

NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

SERIES OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

ISSN 2224-5294

Volume 2, Number 306 (2016), 190 – 194

UDC 373 048:811.111

CATEGORIES OF PLURALITY AND QUANTITY

L. M. Aliyarova, L. M. Makhazhanova

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

E-mail.ru: aliyarova.laura@mail.ru, makhazhanova.leila@mail.ru

Keywords: indefinite plurality, collective numerals, quantitative, functional-semantic field, word formation, category.

Abstract. The article deals with the field of functional – semantic indefinite plurality, its semantic structure, which is grouped into three categories: substantive, qualitative and active quantity.

Functional-semantic field consists of inner content and transmitting them to the unity of language means. Internal contents - is one of the semantic categories.

A unit of language means - a lexical and grammatical means for transmitting these categories. Functional-semantic field of indefinite multiplicity covers not only the value of the quantitative and the value of indefinite plurality, but it is also a large-scale linguistic categories expressing the objective, high-quality value and uncertainty.

In the expression of functional semantic microfield of subject indefinite plurality apart numerals are involved and other parts of speech, the various linguistic units.

Among them multiple morphological form is actively involved in the expression of the uncertainty of the plurality.

Also, it is investigated linguistic characteristics in the form of comparative, non-comparative sub-categories of action indefinite plurality. However, this work is determined by the special place of phraseological units, which expresses combining the degree of comparison of uncertain plurality with objective, subjective modus, expressive, emotional intension of the speaker in the meaning of motivation and by origin.. Methods of expressing the concept of indefinite plurality by lexical receptions or internal semantics of words, in spite of some of the features are a common property of the three comparative languages. This property is formed after performing the function categories of indefinite plurality. Consequently, the qualitative and quantitative determinants of indefinite plurality are grammar-semantic categories of nouns.

In one of the basic concepts of knowledge of languages, an image of the world includes content of indefinite multiplicity. The basis of the relationship of indefinite plurality may include homogeneous parts to be compared or their combination. Functional-semantic field is reversible integrity formed by lexical, lexical-grammatical and word-building elements and grammatical means belonging to the same semantic group of a particular language.

The modern theory of the language nomination does not consider the content of language units in terms of their internal system communication.

For this onomology as a part of meaning generates interest in relation to the objective facts of particular languages. For an accurate picture of the functional semantic field requires different types of nomination.

The onomasiological point of view in the language: theory of V. Gumboldt requires a comprehensive study revealing the need to address in the language of the creativity of the speaker, his relationship with the collective and personal activities in the real and potential, common usage, occasional sentence. It is known that the characteristic of an intensive language in its original form is not transmitted component analysis and semes. [6.139].

The specificity of the field of an indefinite multiplicity in the centre of the field in the first place, is not grammatical category, and vocabulary. In the centre of the field, there are two components of the

discharge; determines their functional-semantic field, concentrating special degree-quality and large functional load.

An indefinite multiplicity, is primarily a structural core of the center **kop- viel (e) many or much** hyperonyms and for a plurality constituents and the general field center. Many basic words **viel** is versatile: it is in grammatical literature, different definitions of indefinite pronouns, numerals in indefinite; some values are passed as an adverb. In conjunction with the noun it is used in the short or inflected form. Here, first of all, there is the distinction between semantic concepts of weight. "Viel" have a common collective meaning that expresses plurality of common objects, and "viele" with some of an indefinite multiplicity of forms detailed quantitative importance in determining the degree of quality [7, 89], [8, 394]. "Viel Apfel essen, Herr Lohkamp! "Eat a lot of apples, Mr. Lohkamp" (E.M.Remarque). In the substantive use "viel" exists in the short or inflected form. This is related to the concept of weight and discrete multiplicity."Viel" is combined with the verb expresses many results or actions in long and short aspects. (For example: viel lachen- laugh much, viel arbeiten- work much, viel wissen- know much). Thus, the general pattern is determined by: a combination of the words **viel** with specific semantic noun, a verb has a quantitative value, and when combined with abstract semantic words portable quantitative and qualitative meaning. Periphery of the field encompasses elements of different levels: word formation, syntax, lexical and phraseological. They can all be considered as equivalent to [9,12].

Methods of analysis of the expression of uncertainty with the concept of multiplicity from the concept of structural field of linguistic phenomena cited in the German language by E. V. Gulyga and E. I. Shendels and the materials of the Russian language A. V. Bondarko. This is due to the possibilities of research interaction effects of different levels.

