

Phraseological Units with Numerals in English and Techniques of Translating Them into Uzbek

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Abstract:

The article covers the translation of English phraseological units with numerals into Uzbek, emphasizing their significance in representing the national vision of the world and expressing emotions through vivid descriptions. It summarizes the methods used to translate English phraseological units with numerals into Uzbek. It investigates the difficulties in accurately transmitting the meaning and cultural implications of such units in the target language. This article discusses the effectiveness and limitations of several tactics, including transliteration and cultural adaption.

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

Every language has stable phrases that share the same content and syntactic function as a word. These phrases refer to polylexemic linguistic units with specific structure and semantic content. Phraseological units (PU) express people's perspectives on the world around them. Each language has a distinct phraseology that reflects the people's life, customs, culture, and philosophy.

Phraseologisms as a phenomenon arose from the necessity to produce expressive ways for communication purposes, to be able to graphically portray one's emotions and sentiments, and to provide a vivid and figurative depiction of events, processes, and phenomena. Phraseology expresses a national image of the world.

Phraseological units have emerged as a result of careful observation of the world around us. The process of forming these units involves two distinct stages. Initially, sounds are combined to form a word that carries a specific meaning. Subsequently, in the second stage, a sequence of words, each with its own individual definition in the lexicon, undergoes a transformation wherein the overall message conveys a unique significance that is not simply the sum of its parts. This evolution results in the creation of phraseological units that possess a distinct and often idiomatic meaning. [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 linguing 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 ishlaydigan 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 semes 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 semes '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 quyonni 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.

Studying phraseological units with numerals can shed light on their cognitive relevance, as they differ from the typical structure and semantics of original phrases. These units are linguistically stable, formal, and semantically consistent. The author adds that phraseological units with numerals are impacted by their surroundings and often denote valuable signs.

The translation of these units necessitates more than simply reproducing the meanings of its constituents, but also an investigation into etymological origins and correlation with real or imagined occurrences. The page contains instances of translated phraseological units, emphasizing the semantic meaning and cultural references connected with each number component. Furthermore, the phenomena of secondary semantization of numerical components in phraseological units indicates a logical but unsophisticated knowledge of counting operations. Overall, the paper emphasizes the significance of understanding and precisely translating these phraseological components with numerals in order to effectively communicate the intended content and cultural nuances to Uzbek readers.

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