translators have developed various strategies to navigate the complexities of phraseological translation, including adaptation and creative rephrasing. Ultimately, successful translation requires a delicate balance between fidelity to the source text and the need to resonate with the target audience. As globalization continues to blur cultural boundaries, understanding and addressing these translation challenges becomes increasingly vital for effective communication across languages.

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Xalilova Zaxro Kamoliddin qizi (Teacher of Termiz University of Economics and Service;
e-mail: zakhro2698@gmail.com; orcid: https://orcid.org/0009-0007-7007-4290)

THE USAGE OF NUMERATIVES IN FAIRY TALES

Annotation. *This article analyzes the use of numeratives in English and Hindi fairy tales. It highlights their grammatical and stylistic functions, differences in application, and challenges in translation. Through comparative analysis, the study identifies how these linguistic elements enhance expressiveness and structure in stories.*

Keywords: *numeratives, classifiers, Hindi, English, translation, stylistic function, linguistic comparison.*

Xalilova Zaxro Kamoliddin qizi (Termiz Iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti o'qituvchisi)

HISOB SO'ZLARNING ERTAKLARDA QO'LLANILISHI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu tadqiqot ertaklarda hisob so'zlarning ingliz va hindiy tillarida qanday qo'llanilishini o'rganadi. Turli tillardagi matnlarni tahlil qilish orqali hisob so'zlarning ertak tuzilishiga, madaniy ahamiyatiga va lingvistik xilma-xilligiga ta'siri aniqlanadi. Qiyosiy lingvistik tahlil yordamida ushbu elementlarning chastotasi, funksiyasi va badiiy matnlarga ta'siri o'rganiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *hisob so'zlar, son birliklari, hindiy, ingliz, tarjima, uslubiy funksiya, til qiyosi.*

Халилова Захро Камолиддин қизи (преподаватель Термезского университета экономики и сервиса)

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ СЧЕТНЫХ СЛОВ В СКАЗКАХ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается использование числительных и счетных слов в сказках на английском и хинди языках. Анализируются их грамматические и стилистические функции, различия в употреблении и проблемы перевода. Сравнительный анализ выявляет, как эти языковые элементы усиливают выразительность и структуру повествования.*

Ключевые слова: *счетные слова, хинди, узбекский, перевод, стилистическая функция, языковое сравнение.*

Introduction. Numeratives (units denoting measurement, classification and quantities) are an important lexical category in every language. They serve not only for counting but also for measuring and comparing. The use of numeratives in English and Hindi demonstrates both similarities and differences, which are reflected in literary norms, stylistic techniques, and syntactic structures (Hindi Grammar and Composition, 2012). This article aims to study the role of numeratives in fairy tale texts in English and Hindi, analyzing their grammatical and stylistic functions.

Literature review. Research on numeratives in Hindi has been primarily conducted by Russian and German linguists. In the studies of Omkar N. Kaul, numeratives are classified as adjectives, with a detailed morphological analysis of their structure. Despite the well-established traditions of Oriental studies in English linguistics, research on this topic remains relatively rare. The fourth chapter of S.Nurmatov's doctoral dissertation *Formation and Development of the Numerative System in Hindi* examines numeratives

in this language in depth. Additionally, the research of N.Jianova [6;89–102 pp.], focusing on *Semantic Properties of Numeratives in Medieval Hindi Texts*, provides insights into historical units of measurement. Several articles and conference papers have also been published on this topic.

Furthermore, various linguistic studies have examined the use of numeratives from a journalistic perspective. For instance, A. Estaji and V.Hamidova [2;45–67 pp.] discuss the degree of research on Persian numeratives and their correct application. Similarly, the joint study by S. H. Zahrai, P. Pulaki, and M. Beigilar [12;184–190 pp.] compares numeratives in Persian and Russian, analyzing their usage and classification. This study also highlights the functional aspects of numeratives in both languages, emphasizing their grammatical and semantic properties.

Reaserch methodology. This study employs a comparative analysis method, examining numeratives extracted from English and Hindi short stories. The sources include:

English literature (Grimm Brothers' Fairy Tales, 1812; Aesop's Fables, 6th century BCE); Hindi literature – जाटक, कहानी (Jataka Tales, 3rd century BCE; Panchatantra, 200 BCE); Linguistic articles and grammatical dictionaries

The study explores the role of numeratives in fairy tales, their syntactic and semantic functions, and challenges in translation.

Analysis and results. Use of Numeratives in English and Hindi fairy tales. The analysis reveals that numeratives in English and Hindi fairy tales serve three main functions:

First one – *Expressing quantity:* numeratives in both languages indicate number or amount of noun they come with in relation to objects:

Hindi: The sentence *"अकबर ने फिर अपने मंत्री को आदेश दिया और कहा- माली को सौ चांदी की मुद्राएं इनाम के तौर पर दी जाए।"* [9] contains the word **"मुद्रा"** (mudrā), which conveys the meaning of a currency unit. However, here it is used in the sense of a silver coin (currency unit).

