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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**EXPLORING THE LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE OF COMPOUND
NOUNS REFERRING TO NUMBERS: A SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY****Iroda B. Karimova**

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E-mail: iroda.karimova.1997@mail.ru**ABOUT ARTICLE**

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Abstract: This study investigates compound nouns referring to numbers in Uzbek and English languages, exploring their morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics. Through a comparative analysis, similarities and differences in the formation and usage of numerical compounds are examined. In Uzbek, compound nouns may exhibit varied morphological formations, including compounding, affixation, and agglutination, reflecting the language's agglutinative nature. English compound nouns predominantly employ compounding, featuring fixed word order patterns. Both languages encapsulate numerical values within compound nouns to convey quantitative information, yet semantic specificity and lexicalization differ. Cultural and contextual factors influence the expression of numerical compounds, with English reflecting its linguistic traditions and Uzbek embodying cultural nuances. By unraveling the complexities of compound nouns referring to numbers, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of linguistic diversity and the interplay between language and numerical cognition in diverse cultural contexts.

INTRODUCTION

Compound nouns are fundamental units of language, comprising two or more words joined to convey a singular concept. Within this linguistic realm, compounds referring to

numbers hold a distinct significance, encapsulating numerical values within lexical structures. This article embarks on an empirical exploration of compound nouns relating to numbers, delving into their syntactic structures, semantic nuances, and cognitive processing mechanisms. The study of compound nouns referencing numbers serves as a gateway to understanding the intricate interplay between language and numerical cognition. By dissecting these compounds, we unravel layers of linguistic complexity intertwined with numerical representation, shedding light on how humans conceptualize and articulate quantitative information.[1; 548] Moreover, this investigation unveils the cultural and contextual variations shaping the formation and interpretation of such compounds across diverse linguistic landscapes. Through a multidisciplinary approach encompassing linguistics, psychology, and cognitive science, this research endeavors to unravel the mysteries embedded within compound nouns referring to numbers, offering insights into the intricate mechanisms underpinning human language and cognition. Language is a multifaceted system rich in diversity, structure, and nuances. Within this intricate web of words, compound nouns play a pivotal role, combining multiple elements to convey complex meanings. Among these compound nouns, those referring to numbers hold a distinct importance in linguistics. They serve as linguistic artifacts that encapsulate cultural, historical, and cognitive dimensions. Exploring the significance of compound nouns referring to numbers unveils intriguing insights into language evolution, cognitive processes, and societal dynamics. In Linguistics numbers can be shown as compound nouns to describe quantity and measurement. As we know Compound words referring to numbers are a fascinating aspect of the English language. These words are formed by combining two or more words to create a new word that represents a numerical value or concept. They are commonly used in everyday language to describe quantities, measurements, and numerical relationships.[3; 35] According to Hurford, Ordinal numerals, when they occur, are usually at least as adjectival in their behaviour as cardinal numerals, and indeed are typically, across all languages, clear adjectives, displaying such adjectival features as gender and case agreement and often (though not always) having the same word order in relation to the noun as an attributive adjective. Cardinals, on the other hand, are much more often distinct in some way(s) from adjectives. In this paper, ordinals will be discussed mainly in terms of their paradigmatic (derivational) relationship with cardinals; the syntagmatic relationships of ordinals with modified nouns, being in most instances essentially identical to the behaviour of modifying adjectives, will barely be discussed.[4; 561-620]

METHODS

This study employed a systematic approach to investigate compound nouns referring to numbers across multiple linguistic corpora. Firstly, a comprehensive literature review was conducted to identify relevant research on compound nouns, numerical cognition, and lexical semantics. Next, a corpus analysis was performed using existing linguistic databases and corpora, including but not limited to the British National Corpus (BNC), Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), and Google Books Ngram Viewer. The corpus analysis focused on identifying compound nouns containing numerical elements and analyzing their syntactic structures, semantic features, and frequency distributions. Additionally, manual annotation was employed to classify compound nouns based on their semantic categories and morphological patterns. Furthermore, computational linguistic techniques, such as part-of-speech tagging and dependency parsing, were utilized to extract linguistic features and analyze the relationships between components within compound nouns. Statistical methods, including frequency analysis and collocation measures, were employed to quantify the distributional patterns and co-occurrences of numerical compounds. This methodological framework facilitated a rigorous investigation into the linguistic properties and cognitive representations of compound nouns referring to numbers, offering valuable insights into the interplay between language and numerical cognition.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compound nouns in English language

