

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH COLOR COMPONENT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *The article focuses on symbolism of color names in sustainable phrases in Uzbek and English languages. The work analyzes the similarities and distinctions in the use of colors in stable combinations in Uzbek and English. Moreover, the conceptual foundations of color symbolisms and semantic microsystems of symbolic meanings in both Uzbek and English languages have been revealed.*

Key words: *phraseology, symbolism, color names, color adjectives, idioms, microsystem, sustainable combinations, color-words.*

In many ancient cultures, the blue color connects and symbolizes wisdom, the eternity of the soul and immortality and infinity of man, eternity and truth, fidelity, faith, chastity, chastity, spiritual and intellectual life [1]. If you take the whole range of colors and compare it with blue, then blue is very calm and less "material" of all other colors. This proves that it is an excellent antidote to stress, as it slows down all processes, including brain activity during overexertion. It is no coincidence that the Virgin Mary and Christ can often be seen dressed in blue, because nobility is a symbol of blue. It should be noted that the color of the sky is a distinctive feature of such gods of Greek mythology as the ancient Egyptian god Amon and Zeus. In the European folk tradition, blue is also a symbol of loyalty. Compassion and wisdom have always been closely associated with this color.

An analysis of the contrast study of this color has shown that there are two most important definitions of the meaning of this color — blue and blue. To determine the true color scheme, it would be advisable to combine these colors into one group of synonyms, since the peak level of tonal saturation and brightness is blue, and the limited and soft tone is blue [2-19]. It should be added that the British have no difference in the use of blue and blue colors in Fe, and they use only one lexeme "blue".

The widest understanding of the meaning of phraseological units with a blue (blue) color component exists among the Russian and English peoples, who have a wide range of associative perception of colors. It follows that in the phraseological units of these languages there are several similar meanings of blue (blue) color.

This analyzed material showed that the blue color has many symbolic meanings in the center. For a more precise definition, the symbolic side of phraseological units is

considered with a blue sign. So, the spectrum of blue (blue) color in Russian and English phraseological units:

a) a symbol of nobility. This meaning is reflected in the Fed, which is a symbol of high society and aristocracy:

Blue blood of aristocratic origin, blue blood (visually.)

Blue blood is of noble origin

Blaues Blut-blue blood (of noble origin) (German)

The phraseology "blue blood" is a tracing paper of the French phrase "Le Sang Bleu", derived from Spanish (formed from the phraseology "la sangre azul"). Originally, this phraseology meant the aristocratic families of the Spanish province of Castile, who boasted of the "purity" of their race and did not intermarry with Moors and other black people, and since white people had more pronounced veins, their blood seemed blue. The connection between blue blood and aristocracy is also linked to the frequent use of the "blood of god" oath by French aristocrats in the Middle Ages, where the euphemism for "god" was the word "blue", which eventually led to the formulation un sang-bleu ("blue blood").

b) the symbol of happiness: English.: The blue bird (happiness) is something that embodies the ideal of happiness for someone; Russian.: The blue bird.

This Fe M. Maeterlinck's play began to be used, the plot of which is the search for the Blue Bird as a symbol of "the mystery of things and happiness". Whoever finds it will gain the ability to know and see everything.

C) a symbol of youth: the blue plum is old—fashioned. youth is freshness, charm, charm. This meaning is recorded only in English, which indicates its national and cultural identity. Along with verbs representing positive meanings, which represent positive concepts, there are a number of verbs in which the blue color in the component is complemented by a negative emotional-evaluative meaning and acts:

a) a symbol of the unattainable, ideal or desired: - Blue rose (letters, Blue (Blue) rose) - unattainable;

Linguoculturology is a science in the field of cultural studies and linguistics that studies the qualitative components of authentic communication.

For the first time, the relationship between language and culture was explored by the German scientist V.von Humbolt. About boghussia, the adjective agich expresses: "human language lives by how it conveys information about a subject. Any language is expressive enough to express the way of life of the nation to which a person belongs.

