



COLOUR IDIOMS IN ENGLISH, SPANISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Tursunova M.E

TIAME Bukhara Branch, Assistant of the chair of the Uzbek language and literature
tursunovam89@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article is about similarities and differences of using color idioms in three languages. A comparative analysis allows us to conclude that there are many idioms and phraseological units with the use of color, but not all colors are the same in Spanish, English and Uzbek languages.

Key words : Colours, phraseologisms, emotional, bright, red, white, blue, green, culture, reflect, comparative, analyse.

INTRODUCTION

Idioms and phraseologisms are an integral part of any language. They reflect the history of the country, the history of the development of the language, various cultural phenomena, even national character. Idioms and phraseologisms make our speech more vivid, emotional and interesting for the interlocutor.

They are widely used in various styles of literary language. But most of them relate to colloquial style. Since there are a large number of idioms and phraseological units, we decided to focus on the study of English idioms and Russian phraseological units about color. Such idioms seem to be most interesting, since the concept of color exists in every culture, important information accumulated by the people is associated with it, and the meaning of colors is not always the same among different peoples. In addition, knowledge of idiomatic expressions expands the vocabulary, makes speech more expressive and interesting.

Due to the fact that phraseology cannot be translated literally (meaning is lost), difficulties in translation and understanding often arise. On the other hand, such phraseological units give the language a bright emotional coloring. Idioms in the English language are found mainly in colloquial speech. And a person for whom English is not native can have difficulties understanding the meaning of idiomatic expressions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Different colors affect the human soul in different ways-inspire or oppress, give rise to a feeling of warmth or colorlessness. Colours are widely used and have different and contradictory meanings in every culture. Colours play an important role in people in people life. They are a way of communication. This nonverbal communication can be of better use if we can understand the meaning of it in our culture and in the different cultures in our society.

Color symbolism in turn has shaped our traditions and practices in many ways.

Bright colors associated vivid life in Uzbek nation. Red colour is the symbol of life, blood. Green color is the symbol of nature. The Uzbek national emblem is also full of colors. The emblem has different meanings of color. Blue means the peace, the blue sky. The red color is the symbol of life, the green color is the symbol of nature, the white color is the symbol of life, the green color is the symbol of nature, the white color is the

symbol of pure life. Every country associated the colour from the point of their culture, traditions. The meaning of colors in many languages, especially European ones, have similarities, and this facilitates their understanding. But there are differences in the use of idioms.

THE RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

There are some examples about colour idioms in three languages. Although some idioms have similar meanings in both Spanish, English and Uzbek. There are some differences between them.

Bluecolour. In English language there are many idioms with blue color, the general meaning of which is “sadness”. An example is the following expressions: “the blues” (“melancholy”, “spleen”), “to give someone blue” (“sadden someone”), “dark blue” (“depressed”), “to be in the blues” (“Moping”), “blue study” (“heavy meditation”), “blue devils” (“despondency”). But in Spanish language there are many blue colour idioms and they differ from English and Uzbek languages.

Príncipe azul- (blue prince)-Prince Charming/ knight in shining armour (lit. Blue prince). Oq ot mingan shaxzoda.

Todavía está esperando encontrar a su príncipe azul.
U haligacha o`zining oq otdagi shahzodasini kutardi.

In Uzbek language, it will be such as the prince rides the white horse. There is not used the color blue.

Tenersangre azul - To have noble/royal blood (lit. To have blue blood), Oqsuyak.

La hija de William y Kate tiene sangre azul.

The meanings of these colour idioms are similar but, the colour white is used in Uzbek language.

White colour. On the contrary, with white there are a little number of idioms and phraseological units, both in Spanish and in English, in Uzbek. In general whitecolour is as the colour of pure thoughts.

Pasar la nocheenblanco- To have a sleepless night/not sleep a wink (lit. To spend a night in white)

Kechasibilanmijjaqomadi. There is no similarities in Uzbek language. There was given another idiom.

I want to mention about white colour in Uzbek language. There is an idiom with white colour. **Oqyo`l** it means safe road, trip, travel or safe moving.

We can observe some negative values with some English idioms with white colour: to be white-hot, to bleed white.

The brown. Brown is also rare in English idioms and is not present in Russian phraseological units.

Comerse el marrón-To take the blame/to own up (lit. to eat the brown)

Ayer tuve que comerme el marrón por todas tus irresponsabilidades. Brown is considered a symbol of depression and depression. This is confirmed by the phraseology “brown study” (deep reflection, gloomy mood). There is no similarity in Uzbek language.