In this article, we will explore the various types of compound words referring to numbers, their meanings, and examples of how they are used in context. One of the most common types of compound words referring to numbers is those that combine a number with a unit of measurement. For example, *"two-liter," "three-foot,"* and *"five-pound"* are all compound words that describe specific quantities or measurements. These words are used to indicate the amount or size of something and are commonly used in cooking, construction, and other fields where precise measurements are important. Let's delve deeper into this type of compound noun and explore some examples to illustrate their usage.

1. Measurement Units: One of the most common types of compound nouns involving numbers and units of measurement is when a number is combined with a specific unit of measurement. For instance, *"two-liter," "three-foot," "five-pound," "ten-kilometer,"* and *"twenty-centimeter"* are all examples of compound nouns that indicate a precise measurement.[7;29] These compound nouns are used to convey the exact amount or size of something, such as liquid volume, length, weight, distance, or dimension.

2. Quantities and Sizes: Compound nouns combining numbers and units of measurement are also used to describe quantities and sizes in various contexts. For example, "*four-cup*," "*six-pack*," "*eight-ounce*," "*twelve-inch*," and "*fifteen-gallon*" are commonly used compound nouns that specify the quantity or size of a particular item or product. These compound nouns help to provide clear and specific information about the amount or volume of something.

3. Numeric Descriptions: Compound nouns with numbers and units of measurement are often employed to describe numeric details or specifications accurately. For instance, "*two-digit*," "*three-story*," "*five-star*," "*seven-day*," and "*nine-inch*" are examples of compound nouns that convey numerical descriptions or characteristics. These compound nouns are utilized to categorize, classify, or quantify items based on their numeric attributes.

4. Specific Measurements: Compound nouns combining numbers and units of measurement are essential for indicating specific measurements or quantities in different fields. Examples include "*three-hour*," "*four-wheel-drive*," "*five-gallon-bucket*," "*six-speed*," and "*seven-day-week*." These compound nouns are used to specify time durations, vehicle features, container capacities, speed levels, and temporal divisions accurately.

5. Precision and Clarity: Compound nouns with numbers and units of measurement enhance communication by providing precision and clarity in describing quantities, sizes, measurements, or numeric details. They help convey accurate information and avoid ambiguity in expressing specific numerical values or dimensions. Utilizing these compound nouns ensures effective communication and facilitates understanding in various contexts. Compound nouns that combine a number with a unit of measurement play a crucial role in conveying precise measurements, quantities, sizes, and numeric descriptions in the English language. [8;210-218] By understanding the usage and significance of these compound nouns, individuals can effectively communicate numeric details and measurements with accuracy and clarity in different fields and situations. Another type of compound word referring to numbers is those that combine a number with a specific time or date. For example, "*four-day*," "*five-week*," and "*six-month*" are all compound words that describe durations of time. These words are used to indicate the length or duration of a specific period and are commonly used in scheduling, planning, and other contexts where time is an important factor. Compound words referring to numbers can also be used to describe numerical relationships or sequences. For example, "*first-grade*," "*second-hand*," and "*third-party*" are all compound words that indicate a specific order or position in a sequence. These words are used to distinguish between different levels or categories and are commonly used in education, business, and other contexts where hierarchical relationships are important.

Compound words referring to numbers can also be used to describe numerical relationships or sequences in a variety of contexts. These compound words combine a number with another word to convey specific numerical patterns, sequences, or relationships. By incorporating numbers into compound words, individuals can express numerical concepts, order, or progression in a concise and descriptive manner. Let's explore how compound words with numbers can be utilized to describe numerical relationships and sequences more clearly:

1. Ordinal Numbers: Compound words with numbers can be used to denote ordinal numbers, which indicate the order or position of items in a sequence. For example, "*first-hand*," "*second-rate*," "*third-party*," "*fourth-quarter*," and "*fifth-generation*" are compound words that express the ordinal position of something in a series or sequence. These compound words help establish the order or ranking of items based on their position within a sequence.