Methods of expressing an indefinite multiplicity, can be regarded as a portion of the plurality of the field, described in the writings by E. V. Gulyga and E. I. Shendels "grammar-lexical field." [7, 45]. According to the authors, "Quantitative plural forms of nouns are the superiority of the field. Lexical components of the field function in order to clarify: quantitative and indefinite pronouns with the nouns clarify multiplicity as a pure collectivity as definite and indefinite multiplicity. Adverb expresses spatial multiplicity in conjunction with numerals.

Names with collective numerals as collective plurality specify the qualitative indefinite plural forms. An indefinite multiplicity is transmitted in implicit form; its implicit transfer is located in the periphery of the field. In content-based micro field is lying a relevant concept: a collective term for the collective plural field, estimated to approximate the notion of multiple fields, and others. The expression of each microfield different methods: morphological (plural quantitative form of a noun acting as a general and quantities of microscopic field), lexical (numerals, indefinite pronouns, adverbs, and other methods), word formation, such as suffixes with a collective meaning -schaft, -heit (Bauernschaft - peasantry, Menschheit - mankind), by a syntactic predicate expresses separately combines of collectiveness. For example: **Es war eine Menge Bucher, -There were a lot of books.** The Meaning of numerals can be transferred by content numerals and quantitative nouns. (compare: **drei -three, der dritte- the third, drei Viertel - three quarters, zwolf- twelve, ein Dutzend - a dozen**). Other numerals semes transferred to adjectives, adverbs, verbs, derivatives numerals and noun. Specific quantitative field in the literal sense are the names of numbers, quantitative nouns and their derivatives. Some of them have an indefinite amount expressed in figurative meaning.

The possibility of a specific definition of the parameters of the objects and phenomena is carried out by means of a specific quantitative field (numeralives) at the intersection of its parameter field value. Such definitions are expressed in the use of units of measurement, defined as the names of measurement and weight, numerals and quantitative nouns. A system of measuring instruments (mezuratives) - result of the combination of physics, engineering, economics and other metal languages with a natural language. For the measurement of non-discrete values they express conditional standards [10, 22], [11, 174] and others. These measurements of weights are length, volume, speed, temperature, time, and other names. They also include the name of monetary units. For example: **drei kilo wiegen - weigh 3 kilos; funf Meter breit- five meters wide; mit 80 Kilometren je Stunde fahren- drive 80 miles per hour; 30 Grad Warme- 30 degrees of heat.** Older mezuratives show national characteristics, while new International has characteristic. In a figurative sense, some mezuratives can express an indefinite number. The means of the unit (singular) option is particularly the microscopic of the second degree, which refer to specific quantitative

field. The singularity meaning is a number (one) and quantitative seme [12, 70]. A separate form of nouns in this sense is the center of the field. They just joined the meanings of the unit of the article. The singularity of personal pronouns are also expressed, names of numerals, of particles, demonstrative and possessive pronouns, verbs. The numeral with the meaning of numbers is a field that is moving closer to number field. The single seme is introduced in some phraseological content in derivative morphemes **ein-, mono-, uni-** difficult words.

In the above mentioned microfields of the second degree there is a functional, accurate, semantic characteristic. Along with morphological means vocabulary and morphemes are transmitted. Thus, specific numerical meaning and large amounts of tenths of full numbers are transmitted along with morphemes. As in the Kazakh language, as well as in German and in English **ein-one, zwei-two, doppel-double, drei-three**, and other typical morpheme and their international Greco-Latin equivalents **uni-, mono-, bi-, di-, tri-**, and other forms of parallel use of national-specific morpheme, the latter are used only in terminology. The next **einfarbig-one-coloured = monochromatisch-monochromatic, zweifarbig-double-coloured = dichromatisch - dichromatic, doppelhornig-doublehorned**.

In general, the estimated number of special phenomenon associated with a specific number of the field of digital scale; according to the logic connection with presumably to the uncertainty is less.

In English, the structure of the field in indefinite number is much more complicated. In general, it is a quantitative field of micro field of the first degree. It turns out that the number of microscopic field is of low degree. Initially it is divided into a wide field of multiplicity and indefinite field of the number estimates (the microfield of the second degree). Centre of the field of plurality (pluralism) make multiple forms of a noun expressing the basic meaning. Meaningfully of pluralism include unlimited indefinite semes. According to Katznelson, here is based on not natural series of numbers, and discrete, and combined statements of potential plurality [5, 28].

