



## SEMANTIC AND LINGUOCULTURAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIONS FORMED FROM ADJECTIVES EXPRESSING COLOR IN ENGLISH

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### Abstract

This article is a section of lexicology devoted to the field of phraseology, in which phraseological units consisting of adjectives representing color in English and Uzbek linguistics are compared from a linguistic and cultural point of view, and the mentality, culture, and customs of a certain nation are analyzed. and valuable information about phraseological units that reflect their traditions.

**Keywords:** phrase, phraseologism, linguo-cultural, lexeme, morpheme, syntactic connection, phrases with qualitative component, comparative phrases, linguo-cultural.

### INTRODUCTION

In grammar, the main syntactic function of an adjective is to define a noun or pronoun and to give more information about it. In the sentence, adjectives such as **red, green, big, happy**, and etc. describe nouns (person or object). Some adjectives consist of one word and are called simple adjectives, while some are composed of several words and are called **compound adjectives**. Adjectives are the beginning and basis of adjective phrases, adjective phrases, and their syntactic role in adjective phrases is determiner or participle.

In this part, we will try to theoretically analyze phraseological units, which are composed of elements expressing color in their semantics, and determine their role and meaning in the English language. Undoubtedly, color is of great importance in modern human life. It is difficult to imagine human life without color. It can be considered from different points of view: artistic and aesthetic, psychological, physical, social, ecological and others. Color opens up a special world for us, creates a great opportunity to enjoy the beauty of everything that surrounds us. It helps us to get more information about different people, things, environment; it awakens special feelings, affects our mind, leads to reflections. A person is characterized by a constant desire to name the things and events that surround him, by having an individual, historical and cultural experience. Color perception of the world is reflected in the





lexical and phraseological systems of the language. The emergence of phraseological units is directly related to the emergence and formation of metaphorical meanings of color signs and has a decisive influence on the symbolic meaning of color. For this reason, color signs are one of the most popular lexical groups for linguists. A different attitude to one or another color is expressed in figurative expressions, idioms, and phrases that exist in the language. After all, socio-historical, intellectual, emotional information of a unique national character is collected in them. Phraseological units are a very common means of image expression. They help to perceive information in a different way, affect human imagination.

Every language has stable expressions, which are not created suddenly in the process of writing or speaking like words, but have been formed over the years and become a stable combination. Such fixed phrases that make up the phraseological group of the language are called phraseological units, phrasemes or phrases. Phrases are the greatest treasure and enduring value of any language. It is difficult to assess the role of colors in human perception of world colors. Through color (clothes, national symbols, customs) it is possible to determine people's mood, feelings, and even important events and changes happening in human life at that time. Taking into account the importance of the color phenomenon in people's lives, it has become the subject of study by many linguists and psychologists. For example, it is possible to study the historical formation of the people based on existing color customs. Color separates important information from language, but since it is a part of language units, including stable ones, this component is more important and has a certain symbolism. Recently, social, political and economic changes have led to the migration of people. The whole world is divided into foreigners who understand and know their own language and culture well, and those who do not know the culture of another language. Nowadays, English language has become the main means of international communication and it is used by millions of people. Therefore, the relevance of the study is determined by the cultural value and distribution of idiomatic expressions in modern English.

In the works of scientists of different countries and nationalities, great attention is paid to the study of the linguistic aspect of the problem of color determination.

Distinguishing color signs as a special linguistic-conceptual category, in which color designation is considered in cognitive socio-cultural aspects in the materials of different languages (E, Sapir and B. Whorf, Berlin W. and Kay R. 1949), Kay R. , Berlin B., Maffei L., Merrifield W., (2003), Saunders B., Van Brakel (1997) .

Adjectives expressing color have been widely considered in terms of comparative typology. Based on the materials of various comparative languages, it was written by





V.A. Yurik, A.S. Pankratiyev, G.E. Astramskaite was developed by such researchers as Bragina A.A. Also, comparative typological studies allow to fully determine the features of linguistic conceptualization of color by representatives of different language cultures.

