

THE SYMBOLISM OF THE COLOUR NAMES IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Turaeva Guzal Khudoynazarovna

Termez State University, Faculty of Foreign philology
Barkamol avlod st., Termez 190111, Surkhandarya, **UZBEKISTAN**
guzalya.1977@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the symbolism of color meanings in English and Russian languages. The author analyzes the similarities and differences of the most used color combinations in stable combinations in English and Russian languages.

Keywords: Color values, culture, symbolism, comparative analysis, stable combinations with color.

INTRODUCTION

A symbol is one of the basic concepts of culture, which is a peculiar unit of mentality, which is significant both for an individual and for a linguistic and cultural society, and is fixed in verbal coding of a designation in the form of separate lexical units. A symbol can be characterized as a sign involving the use of its primary content as a form of another content, that is, its correlation with the content of cultural information transmitted to it. Symbolism pervades the whole life of man. One of its most interesting incarnations we find in cento designation. Color is one of the attributes of an item. For a person, a change in color does not mean a change in his essence, but there are exceptions: black mourning clothes, a white wedding dress, etc. Here we are already faced with a symbolic expression of the purpose of a particular thing and, accordingly, its color.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose of this work is to review the symbolism of color meanings in English and Russian languages, to analyze the similarities and differences in the use of certain colors in stable combinations and, if possible, to trace the sources of this symbolism.

Language does not exist outside of culture "...as one of the types of human activity, language is an integral part of culture, defined as a combination of the results of human activity in different spheres of human life: industrial, social, spiritual." [MF]

Color is an inseparable part of culture. Each nation in its own way interprets a particular shade of color, respectively, different languages differently describe different colors and their shades, and also have their own symbolism with the component "color", reflecting certain concepts, feelings and emotions. If we compare Russian and English in terms of color reflection, the first is more expressive and has enough opportunities to accurately and emotionally describe the color and its hue.

In linguistics, a symbol is defined as "that which serves as a conditional sign of some concept, something abstract", thus symbolism is "a symbolic meaning attributed to something" or "a set

of some symbols". The word "symbol" (from Greek. *sembolon*) means the link, the essence of in the few signs. A symbol is a real or conditional code denoting or resembling a concept; an image embodying an idea [5, p. 511].

There are different types of symbols. On the one hand, the symbol is "a concentrated conditional abstract form of reflection and fixation of scientific (or religious) knowledge of a person with the help of a stylized sign", on the other—there are symbols of an unfamiliar order, that is, "the designation of abstract concepts through something concrete, properties which are so well known that the association with it makes it possible to very clearly represent and symbolize the concept, make it extremely clear" [6, p. 12].

Almost in the culture of every nation was noticed the convenience of using color as symbols. But, proceeding from different conditions of existence and development of civilizations, the same colors at different people symbolize various phenomena. However, there is a generally accepted classical folk tradition in symbolism. Certain ideas, impressions and feelings are associated with individual color values.

Semantic microsystems of symbolic meanings of color symbols are formed on the basis of color symbolism [7, p. 5].

DISCUSSION

In English and Russian the following microsystems of symbolic meanings of color adjectives are distinguished:

- 1) "good" - white, "bad" - black, "no" - gray;
- 2) "gentle, weak, joyful" - pink, "serene" - blue.

From here we can draw the following conclusions:

In many cultures, the attitude to white and black colors is similar. And this is understandable because the white color – the color of the day, black is the color of the night. Hence the connection of white with good, and black with evil.

White is used as a symbol of peace, purity, innocence, purity and honesty. The symbolism of white as something positive has been inherent in the color designation since antiquity or developed independently in these languages. In addition, the white color in many cultures symbolizes the good qualities of a person such as nobility, moderation and peace of mind. In English there are much more phrases, including: *Whiter than white* (flawless from a moral point of view- *безупречный с моральной точки зрения*), *white days* (happy days- *счастливые дни*), *white boy* — a person who is favored, *white headed boy* — a favorite, *white son* — a favorite son (favorite, happy- *любимый, счастливый*); *a white lie* — a harmless minor untruth, (innocent lie- *невинная ложь*) *white war* — war without bloodshed, *white-handed* (good, decent, honest, spotless (*добропорядочный, порядочный, честный, незапятнанный*)) in contrast to *red-handed* (guilty; caught in the act- *виновный, пойманный на месте преступления*). In Russian, *белая изба* - изба, имеющая печь с дымоходом, выведенным через крышу наружу a hut that has a stove with a chimney, output through the roof outside, (*clean and neat*), *белая кухня*- (кухня с плитой) kitchen with a stove, (Lord's kitchen); *белая зависть* - the desire, not accompanied by annoyance, anger, to possess what another has (good, beautiful); along with this, there are many Proverbs and sayings with this color, for example: the *Свет бел, да люди черны*. (Light is white, but people are black). *Из чёрного не сделаешь белого* (You can't make black white). *Чёрного кобеля не вымоешь добела* (You can't wash a black dog white). *Чёрная коровка даёт белое молочко*. (Black cow gives white milk).

