term with two meanings. one of them means two meters of water depth. This level is necessary for the safe passage of the ship.

Anthroponyms related to the number three:

Along with Tre and Trey, Trace has traditionally been used as a nickname for the number 3. That is, in Spanish, tres means the number 3

The name Hattie is an abbreviation of Hattie Harriet and comes from the number three. Today, mainly in sports competitions, triple is also used to determine the result (three goals).

Trinity is derived from the Latin word meaning three, and refers to the depiction of God in the Christian religion.

Anthroponyms related to the number four:

Clover is a four-leafed plant, and it is usually chosen as a name because it is believed to bring good luck.

Iver means IV in Roman numerals. In addition, names like Ivy and Ives can be obtained as names similar to the Roman numeral IV.

Quade means four. This name is a variation of MacQuade and is one of the most common names in Ireland.

Anthroponyms related to the number eight:

Augustus is usually given to boys and means "respectable". However, it is closely related to the eighth month of the year. The names August, Augustina, Augustine, Augusta all correspond to NUMERICAL NAMES.

Octavia is derived from the Latin word octo, which means "eighth". This name is also considered one of the very ancient names related to numbers. For boys, Octavian and Octavius can also be used.

In order to express our thoughts in the speech process, we widely use not only words, but also compounds formed by a stable combination of several words. Stable compounds are one of the tools that ensure clear understanding of speech, increase its impact, make it concise and logical. Such linguistic units, which are ready for the speech process, are interesting not only for their semantic diversity, but also for the use of different lexical units to express the same meaning. For example, units of numerology, which are usually in our minds in the calculation scheme, can also serve to express different schemes in figurative expressions, phrases, proverbs and sayings. Here are some examples:

The role of numbers in creating visual expressions.

The game of millions is football

Eighteen thousand universes

The eighth wonder of the world is the Nauka waterfall

The plague of the twenty-first century is AIDS

In these examples, it is clearly seen that the figurative expressions related to the number describe, explain and fill in the meanings of the subject, events, which are not revealed by their names, such as their quantitative sign, time and place.

The phenomenon of synonymy in numerology. The analysis of polysemantic relationships between the

meanings of words in separate meanings, and between the meanings in words, shows that the same type of relationships can be found at all levels. We can find relations of adjacency, commonality, similarity, opposition in words, among all other lexical units, also in units related to numerology. We tried to analyze their lexical meanings based on a certain similarity or difference, contrast of meaning, level signs.

The application of semiotic analysis in defining synonyms makes it possible to clarify the exactness, commonality and difference in the meaning of the lexical units that are combined into synonymous lines. We will consider the difference in these characters in the schemes represented by numbers:

The number one is usually used in speech situations to refer to an event or process that does not have a pair and is unique. From this point of view, due to the presence of the above meaning in the semantic structure of the words alone, single, lonely, single, masterpiece, they can be synonymous with one number in speech.

If a number represents an ordinal number, we can observe its synonymy relationship with lexical units such as the first, the first, the first, the first, the first, based on the following speech passages.

Those who came first took a place in the front row of the circle.

Davron is my first (eldest, oldest) child of Halima and Azamat.

In contrast to the number one, the number two is not alone, it embodies the symbols of ownership of one's partner, and in turn, in speech, it can create mutual meaning with units such as double and double.

A couple of double oxen.

A pair of shoes.

We can usually use the words many and thousand interchangeably to express more than the norm in order to avoid repetition in speech:

The news spread so quickly that if 4 people learned about this incident in the evening, thousands (many) people were discussing it in the morning.

In linguistics, we will also consider the synonymy of numbers and words in Turkish examples:

A man has two daughters. Adam took care of his daughters alone for years.

Kadin: "I have three recommendations:

Once (first) - never go down a different path. Always use the same path.

Then (second) - don't worry too much about everything.

Third, don't make a decision on your own.

One tucarin has three daughters. Big girl (first) diamond coupe, middle (second) diamond igne, smallest girl (third) we don't want anything.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the cultural code is a system of material signs that conditionally reflects national-cultural, educational, values and norms, customs and national-mental characteristics, in the form of symbolic and conditional expressions. .

Numerical codes can also be noted as a type of a number of cultural codes, such as somatic, redmetli, biomorphic, spiritual, medical, theomorphic. In the Uzbek language, a number of expressions, stable combinations, proverbs, sayings and aphorisms formed with the participation of numbers, as well as in examples of folk art, numbers serve as a cultural code to express various figurative meanings.

The numbers in Uzbek and Turkish proverbs formed on the basis of numbers served not only as a numerological value, but also as a cultural code reflecting the mentality, age-old customs, traditions and lifestyle of the two brotherly peoples.

Among Russian phraseological units, units with the participation of quantitative numbers make up a large volume. Among the numbers, the most units are formed by the numbers 1, 2, and 7, while English has many idioms formed by numbers. These expressions,

used by the British in various situations of life, are reflected in the speech in the form of a mirror reflecting the mentality of the people. Numerical units act as a cultural code that tells about the history of the English people.

Observations have shown that there is an influence of numerology in the toponymy and anthroponymy of English, Uzbek, and Turkish languages. It became clear that the system of numerical units is not free from lexical-spiritual relations.

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