One of the unique features of phraseologisms occurs as a result of comparison with other types of speech units, that is, with free phrases. One of the main features of any phraseological unit is that it can be reused in a ready form. In speech, phrases are used as a ready-made unit that makes up the speaker's vocabulary, that is, the mechanism of repeating the existing language material is activated. The second sign of phraseologisms is the stability of the composition of the component. Changing a certain element leads to the loss of its specific meaning, that is, the phraseological unit also becomes a word patterns. Only small changes can be made, pronouns can be used correctly according to the persons and the number category, that is, the singular can be changed to the plural or vice versa.

The separation of the phraseological unit is its duality. First, phraseological units consist of two or more words and have a morphological structure; Secondly, from the point of view of semantic integrity, any phraseological unit is equated to one word, although if each word in the phraseological unit is considered separately, their original meaning is slightly blurred or completely lost. (Komissarov, 2007). Thus, there are many different features of any phraseological units. The biggest and most important of them is connotation and idiomaticity.

If we consider the semantic analysis of phraseological units, Semantics is a part of linguistics that studies the meaning of language units. Semantic analysis is used as a learning tool. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, semantics was also called semasiology (Sharonov 2005).

Semantics (Greek: Semantikos - conveyer, expresser) - 1) all content, meaning, information expressed through language or any of its units (word, grammatical form of word, phraseology, word structure, science); 2) it is a branch of linguistics that studies the spiritual aspect of different language units. Semantics is an activity aimed at clarifying the meaning of human speech and statements. Its purpose is to reveal the thoughts hidden behind the external form of the language. Semantic representation is the main focus of modern semantics; instead of talking about meanings and changes in meanings, it presents them in the form of modeling and concrete formulas. Also, semantic analysis is inevitably associated with simplification. To understand the essence of the problem, they chose the smallest part of the language, compiled a list of words and determined their meaning and relationship with other words. Edward Sapir (1921) was the first linguist who paid attention to finding elementary semantic





units. He wrote works with a logical approach to language, such as *Essays on Linguistics*. In 1963, Katz and Fodor tried to introduce componential analysis in grammar, and it was an important attempt. The analysis of several researchers previously interested in the semantics of components has been completed. Among modern studies in the field of component semantic analysis Yu. Apresyan's works are of special importance. He calls semantic analysis a translation from natural language to "semantic" language, and words are called "elementary meanings".

Component analysis is one of the methods of formalizing or giving absolute precision to the semantic relations between lexemes. As the name of the method shows, it consists in dividing the meaning of the lexeme into component parts. An alternative term for component analysis is lexical decomposition. (Cowie, 1998).

Semantic relations can be of two types: substitutional or combinatorial (or, more familiar to linguists, Saussure's terms, pragmatic and syntagmatic). Substitute (pragmatic) relations are reciprocal relations between members of the same grammatical category; combinatorial relations can usually exist between different grammatical categories (eg, between nouns and adjectives, between verbs and adverbs, etc.) are combined. For example, between the nouns "bachelor" and "spinster" there are pragmatic i.e. substitutive relations, and the adjective "unmarried" between the nouns "man" and "woman" have syntagmatic, i.e. combining (combinatorial) relations. Under component analysis, Seliverstova refers to the process of dividing meaning into components, the isolation of which is related to the relationship of elements within a single meaning (the presence of more general and more specific elements, hierarchical organization), as well as this no is a connection to the meanings of other language units. (Seliverstova, 2004:34).

I. Kobozeva mentions the expression of the word meaning in the form of elementary components of the meaning of the component analysis. The assumption that the meaning of each unit of language (including words) consists of a set of semantic components is one of the main phrases on which the method of component analysis is based. In linguistics, several terms are used to express the minimum unit of meaning: sema (root), semantic attribute, semantic factor, semantic atom, content. Many words can be described semantically as part of phrases, sentences. Such an expression is called a sentimental form. Describing the meaning of words in sentimental forms creates a necessary bridge through which we pass from the field of lexical semantics to the field of sentence semantics. The content of the word should be presented in a structured form consisting of elements of meaning and syntactic relations connecting them.