Second one – *Enhancing expressiveness of the text*: in some cases, numeratives enhance the fairy tale effect:

English: *"A handful of seeds were scattered across the field."* [4;18–19 pp.]. The English phrase "a handful of seeds" can be translated into Hindi as "एक मुट्ठी बीज". Analysis of the phrase:

1. **"मुट्ठी" (muṭṭhī)** is a numerative in Hindi, which indicates a specific quantity that can fit into a closed fist.
2. "मुट्ठी" refers to the **physical capacity of the hand to hold something**, often used to measure small, countable items like grains, seeds, or spices.
3. The **plural noun "बीज" (bīj)** means **"seeds"**, and in this case, it remains in its base form because it is treated as an **uncountable plural noun** in Hindi.
4. The **numerative "मुट्ठी"** is associated with the **quantity or volume**, not the exact count of the seeds, which enhances the **expressiveness of the sentence** by emphasizing the **small, limited amount**.

In conclusion, **"मुट्ठी"** functions as a **measurement unit**, indicating **quantity rather than an exact number**.

Hindi: *"उनकी बात से प्रभावित होकर मैं दरगाह जाने के लिए तैयार हो गया, लेकिन साथ ही मुझे इतने वर्षों तक मेहनत करके कमाए सोनी के सिक्कों के चोरी होने की चिंता सताने लगी।"*[9] The word **"वर्षों" (varṣoṅ)** in the given sentence represents a *measure of time*. More specifically, it corresponds to the word "year" in English. Since it is used in the plural form and appears with the postposition "until" or "during" in English, it is expressed as **"वर्षों" (varṣoṅ)** in Hindi.

Tird one – *Indicating measurements and comparisons*: numeratives are often used to specify sizes and proportions precisely:

English: *"A bunch of grapes hung from the vine"* [4;18–19 pp.]. Analysis of the phrase:

1. *"A bunch"* translated into hindi as **"गुच्छा" (gucchā)** and it is a numerative in Hindi, which represents a *collection or cluster of similar items* grouped together.
2. "गुच्छा" refers to a naturally occurring or intentionally gathered bundle of things, such as flowers, leaves, hair, or fruits.
3. The noun **"अंगूर" (aṅgūr)** means **"grapes"**, and in Hindi, it is treated as an uncountable plural noun when referring to a collective bunch.

4. The postposition **"का" (kā)** is used to establish possession, meaning "**of**", linking "गुच्छा" (bunch) with "अंगूर" (grapes).

5. In this phrase, "गुच्छा" serves as a *unit of measurement,* defining the quantity as a cluster rather than individual grapes.

Thus, **"गुच्छा"** functions as a numerative that enhances expressiveness, just like "**मुट्ठी"** (handful) **or "वर्षों"** (years) in previous examples, emphasizing a *grouped form rather than a single entity.*

In English, numeratives can be used separately from nouns or within specific phrases, such as *"three bottles of water"* or *"two slices of bread"*. The role of numeratives in fairy tales is closely linked to linguistic norms, stylistic nuances, and the overall tone of the text.

Conclusion. Based on the analysis, the following conclusions were drawn:

• Stylistic influence: In both English and Hindi fairy tales, numeratives often enhance emotional effect, create imagery, and engage the reader.

• Translation challenges. Translating numeratives between Hindi and English may alter their stylistic impact or meaning.

• Context dependence: The use of numeratives in both languages depends on context, especially when they carry figurative meanings.

Although numeratives in English and Hindi fairy tales perform different functions, their primary purpose is to express quantity, measurement, and comparison. Their stylistic impact depends on the overall atmosphere of the text, and their translation requires careful consideration. Future research could explore the role of numeratives in other literary genres, such as drama and journalism.

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Mukhammedova Nilufar Eliboyevna (Uzbekistan State World Languages University, PhD, Associate professor; nilufarmuhammedova@yahoo.com)

FUNCTIONS OF DOLLS IN "A COUNCIL OF DOLLS" BY SUSAN POWER

Annotation. *The presented article deals with the analysis of how Native American writer Susan Power uses dolls as the main characters in her novel "A Council of Dolls". Dolls perform 3 different functions that are as storytellers, spiritual protectors and intermediaries between the between the physical and spiritual realms. Dolls help other characters in the novel become aware of their history, trauma and how Native American tribes survived in American society.*

Key words*: novel, Native American literature, dolls, function, storytelling.*

Muxammedova Nilufar Eliboyevna (O'zbekiston davlat Jahon tillari universiteti, PhD, dotsent; nilufarmuhammedova@yahoo.com)

SUSAN PAUERNING "QO'G'IRCHOQLAR KENGASHI" ASARIDA QO'G'IRCHOQLAR FUNKSIYASI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqola amerikalik hindu yozuvchisi Syuzan Pauerning "Qo'g'irchoqlar kengashi"romanida qo'g'irchoqlarni asosiy qahramon sifatida yaratish mahoratini tahlil qiladi. Romanda*