

LINGUACULTURAL ASPECTS OF LEXEMES ILLUSTRATING THE CONCEPT OF “ COLOR ” IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The article interprets semantic and linguocultural properties of the lexemes expressing the concept of color on the examples of extracts from fiction texts in Uzbek and English languages. The author discusses the role of lexemes describing opinion in increasing the emotional expressiveness of literary texts.

Аннотация: В статье интерпретируются семантические и лингвокультурные свойства лексем, выражающих понятие цвет, на примере отрывков из художественных текстов на узбекском и английском языках. Автор обсуждает роль лексем, описывающих мнение, в повышении эмоциональной выразительности художественных текстов.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada rang tushunchasini ifodalovchi leksemalarning semantik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi badiiy matnlardan parchalar misolida izohlanadi. Muallif adabiy matnlarning emotsional ekspressivligini oshirishda fikrni ifodalovchi leksemalarning ahamiyati haqida gapiradi.

Key words: Color, lexeme, linguacultural, symbolism, quality, characteristic, polysemousness, folklore, totemistic, gothic literature.

Ключевые слова: Цвет, лексема, лингвокультурный, символизм, качество, характеристика, многозначность, фольклор, тотемистическая, готическая литература.

Kalit so'zlar: Rang, leksema, til madaniyati, ramziylik, sifat, xarakteristika, ko'p ma'nolilik, xalq og'zaki ijodi, totemistik, gotika adabiyoti.

Introduction: A term illustrates the concept and conveys its precise meaning. Furthermore, aside from conveying meaning and conveying a particular idea, it clarifies the nature of an activity. This characteristic of a word is especially evident in its civilization up to this day. Books with a variety of themes can contain words that describe the nature of traits. The ones found in literary works, however, are more important. The reason for this is because feature-describing words play a crucial role in illuminating a literary work's contents, enhancing its emotional expressiveness, elucidating the work's purpose, characterizing national culture, and presenting the storyline and characters' spiritual states. As a result, writers choose and employ words well that are appropriate for.

Empathize with tangible and intangible objects, occasions, and deeds. It can be observed in other things' characteristics as well as directions or cues for an action. Philosophy, logic, linguistics, psychology, and sociology all examine the idea of symbol, indicating the significance of function in all fields of study in the sciences that deal with human behavior.

Methods: Revealing the national-cultural meaning of color symbols characteristic of different peoples, semantics of lexemes representing color in the description of anthropocentric features. It is important to determine the status and pragmatic content. The difference in the amount of color symbols in English and Uzbek is the linguistic community new color nuances according to the level of cultural development and practical needs the necessity of naming and different historical by different ethnic communities is explained by gradation in the associative perception of colors in periods. Also, the difference in the symbolic meanings of colors is based on the traditions of the speakers of each language

being compared. with the influence of customs, traditions, national and religious ceremonies, science, art, and literature also depends. All the color symbols of the languages being compared are the main and secondary types is separated. The languages being compared have the same number of primary colors (eleven in total). It has been determined that there are differences and the existence of different subtleties of their meaning. The main color group includes 11 color symbols: white, black, brown, gray, blue, green, red, yellow, orange, pink and purple. At the same time, every one color is unique, not similar to each other, contrary to another linguistic culture has symbolic meanings, frequency of use and polysemousness.

With the development of technology and industry, the color of each analyzed language new colors and subtleties of color appear that continue to fill the spectrum. A symbol and the information delivery mechanism are inextricably linked. An additional object is depicted with a symbol made up of one material thing. A symbol's purposes include identification, demonstration, differentiation, and reference to an object, indication, or suggestion. For example, ochiq ko'ngil inson person who is kind to others associates with white color, but villains have always been linked with dark colors such as black or grey.

Results: People's mythological and religious views are also reflected in different colors. It is also worth noting that the socio-domestic life and geographical environment of peoples also lead to diversity of views on colors. In particular, the pole of the world is imagined in four different colors: east - green, south - red, north - black, west - white. Based on this imagination, that color was considered sacred for the inhabitants of each region.

