



PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS WITH NUMBER COMPONENTS IN ITALIAN

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ANNOTATION

Although it has not been long since phraseology was formed as a separate part of linguistics, the history of its origin goes back to the early periods of language development. From the studies carried out on phraseology, it turns out that phraseologisms appeared together with the language and developed along with the language. The main focus of phraseology is on the study of phraseologisms.

This article covers the classification of Italian phraseologisms and the nature of number-component phraseologisms and the symbolism of numbers in Italian.

KEYWORDS: *phrase, number, linguistics, phraseological unit, lexemes and morphemes, semantics.*

INTRODUCTION

Phraseologisms occupy a special place in the vocabulary of the language and are one of the ways of enrichment of vocabulary. Phraseologisms have a complex structure, for the first time the Russian linguistic scientist I. I. Chernyasheva defined the term [1; 628-630].

Like other languages, the subject of phraseological phrases in Italian is one of the topics of interest and controversy, and is one of the important resources for expressing the way of life, customs of people who speak the studied foreign language. In addition to learning Italian, this also helps to understand the extent to which Italians use phraseological expressions and how much they depend on their daily lives.

Of the linguists who conducted research on phraseologisms in Italian: Italian linguist P. Toschi is an Italian and foreign language author who produced and published the following work on his proverbs and sayings: "Proverbi e modi di dire trascritti e illustrati da bambini italiani e stranieri" [P. Toschi, 1970]. Italian linguist Alfredo Geninasca has researched on Italian and French phraseological phrases and proverbs and published his dictionary: "Dizionario dei più comuni modi di dire italiani e francesi: proverbi e detti, italiani e francesi". [A. Geninasca, 1988]. Giuseppe Sessa, an Italian linguist, developed his own manual – the same one that was sought on idiomatic expressions in Italian, French, English and German. Italian linguists Paola Cotta Ramusino and Fabio Mollica have conducted considerable research on phraseology and published scholarly works, such as: "Chapter One contrastive phraseology: preliminary remarks" [Paola Cotta Ramusino, Fabio Mollica, 2020] among others.

MAIN PART

It is worth noting that phraseological expressions also have a special significance in the study of the Italian language and culture. Like other language units, the study of phraseological units is an important research topic in Italian.

Numbers are actively involved in the formation of phraseologisms. Below is a list of a number of phraseological units in Italian that have participated in the number:

Uno – with one number:

Essere il numero uno - In literal translation: a number is in the be – style. As a phrase-expresses the meaning of being the best/progressive in a field.

Armare uno scherzo – Joking with someone

Disabituarsi l'uno all'altro - Dumping together

Essere diverso uno dall'altro - Divergence

Essere in uno strettoio – Tight wear

Essere uno stinco di santo – Sinless

Farsi uno stato – Creating a situation/situation for oneself

Fare conto che uno canti – Deaf

Fare uno sfogo con qd – Open your heart to someone

Lasciare uno strascico - Leaving a trace (about illness, etc.)

Lucente come uno specchio – Clean like a mirror

Nemico numero uno - Enemy number one

Non intendersela uno con l'altro - Speaking in different languages

Per me e tutt'uno - For me everything is the same

Soffocare uno scandalo - Prevention of quarrels

Sono tutti d'uno stampo – All to be collected

The first to focus on the importance of totals in world history and culture, in particular the "two" (due), was the Greek thinker Pythagoras.



Due – with two number:

Due e quattro con il significato di «un po'» - numbers two and four represent "few/little". As a phrase, for example:

Ci prepariamo due spaghetti? – We prepare a little spaghetti.

Abbiamo fatto quattro chiacchiere al bar – We had a little talk at the bar.

Ho fatto due passi per sciogliere le gambe – I walked a step or two to spreading a foot tickle/walked a little more.

Alla festa c'erano solo quattro gatti (poche persone) – A small number of people on the holiday were bores; representing meanings such as.

Su due piedi - Literally in translation: on two legs – will be in style. As a phrase-without warning, it expresses the meaning that immediately.

For example: *Non posso partire su due piedi* – I can't leave right now.

Prendere il coraggio a due mani - In literal translation: Two captures of courage – will be in style. As an expression-means to move into action with determination.

Non c'è due senza tre - In literal translation: without the number three there will be no two – it will be in style. As a phrase-expresses the meaning that what is approved twice is also approved for the third time.

Cuore aperto a due battenti – Heart wide

A due mani - Generous

A due passi – Two step

Avere due pesi e due misure – Non objectively

Avere due coscienze - Hypocrisy

Dire due parole - Say a word or two mouths

D'un soldo farne due - Making a penny sum

Essere in due paesi - Talking about different things

Fare due parti in commedia – Making a double play

Lasciare andare due pani per coppia - Don't take it for granted

Somigliarsi come due gocce d'acqua - Like two drops of water

Trovarsi stretti fra due assi - Being in a hopeless situation

Tre – three number:

A tre cotte - In literal translation: ripe at three – will be in style. As a phrase-Skilful or has a high level of cunning, expresses the meaning of very cunning.

Avere tre pani per coppia - Triple profit

Potere andare per la fava alle tre ore – Not taking risks

Rendere tre pani per coppia - Reward with revenge

Quattro – four number:

Farsi in quattro – sweat to achieve the goal (or to help someone)/try hard

In quattro e quattr'otto-easily/at little opportunity.

In quattro e quattr'otto – Easily/at little opportunity

Sbandierare ai quattro venti – To reveal to everyone what should be kept secret.

Fare il diavolo a quattro – To show yourself very angry to achieve the result.

Parlare a quattr'occhi – Talk face to face separately (without someone).

Ai quattro capi – Quadruple

Andare in quattro - Walking on all fours

Avere quattro dita di pelo sullo stomaco – Invincible

Dire quattro parole – Say a word or two mouths

Fare il conto dei quattro soldi – Misunderstanding of each other

Fra quattro mura – Between the four walls

Non sapere formare quattro lettere – Can't add two words

Spezzarsi in quattro – Quartering

Cinque – five number:

Cercare cinque piedi al montone – Looking for something that does not exist

Contar cinque sulle dita – Being illiterate

Sei – six number:

Avere il sesto senso – Who can feel/feel good feelings.

Sette – seven number:

Essere al settimo cielo – Fly in the seventh heaven / be very happy.

Sudare sette camicie – Sweat to achieve something, to suffer.

Muovere sette volte la lingua in bocca – Thinking before talking

Nove – nine number:

Prova del nove - Uncertain evidence

Pezzo da novanta - One of the Mafia leaders (gang leader)

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The intensive research on the study of phraseological phrases and idioms in foreign languages and the achievement of new results is creating more comfort for foreign language students. Because as a result of such research, the semantic, structural-grammatical, linguistic aspects of phraseological expressions, idioms in a foreign language are analyzed. As a result, solutions are also being found to the problems of faster understanding of foreign language expressions and identification of their equivalents. Such results serve to improve not only the grammatical-lexical properties of the language for students studying a foreign language, but also the knowledge of semantic and linguistic specificity.

Italian, like other languages, is a language rich in phraseological expressions. Therefore, researching them from different sides and studying their specific aspects will make it possible to increase the vocabulary and get to know the Italian language more closely.

In conclusion, the phraseologisms in which the numbers are involved can be as many as one. As can be seen from the above examples, the set phrases of the Italian language are structurally very close to the English and Russian phraseological units. However, as for the semantics of these phrases, there may be different differences.



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