

qator tilshunoslar tomonidan yangi fan lingvokulturologiyaning yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo‘lib, ushbu fan hozirgi zamon tilshunosligida o‘ta tez sur‘atlarda rivojlanib, umumiy tilshunoslikdan alohida o‘rin egalladi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YHATI

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FEATURES OF COLOR IDIOMS IN DESCRIBING PERSON

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to studies of color idioms and its linguistic, semantic peculiarities to describe people in English and Uzbek languages. The attention will be focused on the fact that every single nation has its own features, customs, culture, traditions as well as the sense of idioms. When it comes to idioms and phraseological units in translation the majority of people start making the mistake of thinking that idioms are easy and simple. The purpose of the article to study linguistic and semantic peculiarities of idioms in order to describe people*

in English and Uzbek languages by the help of analyses of some color idioms in both languages with examples as well as possible .

Keywords. *Red faced, black and black sheep, blue, tickled pink, white as a ghost, green fingered, off color, kept in the dark, grey area, black or white, in the red, to give the green light.*

Introduction

In 21st century it has become one of the most important tasks to demand perfect knowledge of one or more foreign languages. This is the main reason in the conditions of rapid development of science and technology, it is not difficult for a person to know a certain language perfectly all. But there are specific idioms, phrases and word combinations in languages that we cannot use original translation in most cases , it is necessary to search for its alternative. It is particularly English. It is very necessary for translations from English into Uzbek or from Uzbek to English. There are several types of idioms in English, each of which is translated may have special requirements. Semantics of idiom structure is very different from each other. Describing a person through idioms is primarily determined by the importance and place of that nation's customs and ranks in this culture.

Literature review and methods

Color term idioms are color related expressions whose meaning goes well beyond their literal denotation, making the idiom and the color contained in it interpretable in completely different ways. The human mind starts perceiving colors at an early age, associating them with various emotions, sensations and experiences. These colour associations stay retained in human mind later in life, shaping the perspective individuals take on the world they live in. The mind attaches characteristic ideas, emotions and connotations to colours. Colours can have positive associations and may also convey negative connotations, light colours being known for helping people feel more relaxed while the darker ones create bleaker and more pessimistic associations. According to Collins colours black and white, being referred to as achromatic, meaning “without colour”

(Collins, s.v. “achromatic”, accessed on 25 February, 2019) because of their not belonging to the colour spectrum length could be argued not to be colours at all, only the presence of light (white) and the absence of light (black). However, in English, the association given to green in colour-related idioms is usually shifted to jealousy. Yellow is the colour that appears in the fewest idiomatic expressions. Although it could be expected to be associated with optimism and joy, it is usually associated with cowardice and illness.

The role of color idioms were very vital in Shakespeare's novels. Shakespearean Idioms One of the ways idiomatic expressions come into use in language is through literary works and plays. The author especially prolific in highly imaginative expressions in his plays is Shakespeare. London and throughout the country performed by travelling troupes of actors. Some of the idiomatic expressions were actually coined by him, and through his plays, which were one of the sources of entertainment for ordinary people at the time, these expressions entered the lexicon of common usage. In time, those expressions became engraved in the minds of the people to the extent that nowadays people use these expressions without being aware of their Shakespearean origins. Among the many expressions, the most prominent are: “good riddance” from Shakespeare’s play *Troilus and Cressida* (1996, 724), “it’s Greek to me” from *Julius Caesar* (1996, 586), “you’ve got to be cruel to be kind” from *Hamlet* (1996, 697), “lie low” from *Much Ado about Nothing* (1996, 543), “break the ice” from *The Taming of the Shrew* (1996, 337), “kill with kindness” from *The Taming of the Shrew* (1996, 348), etc. There are two English idioms with green as its colouristic element that entered the English language through Shakespeare’s plays, one being “green with envy” meaning “full of desire for someone’s possessions or advantages; extremely covetous. Here are some common idioms based on color and colors. Each entry includes the meaning of the idiom and shows the idiom in context in an example sentence in Uzbek and English. We discuss some linguistic features of them in both languages.

For example: **beet red (dark red)** -usually to describe face in both languages : My sister's face turned beet red when I caught her singing in front of a mirror. However ,in Uzbek a lot variants can be used: **qizarib, qip —qizil bo`lib,qizarib-bo`zarib**. For example :Otabekning yuragi juda uyushib ketdi va **qizarib** bolag'a qaradi, Otabek **qip —qizil bo`lib** gunohkorlardek yerg'a qarag'an edi. (O`tgan kunlar.A,Qodiriy). Ovchilar kechki ovqatni eyishardi, ular hatto etiklarini ham echmasdan, **qizarib-bo`zarib**, hazil-huzul qilib otirishardi. (Oqsochning muhabbati. Gi De Mopassan).

For example: **black and blue (bruised and beaten)**: We found the poor guy black and blue near the train tracks.As usual in Uzbek there are a lot possible variants can be used: abgor,momataloq,ko`kargan... For example : Yosh blogerning yuzi momataloq bo`lib ketganidan holda topildi. Basharangning ko`kargani tezroq tuzalishi uchun manabu malhamdan har kun surib turishing kerak.The next color idiom is very common in communication field. **Blackleg**, (somebody who breaks the rules of a strike, somebody who is going against his fellow workers during a strike): If there's a strike on in the local factory and everybody's out on strike. But if somebody crosses the picket line and goes into work because he's being offered an incentive by the bosses, they call him a **blackleg**.For Example: For three months, while the big strike of the engineers was in progress, Green, who was a **blackleg**, decided to work.

Conclusion. During the research, a range of idiomatic expressions containing a colour element was analyzed. The results indicated that the shifting of associations, transferability, and variations of associations among different languages occur frequently in everyday speech and translation process from one language to another one. The phenomenon of colour idiomatic expressions entering other languages shows how when the mind encounters the problem of not having the precise way of expressing a certain emotion, state or situation, it is subconsciously inclined to take an existing expression not present in its lexicon. The reason for this can be the omitted referent in the idiom, the long-forgotten event which led to the formulation of the expression, the occurrence of the colour in the idiom in the

famous work of literature that was read or heard on stage often enough to become engraved in the mind.

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CHALLENGES IN COMPARATIVE AND CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTIC: NAVIGATING CULTURAL CONTEXTS AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

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***Annotation.** Comparative and contrastive linguistics, as branches of linguistics, face several significant challenges and ongoing debates in contemporary research. This paper explores the current landscape of comparative and contrastive linguistics, highlighting key problems and areas of contention within these disciplines. It discusses issues such as the scope and methodology of comparative linguistics, the challenges of language typology and universals, the role of linguistic theories in contrastive analysis, and the complexities of translation and language transfer. Furthermore, this paper examines the impact of technological advancements, corpus linguistics, and computational methods on comparative and contrastive linguistics. By addressing these challenges and engaging in interdisciplinary collaborations, comparative and contrastive linguistics continue to evolve and contribute to our understanding of language diversity, structure, and variation across different languages and language families.*

***Key words.** Innate, dilemmas, shedding light, avenues, acknowledging language-specific variations.*