

THE ANALYSIS OF QUANTITATIVENESS AS A CATEGORY

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Annotation:Article discusses the category of "Quantitativeness". Further, in the article some conceptions on lexical-grammatical and semantic features of quantitativeness is analysed.

Key words:Quantitativeness, category, lexical, grammatical, semantic features.

The category of quantity is an interdisciplinary concept. Philosophers understood the category of quantity as "... the common and unified in things and phenomena, characterizing them from the perspective of relative indifference to specific content and qualitative nature, since quantitative comparison becomes possible only after qualitative cognition of objects" [3]. Linguists are primarily interested in questions of the relationship between language and thought - the conceptual category of quantity and its linguistic expression. As early as the beginning of the 20th century, I.A. Boduen de Courtenay expressed the idea of the necessity of describing the correlation between linguistic and mathematical quantity and asserted that "a researcher interested in the quantitativeness of linguistic thought should seek linguistic equivalents for it" [1]. Among the means of linguistic quantitativeness, the scholar considered cardinal numbers, grammatical number, collectivity, linguistic means of expressing spatial, temporal quantity, size, and direction.

In philosophy and logic, the term "quantity" is used to denote this category, while in mathematics, "number" and "magnitude" are used. In linguistics, the term "quantitativeness/quantitativity" is used to express the semantics of number. The reason for choosing the term "quantitativeness/quantitativity" when studying the category of quantity in linguistics is that "quantity implies the possibility of counting and measuring, quantitativeness is a property on the basis of which categories interact, quantitativeness is a logical-semantic category actualizing representations of a complex of concepts of quantitative content (quantity, number, set, multiplicity, etc.) on the basis of different levels" [4]. A similar point of view regarding the distinction of these terms is held by A.A. Khudyakov: in his opinion, "quantitativeness/quantitativity is the ideal correlate of quantity, its conceptual analogue, therefore, it is quantitativeness, not quantity, that possesses all the features of the category and has a real categorical status" [2]. Thus, the term "quantity" is used in relation to non-linguistic categories - philosophical, logical, and mathematical. Therefore, in this work, it seems appropriate to use the term "quantitativeness" to denote the linguistic semantic category.

The category of quantitativeness is also an important linguistic category, as it not only permeates the entire language system, finding explicit or implicit expression in grammatical forms or other linguistic manifestations but also organizes our perception of reality within the coordinate system of a particular language. The linguistic expression of the category of quantitativeness has repeatedly become the subject of linguistic research. Thus, the following aspects of the category of quantitativeness have been considered:

- Lexical and grammatical means of expressing quantitativeness in various languages have been thoroughly analyzed from the perspective of a semasiological approach in the scientific research of V.V. Ardova (1969), E.V. Dubrovina (2008), S.N. Kolotsey (2014), A.M. Kosyakina (1962), N.V. Lisova (1975), T.P. Peretyatko (1972), V.A. Plotnikova (1982), E.V. Telegina (2014), Yu.V.

Tikhonova (2015), Jiang Yunmin (2004), Pak Chzhen-syui (2009), Zheng Shanyu (2007), and others. Such works are characterized by a multifaceted investigation of individual means of expressing the semantics of quantitateness: grammatical (grammatical category of number, etc.), lexical or lexico-grammatical (collective nouns, quantitative adjectives, quantitative adverbs of degree and measure, numerals, etc.).

-The semantic field is considered as a certain system that unites multilevel linguistic means expressing the same semantic category and determines their relationship. Based on the presence of the most characteristic features of the category in a particular linguistic unit, the core of this category is established. It should be noted that two approaches have emerged in defining the core of the semantic category of quantity:

- 1) Representatives of the first approach consider cardinal numbers as the dominant constituent of the monocentric system of number: V.V. Akulenko (1985), Van Minzhi (2004), V.V. Dubrovskaya (2015), D.A. Kashina (1973), T.V. Konovalov (1998), B.Zh. Kuanbayeva (1988), V.V. Novitskaya (1978), N.A. Slyusareva (1985), T.M. Tagoyeva (1981), S.A. Shvachko (1982), and others;
- 2) Representatives of the second approach, such as E.V. Gulyga and E.I. Shendels (1969), L.P. Kolokolova (1994), A.V. Stepanova (2007), and others, consider the morphological category of number as the core component of the quantity field.

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