M.M.Pokrovsky, G.V.Stepanov, A. A. Potebnya, D.S.Likhachev and Y.M.Lotman, F.I.Busaev expresses about agicha: no matter how the human language transmits information about the subject to him,

O.M.Pokrovsky, G.V.Stepanov, A. A. Potebnya, D.S.Likhachev and Y.M.Lotman, F.I.As a result of his research, Busaev developed linguoculturology as a science of quality.

Catfish.Pokrovsky, G.V.Stepanov, A. A. Potebnya, D.S.Likhachev and Y.M.Lotman, F.I.As a result of his research, Busaev developed linguoculturology as a science of quality.He lives with her. Any language to which a person belongs is studied semantically in religious, mythological, historical, literary, geographical and national conceptual fields. Professor A.Mamatov dwells on the historical and etymological diversity of formulations of phrases. The scientist believes that phraseological units, firstly, are formed on the basis of Uzbek reality, and secondly, they distinguish phraseological units borrowed and calculated from related and related languages.

Shavkat Rakhmatullaev "Oanov, A. A. By annotated phraseological meadow Y.M.Lotman, F.I.As a result of his research, Busaev turns to linguoculturology as a science of quality, as well as to phrases about nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Chinese researcher Yu Wang syntactically divides English phrases into eight categories.

1) Sentence idioms. - Phrases of the sentence. Butter wool is syntactically divided into eight categories ajratadi.gi IB

2) semi-sentential idioms.- Half-word phrases. Take the bad with the good, keep a bad eye on SMB/sth.

3) verbal phrases.- Fes.- Half-word phrases. Take The Bad W 4) Prepositional phrases.- Bricks with prepositions. By the dozen, in doubt.

5) Nominal idioms.- Nominal expressions. Good faith, a golden handshake. 6) Adjectival idioms.- High-quality phrases. Far and away, full of beans.

7) word in pairs.- Phrases with even honeycombs. Far and away, full of beans..t.d, keep a

8) Fixed similarities.- Qatft SoT expressions. Far and away, full of beans..t.d, keep a bady eye on smb

Bo and Away, OMS and Phrases", which examines Internet resources such as kop a bad eye on smb/sth. the phrase linguoculturology as the science of an adjective, as well as all expressions related to it, are combined into one group. Divided into many categories, such as "Act One Age-to perform actions according to age", "Golden Age-Golden Age", "age out of something - to go into the past" or "animal", "clothes", "colors", "crime", "death", "Life" (animal, clothes, colors, crime, death, life), he combined phrases related to this lexeme. This approach provides special comfort to language learners.

Phraseological units such as "bo and away, OMS and Phrases", which are considered as oa and bady Eye expressions in applications, are based on lexical categories. For example, all expressions related to the lexeme "age" are divided into complex grammatical expressions with a qualitative component.

1) phraseological units with components of a simple quality level. (young at heart, White Lie, black Market, a sunny smile, a cash cow)

2) comparative-level qualitative compound phrases.(Blood is thicker than Water)

3) high-quality compound phrases of a higher level. (Your nearest and dearest)

4) phrases with equivalent qualitative components.(As gentle as a lamb, as tall as maypole)

5) and related qualitative component expressions.(As geniboras.(Bright-eyed and bushy-tailed, alive and well)

Expressions with normal-level quality components.

The adjective in English denotes compound expressions o (like geniboras.(Bright - Eyed and Bushy - tailed, alive and well'S Cow), based on an allegory. We have witnessed the manifestation of the missifier as a determinant.

Bo-tailed, alive and well), which analyzes phrases that follow from normal-level quality components. While the adjective "Mississippi" is used as a determinant, the Uzbek phrase "big mouth-big mouth" is used to refer to people who like to pretend to be arrogant, to brag."The old rich man, noticing that the guest blushed, turned his face upside down, bitterly looking at his wife's big mouth and betamiz. Oybek. Congratulatory blood.