As I. I. Revzin said: "The importance of shape in the Slavonic language types of plurality is indefinite for a single species - definitions formed on the basis of the opposition" [4, 155]. Consequently, in German and in English linguistics **individueller Plural - Individual plural and Einheitsplural - unity plural: die Apfel - an apple, die Schritte - the steps) and die Zahne - the teeth**.

Category of number and quantity in the German and English languages is inherent in the noun. The difference of a single and plural meaning- properties inherent but not all nouns, but only nouns that can only be called by one or more similar items. The Nouns and the singular form in the English language, as in the other languages have plural, collective, group meaning. In this regard, some nouns are used in a plural or singular form. A noun used in the singular form is called **singular tantum- singular cardinal**. This group includes proper names, nouns with integrity-subject, collective, group of meaning: **das Gold, der Regen, das Schone, das Uben, der Sportler and others**.

In German, there are also nouns used in the plural form. Some names of holidays, seasons, etc.: **die Karpaten, die Eltern, die Ferien**. Due to the similar meaning for collective nouns with plural form of the type they are inherent semes of plural form. These words are in a single form, express indefinite plurality [13,322]. O.Esperson explains their weight names. Typical specific substance **Wasser- water, Gold -gold and Musik-music, Bewegung - movement, Gerechtigkeit- justice** are phenomena that can not be counted [2, 229].

Collective meaning in the semantics of words on the properties and nature of objects associated with a logical and fully mature category in our abstract thought. In this regard, the semantics of words expressing the one object is different. If some items have a specific collective meaning - **halyk- people, kys-bird, mal- animals**, some are recognized by properties: **su -water, kan- blood, syt-milk...**, some of these words is absolutely impossible to consider one. They include words like **biday - corn, shash-hair, kirpik-eyelashes, zhun - wool...** From this we can conclude that the value of the indefinite plural in the language is associated with the different properties of the object and is recognized by the collective meaning in the semantics of many words and indefinite plural meaning in the semantics of some words. 1 Such words according to semantics can be grouped as follows: the word-treatment generalizing meaning in many cases by collective meanings in the semantics gives an indefinite plural meaning. Their singular and plural meanings differ meaningfully in context. For example: 1. Budan bylai Inzhudyn tomengi zhagyndagy kalyn **zhurt-kypshak pen konyrat** ruyna sen yesyn (D.Doszhan). In the first sentence of the words **zhurt-people, kypshak-Kypshaks and kongyrat- Konyrats** and expressed not only through their collective

values, but also through the determinant «public - *duym*, people - *halyk*." And in the last sentence, we see that the word *konyrat*, *kypshak* refer to the semantics of the word "ru", that is, by the proper use of stylistic method of substitution in all these examples is expressed specifically denotative meaning of the seme. Specific names of objects that are considered part of a word with a generalized meaning, in turn, expresses the notion of indefinite of plurality, by expressing the collective concept. a) forms the concept of indefinite multiplicity by semantic meaning. For example: 1. Tytini budaktap, **koy-kozysyn shubyrtyp-stock** of mixed animals, bykyp zhatyr (M. Auezov). In this case, the word *siyr*, *tuye*, *koy*, *kozy* does not mean that we are talking about only one type and *koy* indicates plurality of this group of animals.

In these words, the meaning of indefinite plurality is transmitted not by one specific form also the inner meaning of the word.

T. Kovalsky spoke about it as follows: "In Turkic languages, between the singular and the collective there is no formal distinction" [15, 35].

According to I. A. Andreeva, "The way in which possessed the ancient Turkic language to express a lot of individual objects, was not grammatical by lexical way only" [16, 5].

As mentioned above, in Kazakh and in German and in English, the transfer of expression category of indefinite plurality of lexical method is recognized only through a collective meaning. When looking at the separate semantics of any word in these languages can be seen that many of them have generalized meaning. In general, it is known that the word in the language nominative have a generalized meaning. This is typical for all. However, nominative subjects in its meaning, it gives a collective meaning to semantics .1. Shapkan tay lezde **nu ormandy- thick forest** aynalyp, kozden gayyp boldy (S. Mukanov). The word **orman -forest** shows not only one tree, but also covers all the animals, trees and plants. Here denotative meaning seme is transmitted as an explicit.

