совершают открытия, что делает их обучение осмысленным и значимым. Принципы народной школы Френе во многом перекликаются с идеями Джона Дьюи, который утверждал, что образование должно быть не только средством передачи знаний, но и инструментом демократического воспитания, способствующим развитию активного гражданского общества [2]. Однако, несмотря на очевидные преимущества, система Френе сталкивается с рядом трудностей в современной школе, особенно в условиях жестких образовательных стандартов. Некоторые педагоги отмечают сложность внедрения его методов в традиционные учебные заведения из-за нехватки ресурсов и необходимости перестройки учебных программ [3]. Тем не менее, идеи Френе продолжают находить отклик у прогрессивных педагогов, стремящихся сделать образование более гуманистичным и ориентированным на реальные потребности детей.

Заключение. Анализ педагогической системы Селестена Френе показывает, что труд как основополагающий принцип народной школы играет важную роль в формировании личности ребенка. Включение трудовой деятельности в образовательный процесс способствует развитию самостоятельности, ответственности и способности к коллективной работе. Хотя современные образовательные системы не всегда позволяют полноценно реализовать методы Френе, их адаптация к современным условиям может значительно обогатить процесс обучения. Таким образом, трудовая педагогика остается актуальной и перспективной в условиях современного образования.

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Botirova Valida Shuhrat qizi (the student of Master's degree of Andijan state foreign languages institute)

PARALINGUISTIC FEATURES OF NUMERAL PHRASEOLOGY

Annotation. *This article examines the paralinguistic characteristics of phraseological units based on numerals, highlighting their cross-linguistic communication and cultural value. The research problem arises from the underexplored relationship between numerical components in idioms and their non-verbal expression, which plays a crucial role in cross-cultural communication. Given the increasing importance of understanding subtle communicative nuances in a globalized world, this topic is highly relevant today. The scientific contribution of this paper lies in systematizing the types of numeral-based phraseological units based on their paralinguistic features. The practical contribution is the development of a model for better interpreting idioms in intercultural communication, which may aid translators, language learners, and cultural mediators in avoiding misunderstandings.*

Key words: *numerical-based phraseologies, gestures, graphic tools, non-verbal communication, denotative meaning.*

Botirova Valida Shuhrat qizi (Andijon davlat Chet tillari instituti 2-bosqich magistranti;
e-mail: saidovavolida88@gmail.com)

NUMERATIVLI FRAZEOLOGIZMLARNING PARALINGVISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada son komponentli frazeologik birliklarning paralingvistik xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi, ularning tillararo aloqasi va madaniy qiymati yoritiladi. Madaniyatlararo muloqotda muhim ahamiyat kasb etuvchi idiomalardagi raqamli komponentlar va ularning noverbal ifodasi yetarlicha o'rganilmaganligi tadqiqot muammosi hisoblanadi. Globallashgan dunyoda nozik kommunikativ nuanslarni tushunishning ahamiyati ortib borayotganini hisobga olsak, ushbu mavzu bugungi kunda juda dolzarbdir. Ushbu maqolaning ilmiy hissasi numerativli frazeologik birliklarning turlari, ularning paralingvistik xususiyatlarini aniqlashtirish hamda batafsil yoritib berishdan iborat. Ushbu ishning amaliy hissa tarjimonlarga, til o'rganuvchilarga va madaniy vositachilarga tushunmovchiliklarning oldini olishda yordam berishi mumkin bo'lgan madaniyatlararo muloqotda idiomalarni yaxshiroq talqin qilish modelini ishlab chiqishdir.*

Kalit so'zlar: *son asosli frazeologizmlar, imo-ishoralar, grafik vositalar, noverbal muloqot, denotative ma'no.*

Ботирова Валида Шухрат кизи (магистрант второго курса Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков; e-mail: saidovavolida88@gmail.com)

ПАРАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ С ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫМИ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматриваются паралингвистические характеристики фразеологических единиц, основанных на числительных, с акцентом на их межъязыковую коммуникацию и культурную ценность. Исследовательская проблема возникает из-за недостаточно изученной связи между числовыми компонентами в идиомах и их невербальным выражением, которое играет решающую роль в межкультурной коммуникации. Учитывая растущую важность понимания тонких коммуникативных нюансов в глобализованном мире, эта тема является весьма актуальной сегодня. Научный вклад данной статьи заключается в систематизации типов фразеологических единиц, основанных на числительных, на основе их паралингвистических особенностей. Практический вклад заключается в разработке модели для лучшей интерпретации идиом в межкультурной коммуникации, которая может помочь переводчикам, изучающим язык и культурным посредникам избегать недоразумений.*

Ключевые слова: *числовые фразеологизмы, жесты, графические средства, невербальная коммуникация, денотативное значение*

Introduction. As language is a dynamic system of signs, it comprises not only verbal communication, but also non-verbal forms. Paralinguistic elements, including facial expressions, posture, intonation, gestures, human actions significantly enrich the meaning of verbal expressions, and sometimes it can even dominate in human interactions. Although idioms and phraseology have been studied extensively, specific paralinguistic realization of numeral-based phraseological units remains underexplored.

Although idioms and phraseology have been studied extensively, little is known about the particular paralinguistic realisation of phraseologisms based on numerals. According to Peter Newmark, "language would lose a substantial part of its meaning without the accompaniment of intonation and gesture". [1; 212] This emphasises the importance of nonverbal communication, particularly in colloquial idioms that contain numerical components.

Therefore, the research problem focuses on insufficient attention given to the non-verbal realization numeral components of phraseological units around different nations and languages. These expressions provide emotional nuances, cultural values and pragmatic meanings tied to paralinguistic behaviors.

