

MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE CONCEPT OF NUMBER IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The value of many / few in English is presented by a number of lexical, forming the opposition much :: little, many :: few. Among pronouns that indicate indefinite quantity, following units are distinguished: *all, some, whole, expressing the idea of the total number, partially et al.* [5, c.91].

Quantitative adjectives form the fourth group of quantitative units. Among them there are two groups of words related to the notion of computation and measurement. The first group of words realizes these things among both explicitly and implicitly. For example: decimal, dipterous, tripartite and others. A group of adjectives realizes the meaning of indentified quantity. For example: *distant, great, high, long, old, tall, wide, young and others*. Some adjectives can take gradual signs: *deep knowledge, wide erudition*.

Grammatical forms of adjectives significantly affect the combination of adjective adverb. For example, adverbs with the meaning of incomplete features combined with the highest degree of adjectives (*a bit redder, partially greyer*), adverbs with the meaning of full feature are combined with the usual degree of adjectives (*quite low, genuinely blue*). Parametric adjectives are adjacent postpositively to numerical phrases: *three miles long, two fathom deep, 3 in. deep*.

Fifth group is not numerous. It includes the verbs, the semantics of which are quantitative. The verb because of its semantics rarely expresses quantity. Grammatical characteristics of verbs are of indirect nature, lexical expression of number in the verb is able to differentiate the dynamics of quantitative relations based on the categorical meaning of procedure, which is characteristic of the verb.

So, in the semantic structure of verbs in English that correlate with the number of lexical means of expression quantity, along with semes of action quantitative features of action are distinguished. For example, *to increase, to*

decrease, to lower. These verbs reveal indefinite quantity, which is characteristic of English verbs. Unlike nouns and adjectives, verbs do not show definite number. The exceptions are only conversives *to double, to quarter et al.* [2, c.60].

At the same time, the verb can transmit the concept of quantity more specifically. The category of number realizes through the verb-forms in opposition "boundedness :: unboundedness" or through generic forms. In this case, the verb does not nominate the quantity but reflects the dynamic of the quantitative relations in the direction of their increase or decrease:

a) *reduce (to decrease, to decline, to fall, to drop)*.

b) *increase (to add, to reach, to climb, to jump)*.

Verbs "to multiply, to expand, to rise, to increase" express quantitative feature and action simultaneously. Semantic implicit meaning finds its expression in the grammatical form: *to people, to troop* do not combine with the subject in the singular [1, 12].

The sixth group of typological lexical-grammatical means of expression quantity is adverbs. Adverbs in English are also used to express large, small, excessive, insufficient, full or partial degree or extent of some characteristic or feature, which by means of words is combined with adverbs. For example, in combination with adjectives or numerals adverbs perform emphasizing or weakening function; they neutralize or stress features marked with an adjective or numerals. For example: *just four hours, nearly eight o'clock* [6, 152].

Adverb indicates the extent of the number both independently and in combination with other words: *lately, not far from here, more than two hours*.

Adverbs in English are able to express the meaning of the degree and extent, for example: *very, enough, nearly, almost, hardly, rather, etc.* Expressing the degree or extent of a quantitative characteristic, adverbs realize the inexact quantity both independently and in combination with other words: *time and again, not far from here, soon*. Number of items can be expressed in different ways: *many books, much rice, little hail, few cats*. *Much, many, few, little* are used to indicate indefinite quantity.

In English, the number can be expressed through some structural parts of speech, namely, functional words, for example, *among*, *between*. The first one indicates the presence of more than two persons and objects, the latter - only two.

With all the above mentioned and the analysis conducted it can be said that quantity and number in English language is a category that can be realized through different units of speech and language.

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