

**КОМУНАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ
«Вінницький гуманітарно-педагогічний коледж»**

ВІСНИК

**НАУКОВО-МЕТОДИЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ
ВІННИЦЬКОГО ГУМАНІТАРНО-ПЕДАГОГІЧНОГО
КОЛЕДЖУ**



ВИПУСК № 2 (40)

Спецвипуск до тижня науки

«Сучасний коледж – науково-методична майстерня»

Вінниця – 2022

ВІСНИК НАУКОВО-МЕТОДИЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ

Вінницького гуманітарно-педагогічного коледжу

ВИПУСК № 2 (40)

Свідоцтво про державну реєстрацію

друкованого засобу масової інформації

Серія ВІС № 1065-423-ПР від 24 грудня 2019 року

Журнал

(науково-виробничий, навчальний, довідковий)

Журнал присвячений висвітленню широкого спектру теоретичних та прикладних проблем педагогіки, психології, окремих методик та філології, підтримує традиції інтеграції вишівської науки з практикою, сприяє поширенню досвіду наукової, науково-педагогічної та виробничої діяльності, становленню кадрів вищої кваліфікації; розрахований на спеціальну категорію читачів, зокрема педагогічних та науково-педагогічних працівників закладів вищої, середньої та дошкільної освіти, здобувачів освіти та молодих науковців.

Вісник заснований у січні 2012 року, виходить 3 рази на рік

Мова видання: українська, російська, англійська, німецька

Тематичні напрями Вісника:

- ❖ Інтеграція науки та практики як механізм ефективного розвитку
- ❖ Педагогічні та лінгвістичні аспекти викладання
- ❖ Германістика та славістика у сучасному науковому просторі
- ❖ Психолого-педагогічні умови формування та розвитку особистості вихованця
- ❖ Лабораторія педагогічної майстерності та професійного саморозвитку педагога
- ❖ Challenges in Education
- ❖ Відомі імена року
- ❖ Конкурси

Номер затверджено на засіданні науково-методичної ради

КЗВО «Вінницький гуманітарно-педагогічний коледж»

Протокол № 4 від 01 травня 2022 року

Головний редактор: директор КЗВО «Вінницький гуманітарно-педагогічний коледж», спеціаліст вищої категорії, викладач-методист Войцехівський К.Ф.;
відповідальний редактор: методист коледжу, спеціаліст вищої категорії, викладач-методист, Руда Т.В., **медіа-редактор:** к.пед.н., доц. Марценюк О.Г.

Редакційна колегія: д.пед.н., проф. Заболотний В.Ф., д.філ.н. Войцехівська Н.К., д.філ.н., проф. Слободинська Т.С., спеціаліст вищої категорії, викладач-методист Когутюк О.В.

Відповідальність за зміст статей несуть автори

Матеріали видаються в авторській редакції

В 53 Вісник науково-методичних досліджень Вінницького гуманітарно-педагогічного коледжу/[ред.кол.: Войцехівський К.Ф. (гол.ред) та інші]. – Вінниця: Вінницька міська друкарня, 2022. – Випуск 2(40). – 133с.