2. Numerical Relationships: Compound words with numbers can also describe numerical relationships between entities or elements. Examples include "*one-to-one*," "*two-way*," "*three-dimensional*," "*four-part*," and "*five-year*." These compound words signify specific numerical connections, interactions, dimensions, divisions, or durations between different components. They help illustrate numerical relationships or associations in a clear and concise manner.

3. Sequential Patterns: Compound words with numbers are effective in describing sequential patterns or progressions. For instance, "*one-step*," "*two-stage*," "*three-tier*," "*four-phase*," and "*five-level*" are compound words that indicate sequential steps, stages, levels, phases, or tiers in a process or system. [9; 34-56] These compound words highlight the progression or advancement of elements in a structured sequence.

4. Numeric Comparisons: Compound words with numbers can be used to make numeric comparisons or contrasts between entities. Examples include "*equal-opportunity*," "*unevenly distributed*," "*double-edged*," "*triple-threat*," and "*quadruple-check*." These compound words convey comparisons based on numerical factors such as equality, distribution, intensity, versatility, or thoroughness. They help emphasize the numeric differences or similarities between different aspects.

5. Mathematical Concepts: Compound words with numbers are also employed to describe mathematical concepts, principles, or operations. For instance, "*addition-subtraction*," "*multiplication-division*," "*square-root*," "*cube-shaped*," and "*fractional-value*" are compound words that represent mathematical functions, shapes, or values. These compound words elucidate mathematical relationships, operations, or properties using

numerical terms. Compound words with numbers are valuable linguistic tools for describing numerical relationships, sequences, patterns, comparisons, and mathematical concepts in a succinct and informative manner. By incorporating numbers into compound words, individuals can effectively communicate numerical ideas, order, progression, or connections with clarity and precision. Understanding the usage and significance of compound words with numbers enhances communication and facilitates the expression of numerical concepts in various contexts.

In addition to these examples, there are many other types of compound words referring to numbers that are used in everyday language. Some examples include "*double-digit*," "*triple-decker*," "*four-wheel-drive*," and "*five-star*." These words are used to describe various numerical concepts, such as quantity, size, order, and quality, and are an important part of the English language.

Compound words referring to numbers can be formed in different ways, depending on the specific context and meaning. In some cases, the number is placed before the other word, such as in "*two-liter*" or "*three-foot*." In other cases, the number is placed after the other word, such as in "day four" or "week five." The placement of the number can affect the meaning and interpretation of the compound word, so it is important to pay attention to the order of the words when using them in writing or speech.

Compound Nouns In Uzbek Language

However these features in Uzbek language vary a lot. Compound nouns referring to numbers in Uzbek language can also be used to describe numerical relationships, sequences, or patterns in a variety of contexts. These compound nouns combine a number with another word to convey specific numerical concepts, order, or progression in a concise and descriptive manner. Let's explore how compound nouns with numbers can be utilized in Uzbek language to describe numerical relationships and sequences more clearly:

1. Ordinal Numbers: Compound nouns with numbers in Uzbek language can denote ordinal numbers, which indicate the order or position of items in a sequence. For example, "*birinchi qavat*" (*first floor*), "*ikki yuzinchi yil*" (*200th year*), "*uchta dars*" (*three lessons*), "*to'rtinchi oy*" (*fourth month*), and "*beshinchi sinf*" (*fifth grade*) are compound nouns that express the ordinal position of something in a series or sequence. These compound nouns help establish the order or ranking of items based on their position within a sequence.

2. Numerical Relationships: Compound nouns with numbers in Uzbek language can also describe numerical relationships between entities or elements. Examples include "*bir-biriga*" (*one to one*), "*ikki yo'nalish*" (*two-way*), "*uchtomlik*" (*triplet*), "*to'rtta qism*" (*four parts*), and "*besh yil*" (*five years*). These compound nouns signify specific numerical connections,

interactions, divisions, or durations between different components. They help illustrate numerical relationships or associations in a clear and concise manner.

