

THE STUDY OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT BY WORLD
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Annotation: In world linguistics and translation studies, the translation of units of measurement is one of the topics that has not lost its relevance. Today, the widespread establishment of interstate political, economic, cultural, and social ties has led to an increased need for the study and development of different languages. Currently, scientific research in areas related to language and culture, language and society, which is improving, requires a comprehensive analysis within the framework of related and non-related languages. In world linguistics, as well as in the spiritual and cultural direction, people's desire for unity, interest in learning the culture and language of other peoples, and the establishment of trade relations create a need for the study of units of measurement. Although many scientific works have been carried out in world and Uzbek linguistics on the topic of units of measurement to date, this topic has not been studied in a comparative aspect in English and Uzbek linguistics as a whole system, taking into account linguistic and linguocultural features, it shows that it should be studied in a comparative aspect within the framework of these unrelated languages.

Keywords: standard, measurement, non-standard, quantity, linguistics, linguaculturology, units.

Since the past, people have tried to determine the quantity of objects in various ways and methods. Originally, they used body parts as a measuring device for a long time. They then began to use special items alongside body parts. The revolution of all spheres in the past began with the emergence of the concept of units of measurement in the world. In the 19th century, French scientists discovered a new measurement system that was very accurate and easy to measure. Now we call it a metric system. Along with our country, many countries have officially adopted this measurement method and it is widely used in all spheres of life. However, countries such as the United States, Myanmar, the United Kingdom, and Liberia are exceptions. Because these countries are considered to have not officially fully adopted the metric system. These countries use measurement systems based on ancient body parts and everyday objects for measurement. This situation leads to some misunderstandings among peoples in the field of translation. Moreover, the diversity of units of measurement in the world has led to the emergence of new terms. While scientists around the world view metric systems as standard measurement units, other types of measurement units have begun to be recognized as non-standard measurement units. A unit of measurement is a unit used to measure a given attribute. Some units of measurement are known around the world and are known as standard units of measurement, while others rely on the creativity of the situation and do not use instruments for measurement. These are the second type of measurements known as non-standard measurement units. A standard measurement is described as a measurement that uses a common tool for obtaining digital data of an object. The reason standard units of measurement are important to society is because one person can convey the value of the measurement to another person without confusion. Since standard measurements are accepted and understood by all people with numerical values, it is able to accurately display the expected value of the measurement. Non-standard measurements are more informal than standard measurements. If a person finds themselves in a situation where measurement is necessary, but there is no accepted means of measurement, he will have to determine the measurement of the body using what he has and creativity. The use of an object not intended for measurement to help create a

measurement scale creates the concept of performing a non-standard measurement. Measurement skills are equally important for scientists and non-scientists. Official measurements that are generally accepted and require a measuring instrument specifically used for measurements are known as standard measurements. Conversely, in the absence of a standard measuring instrument, the use of a creative measurement system to assess human measurement value creates a non-standard measurement system.

Many linguists have conducted research on topics related to translation problems in linguistics. In particular, if we take the topic of units of measurement, the fact that countries have different and unique measurement systems made it difficult for the population of another country to understand such units and caused a number of problems in translation. The essence and significance of measurements are invaluable in the development of every science and technology. Measurement is the foundation of human life. Everything on earth has its measure. In particular, any current science, scientific direction, be it natural or social, is necessarily related to measurement to some extent. It is difficult to find a single direction that is accessible to humans, within the scope of their activities, but which can be studied, sought, and achieved without the help of measurements and their tasks. Therefore, there is a wide range of linguists who are interested in this topic.

The history of linguistics deals with the emergence and development of knowledge about language. The anthropocentric paradigm explores the manifestation of aspects of number, space, and time in language, as well as the functioning of language in understanding the world around us. Modern linguistics emphasizes that when analyzing data in English, French, Russian, and other languages, one comes to the conclusion that the measure of quantitative, spatial, and temporal aspects is related to parts of the human body and its activities.

G. W. Sassoon, in his article "Theory of Measurement in Linguistics," analyzes the semantic features of units of measurement in relation to qualitative levels. Based on the typological measurement of the theory of measurement in four different ways, G.W. Sassoon determines that different qualities are connected to certain units of measurement and together form measurement phrases [1]. According to him, the grammar of languages influences the properties of the theory of measure. Measurements can be characterized by height, width, weight, etc. His main conclusion is that the taxonomy of measurement levels is influential in the grammar of the language. This four-level measurement taxonomy includes: ratio scale, interval scale, order scale, and nominal scale measurements.

German linguist Solt worked on the topic of language and quantity. According to him, the diversity of language can be expressed based on the levels on scales. His articles demonstrate the importance of scales in linguistics. He studies the ontology of scales, the importance of quantity on the scale of languages, and offers his own standard for the structure of scales to the public. At the same time, he pays special attention to the use of units of measurement when comparing objects, paying attention to comparison standards, and the use of quality levels in the sentence. He concludes that "there is no level without comparison, there is no comparison without a level"[2]. As an example, he says that one object can be shown in different ways to show how much larger one object is than the other. To do this, it is necessary to use various scales of measurement:

- a) The Empire State Building is taller than the Washington Monument.
- b) The Empire State Building is 695 feet taller than the Washington Monument.
- c) The Empire State Building is twice as tall as the Washington Monument.

If we look at the examples, it can be seen that although the height of the objects is constant, this difference can be expressed in different ways in the language. In his work, S. Solt shares and continues Sassoon's views.

A. Brasoveanu recognizes units of measurement as nouns of measurement. He refers to units of measurement as belonging to the category of nouns and analyzes them by dividing

them into polysemous and monosemous words. The words "meter," "liter," "kilogram," "inch," "pound," and others were used as examples. If we take the example of "pound," it can be understood in two ways. In the first sense, it is considered as a monetary unit, while in the second sense, weight can also serve as a unit of measurement. A. Brasoveanu compares English and Romanian languages in his research [3].

L.A. Nagornaya's dissertation "Methods of Expressing Units of Measurement in English and Russian Languages" was conducted in accordance with the principles of the functional-cognitive direction of modern linguistics and examined the methods of expressing the anthropocentric aspects of units of measurement in English and Russian languages. By analyzing and finding English equivalents of words such as "кусок", "ломоть, ломтик" and "глоток" in Russian, we are talking about lexical methods of expressing volume and mass measurements in the language [4].

Although the aforementioned linguistic researchers conducted extensive research on the topic of units of measurement, more attention was paid to the etymology of units of measurement in the compared languages, and their lexical meaning was clarified. As Ronnie Cohen noted, "There are many languages in the world, and the existence of a single unit of measurement unites all nations." The units of measurement should be also conducted by on a cultural level.

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