© КЗВО «Вінницький гуманітарно-педагогічний коледж», 2022

ЗМІСТ

АКТУАЛЬНО ПРО МІСЮ ВИКЛАДАЧА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ В УМОВАХ ПРАВОВОГО РЕЖИМУ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ В УКРАЇНІ	
<i>МАРЦЕНЮК О.Г.</i>	5
THE PECULIARITIES OF PRACTICAL USE OF ORDINAL AND CARDINAL NUMERALS IN MODERN ENGLISH	
<i>Ліана ГРИЦИШЕНА</i>	7
PHONETICS VS PHONOLOGY	
<i>Владислава ГУРКАЛО</i>	13
АФІКСАЛЬНЕ ВИРАЖЕННЯ КОНОТАЦІЇ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ	
<i>Анжеліка КУЛИК</i>	16
СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ АНГЛІЙСЬКИХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЗМІВ- ЗООНІМІВ ТА ЇХ УКРАЇНОМОВНІ ЕКВІВАЛЕНТИ	
<i>Софія РЕМЕНЯК</i>	20
ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ЗМІНИ ТА МОТИВАЦІЯ ЗНАЧЕННЯ СЛОВА	
<i>Ілона СНІГУР, Анастасія ФУССА</i>	25
ШЛЯХИ ПОПОВНЕННЯ СЛОВНИКОВОГО СКЛАДУ СУЧАСНОЇ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ	
<i>Юлія ХОМЕНКО</i>	30
TYPOLGY OF THE SYSTEM OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE	
<i>Леся ПАВЛИШИНА</i>	36
ORIGINS AND LINGUISTIC PECULIARITIES OF NEW ZEALAND ENGLISH	
<i>Олександра ДЕРЕВЕНКО</i>	39
ТОПОНІМІЧНА ЛЕКСИКА ТА МЕТОДИ ЇЇ ОПИСУ В АНГЛОМОВНИХ СЛОВНИКАХ	
<i>Марія ФЕДОРИШИНА</i>	43
ФОРМУВАННЯ РИТОРИЧНИХ УМІНЬ І НАВИЧОК СТУДЕНТІВ ВНЗ	
<i>МАЗУР Т.А.</i>	49
ЗНО З УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ: НА ВСІ 200!	
<i>БЕРЕЖАНСЬКА О.Ю.</i>	53
ВИКОРИСТАННЯ СУЧАСНИХ ОСВІТНІХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ НА УРОКАХ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВИ ПІД ЧАС ВИВЧЕННЯ ТЕМИ «ІМЕННИК» У 6 КЛАСІ	
<i>Тетяна БАГРІЙ</i>	57
СИСТЕМА ВПРАВ ДЛЯ ВИВЧЕННЯ ТЕМИ «ДІЄСЛОВО» НА УРОКАХ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВИ В 7 КЛАСІ	
<i>Діана СІЛКО</i>	61
ІГРАШКА У СИСТЕМІ ДОШКІЛЬНОЇ ОСВІТИ	
<i>Маріям МАДЖИДОВА</i>	66
ФІЗИЧНЕ ВИХОВАННЯ ДІТЕЙ ДОШКІЛЬНОГО ВІКУ	
<i>Вікторія ТЕТЕРУК</i>	68
ВИКОРИСТАННЯ НАРОДОЗНАВЧОГО МАТЕРІАЛУ У НАВЧАННІ ДОШКІЛЬНИКІВ РІЗНИХ ВИДІВ ЛІЧБИ	
<i>Анастасія М'ЯКУШ</i>	76