We used the following in the study of adjective component expressions expressing color:

- descriptive method as the main research method;
- a continuous sampling method was used to select phraseological units with a color marking component;
- the method of component analysis consists in explaining the essence of the studied units through their specific semantic components;
- the method of linguistic description, interpretation of translation features of studied language units;
- the method of field approach allows to distinguish the central or nuclear, peripheral components in the structure of phrases consisting of adjectives representing color, and also analyzes by separating semantic categories, determines the distribution of phraseological units into phraseological-semantic subgroups and descriptions in lexicographic sources.
- the method of theoretical analysis is aimed at researching the essence of the concept of "color designation" in the English language. For this study, we analyzed a number of English expressions in order to study the use of world colors in expressions.

#### 1) White:

- White coffee, white tea – tea/coffee with milk.
- Oq qahva, oq choy – sutli choy/kofe

The word "cream" in this phrase is replaced by the word "white" depending on the color. In Uzbek linguistics, the expression **white tea** is more widely used than the expression **milky tea**. For example: I prefer to drink **white coffee** in the morning. – Men ertalablari **sutli kofe** ichishni afzal ko‘raman. “**White coffee**” phrase is used not as white coffee, but as coffee with milk.

- A white lie – a lie to save.
- Oq yolg`on – yaxshilik uchun yolg`on.

In many nations, white color means purity, light, divinity, and goodness. In the phrase given above, the word "white" is used in exactly these senses. Thus, it softens the negative meaning of the word "lie". For example: I know it was a **white lie**. - Men bilaman bu yaxshilik uchun ishlatilgan yolg`on edi.

- To show a white feather – show fear, frighten.
- Oq patni ko‘rsatish – qo‘rquvni ko‘rsatish, qo‘rqitish.

In this phrase, "white feather" is used in connection with "white flag" and means surrender or a break for negotiations. But despite the fact that it is white, it has a negative meaning. For example: Young soldier showed a **white feather**. *Yosh askar oq bayroq ko‘tardi.*



- A white elephant – a possession that is useless or troublesome.
- Oq fil – foydasiz yoki muommoli bo'lgan mulk

This phrase is used in English to refer to distressed property that is expensive to maintain and difficult to dispose of. The occurrence of this expression dates back to the past. In the past, Albino elephants were considered rare and sacred. It was highly valued by the kings of Siam (now Thailand) and it was very expensive to feed and keep it. Siamese kings had a tradition of giving an elephant to a palace official they did not like. The poor unlucky recipient of the king's gift suffered financial loss by not being able to buy the elephant. For example: The stadium is likely to become a white elephant after the championships are over. After the championships, the playing field turned into a white elephant.

- A white knight – A person or thing that helps someone who is in a difficult situation.
- Oq ritsar – Qiyin vaziyatdan qutqaradigan, yordam beradigan shaxs yoki narsa.

This phraseological unit is applied to a person who rescues a person, organization or party when they are in financial or other difficult situation. For example: *Republicans have seen him as **a white knight** who will save the party from having to choose among candidates unacceptable to conservatives. Republicans see him as **a white knight** who will free the party from having to pick candidates that are unpopular with conservatives.*

## 2) Purple:

- To be born in purple - to be born in a noble family, i.e. to have a noble origin.
- Binafsha rangda tug'ilish - olijanob oilada tug'ilish, ya'ni oliy tabaqagi inson bo'lish.

In England, purple is the royal color. For this reason, it contains the meaning of wealth, nobility and power. For example: *The princess **was born in purple**. Malika binafsha rangda tug'ilgan.*

## 3) Black:

- Black look – a gloomy, menacing look.
- Black vision - sad, threatening, scary vision.

In most countries, white color is a symbol of goodness, and black color is a symbol of evil. The neutral word "**Look**" is combined with the quality "**Black**" and has a negative meaning. Also, in the Collins Cobuild dictionary, it is indicated that the phrase "Black look" is used in the meaning of ***qora qarash, yov qarash, o'qrayib qaramoq***. For example: *Passing my stall, she cast **black looks** at the amount of stuff still unsold. Do'konim yonidan o'tarkan, hali sotilmagan narsalarga **o'qrayib qaradi**.*

- Black sheep – The worst member of the family, a bad character.