The Purple.Ponersemorado -To pig out/stuff one’s face (lit. to become purple) -rangioqaribketdiyokirangiko`karibketdi. This idiom in Uzbek language commonly used with white and purple color idiom. We found that purple is used in English language. This colour means “best”. For example, “to be born into the purple” – “to be born in a rich family”, “to be a noble family”, “To marry into the purple”- “marry a member of the royal or aristocratic family.”

The black. Most peoples have a similar attitude to black. And this is not difficult to understand, because black is the color of the night. Hence the connection of black with evil. As Spanish and English languages the black colour associated with the bad things.

Ponersenegro -to get angry (lit. to become black), black in the face.

Mi novia se puso negro porque llegué tarde a nuestra cita.

Sometimes when somebody gets angry, will become blue or red in Uzbek language. Mostly is used red colour.

Vernegro - To doubt/feel hopeless about (lit. to see black) .In English it will be a black dog. It means feel hopeless.Veo negro en que puedo aprobar mi exámen de matemática.This idiom has close meaning in Uzbek language. Ko`ngliqorabo`ldi.

En negro -Illegally/"under the table" (lit. in black) English variant is **to put on a blacklist**. In Uzbek language it is **qoraro`yxat**.

This idiom is similar in Spanish, English and Uzbek languages.

The green colour is always associated with nature awakened from along dream.

Ponerverde -Criticize or badmouth someone/backstab (lit. to put green)

There is such kind of colour idiom in Uzbek language.But mostly used another idiom.Birovningustidanmag`zavaag`darmoq.

Estarverde -To be new at doing something (lit. to be green) English version is as green as grass.There is no similar idiom in Uzbek language.

Theorange.Phraseologisms and the idiom with yellow are equally rare in both Spanish and English.

Media naranja -Soulmate/better half (lit. half orange)

Una de mis metas en la vida es encontrar a mi media naranja.

Translation of the word naranja is an orange, it means to find half of you.

Las medias naranjas- Ver la vida color de rosa.

To see the world through rose-coloured glasses/to be (overly) optimistic (lit. to see the world in pink). Hayotniyorqinranglardako`rmoq there was used another idiom withoutcolour.

The pink.Novela rosa -Romantic novel (lit. pink novel). Mi abuela lee muchas novelas rosas.Idioms with a pink color are present in the English language, in the meaning of good health, for example, "in the pink" (excellent state of health) and the pink of perfection in the meaning top of perfection ,to be tickled pink – to be out yourself from happiness", "to be in/ have a purple patch" – "to have a streak of luck, luck." But there is no Uzbek version. Idioms with a pink color are present in the English language, in the meaning of good health, for example, "in the pink" (excellent state of health) and "the pink of perfection" in the meaning "top of perfection", "to be tickled pink" - "to be out yourself from happiness ", "to be in / have a purple patch" - "to have a streak of luck, luck. " but there is no Uzbek version with the pink colour.

The redcolour. The red colour has similarities and differences in Spanish, English and Uzbek languages.

Estarennúmerosrojos-In debt/in the red (lit. to be in red numbers)

Uzbek version is qizil darajada bo`lmoq.

Ponerserojo (como un tomate)-to blush/to be embarrassed/to turn beet red (lit. to become red like a tomato).

English version is as red as a turkey cock or as red as a lobster. Uzbek version is pomidordayqizaribketdi.

CONCLUSION

Colour is a part of culture, traditions. There are some similarities and differences. There are some differences in the structure of idioms in Spanish, Uzbek and English languages, they are may be the same, but other idioms are used instead of colour idioms or there are not equivalents in English and Uzbek languages. After analyzing

such kind of examples of idioms we can see that colour idioms define differently and the meaning of colors is not always the same among different peoples. Such idioms seem to be most interesting, since the concept of color exists in every culture, important information accumulated by the people is associated with it.

A comparative analysis allows us to conclude that there are many idioms and phraseological units with the use of color in Spanish, English and Uzbek languages but not all colors are reflected in English and Uzbek languages. We found a small number of phraseological units and idioms with pink, yellow. There are a large number of idioms and idioms with white, red, green, black, blue (blue) colors. The similarity in colour values is observed in the use of black, green. Differences in values are present in the use of gray, yellow, pink flowers. Both similarities and differences are observed in the use of white, red, blue (blue) colors. that the meanings in the use of colors, many English idiomatic expressions are similar to Russian phraseological units.

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