ФОРМУВАННЯ ОСОБИСТОСТІ ДІТЕЙ ДОШКІЛЬНОГО ВІКУ	
<i>Юлія ДОВГАНЮК</i>	79
УКРАЇНСЬКА НАРОДНА ІГРАШКА В КОНТЕКСТІ СУЧАСНОГО ВИХОВАННЯ ДІТЕЙ РАННЬОГО ТА ДОШКІЛЬНОГО ВІКУ	
<i>Юлія ПШЕНИЧНА</i>	82
СУЧАСНІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ МОРАЛЬНОГО ВИХОВАННЯ ДІТЕЙ РАННЬОГО ТА ПЕРЕДШКІЛЬНОГО ВІКУ ЗАСОБАМИ КАЗКИ	
<i>Марина СИТНИК</i>	87
ДИДАКТИЧНІ МОЖЛИВОСТІ ТА ПРАКТИЧНА РЕАЛІЗАЦІЯ ВІЗУАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПІД ЧАС НАВЧАННЯ ФІЗИКИ	
<i>МИСЛИЦЬКА Н. А., КУЗЬМИНСЬКИЙ О.В., БАЙДА А.Г.</i>	95
ДИСТАНЦІЙНЕ НАВЧАННЯ ЯК ВИМОГА ЧАСУ	
<i>РОМАНУХА Ю. В.</i>	100
ПСИХОЛОГО-ПЕДАГОГІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ВЕДЕННЯ ШКОЛЯРІВ ІЗ СДУГ	
<i>БАРЩЕВСЬКА І.В.</i>	102
ЕЛІТА РОЛОНІ ПРО ПОЛЬСЬКО-ТУРЕЦЬКУ ВІЙНУ 1621 РОКУ	
<i>ЛИСИЙ А.К.</i>	104
ПЕДАГОГІЧНІ УМОВИ ФОРМУВАННЯ В УЧНІВ ПОЧАТКОВОЇ ШКОЛИ НАВИЧОК СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ВЗАЄМОДІЇ	
<i>Андрій САТАНОВСЬКИЙ</i>	107
ДИСТАНЦІЙНЕ НАВЧАННЯ СИСТЕМІ ПОЧАТКОВОЇ ОСВІТИ	
<i>КИСЕЛЬОВ Д.Л.</i>	111
ФОРМУВАННЯ ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОЇ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТІ УЧНІВ 5-9 КЛАСІВ У ПРОЦЕСІ НАВЧАННЯ	
<i>Ярослава ЯРЕМЕНКО</i>	115
ФОРМУВАННЯ МОТИВАЦІЇ МОЛОДШИХ ШКОЛЯРІВ ДО ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ ЗАСОБАМИ ІНТЕРАКТИВНИХ МЕТОДІВ НАВЧАННЯ	
<i>Яна СТЕЦЮК</i>	119
ІНТЕРАКТИВНІ МЕТОДИ ФОРМУВАННЯ В УЧНІВ БАЗОВОЇ ШКОЛИ ЦІННІСНОГО СТАВЛЕННЯ ДО ПРИРОДИ	
<i>Катерина ФОРОСТЯНА</i>	125
ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МУЗИКОТЕРАПІЇ НА УРОКАХ МУЗИЧНОГО МИСТЕЦТВА В ЗАКЛАДАХ ШКІЛЬНОЇ ОСВІТИ	
<i>ЧМІХАЛЕНКО В. С</i>	128

ВИМОГИ

до підготовки науково-методичних статей
Збірника «ВІСНИК НАУКОВО-МЕТОДИЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ»

Таким чином, щоб реалізувати усі умови інтеграції та інтернаціоналізації закладів освіти України у європейський освітній простір вагоме місце займає рівень мовної підготовки усіх учасників освітнього процесу: викладачів, студентів, адміністрацій закладів. Тому, на перше місце буде виходити місія викладача англійської мови. Нам потрібно ще більш інтенсивно оволодівати методикою якісного викладання англійської мови, зробити підходи до викладання інтенсивними та ефективними, активно долучатись до автентичних ресурсів, забезпечувати

розмовний рівень англійської мови не нижче С1.

Отже, місія викладача англійської мови надзвичайно важлива і відповідальна. Вірю, що, коли буде опублікований цей допис, Україна святкуватиме Мир та Перемогу! Увесь світ сьогодні говорить Glory to Ukraine – To the Heroes Glory! Віримо нашим ЗСУ, нашій державі! Все буде Україна! Швидкої перемоги нашій багатостраждальній країні!

Стаття надійшла до редакції

12 квітня 2022

THE PECULIARITIES OF PRACTICAL USE OF ORDINAL AND CARDINAL NUMERALS IN MODERN ENGLISH

УДК 811.111'367.627

Ліана ГРИЦИШЕНА

студентка філологічного факультету

КЗВО «Вінницький гуманітарно-педагогічний коледж

Науковий керівник:

викладач кафедри германської та слов'янської філології,

к.пед.н. Куливік В.В.