- Qora ko'rinish – ma'yus, xavf tug'diradigan, qo'rqinchli ko'rinish .

According to the Oxford dictionary, this expression is applied to persons who are different from family members, who do not communicate with others, who have serious defects. Example: *If he was **the black sheep** of the family, they were probably glad to have him gone. Agar u oilaning eng yomon a'zosi (qora qo'yi) bo'lsa, ular unig ketganidan xursand bo'lishlari mumkin.* In this case, the word "black" is used as an adjective for the word "sheep" to emphasize the extraordinary nature of this phenomenon.

#### 4) Blue:

- To feel blue, to look blue - to be sad, to look sad.
- Ko'k his qilmoq, ko'k ko'rinmoq – g'amgin bo'lmoq, g'amgin ko'rinmoq.

If we analyze this expression from a linguistic and cultural point of view, in Great Britain, blue is considered an expression of sadness and longing. In this phrase, the word blue is not used in the sense of color, but to indicate the mental state of a person. For example: *I am feeling **blue**. Men o'zimni g'amgin his qilayapman.*

- Out of the blue – suddenly, completely unexpectedly.
- O'z-o'zidan – to'satdan, butunlay kutilmaganda.

*One day, **out of the blue**, his wife told him that she was no longer in love with him. (Times, Sunday Times, 2015). To'satdan bir kuni uning rafiqasi uni boshqa sevmashligini aytdi.*

- Blue-eyed boy – favorite.
- Ko'k ko'zli bola – sevimli, yoqimli bola.

Blue eyes are considered beautiful not only in England, but also in many other countries, although the pure form of this eye color is rarely found. Example: *He is the director's **blue-eyed boy!** U direktorning yoqimtoyi.*

#### 5) Green:

- The green-eyed monster – is a jealous man.
- Yashil ko'zli yirtqich hayvon – hasadgo'y odam.

In English-speaking countries, green means envy and jealousy. For example: *Choose the high road and that **green-eyed monster** will soon disappear. (Tarot Astrologers, chicagotribune.com, 9 Sep.2021). Katta yo'lni tanlang va bu **hasadgo'y** (yashil ko'zli monster) tez orada yoqoladi.*

- To be green about the gills – to be very pale.
- Yashil bo'lmoq – o'ta rangpar bo'lmoq, rangsizlanmoq.

Green is also associated with pain pallor. For example: *Suddenly a student **is green about the gills**. To'satdan talabaning rangi oqarib ketdi.*

- To have green fingers – to be a good gardener.





- Yashil barmoqlarga ega bo'lish – yaxshi bog`bon bo'lmoq, qo'li gul bog`bon bo'lmoq.

In this idiom, green represents vegetation. So "green fingers" doesn't translate literally, but means that man knows how to use his hands to grow plants. In American linguistics there is also a form like "**Have a green thumb**". For example: *Jane has green fingers. Jein qo'li gul bog`bon.*

- Green as grass - completely green (no experience).
- O't kabi yashil – hali tajribasiz, sodda odamlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

This idiom is based on a natural phenomenon. As you know, the most fruits the initial stage is green and only becomes colored after ripening. With this association, the above idiom appeared. For example: *I was a new comer to the sport, green as grass, but now I have had new chance to evaluate the costs for a season. Men sportga yangi kelgandim, go'l, tajribasiz, lekin endi mavsumni baholash uchun yangi imkoniyatlarga ega bo'ldim.* (Collins Cobuid Dictionary, p190).

- green light is on - permission is available.
- Yashilchiroq – ruxsati bor.

This idiom owes its creation to the miracle of technology, like the traffic light green means permission to continue driving. For example: *1997 New scientist Zemin even got the green light to buy nuclear power plants. 1997 yil Yangi olim Zemin hatto atom elektr stansiyalarini sotib olish uchun ruxsatnomasi bor edi.* (Oxford-Dictionary-of-Idioms . P:129).

