

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
ТА СОЦІАЛЬНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ**



**СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНІ
АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО
СУСПІЛЬСТВА**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ V ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ,
АСПРАНТІВ, ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ТА СПІВРОБІТНИКІВ**

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NUMERAL POLYSEMY

I. Polishchiuk, *student PR-51*

I. Kobyakova, *PhD in Philology, professor*
Department of Germanic Philology

S. Baranova, *PhD in Philology, associate professor*
Department of Germanic Philology

The quantitative determination of the world is influenced by the semantics of any language. In the most developed modern languages, including English, the means of expressing ideas of quantity permeate all the levels of language structure, phraseology as well.

With the development of civilization and intensive penetration of science into human lives the role of the numerals is constantly increasing, so the research is becoming increasingly **relevant** [3].

The science begins with the calculation. The calculation and the number are the objective characteristics of the reality. Having created a way of presenting quantity – numbers and figures – native speakers gave them a universal form, learned to formalize the results of the knowledge, to formulate the methods of learning. People gave life to the sciences, without which technological progress is impossible.

The quantitative relations are important in the language system as well. The essence of the linguistic phenomenon cannot be revealed if it is not expressed by quantitative relations, objective generalizations can be based only on the quantitative correlations .

The semantic modification of English numerals in terms of idiomatic context is manifested in their ability to change each other (*nine winks – forty winks – «сон уривками»*), to implement different quantitative filling (*Two Heads are better than one; four eyes see more than two*), to be used in the stylistic devices of antithesis, hyperbole (*thousand pardons; one to thousand*) .

In such idioms, the deviation from numeric certainty is observed. For example, in the idiomatic expression “*to talk nineteen to the dozen*” the numeral “*nineteen*” may be converted into “*fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and eighteen*” without losing its initial meaning “*to talk without pause*”.

Idioms have the same component composition, structural and grammatical organization as belonging to the group substantival phraseological units and have the structure *adj + n*.

An idiom “*at one sitting*” has an absolute equivalent in Ukrainian as well – «*за одним присідом*». They have the same connotative meaning,

grammatical and structural organization. The following phraseological units also have absolute equivalents: "“one for all, and all for one” – «один за всіх і всі за одного», “one on one” – «один на один», “play first fiddle” – «грати першу скрипку», “third sex” – «третья стать», “fourth dimension” – «четвертий вимір».

Let us consider the English idiom “Nightmare and her nine-fold”. “Nightmare” has its translation «кошмар», but in this case the pronoun “her” points to the signs of an animate creature. In this case, we find the analogy – a mythical evil creature – «Мара та її дев’ять сестер».

The calque or literal (word-for-word) translation is usually emphasized in the cases where phraseological units are conveyed with the help of other methods of translation, including phraseological one, but thus cannot be interpreted without losing their semantic and stylistic, expressive and emotional meanings, but it is advisable to “convey” the figurative basis to the reader.

The calque is possible only when the literal translation can communicate to the reader the true meaning of the whole phraseological unit (not the meaning of its constituents).

To translate an English idiom, it is not enough to know the methods of their translation. The deep background knowledge of the interpreter is of the particular importance.

We have concluded that in the translation of the quantitative phraseological units there are much more analogy in English and Ukrainian languages than absolute or partial equivalents. Since the Ukrainian language belongs to synthetic languages and English – to analytic ones, there are differences in the grammatical organization of some idiomatic expressions. The difference in national characteristics leads to the different images, with the help of idioms which were created, therefore the component composition of the phraseological unit is being changed. Among the quantitative idiomatic expressions quite a lot of analogies with similar significative, denotative and connotative components of meaning, similar grammatical structure and different or partially similar (have at least one common lexeme) component composition are observed.

1. Shvachko S. A. Paradigmatic and syntagmatic aspects of the English numerals [Text] / S. A. Schvachko // *Philological Treatises*. – 2010. – no 1, Vol 2. – P. 149-153.
2. Baranova S. V. “Philosophy” of quantitative-qualitative relations / S. V. Baranova // *Philological Treatises*. – 2012. – Vol 2, no 4. – P. 5–10.