Annotation. *The author of the article represents the peculiarities of practical use of ordinal and cardinal numerals in modern English. For example the author shows use of ordinal numbers in literature and the use of cardinal numerals in modern English idioms and proverbs.*

Key words: *amount, cardinal, number, order, ordinal, quantity, numeral.*

Relevance of the problem. A numeral is a figure, a letter, a word or their combinations representing a number. Numerals in English are a part of speech that defines the number or the order of items. The classification of the numerals is as follows: simple numerals, derivative numerals and composite numerals. A numeral is a conventional symbol that represents a number. The relevance of the article is due to discuss not only ordinal and cardinal numerals, but also fractions and other details connected with usage of numerals.

Analysis of recent research and the publications. The work of I.O., Alexeyeva I.K. Kharitonov, M.Y. Blokh, O.V. Malikova, E.J. Morokhovska, is devoted to the question of the peculiarities of practical use of ordinal and cardinal numerals in modern English.

The purpose of the article is to analyze numeral and its peculiarities in modern English.

Presentation of the main research material. The numeral is a grammatical form. The grammatical function performed by numerals is determinative. Numerals are

counting numbers such as *one, two, three* and *four*. Numerals in English grammar are determiners that provide information about the amount of a word or phrase. Numerals may be divided into two major types: cardinal and ordinal numerals. The cardinal numerals indicate number, quantity or amount and are used in counting. The ordinal numerals indicate order, that is, the order of things in a series. The ordinal numerals, indicating a fraction denominator, are completely substantivized and are used in the plural form. In their own turn cardinal numerals may also be used with the definite article. The cardinal numerals show the number of certain items and correspond to the interrogative word “How many?”. The ordinal numerals are used to show the order of items and correspond to the question starting with the word “Which?”.

The purpose of the use of ordinal numbers is to indicate position, or order of things or objects. These numbers show the order. Their function is to arrange different things in order due to the position and status of things. The ordinal numbers are mainly used in mathematics, sciences, literature, and every walk of life. The ordinal numbers do not indicate quantity as cardinal numbers do. The ordinal numbers attribute to a position or place of an object's standing.

The examples of use of ordinal numbers in literature are as follows:

1. *Twelfth Night* (By William Shakespeare)

A critic, Leslie Hotson asserts that Twelfth Night was specifically performed in the honor of Queen Elizabeth and some of her guests on January 6, 1601. However, many scholars disagree and claim that Shakespeare wrote his play Twelfth Night later. Despite disagreement, many agree with Hotson's argument that the play celebrates Twelfth Night festivities. Twelfth Night is, in fact, a religious holiday

that marks the end of an event of major revelry and celebration. During Twelfth Night season people drank, ate, and danced themselves. This extract of the text illustrates the use of ordinal numbers. It has been used in different shades of meanings five times.

2. *The Master of the Game* (By Sidney Sheldon)

“Jamie was mesmerized by the men, women and children who thronged the streets. He saw a kaffir clad in an old pair of 78th Highland trews and wearing as a coat a sack with slits cut for the arms and head. The kaffir walked behind two Chinese men, hand in hand, who were wearing blue smock frocks, their pigtails carefully coiled up under their conical straw hats...” In this passage we can see the underlined ordinal number “78th.” This is number of a character's dressing, Highland trews, probably showing its size.

3. *Gulliver's Travels* (By Jonathan Swift)

“1st, The man-mountain shall not depart from our dominions, without our license under our great seal.

“2d, He shall not presume to come into our metropolis, without our express order; at which time, the inhabitants shall have two hours warning to keep within doors.

“4th, As he walks the said roads, he shall take the utmost care not to trample upon the bodies of any of our loving subjects, their horses, or carriages, nor take any of our subjects into his hands without their own consent ...

“8th, That the said man-mountain shall, in two moons' time, deliver in an exact survey of the circumference of our dominions, by a computation of his own paces round the coast. This extract of the text uses ordinal numbers in a very beautiful way. The author used these numbers in words starting from 1st up to the 8th number, showing the order and list of rules that Gulliver agrees to follow with Lilliputians.