Black color in many cultures is associated with mourning, misfortune, symbolizes trouble, death and evil, characterizing the so-called phenomenon from the negative side. Hence such expressions as: *black death* – чёрная смерть, *black dog* (тоска чёрная; дурное настроение, уныние), *a black look* — a threatening look, *black humour*- humour that presents tragedy or harsh reality in comic terms, *black in the face*-with the face discoloured with extreme anger, to look on the *black side* of things (pessimistic); *чёрные мысли* – тяжёлые, мрачные мысли (heavy, gloomy thought), *чёрное дело* — bad deed, crime, *чёрная душа* - about man insidious, capable on low actions;

The meaning "occult, associated with evil" reveals coincidences of meanings in both languages for such phrases as: *black art*, *чёрная магия*; *black mass*, *чёрная месса*, *black ingratitude* – *чёрная неблагодарность*.

Green color in the studied languages symbolizes *freedom*: *green card* (work permit in the United States), *green channel* (duty - free passage at customs), *to give someone a green light* - to give a green light (green street i.e. to provide a free path without obstacles and delays); *youth, naivety, joy of life: to be as green as grass* – быть ещё слишком зелёным, молодым to be too green (young), *greener* — новичок, простак, *green horn* - a person who lacks experience or sophistication — *зелёный юнец* - very young, not reached maturity; *nature*: the green party, партия, движение Зелёных.

Yellow is widely used as a warning symbol: the phrases yellow card- жёлтая карточка; yellow light, жёлтый цвет светофора are also known in all languages, because the symbolism of yellow as a warning signal is common everywhere. The symbolism of yellow as the color of betrayal is realized in both studied languages: in English the phrase *yellow-dog contract* (a contract obliging workers not to join trade unions) is used. It, in turn, comes from the phrase yellow dog in the meaning of подлец, прохвост, in which the yellow color acts as a symbol of betrayal and treason, also in the Russian language, the yellow ticket жёлтый билет is a symbol of venality.

Red color is widely used to attract *attention*: from this meaning follow a number of others, in particular, *danger, prohibition: red light*, to pass a red light, зажечь красный свет - to prohibit any activity or create an obstacle; *red card* красная карточка (in football). Red also symbolizes *special, important things*, both positive and negative. The red color symbolizes *conviviality: red-letter day, red calendar day, the Red carpet* is spread for important guests: *red-carpet treatment*. In accounting, the *debt* was written in red ink: *to be in the red*.

Blue color is also used as symbol, it is associated with the sky, the unearthly world. According to M. M. Makovsky, "the blue color was associated by the ancients with an otherworldly, unearthly world in which gods and souls of the dead dwell" [4, 145]. Hence arose the meaning of "uncertain, incomprehensible, deceptive" and "dreamy, romantic": *blue-sky project*-a project with an unknown result, meaningless, *Blues* - a bad mood.

Blue color is also associated with romanticism thanks to the literary works *The Blue bird of happiness* – Blue bird-a symbol of dreams; *Blue Stocking* - blue stocking, a symbol of learning, as well as isolation from the world. It is also used to denote high distinction: *Blue flag* (sign of clean beach) *blue ribbon*, голубая лента (symbol of high achievement) *Blue blood*, голубая кровь.

In English, **brown** is a symbol of *negative phenomena*: *do brown* (deceive), *brown study* (deep thought, gloomy mood), *browned off* (irritated, angry), *brown nose* (льстить, поддакивать, втираться в доверие).

Gray is a symbol of *inexpressiveness, dullness*: *a gray day, greyness*, серые будни, gray sky, gray weather. At the same time, the designs in which the color designation appears in these languages are different, which indicates the independence of the origin of such symbolism and its universality: *серенький денёк, серые будни, under the thumbs of the greys* (in the power of "grayness"); *grey years* (a monotonous series of years), *grey men of politics* (politicians in one person); *to feel grey* — to feel gloomy, *grey day* — the joyless impression that overcast weather produces.

The same values are expressed using the same color values that occur simultaneously and using the same model (most often noun + adjective), for example, *Red Cross – Красный крест*

The name of the reality of one country is translated into other languages with the help of the corresponding color designation: *Green-back, зелёнькие*

Different languages may have the same color symbolism, originating at different times and using different models of *red rage, see red*.

Different color values can be used to describe the same phenomenon, for example: *brown study, тоска зелёная*.

The same color designation can be used to describe different phenomena:
to be in the black – not have debts, to be blue - be sad;

A number of color meanings have, however, a specific use, to describe the subject of the corresponding color only in one of the studied languages, for example, *blue language* - indecent expressions;

CONCLUSION

Thus, color plays an important role in human perception of the world. The differences in the semantic structure of color names in Russian and in English due to national and cultural characteristics, the symbolism of the color in the similarities, in turn, also depend on the presence of common features in the symbolism, perception of color by native speakers of Russian and English languages.

REFERENCES

- [1.] The English Russian edition of ABBYY Lingvo 9.0 ABBYY Software House. - 2004.
- [2.] Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. Cassell & Co. London 2002.
- [3] Fayzullaevna, T. M. (2019). Representation Of The Concept "Love" In The English And Uzbek Proverbs. *The Philosophical Quest*, 6(2), 81-88. Retrieved from <https://journals.eduindex.org/index.php/tpq/article/view/7150>
- [4.] Makovsky M. M. The phenomenon of TABOO in the traditions and language of Indo-Europeans: Essence-forms-development. - Moscow: LKI, 2008.
- [5.] Ozhegov S. I. Dictionary of the Russian language. M., 1987.
- [6.] Pokhlebin V. V. Dictionary of international symbolism and emblematics. Moscow, 1995.

[7.]Smirnitsky Lexicology of the English language [Lexicology of the English language].
Moscow. Academy 2005