



**ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH NUMERALS AND METHODS
OF THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UZBEK.**

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the translation of English phraseological units with numerals into Uzbek, emphasizing their importance in reflecting the national picture of the world and expressing emotions and vivid descriptions. It summarizes the methods used to translate English phraseological units with numerals into Uzbek. It explores the challenges in accurately conveying the meaning and cultural connotations of such units in the target language. Different strategies, such as transliteration and cultural adaptation, are discussed, highlighting their effectiveness and limitations.

Key words

translation, discussion, phraseological units, strategies, translation, transliteration, picture of the world, numeral.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi son komponentli frazeologik birliklarning o'zbek tiliga tarjimasini haqida so'z yuritilib, frazeologik birliklarning olamning manzarasini aks ettirish, his-tuyg'ularni, yorqin ta'riflarini ifodalashdagi ahamiyati bayon qilingan. Unda ingliz tilidagi son komponentli frazeologik birliklarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish usullari umumlashtiriladi. Bu tildagi bunday birliklarning ma'nosi va madaniy konnotatsiyalarini to'g'ri yetkazishdagi qiyinchiliklarni o'rganadi. Transliteratsiya va madaniy moslashish kabi turli strategiyalar muhokama qilinib, ularning samara-dorligi va cheklovlari ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar

tarjima, muhokama, frazeologik birliklar, strategiyalar, tarjima, transliteratsiya, dunyo surati, son.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматривается перевод английских фразеологизмов с числительными на узбекский язык, подчеркивая их значение в отражении национальной картины мира и выражении эмоций и ярких описаний. Обобщены методы, используемые для перевода английских фразеологизмов с



числительными на узбекский язык. В нем исследуются проблемы точной передачи значения и культурной коннотации таких единиц на целевом языке. Обсуждаются различные стратегии, такие как транслитерация и культурная адаптация, подчеркиваются их эффективность и ограничения.

Ключевые слова

фразеологизмы, семантика, перевод, транслитерация, картина мира, числительное.

In every language there are stable phrases that are equivalent in content and syntactic function to a word. These phrases refer to polylexemic language units with a certain structure and semantic load. Phraseological units (PU) reflect people's ideas about the world around them. Each language is distinguished by its original phraseology, which is associated with the uniqueness of life, customs, culture and mentality of the people. Phraseologisms as a phenomenon were generated by the need to create expressive means for the needs of communication, to be able to visually express one's emotions, feelings, to give a vivid and figurative description of actions, processes and phenomena. Phraseology reflects the national picture of the world.

Most phraseological units appeared in the process of observing the surrounding reality. The process of creating phraseological units consists of two stages. The first stage is that certain sounds, composed into a word, acquire meaning. At the second stage, a message consisting of several words, each of which has its own meaning in the dictionary, acquires a new meaning, not equal to, different from the meaning of any of the words-components of the phraseological unit.[1; 263]

Phraseological units with numerals - PU (num) as secondary units represent deviations from the traditional structure and semantics of the original phrases. The study of the surface and deep structures of phraseological units (num) is relevant, given the current importance of cognitive research, the explication of the nature of the effectiveness of the human factor. Recognition of the cognitive significance of phraseological units (num) is very relevant for their adequate reproduction in translator languages. PU (num) is characterized by linguistic stability, formal and semantic integrity [6, 108]. These units belong to language constructs with corresponding structure, semantics and pragmatics. Unlike variable phrases, these polylexemic units are designated by bipolarity - open processes of convergence and divergence [4, 82]. Retrospectively, phraseological units (num) gravitate towards valorative signs, which played a significant role in linguistics the quantitative signs of the surrounding world. The environment of phraseological units (h) specifically affects the semantic content of numerals. Cf:



Amer. PU (num) the old thirteen "AQShning eski davlat bayrog'i", two bits "25 sentlik tanga", a long bit "15 sentlik tanga", a short bit "10 sentlik tanga". The translation of the indicated phraseological units (num) is not an additive reproduction of the meanings of the components; it is dissected by the search for the etymological origins of lexicalized units, their correlation with real / unreal events, artifacts, myths, legends, etc. So the Scottish plack "4 pence" coin was in use in the 15th - 16th centuries. Its insignificant cost was the motivation for the appearance of PU (num) "two and a plack" - "mayda pul". The semantics of phraseological units (num) is usually determined by the values of ascending units. The designation of people, their emotions by quantitative signs has become a linguistic tradition. Compare: English. The upper two hundred - "tepa / yuqori qismi", "elita"; one dollar a year man - "oz maosh olib davlat ishida ish-laydigan odam"; to feel like a million - "o'zini yaxshi his qilmoq"; to go like sixty - "oyog'ini qo'lga olib yugurish". PU (num) the seven Sisters - "Buzoq burji" according to legend meant the seven daughters of Atlanta and Gleyona. The numeral seven is also very popular in the phraseological space. Compare: English. Seven wonders, seven deadly sins, seven-leagued-boots. Over time, the quantitative senses of the ascending units give way to the qualitative ones; PU (num), being modified, are enriched with new images. Compare: PU (num) there are one or two traders - "ikki xil fikrli ekspert". Semantic displacements of phraseological units, their metaphorical expansions, paraphrases and rescripts are indicative of artistic discourse.

The numerical component "two/two" actualizes in English phraseology the sense 'splitness' (between two fires - ikki o't orasida, fall (sit) between two stools - ikki stul orasiga o'tirmoq), 'indications of similarity, similarity of objects or people' (as like as two peas - ikki tomchi suvdek oxshash). Phraseologism "kill two birds with one stone" has the meaning "bir o'q bilan ikki quyovni o'ldirmoq". As part of one phraseological unit, there can be two numerical components - "one / bir" and "two / ikki". The numerical component "two/ikki" expresses some set, and the numerical component "one/bir" indicates the absence of a set: two dogs over one bone seldom agree - ikki it bir suyakni bo'lisha olmas. The phenomenon of secondary semantization of numerical components in the phraseological units of the Russian and English languages reflects a mixture of logical-"mathematical" and naive understanding of the counting procedure. The "mathematical" approach assumes the unambiguity and accuracy of the recalculation result. For the sphere of folk culture, recalculation acts as an comprehension of the "irrational" properties of an object.

Phraseological units with numerals represent deviations from the traditional structure and semantics of original phrases, and their study is relevant in



understanding the cognitive significance of these units. These units have linguistic stability, formal and semantic integrity. The author explains that phraseological units with numerals are influenced by the surrounding environment and typically denote evaluative signs. The translation of these units requires more than an additive reproduction of the meanings of their components, but rather an exploration of etymological origins and correlation with real or unreal events. The article provides examples of translated phraseological units, highlighting the semantic content and cultural references associated with each numerical component. Additionally, the phenomenon of secondary semantization of numerical components in phraseological units reflects both a logical and naive understanding of counting procedures. Overall, the article emphasizes the importance of understanding and accurately translating these phraseological units with numerals to effectively convey the intended meaning and cultural nuances to readers in Uzbek.

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