

THE SPECIFIC FEATURES OF PROVERBS AND PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH NUMERALS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation. People's wisdom in the form of proverbs and sayings in every nation lives and is passed on from generation to generation since the time when there was no written language. They include human observation of the surrounding world, actions of other people and warnings to the descendants. Sayings with numerals are no exception. Modern people, pronouncing famous statements, do not even think that they use the words of ancient folk wisdom in their speech. So firmly sayings and winged phrases entered our speech, as well as numbers. Numbers have entered our lives so long ago that we do not even pay attention to it. They surround us everywhere, but it's just information that conveys to our consciousness some kind of messages.

Annotatsiya. Maqol va matal shaklidagi xalq hikmatlari har bir xalqda yozma til bo'lmagan davrlardan boshlab yashab, avlodan-avlodga o'tib kelmoqda. Ularga insonning atrofdagi dunyoni kuzatishi, boshqa odamlarning harakatlari va avlodlarga ogohlantirishlar kiradi. Raqamli so'zlar bundan mustasno emas. Zamonaviy odamlar mashhur so'zlarni talaffuz qilib, o'z nutqlarida qadimgi xalq hikmatlarining so'zlarini ishlatishlarini xayoliga ham keltirmaydilar. Shunday qilib, bizning nutqimizga qat'iy so'zlar va qanotli iboralar, shuningdek raqamlar kiradi. Raqamlar hayotimizga shunchalik uzoq vaqtdan beri kirib kelganki, biz bunga e'tibor ham bermaymiz. Ular bizni hamma joyda o'rab olishadi, lekin bu bizning ongimizga qandaydir xabarlarini etkazadigan ma'lumotdir.

Key words: phraseological units, proverbs, sayings, riddles, numerals, colorful, conversational turns, ambiguous, incomprehensible, figures, folklore, wisdom, morals.

Tayanch soʻzlar: frazeologik birliklar, maqol, matal, topishmoq, sanoq, rang-barang, soʻzlashuv burilishlari, noaniq, tushunarsiz, figuralar, xalq ogʻzaki ijodi, hikmat, axloq.

Winged expressions people use everywhere, without hesitation, where did the phraseology come from in their life. The main reason why people apply them is the strengthening or coloring of the information they want to convey. Thus, speech, decorated with phraseology, becomes more emotional, bright and memorable.

“*Like two drops of water*”, they talk about similar objects or people, emphasizing the absence of obvious differences between them. “*Seventh water on a jelly*” means very distant relatives. “*One field berry*”, they say about the similarity in committing unseemly acts, both related to each other, and distant people. The expression “*one as a finger*” immediately explains that a person is lonely or an orphan.

Using in their speech phraseological units, as well as proverbs, sayings, riddles with numerals, people of all countries enliven their speech, make it more colorful, but it also complicates the learning of foreign languages. Ignorance of conversational turns in someone else’s speech can give it an ambiguous or incomprehensible meaning, which often leads to comic situations.

People face figures daily for the rest of their lives, and they begin to study at a very early age. To make it easier for a child to understand what kind of meaning is borne by numbers in speaking, you can familiarize yourself with this topic with the help of folk folklore. For example, 5 sayings with numerals, where they have a certain meaning, giving phrases a capacity. [21, 345]

“*One in the field is not a warrior*” - the word “*one*” is the main thing in this phrase and means that a person alone will not win a battle. Thus, using numerals, folk wisdom explains that in the struggle one person cannot be defeated.

“The promised three years are waiting” - with the help of the number three, the fulfillment of the promise for a long time is being deferred. So people were talking about people who do not keep their word. Adding a numeral, the characteristic for people not necessarily significantly reduced, without losing its meaning. *“Like your five fingers”* means being knowledgeable about what is happening or about the subject of the conversation.

“Seven times measure, one cut” better than any long instructions explain that in no case you cannot hurry. You should always think carefully before getting down to work.

“Ten knowledgeable do not stand alone, which does”. Using the numbers of different ratios, the people have accurately noticed that the person of action is better than the loafers “connoisseurs”.

Creating proverbs with numerals, wise people in one short phrase revealed the essence of what is happening.

The study of numerals, as part of speech, students pass in secondary school in Russian language lessons. To memorize the topic was easier; it can be done in game form, using proverbs with numerals.

Quantitative numerals are well remembered if children are explained the meaning of sayings with them. For example, "one head on shoulders" means that a person should think and make decisions independently, as well as be responsible for them. [23, 228]

Ordinal numerals used in popular statements, indicate the order or order of events. For example, the *“second wind”* explains that if the forces seem to be no more, you can overcome weakness and find them.

“Seven do not wait for one”, “three will condemn, ten will judge”, “there will not be two deaths, one will not pass” - sayings with collective numerals help memorize this part of the speech.

Proverbs, sayings, riddles and phraseologicalisms are inherent in the wisdom of all nations. Reasonable English in this case is also no exception. Many of their statements have a centuries-old history, revealing their national features. For example, "let the thing

be with you for seven years, but in the end it will find use" says that in everything there is a sense and everything is useful, it is only to find them.

Often the sayings of other peoples are similar in meaning to statements in Russian. For example, the English version of *"kill two birds with one stone"* (literally *"two birds with one stone to kill"*) has the analogy of *"killing two birds with one stone"* in Russian. This suggests that observance is inherent in all peoples, regardless of the language in which they speak.

It is also well known that the eastern sages knew how to notice everything around them and left their descendants with their observations. People from different countries have faced them since childhood. For example, the proverb from Persia *"two hundred words spoken are not worth half of the work done"* accurately notices what to say and do is not the same thing. [23, 231]

"One good experience is more important than seven wise teachings", so the Arab proverb teaches, and the Korean wisdom advises *"not to put things off"* – *"postpone not a day - it will drag on all ten"*. As can be seen from the examples, at all times and in different countries people used numerals, making short instructions to their descendants.

Very often people use aphorisms and winged expressions, not thinking about their origin, so they firmly and habitually entered their life. Saying habitually "forbidden fruit is sweet" to a man who aspires to what he is denied, people do not remember that this is a statement of Ovid.

The same goes for short statements, in which there are numbers. *"Zero attention"* is talking about an indifferent person, *"for seven seas"*, means very far.

As they say, "everything is new, it's a well-forgotten old one", you can also say about sayings with numerals. Ancient people were able to notice what was happening in the world around them and left their legacy to us. For example, in Ancient Egypt, they said this to a puffed man: "Do not think that you alone are omniscient!" Latins, who lived 1500 years ago, left a great legacy of wisdom, for example, "double stumbling over the same stone" still means making the same mistakes. The Ancient Indian people were told

to say “you cannot make a garland from one flower”, which means today that one cannot cope with one thing.

As can be seen from the examples, little has changed after thousands of years. There are the same problems, wrong actions and noble deeds that fit perfectly into the wisdom of the ancients. [37, 47]

Sayings, proverbs and riddles were inherited by people from ancestors. The task of humanity is to introduce the younger generation to them so that they continue to live in every nation, passing on the wisdom of people who have long since died. The study of folklore from an early age is the right approach to making things eternal with people in the present. Only in this way can people's wisdom be consolidated in people's minds and passed on.

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