The cardinal numbers are often used in modern English idioms. The idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone. Besides, the idiom can have a regular structure, an irregular or even grammatically incorrect structure. The idiom *one over the eight* is used to describe a slightly drunk person. The idea behind this idiom is that a drinker can reasonably be expected to consume eight glasses of beer without becoming drunk. The number *two* can be used in the sense of two (usually opposite) ways of action (situation) or two effects of the action (situation). For example, the idiom *a two-edged sword* communicates the meaning of a course of action or situation having both positive and negative effects; the idiom *two-way street* describes a situation or relationship between two people or groups in which action is required from both parties; something that works both ways; the expression *two sides of the same coin* is used in order to say that two problems or situations are so closely related that they are really just two parts of the same thing; and the idiom *two sides of a shield* means two ways of looking at something, two sides to a question. The positive connotation can be attached to the number *three* in the idiom *three musketeers*, where it means three close associates or inseparable friends. The idioms *to the four winds*, *be scattered to the four winds* and *the four (or far) corners of the world (or earth)* have similar meaning of all four directions; the first idiom communicates the meanings: in all four directions and so as to be abandoned or neglected; the second idiom means to be broken up and lost, or spread over a wide area (in the two mentioned examples *four* is associated with omnipresent wind, which cannot be seen); and the third expression conveys the meaning of remote regions of the

earth, far away from each other. The number *five* in the English idioms is associated with the part of the body, namely, with a hand. The idiom *give me five* is used when you want to hit someone's hand with your hand in order to show that you are very pleased. The idiom *a bunch of fives* is used in the opposite sense. In this idiom the number *five* implies a fist or a punch. The number *six* holds mainly negative associations. The instances with negative meaning include the idioms: *at sixes and sevens*, *hit (or knock) someone for six*, *six of the best* and *six feet under*. The idiom *at sixes and sevens* communicates the meaning of being in a state of total confusion or disarray. The idiom *hit (or knock) someone for six* conveys the following meaning: to affect someone very severely, in other words, utterly overwhelm someone. The number *seven* can be associated with something magical. For example, the idiom *in seventh heaven*, meaning *in a state of ecstasy* came from the late Jewish and Muslim theology. The idiom containing the number *eight* is as follows: *one over the eight*. It was discussed together with the number *one*. The number *nine* can express time, as in the examples: *a nine days' wonder* and *mixed type idiom nine to five*. The idiom *a nine days' wonder* means something that attracts enthusiastic interest for a short while but is then ignored or forgotten; the idiom *nine to five* the number *nine* expresses nine o'clock and the number *five* – five o'clock, while the whole idiom is used in the sense of typical office hours. The number *ten* was found in the idiom *two (or ten) a penny* where it is used interchangeably with the number *two*. *Ten* is used as a part of the following mixed idioms: *threescore and ten* and *nine times out of ten*. The expression *count to ten* implies counting to ten under your breath in order to prevent yourself from reacting angrily to something.

The cardinal numbers are also used in other idioms. So *one-horse town* is used to describe a town or village that is very small; it has a small population. To *have two left feet* means that you have terrible coordination in your movements and terrible balance. The idioms *two's company* and *three's a crowd* are used to mean that two is the best amount of people to go somewhere – three people is too many. *On all fours* is used when you are on all fours you are crawling on your hands and knees like a baby. *Take five* is used when we take five we take a short break. We use the expression *at sixes and sevens* when are confused or in a state of disorder. *Pieces of eight* is used to describe money. *On cloud nine* is used when someone feels very happy because of something great that has happened to them. *Perfect ten* is used to describe something that couldn't get any better – it is already perfect.

Besides, the cardinal numbers are used in some proverbs. Quotes are quite common, containing the numeral **one**. Their meaning can be very different and characterize conflict situations. A typical example is this saying is as follows: “**one** is not a warrior in the field”. It shows that no matter how skillful and strong a person is, he can only cope with a problem with the help of someone else. “**Two** boots of steam” means that two people are well suited to each other, they have a similar opinion and do the same. “Like **two** drops of water” – they talk about something that has a strong resemblance. It can be either an inanimate object, or a living creature or person.