V. I. Degtyarov gives the following definition of collective meaning "collectiveness- is a cumulative set of homogeneous objects it is a qualitative plurality regardless of the plurality of its quantitative content" [17, 22].

In German and in English the indefinite plurality of the the microfield operate not only all categories of collective nouns, but also quantitative determinants with nouns of plural types. One of the main features of collective nouns of plural indefinite meaning s associated with the absence of independent nominative meanings. They express no substance, and its signs, and the sign, due to the dependence of the substance is used in conjunction with a collective noun, quantifiable sign and usually a noun. Therefore, it is the substantive and structural point of view is not independent, and sinsemantic words [1, 63].

In conclusion, we can say that the functional-semantic field indeterminate plurality refers to polycentric functional-semantic field, as this field is, on the one hand, based on quantitative morphological category, on the other hand, the numerals, adjectival and adverbial indicators of quantitative relationships together are expressed by predicates. Consequently, there is a set of linguistic resources.

REFERENCES

- [1] Lomtev T.P. Qvantative of modern Russian language. – WCS: Memory of Academician Viktor Vladimirovich VinogradovaSbornik articles. M., 1971. P. 106-116.
- [2] Esperson O. Philosophy of grammar. Trans. from English. M.: Publishing House of the foreign. Lit., 1958. 404 p.
- [3] Vinogradov V.V Russian language. Grammatical doctrine of the word. M.-A Uchpedgiz, 1986. Social-639.
- [4] Revzin I.I. Modern structural linguistika. Problems and methods. Moscow: Nauka, 1977. 120 p.
- [5] Guzeev V.G, Violence D.M By Interpretation category of nouns in Turkic languages // VJa Moscow: Nauka, 1975.
- [6] Stepanova M.D. Methods for simultaneous analysis of vocabulary (on the material of modern German language). M.: Higher School, 1968. 200 p.
- [7] Shendels E.I. The grammar of the German language. M.: Publishing House of the literary. Foreign language. 1964. 368 p.
- [8] Moskalskaya O.I. The grammar of the German language. Theoretical course. M.: Publishing House of the literary. Foreign. lang., 1956. 394 p.
- [9] Arnold I.V. Equivalence as a linguistic concept // Inostr. languages at school. 1976. N 1. 189 p.
- [10] Shvachko S.A. Evolution and function words-meters in the English language (based on the weight of the words and actions): Avtoref. dis. ... kand. philologist. sciences. Kiev, 1971. 122 p.
- [11] Romanov G.Y. Naimenovanie measures of length in the Russian language. M.: Nauka, 1975. 175 p.
- [12] Yarnatovskaya V.E. Noum. Gorky: Gorky State. Ped. Foreign institution. lang., 1981. 76 p.
- [13] Paul G. Principles of the history of language. Trans. with it. M.: Publishing House of the foreign. lit., 1966. 500 p.
- [14] Eselevich I.E. From the history of the category of collectivity in Russian language. Kazan, 1979. 207 p.; Kowalski T. Zur semantischen Function Plural Suffixes -lar/-ler in den Turkischen Sprachen. Krakow, 1936. 234 p.

- [15] Andreev I.A. Origin of plural form of names in the light of dialectal data // "Materials on the Chuvash diaktelologii". Vol. 3. Cheboksary, 1969. 207 p.
- [16] Degtyarov V.I. The development of lexical and grammatical classes of collective and real names of noun's in Russ. Language of XI–XVII centuries: Author's abstract dis. ... candidate. philology. sciences. Rostov-on-Don, 1964. 122 p.
- [17] Chirkinyan N.S. The Field of quantitatives // Based on Russian and Armenian languages: Abstract of diss ... candidate. philology. sciences. Yerevan, 1980. 135 p.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