In general, color adjectives are among the words that are actively used in the language, especially in fiction, and are of special importance due to their semantic and lexical features and linguistic and cultural aspects. In literature, color-denoting adjectives play an important role in making the artistic image colorful and playful, creating metaphors and metonymies.

Paying attention to the samples of folklore and observing their heroes, we can be sure that they have seven main colors. They are white, yellow, red, blue, green, brown, black. These colors include features that express feelings, state, and place. Based on the ancient totemistic and animistic views of the people, each color embodies its own meaning. For example: white - goodness, red - joy, green - vitality, yellow - separation, etc.

Linguist A.N. Kononov was engaged in the study of lexemes denoting signs in Turkic languages, in particular, words expressing color, and analyzed the semantic aspects of the colors black and white¹. According to him in the book called “Kitobida Dada Qo'rqt” black color was the symbol of strength and power. A. Kononov continued his comments on the semantics of color words in languages in his later works. Color words “power”, “greatness”, noted that it was used to express the qualities of “greatness” and associated with color black.

White, black, red, blue, yellow, green and other colors in English and Uzbek languages lexemes representing human external (age, appearance, condition, health, professional work) (green eye - very young, red face - healthy, blue watch – police employee) and internal characteristics (mental state, character, psychological reactions) represents the semantic meaning of expression.

White color is a symbol of peace and tranquility. According to V. Kandinsky, white color has the symbolic meaning of silence, stop, temporary end. White is cognitive the content is related to something bright, good, noble. White color is a source of strength and health. It is a symbol of the purity of the heart and intentions, the absence of sadness and unhappiness, this is happiness, indicates joy and success. In general, white is good related to the beginning. V. Turner, the white color is the life of a person who gave it a divine meaning. He believes that it is closely related to his experience. White thoughts in psycholinguistics and refers to purity of behavior.

¹ Кононов А.Н. О семантике слов кара и ак в тюркской географической терминологии / Изв. АН Тадж.ССР. Отделение общественных наук. Вып. V. –Душанбе, 1954. – С. 83 – 85.

Discussion: In English, white is represented by the lexeme white, in Uzbek it is represented by the lexeme oq will be done. The aristocratic origin of the person reflects the symbolic meaning of the white color in the Uzbek language. It is expressed by constant expressions: Uzbek oq suyak in English for that the blue lexeme is used: blue blood - "blue blood". White color can also indicate a person's social status: white-solar job - (Amer.) work in an institution, office, white-solar worker - (Amer.) employee. "White" work is figurative in the sense of white solar - it is represented by the combination "white collar", that is, a white shirt person who wears and works in an office or office.

When it comes to English literature the color is used in gothic literature to depict evil, death, power, mystery and fear. It can create a highly aggressive color scheme in poetry to carry negative connotations when it combined with red or orange colors. In the book "The Raven" written by Edgar Allen Poe blackbird is used to symbolize death². Black rivulets indicated grief, black wreaths indicated anxiety, and black wheels represented mourning even in "The Great Gatsby"³.

Conclusion: To conclude, authors have been utilizing the idea of color as a symbol in literature to aid readers in understanding people and events for a long time. In literature, color symbolism refers to the use of color to convey ideas that go beyond the literal. With its ability to quickly establish a tone and atmosphere, color is a crucial storytelling element. When used symbolically, it gives writing a greater meaning and makes for a more enjoyable reading experience. By associating a character's or emotional condition with color, readers are given a captivating and unforgettable experience. Subliminal messaging is a common technique used by authors to direct readers' thoughts on specific people, locations, and events while enabling them to express themselves freely.

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² Poe, E. A. (1996). *The Raven*. Dover Publications.

³ Fitzgerald, F. S. (2019). *The Great Gatsby*. Wordsworth Editions.