The numeral **three** is not inferior in popularity to use in short sayings. One of them is “*getting lost in **three** pines*”. This means getting confused in a simple situation, not finding a way out where everything is really simple. “*With **three** boxes*” means a lot, most often they say that about a lie. The most

famous sayings with the numeral **four** can be called: “*sit in **four** walls*” that means being isolated from other people, not seeing anyone, being constantly alone. Sayings with the numeral **five**, the most famous of which is “like the back of your hand” that means knowing something well, thoroughly. “*Like a dog with **five** legs*” is an unnecessary element that can be dispensed with. The numeral **six** is found in various popular sayings much less often, and they are less known. The example is “*lost bast shoes, searched for yards, there were **five**, there were **six***”.

The numeral **seven** has always been given important sacred significance, even in the Bible texts you can find numerous references to this figure. “***Seven** versts of kissel slurp*” is very far, a great distance that can be overcome in vain. “***One** plows and **seven** wave their hands*” – in the team only one person (or a minority) works efficiently, the rest do not bring any benefit. “***Seven** do not wait for one*” is understood that one person should be guided by the others, not delay them and not force them to change plans because of him. The most famous expression containing the numeral **eight** can be called “*spring and autumn – on the weather **eight***”. It implies the variability of weather during these transitional seasons, when warm and sunny can dramatically change to cold and cloudy. The numeral **nine** is even less common. The expression “***nine** people – it's the same as a dozen*” can serve as an example of a proverb containing several numbers.

The idiom *one-horse town* is used to describe a town or village that is very small; it has a small population. The image is that nothing ever happens in the town; it is boring and quiet (*I grew up in a **one-horse town**. I moved away at the first chance I had*). The idiom *to have two left feet* means that you have terrible coordination in your movements and terrible balance (“*Don't ask me to dance, I*

have two left feet!”). The idiom *two’s company; three’s a crowd* is used to mean that two is the best amount of people to go somewhere – three people is too many. It is usually used when a boyfriend and girlfriend want to do something together without anyone else (“*I don’t think I’ll come to the cinema with you and your new girlfriend because two’s company and **three’s a crowd***”). The idiom *on all fours* is used when you are on all fours you are crawling on your hands and knees like a baby (“*I got down **on all fours** trying to find the coin I had dropped*”). The idiom *take five* is used when we take five we take a short break. The five refers to five minutes, so we’re taking a 5 minute break (“*I’m tired of walking, let’s **take five***”). The idiom *at sixes and sevens* is used when are confused or in a state of disorder (*The government were **at sixes and sevens** over what to do about the unemployment rate*). The idiom *seventh heaven* means to be very, very happy about something (*She was in **seventh heaven** when she watched her favourite band play live*). The idiom *pieces of eight* is used to describe money. Pieces of eight were old Spanish coins. The coin was worth eight reales. We can hear this expression in historical pirate movies (*In Pirates of the Caribbean: At World’s End the Pirate Lords must meet together by presenting the “**Nine Pieces of Eight**”*). The idiom *on cloud nine* is used when someone feels very happy because of something great that has happened to them (*She’s been **on cloud nine** since since her boyfriend proposed to her*). The idiom *perfect ten* is used to describe something that couldn’t get any better – it is already perfect (“*Have you heard the new Madonna record? I love it. I think it’s a **perfect ten**!*”). The idiom *at the eleventh-hour* is used when something happens at the last possible moment just before the deadline or end (*The prisoner was saved from*

*execution **at the eleventh-hour** by the state governor*).