#### 7. Gray or grey:

- Grey area - something that is not so easy to define and therefore difficult to do business.
- Kulrang hudud – aniqlash va shug`ullanish uncha oson bo'lmagan ish yoki narsa.

In this case, the color properties are transferred to the depicted element. Grey its properties are inconspicuousness, uncertainty, vagueness. For example: *At the moment, the law on compensation is much a grey area. Ayni paytda kompensatsiya borasidagi qonun kulrang bo'lib qolmoqda.* (COBUILD Advanced English Dictionary)

#### 8. Red:

- To see red - to be angry.
- Qizil rangni ko'rish – g`azabdan qizarib ketmoq.

However, it is wrongly believed that when a bull sees red, it becomes red, very angry, aggressive. People quickly accepted the "feature" of these behaviors a bull in the arsenal to describe other people's level of anger. For example: *People who don't*







*finish a job really make me **see red**. O'z ishini o'z vaqtida tugatmagan odamlar haqiqatdan ham meni g`azablantiradi.* (Cambridge Dictionary.)

- In the red – in debt, overdrawn, or losing money.
- Qizilda–qarz bo'lish, bankdan ortiqcha pul echib olib qarz bo'lish yoki

According to the traditions of English culture, red ink represents debt. For ex: *The company has been **in the red** for the last three quarters. Kompaniya so'ngi uch chorakda qarzdor bo'lib qoldi.* The phrase "**in the black**" is an antonym of the phrase "**in the red**". "**Earning more money than you spend**" -*sarfdan ko'ra ko'proq pul ishlab toppish* ma`nosida qo'llaniladi.

- To pull off the red carpet.
- O'zbek tilidagi muqobili sifatidaqizil gilamdan payondozi solmoq iborasini qo'llash mumkin.

This phrase is used figuratively. For example, if the student wins At the Olympics, a teacher may jokingly suggest "To put out the carpet" **gilamdan payondozi yozishni**. A student traveling to visit his parents on vacation can also use this phrase. In such situations, the idiom means "**Welcome**". The meaning of **red** for Europeans is a danger, a threat, and at the same time a celebration.

- Red letter day - red calendar day, holiday (David, 1986)
- Qizil harfli kun – bayram kunlar, muhim sanalar, kalendardagi qizil bo'lgan sanalarganisbatan ishlatiladi.

This phrase is based on the rule of circular holidays in the calendar. For example: *Tomorrow is a **red letter day** at the company. It's our fiftieth birthday! Back in 1986 Jim had his first picture published in BBC Wildlife Magazine. That was a real **red letter day** for me! he confesses. 1986 yilda Jim o'zining birinchi suratini BBC Wildlife Magazine jurnalida nash etdi. U bu kun o'zi uchun haqiqiy bayram kuni sifatida tan oladi.*

- Red as a beetroot – very hot or very embarrassed. (Br. eng)
- Red as a beet – very hot or very embarrassed. (Amer. eng).
- Lavlagiday qizil – juda ham issib ketgan yoki uyalgan.

In Uzbek, it is used in such form "Pomidordek qizarib ketmoq". But the exact equivalent of this phrase in English is "Blush as red as a tomato". The above phraseological units are used when someone's face is very red from the heat or, if not, from embarrassment. For example: I went as red as a beetroot when the teacher made me speak in front of the whole class. *O'qituvchi meni butun sinf oldida gapirishga majburlaganida **lavlagiday qizarib** (juda ham uyalib) ketdim.*

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of language units. Such as a learning tool, semantic analysis is used. Semantic analysis of English idioms



confirmed the existence of such expressions in many cases based on associative connections and concepts of human thinking. Here are some of which: 1) For most peoples, white color is purity, light, holiness, goodness, and others.

2) Black is associated with evil just as white is associated with good in most countries.

3) Purple is the color of royalty in England, so it carries a connotation wealth, power and nobility.

4) Blue in England is associated with sadness and longing.

5) In English culture, green is associated with jealousy and envy.

6) For Europeans, the meaning of red color is twofold - it is a danger, a threat and a horse celebration at the same time.

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