



## CULTURAL CODE AND QUANTITY REPRESENTATION: LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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### Abstract

This article explores the linguistic representation of quantity within the framework of cultural codes. It analyzes how quantifiers and numerals are expressed in Uzbek and English languages, focusing on their grammatical and semantic roles. The study emphasizes how quantity-related expressions not only convey numerical information but also reflect a nation's cultural thinking and social values. By comparing two languages, the research highlights the cultural specificity embedded in the linguistic structure.

### Keywords

Linguoculturology, cultural code, quantity, semantic richness

### Introduction

In linguistics, a cultural code is interpreted as a set of words and phrases that reflect the unique, historical, cultural and social aspects of a language. Each language is closely related to the way of thinking, traditions, values and worldview of its people in creating its cultural code. Among the various concepts and indicators expressed in the cultural code, quantity occupies a special place. This article analyzes the expression of quantity in the cultural code, its linguistic aspects, counting words and numbers, as well as the relationship of singularity and plurality



in nouns. The cultural code, as an integral part of language and culture, reflects the worldview, values and specific language norms of each nation. This code is manifested in linguistics in the grammatical and semantic layers of the language. The expression of quantity in the cultural code is of particular importance in the structure and semantics of the language, reflecting the uniqueness and cultural thinking of the language. The article examines comparative approaches to expressing quantity in Uzbek and English, and at the same time analyzes the relations between quantity words, count words, numbers, and singular and plural relations.

### **Methodology**

Discursive and structural approaches to linguistic analysis are used as research methodology. In analyzing texts, methods are developed based on quantitative expressions and language norms related to the cultural code. It is worth noting that the way quantities and numbers are expressed in linguistics and their impact on the cultural code is reflected in many layers of the language - in grammar, lexicon and other areas of semantics. The study uses discursive and structural approaches to linguistic analysis. These approaches help in analyzing the grammatical and semantic aspects of the language. Observations are made on the basis of cultural codes of quantity in Uzbek and English. The study provides information on linguistic and cultural differences in quantitative expressions using scientific sources, linguistic research and existing literature. Quantitative expressions in the cultural code are not only grammatically, but also semantically related to the specifics of culture. Quantitative expressions in the Uzbek language are performed using numbers and counting words. For example, in Uzbek, the number "ikki" means two objects or events, and this expression reflects the importance of two things in the cultural mindset. Here, the representation of the number not only expresses a mathematical or arithmetical quantity, but also a specific cultural and linguistic context.

According to a detailed analysis, numbers and counting words reflect the social and cultural aspects of the language in the cultural code. For example, words



like "many" or "one" indicate not only quantity, but also social significance in society. The word "bir" is widely used in Uzbek to express unity, but in English "one" means only unity, and the semantic variation of this number shows the difference between cultures.

## **Results**

Linguistic studies on cultural codes and expressions of quantity have been studied by many scholars. For example, Basil H. Mayhew (1986) in his work "The Syntax of Quantifiers" analyzes the semantic and syntactic aspects of quantifiers and shows how quantifiers are formed in many structures of language. According to Mayhew, quantifiers such as "many" constitute the main parts of language and their semantics differ from culture to culture.

The expression of quantifiers in Uzbek is also discussed in the study of Bunyodov (1985). He discusses the linguistic role of counting words and numbers in Uzbek and discusses how quantity is reflected in the cultural code. Bunyodov provides detailed information on the place of quantifiers in the structure of language and how they reflect cultural thinking.

The expression of quantity in the cultural code is related to many basic elements of language. Usually, expressions of quantity can be expressed using count words, numbers, and nouns. For example, in Uzbek, the number "ikki" means the existence of two things, and this expression reflects the importance of two things in the cultural mindset.

Quantity includes counting words. With the help of counting words, quantity is usually expressed as a numerical quantity, for example, "three apples," "five books." These counting words in Uzbek indicate not only the number, but also the quantitative significance of that thing. At the same time, the relationship of singular and plural numbers in nouns is also reflected in the cultural code. For example, the number "one" denotes only unity, but the numbers "two" and more denote plurality, which confirms the presence of a large set of objects and phenomena in the cultural code.

## **Discussion**



To understand the relationship between the cultural code and the concept of quantity, we will highlight each concept separately, and then consider their interrelation.

What is a cultural code?

A cultural code is a set of elements that are reflected in the specific lexical, grammatical and semantic systems of a language, expressing the cultural culture, historical experience and worldview of that language. Each nation expresses its own unique views, values, traditions and way of life through language. The expression of a cultural code through language is called "cultural linguistics" or "cultural linguistics" in linguistics. Through this concept, language is considered not only as a means of communication, but also as a factor reflecting the nation's unique way of thinking and perceiving the world.