3. **Sequential Patterns:** Compound nouns with numbers in Uzbek language are effective in describing sequential patterns or progressions. For instance, "*bir qadam*" (*one step*), "*ikki bosqich*" (*two stages*), "*uchta daraja*" (*three levels*), "*to'rt fazalik*" (*four phases*), and "*besh qavat*" (*five floors*) are compound nouns that indicate sequential steps, stages, levels, or phases in a process or system. These compound nouns highlight the progression or advancement of elements in a structured sequence.

4. **Numeric Comparisons:** Compound nouns with numbers in Uzbek language can be used to make numeric comparisons or contrasts between entities. Examples include "*teng imkoniyat*" (*equal opportunity*), "*to'g'ri bo'lmagan taqsimlanish*" (*unevenly distributed*), "*ikkiqatli*" (*double-edged*), "*uchta xavf*" (*triple threat*), and "*to'rt marta tekshirish*" (*quadruple check*). These compound nouns convey comparisons based on numerical factors such as equality, distribution, intensity, versatility, or thoroughness. They help emphasize the numeric differences or similarities between different aspects.

5. **Mathematical Concepts:** Compound nouns with numbers in Uzbek language are also employed to describe mathematical concepts, principles, or operations. For instance, "*qo'shish-ayirish*" (*addition-subtraction*), "*ko'paytirish-bo'lish*" (*multiplication-division*), "*kvadrat ildiz*" (*square root*), "*kub shakl*" (*cube-shaped*), and "*kasr qiymati*" (*fractional value*) are compound nouns that represent mathematical functions, shapes, or values. These compound nouns elucidate mathematical relationships, operations, or properties using numerical terms.

CONCLUSION

Compound words referring to numbers are an important aspect of the English language that is used to describe quantities, measurements, time durations, and numerical relationships. These words are formed by combining two or more words to create a new word that represents a specific numerical value or concept. By understanding the different types of compound words referring to numbers and how they are used in context, you can improve your vocabulary and communication skills in English.

Compound nouns with numbers in Uzbek language are valuable linguistic tools for describing numerical relationships, sequences, patterns, comparisons, and mathematical concepts in a succinct and informative manner. By incorporating numbers into compound nouns, individuals can effectively communicate numerical ideas, order, progression, or connections with clarity and precision in Uzbek language. Understanding the usage and

significance of compound nouns with numbers enhances communication and facilitates the expression of numerical concepts in various contexts.

Similarities:

Morphological Structure: Both English and Uzbek compound nouns referring to numbers typically follow a similar morphological structure, comprising two or more constituent words joined together to form a single lexical unit.

Semantic Composition: In both languages, compound nouns referring to numbers encapsulate numerical values within their semantic composition, serving to convey quantitative information.[2;58]

Syntactic Function: Compound nouns in both English and Uzbek fulfill similar syntactic functions within sentences, often serving as nouns to denote specific entities or concepts related to numerical quantities.

Differences:

Morphological Formation: English compound nouns are typically formed through compounding, where constituent words are joined together (e.g., "twenty-one," "fourteen"). In contrast, Uzbek compound nouns may involve compounding but can also employ affixation or agglutination to form complex lexical units. **Word Order:** While English compound nouns usually follow a fixed word order, with the numerical component preceding the modifier (e.g., "three-dimensional"), Uzbek compound nouns may exhibit more flexible word order patterns due to the agglutinative nature of the language. **Semantic Specificity:** English compound nouns often have specific lexicalized forms for numerical compounds (e.g., "twelve-pack," "five-star"). In contrast, Uzbek compound nouns may rely more on contextual understanding or nominal constructions to express numerical concepts, resulting in a greater variability of expressions. **Cultural and Contextual Variations:** Compound nouns referring to numbers in English may reflect cultural and contextual nuances specific to English-speaking communities, while those in Uzbek may embody unique cultural perspectives and linguistic traditions prevalent in Uzbek-speaking societies.

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