



## THE HISTORY AND STUDY OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MEASUREMENT UNITS

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**Annotation.** *The translation of units of measurement has been regarded as one of the difficult parts of the translation as different nations use various methods of measure. People are still interested in the evolution of the measurement procedures. The first concepts of category are found in the works of Aristotle, Plato, Kant, and Hegel, while views on this topic can also be found in the works of Zenon, Pratagor, and Heraclitus. In particular, Pratagor's views on measurement are very popular. He acknowledges that "Man is the source of all things, he shows the existence of what exists and the absence of what does not exist." In ancient philosophy, concepts of "measurement" emerged in this way. Up to now people use different words, phrases to express the quantity of the noun.*

**Key words:** *classification, quantity, quality, category, measurement, system.*

There are many scholars who worked on the measurement and measurement classification. One of them is Aristotle. In Aristotle's treatises "Metaphysics," "On Categories," and "Analytics," he explains that a certain category should be compared only with a category belonging to this type, and provides information about the inseparable connection of the categories "quantity" and "measure," and the indivisibility of some quantities. Many views related to the concept of category are associated with Hegel, who extensively addressed this topic in his work "Science of Logic." According to Hegel's definition, existence manifests itself in three "definitions": 1) accuracy, i.e.: quality, 2) removed accuracy: quantity, quantity, 3) qualitatively determined quantity: as a measure. Measurement is "a certain ratio of quality and quantity." Measurement combines quality and quantity, expressed abstractly. "Measurement is a simple quality that, in its directness, has a certain magnitude that belongs to it." Indeed, according to the philosophical doctrine of measurement, there are situations that cannot be measured by measuring instruments. Such units cannot be considered measurements: due to their specificity, they do not have measurement boundaries that define the essence of measurement. In such cases, in the absence of "quantity," the presence of "quality" is observed, that is, a qualitative description of the object is given, but the quantitative boundaries are not determined. Measurement is a logical-philosophical category that expresses the unity of qualitative and quantitative characteristics of an object. There are non-standard units of measurement. However, such lexical units cannot be overlooked in the process of studying historical metrology. They are part of the historical metrology and metrological dictionary. There are different approaches to determining the state of the large vocabulary layer, which mainly reflect metrological features, but do not correspond in principle to the concept of "measurement" due to the lack of a defined quantitative component. The 19th-century researcher D.I. Prozorovsky rightly called



such units volumetric-approximate units. "I cannot call them anything other than volumetric and approximate units. These are: fist, gulp, cart; in fact, they were folk units, but since they are recorded in government documents alongside trade and market units, they cannot be excluded from the composition of ancient metrology, especially units recognized as independent for legal separation and collection of taxes." [1]

I.G. Dobrodomov distinguishes metrological vocabulary from words such as "стакан" and "глоток" which are used to measure in certain situations. This lexical layer has other characteristics in scientific literature and is recognized as "language units with a certain measurement meaning." [2]

L.A. Belovolskaya, a researcher of linguistic means of expressing the category of measure in modern Russian, identifies the widespread prevalence of the group of adjective-quantitative nouns in modern Russian and the fact that the seme expressing quality is clear, while the seme expressing quantity is ambiguous. According to L.A. Belovolskaya, adjectival-quantitative nouns with indefinite semes are a lexical-grammatical category worthy of independent identification.

Category laws and principles are one of the main components of dialectics. Measurement categories are important for any area of scientific and practical activity (in some areas, the concept of measurement is conveyed through other semes, for example, the concept of "norm" in the field of medicine).

The interaction of the language system and various logical and philosophical categories remain relevant in modern linguistic research. In the 1980s, the scope of issues related to the development of the philosophical foundations of linguistics was considered very broad, and the field of study itself was not fully defined. In the 21st century, linguists emphasize the need to study logical and philosophical categories in language. The functional aspect of metrological units is considered one of the least studied areas. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in studying issues related to the interaction of language and thought, such as semantics, semantic structure, and the functions of linguistic means. P.V. Chesnokov created the theory of semantic forms of thinking and is considered one of the linguists who provided an interpretation of logical and linguistic relations in his works.

According to V.Z. Panfilov, typological differences manifested at the morphological and syntactic levels of languages do not affect the speaker's thinking and do not differ in the logical structure of languages. The most important feature of forms of logical thinking is that they are created by the basic needs of the cognitive process. These forms reflect the general connections and relationships of reality, established over centuries of human consciousness practice. From this, it can be concluded that metrological knowledge is equally necessary and important for all language users.

Researchers address various aspects of the study of the problem. The emergence of variations in the definition of counting has laid the foundation for the development of numerals and led to a large-scale study of the qualitative features of nouns. All philosophical categories are expressed in language in one way or another. Language is the most important means of communication for people and is inextricably linked



to thinking. Human thinking is characterized by two different forms: logical and semantic. The system of logical thinking is universal. It is a process independent of the structure of the language that thought itself implements.[3] The universal nature of logical thinking determines the logical and structural features of all languages in the world.

Our communication and understanding of the world are largely regulated by digital and measurement systems that have emerged over time. Numbers correct people's interactions by standardizing the language they use to interpret quantities and helping us understand the natural relationships between different concepts. The concept of quantity is a field that every linguist encounter when studying foreign languages. Many scientists have worked in this field. It is very important to read the article of the Britannica Manual on Numbers and Measurements. In addition, Chaney and Henry James worked on the measurement system in the United Kingdom, and their work is titled "A Practical Treatise Providing Information on the Metric System of Standard Weights and Measures Used in the British Empire." They use the SI metric system and the Imperial unit of measure. [4]

The need for the science of man and human subjectivity has increased significantly in the last millennium. Researchers from various fields are working on problems and solutions, methods related to this science. Language and its practical application include a dynamic and mental process. Typological and comparative studies in the language we speak have not lost their relevance, and its cognitive aspects are developing. Anthropocentrism is understood as the activity of people, the existence surrounding humanity is aimed at understanding the world. Man is the center of all things, the place where the coordinators of modern linguistics meet. Categories in modern linguistics are components that have a general character that cannot be distinguished in terms of structure and systematicity. Due to the cognitive approach developed in linguistics, it is becoming popular to view categories of thinking as linguistic categories. Measurement in the philosophical concept represents a dialectical unit, indicating the limit to which the quantity and quality of an object can change. Measurement categories primarily have a quality indicator. Measurement creates a functional semantic field between the quality and the number. The linguistic and conceptual categories of quantity and measure are not the same. The same quantity can be expressed not only differently, but also in different ways in language systems or within a single system. The functional-semantic field of units of measurement in Uzbek and English languages can be considered as an independent monocentric structure. And the center of this field consists of two parts: 1) the naming of the international metric system and 2) the naming of national-traditional units of measurement. Periphery, on the other hand, constitutes indefinite units in the language, measurement words. An exact measurement was not always necessary for a person. In practice, not only precise digital data is used, but in some cases, evaluative analogues are also used. [5]

In conclusion, if we consider the theoretical aspects of the category of indefinite quantity, many terms are characteristic of the linguistic interpretation of the measurement process. If the processes of comparison, classification, and scaling

allow for the determination of a certain level of the measured object and determine the unit of measurement, then the measurement result is expressed in speech by parametric qualities.[6] In English linguistics, complementary and non-complementary, universal and existential, parametric adjectives (dimensional adjectives) are distinguished, the existence of two scales for gradative nouns and parametric adjectives is stated, and the problem of their interaction is considered. In the system of the Uzbek language, parametric adjectives are not separated, as a result of which their study is carried out within the framework of other groups of adjectives.

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