- [1] Ломтев Т.Р. Количественные современного русского языка. – WCS: Память Статей академик Виктор Владимирович Виноградов. Сборник. – М., 1971. – С. 106-116.
- [2] Esperson О. Философия грамматики / Пер. с англ. – М.: Издательство иностранных лит., 1958. – 404 с.
- [3] Виноградов V.V. Русский язык. Грамматическое учение о слове. – М.-А.: Учпедгиз, 1986. – 639 Социальный.
- [4] Ревзин И.И. Структура современной лингвистики. Проблемы и методы. М.: Наука, 1977. – 120 с.
- [5] Гузев В. Наситие ДМПо интерпретации категории существительных в тюркских языках. VJA Москва: Наука, 1975.
- [6] Степанова М.Д. Методы одновременного анализа лексики (на материале современного немецкого языка). – М.: Высшая школа, 1968. – 200 с.
- [7] Сандалии И.Н. Грамматика немецкого языка. – М.: Изд-во литература. Иностранный язык, 1964. – 368 с.
- [8] Московская О.Ф. Грамматика немецкого языка. Теоретический курс. – М.: Издательство Иностранный яз., 1956. – 394 с.
- [9] Арнольд И.В. Эквивалентность как языковой концепции // Иностранные языки в школе. – 1976. – № 1. – 189 с.
- [10] Швачко С.А. Эволюция и служебных слов-м в английском языке (в расчете на массу слов и действий): Автореферат канд. дис. филолог. наук. – Киев, 1971. – 122 с.
- [11] Романов Г.У. Наименования меры длины в русском языке. – М.: Наука, 1975. – 175 с.
- [12] Ярнатовская В.Е. Имя существительное. – Горький: Горьковский государственный. пед. иностранные учреждения. яз., 1981. – 76 с.
- [13] Павел Г. Принципы истории языка. Сделка с этим. – М.: Издательство иностранных лит., 1966.
- [14] Еселевич И.Е. Из истории категории коллективности в русском языке. – Казань, 1979. – 207 с.; Ковальский Т. Семантическая функция суффиксов -лар/-лер множественного числа в тюркских языках. – Краков, 1936. – 234 с.
- [15] Андреев, И.А. Происхождение форма множественного числа имен в свете диалектных данных. – "Материалы по Чувашской Diabetologia". – Т. 3. – Чебоксары, 1969. – 207 с.
- [16] Дегтярев В.И. Развитие лексических и грамматических классов колхозов и реальных имен существительного в Руси. Язык XI–XVII веков: Автореферат дис. ... кандидат филол. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону, 1964. – 122 с.
- [17] Чиркин Н.С. Поле количественности на материале русского и армянского языков: Автореферат дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ереван, 1980. – 135 с.

ЖИЫНТЫҚ ЖӘНЕ САНДЫҚ КАТЕГОРИЯЛАРЫ

Л. М. Алиярова, Л. М. Махажанова

Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

Түйін сөздер: белгісіз жиынтық, ұжымдық сандар, функционалды-семантикалық өріс, сөзжасам, категория.

Аннотация. Мақалада белгісіз жиынтықтың функционалды-семантикалық өрісі, оның 3 топқа бөлінетін семантикалық құрылысы: заттық, сапалық және белсенділік құны қарастырылады. Белгісіз жиынтықтың функционалды-семантикалық өрісі тек қана сандық мағынаны ғана емес, белгісіз жиынтық заттық, сапалық және белгісіз мағынадағы ауқымды тілдік категорияны қамтиды. Сондай-ақ салыстырмалы, салыстырмалы емес түрдегі субкатегориялары, белгісіз жиынтықтың іс-қимыл категория дәрежесіндегі лингвистикалық сипаттамалары зерттеледі. Сонымен қатар, мақалада, белгісіз жиынтықтың салыстырмалы түрін объективті, субъективті модуспен байланыстыра отырып, шығу тегіне және мотивациялық мағынадағы сөйлеушінің экспрессивті, эмоционалды ниетін білдіретін, фразеологиялық бірліктің ерекшелігі анықталады.

КАТЕГОРИИ МНОЖЕСТВА И КОЛИЧЕСТВА

Л. М. Алиярова, Л. М. Махажанова

Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан

Ключевые слова: неопределенное множество, собирательные числительные, количественные, функционально-семантическое поле, словообразование, категория.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается функционально-семантическое поле неопределенной множественности, его семантическая структура которая группируется на три группы: предметная, качественная и деятельная величина. Функционально-семантическое поле неопределенной множественности охватывает не только значение количественности, значение неопределенной множественности, но и является масштабной языковой категорией, выражающей предметное, качественное значение и значение неопределенности. Также исследуется языковая характеристика в форме сопоставительной, несопоставительной субкатегории, степени действия категории неопределенной множественности. Вместе с тем в данной работе определяется особое место фразеологических единиц, которое выражает, сочетая степень сравнения неопределенной множественности с объективным, субъективным модусам, экспрессивной, эмоциональной интенцией говорящего. значению, мотивированности и по происхождению.

Поступила 17.03.2016 г.