There are some other common English idioms with numerals. For example, the idiom *all in one piece* means safety (*He got home from the party **all in one piece***). The idiom *back to square one* means back to the start (*The project failed, we’re **back to square one***). The idiom *have one too many* means drinking too much alcohol (*I can’t drive, I had **one too many***). The idiom *on cloud nine* means very happy (*When my mom bought me a computer, I was **on cloud nine***). The idiom *one for the road* means having a drink before leaving (*Let’s have **one for the road**!*). The idiom *six feet under* means dead and buried (*I’m going to be **six feet under** by 2100*). The idiom *ten to one* means something very likely (***Ten to one** I’m going to win*). The idiom *kill two birds with one stone* means solving two problems with one move (*I’ll drop you off on the way to work, we’ll **kill two birds with one stone***). The idiom *a million and one* means very many (*I have **a million and one** ideas*). The idiom *put in one’s two cents* means saying the own opinion (*I **put in my two cents** at the meeting*). The idiom *cast the first stone* means to be the first to criticize or attack someone (*OK, fine, I’ll **cast the first stone** – that movie was awful!*). The idiom *get the third degree* means to be questioned in great detail about something (*My boyfriend is so controlling that I always **get the third degree** if I go anywhere or see anyone without him*). The idiom *be in two minds* (about something) means to not be certain about something, or to have difficulty in making a decision (*I’m **in two minds** about accepting the job*). The idiom *nine times out of ten* means almost always (***Nine times out of ten** your first choice turns out to be the right one*). The idiom *nine-to-five job* means a routine job in an office that involves standard office hours (*I wouldn’t want **a nine-to-five***

job). The idiom *six feet under* means dead and buried (*They put him **six feet under** two days after he died*). The idiom *stand on one's own two feet* means to be independent and self-sufficient (*He never left home after high school, so he never learned **to stand on his own two feet***). The idiom *two peas in a pod* means two people who are very similar in appearance (*They're like **two peas in a pod**, of course they're married!*). The idiom *it takes two to tango* means the difficult situation or argument which cannot be the fault of one person alone (*Your son blames mine for their fight at school, but it generally **takes two to tango***). The idiom *never in a million years* means absolutely never (***Never in a million years** did I think that I would actually win the lottery!*). The idiom *dressed up to the nines* means the situation when someone is wearing very smart or glamorous clothes (*I have to **be dressed to the nines** at this gala tonight – a lot of important people will be there*). The idiom *be in seventh heaven* means extremely happy (*I've **been in seventh heaven** ever since I got engaged!*). The idiom *at sixes and sevens* means the situation when someone is in a state of confusion or not very well organized (*I'm **at sixes and sevens** now that the whole schedule has been rearranged*). The idiom *have one over the eight* means a person is slightly drunk (*From the way he was walking it was obvious he'd **had one over the eight***). The idiom *at the*

eleventh hour means the situation when it is almost too late (*I was shocked that they reached an agreement **at the eleventh hour** after weeks of squabbling*). The idiom *on all fours* means the situation when somebody is down on hands and knees (*I got down **on all fours** trying to find my ring in the sand*).

Other proverbs and sayings with numerals are these are with references to the numerals **10, 25, 40, 100, 1000**. It is these meanings that can be found in the following sayings: “**One** clever **ten** crazy leads”, “**forty** years – the woman's age”, “hands will overcome one, and knowledge – a **thousand**” and others like them.

Conclusions. As mentioned above in English grammar number refers to the grammatical contrast between singular (the concept of one) and plural (more than one) forms of nouns, pronouns, determiners and verbs. The ordinal numerals, indicating a fraction denominator, are completely substantivized and are used in the plural form. The cardinal numerals are used non-anaphorically if they denote an abstract number. Besides, the numerals in English grammar are determiners that provide information about the amount of a word or phrase. The numeral is a grammatical form. The grammatical function performed by numerals is determinative. The analysis shows that numerals are often used in modern English literature, idioms and proverbs.

References

1. Alexeyeva I.O. Theoretical Grammar Course of Modern English.-Vinnytsya, 2007. - 328
2. Blokh M.Y. A Course in Theoretical English Grammar. – M., 1994.- 383 p.
3. Kharitonov I.K. Theoretical Grammar Course of Modern English.-Vinnytsya, 2007. - 328
4. Malikova O.V. Modern English Grammar:general theoretical and pragmatic aspects. – Kyiv, 2005.
5. Morokhovska E.J. Fundamentals of English Grammar (Theory and Practice) – K., 1993.

Стаття надійшла до редакції
11 квітня 2022р.