As an example of how the national code is reflected in linguistics, we can cite words, phrases, idiomatic expressions, as well as word combinations used in various cultural and historical contexts of a language. For example, in the Uzbek language, such expressions as "here are our values", "our customs" reflect the national code. At the same time, the role and significance of certain words (for example, "guest", "other world", "brave") in Uzbek culture are also included in the national code.

What is the concept of quantity?

The concept of quantity mainly refers to the expression of quantitative measurements, numbers, singular and plural, using counting words and numerals. Quantity in linguistics includes two main aspects:

1. Numbers - used to express mathematical quantities, for example: "one", "two", "three", etc.
2. Counting words are used to indicate quantitative expressions of objects, phenomena or beings. For example, in Uzbek, expressions such as "three books", "five people".

The concept of quantity is not only related to mathematical or scientific calculations, but also includes specific ideas and perceptions related to language and



culture. When these quantities are expressed through language, they can also reflect social, cultural and psychological aspects.

The connection between the national code and the concept of quantity

There is a clear connection between the national code and the concept of quantity. As part of the national code, language also includes quantitative expressions, which indicate the way of thinking, social strata, and cultural values of the nation. The analysis of how the concept of quantity is expressed in the national code is of great importance in the fields of linguistics and cultural studies.

The connection of the concept of quantity with the national code is as follows:

1. The social and cultural context of numbers and counting words: Quantities, such as numbers and counting words, not only have mathematical significance, but also reflect cultural codes. The word "bitta" in the Uzbek language, for example, is used to express unity, but it also has a social significance in the national code. The word "bitta" usually indicates the unique significance or importance of something in Uzbek culture. In this way, quantities reflect cultural and psychological thinking in the language.
2. Semantic richness of quantity words: In English and Uzbek, the word "a lot" is used to express quantity, but the semantic richness of this word and the context of its use differ depending on the culture. For example, in English, the words "a lot" or "many" mean a lot, but in Uzbek, the word "a lot" has its own cultural connotation: it is used in contexts such as "having a lot of knowledge", "spending a lot of time", which acquires its own significance in the national code.
3. Specific values and social categories: The expression of the concept of quantity in the national code shows the differences between social groups and values. For example, in Uzbek, expressions such as "five children" or "a large family" express family values that are important in society. Such expressions form the national code and reflect not only mathematical quantities, but also social and cultural perceptions.

There is a direct connection between the national code and the concept of quantity. Quantity words, numbers, and counting words in the national code reflect not only



mathematical quantities, but also culture, social strata, and national thinking. The expression of quantity in the national code serves as a unifying factor in linguistics from linguistic, cultural, and psychological aspects. At the same time, quantitative expressions of the language play a major role in showing national identity and the unique worldview of the people.

Quantitative expressions in Uzbek and English differ from each other. For example, in English, quantitative expressions are expressed more from a mathematical and arithmetic point of view, for example, "two apples," "three books," "many people." However, in English, words such as "a few," "a lot," "some" convey more uncertainty. In Uzbek, words such as "one," "two," "many" reflect not only the number, but also the social, cultural, and linguistic significance of the same thing. For example, in English, the word "many" expresses abundance, but under the influence of its own culture it is widely used to express social groups or the quantity of things and events. In Uzbek, in addition to its constant abundance, the word "many" is sometimes used in contexts such as "having a lot of knowledge".

The role and significance of quantitative expressions in the national code is an important linguistic issue. Linguistic expressions of quantity are not only grammatically important, but they also have great semantic significance. The abundance and complexity of counting words in the Uzbek language, such as "one," "two," "three," "many," and the nuances associated with numbers, reflect the national mindset and structural features of the language. Also, the connection of numbers with nouns and the relationship of singularity and pluralism express the worldview, values, and roles of the people in society.

### Conclusion

The expression of quantity in the national code is one of the main elements of language, which is not limited to grammar and semantics. Quantity words, counting words and numbers reflect not only quantity, but also national thinking, social significance and culture. A comparison of quantity expressions in Uzbek and English shows their changes in linguistic and cultural contexts. This research creates



new opportunities in linguistics and helps to understand the differences between national codes more deeply.

The expression of quantity in the national code is one of the main components of language. Expressions of quantity through counting words and numbers constitute the national code not only from the point of view of grammar, but also from the point of view of semantics. The expression of quantity reveals the connection between the national language and culture, and this remains an important area for further study in linguistic research. Quantitative words and numbers, including both private and universal concepts in linguistics, reflect the unique way of thinking of each nation.

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