The primary aim of this article is to examine the paralinguistic representation and interpretation of numeral-based idioms in diverse linguistic and cultural contexts. As accurate interpretation of both verbal and nonverbal cues becomes essential, the growing importance of intercultural communication is what inspired the choice of this topic. Misunderstandings of idiomatic expressions in multicultural interactions frequently result from misinterpreting paralinguistic cues rather than from a lack of vocabulary. According to David Crystal, "non-verbal communication is as vital as speech in maintaining the flow and meaning of interaction" [2;143 p.].

Literature review. It is true that since the second half of the last century, in world linguistics, attention has been paid to the study of non-verbal means in different aspects along with verbal means in speech. Among them, F.Poyatos, G.Treyger, D.Shifrin, I.Yildirim, D.Eryilmaz, Sh.Rukhi, G.Kolshansky, T.Nikolaeva, A.Reformatsky, G.Kreidlin, T.Vlasova, A.Plahotnikov, E.Borisova, R.Yakobson, A.Nurmonov, A.Sobirov, M.Saidkhanov in linguistics; N.Gunduz, F.Serdjant, D.Abduazizovalar sociolinguistics; Safarov pragmalinguistics; M.Umarxo'dzhayev linguo-cultural studies, U.Erish, M.Ihik, M.Gekkhan, V. Konetskaya social communication; I.Gorelov psycholinguistics, A.Sadokhin intercultural communication, M.Argyle, A.Meyerabian, A.Piz psychology, T.Shklyar conducted research related to social economy. Although these works provide valuable insights, this study emphasizes to combine paralinguistics and numeral symbolism in phraseological analysis.

Research methodology. This study employs a qualitative and inductive approach, analyzing paralinguistic features of numeral-based phraseological units across different cultures. The research progresses from specific observations to broader generalizations. The research design includes data collection from primary sources (real-life communications, media content) and secondary sources (books, articles, linguistic corpora). Purposive sampling focuses on idioms and expressions containing numerals. The main research strategies are content analysis, case studies, and ethnographic observation. Data are gathered through direct observation and literature review, ensuring full academic integrity and ethical

compliance. What is more, the study seeks to identify common and culture-specific paralinguistic patterns associated with numeral phraseologies, aiming for a comprehensive and comparative analysis.

Analysis and results. Numerical-based phraseologies are becoming more widely acknowledged in contemporary linguistic study as paralinguistic graphic tools that enhance the multimodal richness of communication, rather than just as linguistic creations. These expressions use numbers that are firmly ingrained in the nonverbal fabric of speech, transcending their denotative meanings to become visual and symbolic techniques.

The expression "at sixes and sevens" in English, for instance, describes a chaotic situation in which the cognitive expectation of sequential order is disrupted by the very choice of numbers. The irregularity that "six" and "seven" imply graphically depicts chaos, which is frequently accentuated during discussion by confused gestures or erratic eye movements. According to David Crystal, these idioms mostly use visual imagery to portray emotional states [3;412 p.].

Similar to this, the Uzbek expression "to'qqiz ko'cha" (meaning "nine streets") denotes intricacy or perplexity. Here, the number "nine" supports both mental and physical representations of entanglement by symbolically visualising a maze-like scenario. Nematulla Isanov claims that in Uzbek communicative culture, numerical allusions frequently occur alongside broad hand gestures or spatial motions to improve the listener's visualization [4;115].

In Russian phraseology, the phrase "Семь пятниц на неделе" (seven Fridays in a week) describes a person who is always changing their mind. It's popular to make hand flipping movements. In Russian, numerical-based idioms frequently use repetitive motion gestures to demonstrate changeability, as Yelena V. Gorbaneva observes[5;226]. Another example is "Один в поле не воин" (One man in the field is not a warrior) which highlights loneliness or insufficiency; usually accompanied by a shrug.

If we analyze Turkish phraseological units, "Kırk yıl hatırı var" (It has forty years of recall) is lovingly spoken while making open-handed motions to the chest. [6;172]. İsmail Parlatır highlights that "In Turkish, numbers in idioms often symbolise emotional depth, intensified by paralinguistic cues like chest-touching". The phrase "İki dirhem bir çekirdek" (two dirhams and one core) denotes grace or style and is typically used while arranging clothing or displaying posture.

Furthermore, the paralinguistic dimension of numeral phraseologies aligns with Albert Mehrabian's [7;53] finding that up to 93% of communication meaning is transmitted non-verbally, where graphic and gestural elements play a pivotal role. Therefore, it becomes obvious that numeral-based phraseological units serve not only linguistic but also paralinguistic and visual functions, creating vivid communication landscapes where numbers bridge verbal meaning and non-verbal illustration.

Conclusion and recommendations. The paralinguistic features of numeral-based phraseological units across various cultures are investigated in this article. It can be concluded that numerals in phraseologies serve not only symbolic but also graphic paralinguistic functions, often accompanied by gestures, facial expressions, and body language with the help of examples from Uzbek, English, Russian, and Turkish languages which reveal that numeric idioms universally strengthen communication through non-verbal means. During the research, the main results are numerals in idioms express specific paralinguistic actions that enhance the intended meaning, cultural attitudes towards numbers influence both verbal and non-verbal expressions as well as numeric phraseological units function as multimodal communicative units, blending language and non-verbal signals.

In future research, it is recommended to conduct experimental observation of paralinguistic behaviors can deepen understanding and interdisciplinary approaches combining linguistics, semiotics, and cultural studies. As Clifford Geertz noted, "Culture is the fabric of meaning in terms of which human beings interpret their experience and guide their action" [8;5 p.], highlighting the vital role of paralinguistic elements, including numeral phraseologies, in shaping human interaction.

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