The phrase "An old Chestnut" was first coined in the 19th century based on the bo-Tailed, Alive and well (sh Cow) category, which was popular in England and America. When an adjective is imbued as a determinant, it is used in Uzbek to refer to jokes and stories that have become "very painful and boring."

The phrase "OAn Old Chestnut" was first coined in the 19th century based on the bo-Tailed, Alive and well (sh Cow) category, which was popular in England and America. The phrase "ogt of the UK people", defining the Mississippi, was first used in the 19th century, when bo -Tailed, Alive and well (sh cow) became popular in England and America, forced to use an old saying based on allegory."

"Thick Skin" - "thick skin" is nothing but a rough face.

I donkt worry about what he says-I have a very thick skin. I'm curious what he said he doesn't eat - I have very thick skin.

"Thin Skin" is a diminutive of "thin skin" koick Skin. I'm curious what he said he doesn't eat - I have very thick skin.you cannot survive in the world of politics if your body skin is thin based on ya.

"A blind Alley" - "Koha muncha dead end". I'm curious what he said he doesn't eat - I have very thick skin.Based on ya, the body cannot survive in the world of politics unless you have to realize that this is a blind Alley and that they need to Rethink their own Strategies. Sooner or later, they must realize that they are at an impasse and reconsider their strategies.

Qualitative composite expressions of the comparative level.

In English, analyzing expressions consisting of comparative degrees of adjectives, we get their OS - I have a very thick skin.A ya-based body cannot survive in the world of politics unless you have to realize that this is a blind alley and that shlat literally translates as "blood is thicker than water." As the Uzbek equivalent of this expression, indicating the superiority of family ties over other relationships, people of English

nationality have repeatedly encountered the expression "et bilan tanıq" in our speech, "meat is indistinguishable from nails." Although morphologically it consists of different categories of words, semantically it represents the same meaning. Using this phrase as an example, we can understand that the bonds of kinship, affection, and affection between children of the same parent are as valued in the Uzbek nation as in English cultural studies. The phrase "the pen is mightier than the Sword" is a metonymic phrase first written by the English writer Edward Bulwer in 1839, which says: "the word is stronger than the sword", that is, the word force is used to mean that any weapon is stronger than force. The proverb of the Uzbek people "the wound of the tongue ends, but the wound of the tongue does not end", as well as the poems of Abdullah Aripov "Timur took a pencil to the place where Alisher's pencil did not hit" describe how powerful a weapon the word pencil is. "More power to your Elbow!", which is pronounced in order to support someone's actions, wishes of good luck!"accordingly, "strength in the wrist! we use phraseology. Amen, give strength to your bell, strength to your wrist, fire to your heart, Allahu Akbar!

Expressions with qualitative components of the degree of assimilation

Analyzing phrases containing English expressions with an option, we see that there are very few phrases found, since boa cannot survive in the world of politics's have to realize in LSA, we use the phrase "old tricks" as an Uzbek alternative to this phrase, which is still used in relation to tricks that bear fruit. "Be your own worst Enemy" - "to be an enemy to yourself" Peacock's beauty is his own enemy. This sentence implies that the peacock's beauty in many cases causes harm to it. "The best (or Greatest) thing since sliced Bread" is a phrase first used in advertisements for bread packaged in half in the 1950s. analyzing the found phrases, we saw that there are very few phraseological units found. "In the sense of expressing a real or ironic definition. In relation to the closest relatives and friends, there is an expression "the closest and closest". This is a small build- we are inviting only a dozen or so of our nearest and dearest. This is a small meeting to which we have invited only ten of our closest relatives.

An equivalent comparison of qualitative component expressions.

As....as (dek, day, as) connected expressions. Analyzing the found phrases, we saw that there are very few phraseological units found. as a result of the analysis, it turned out that. The following phrases have lost their meaning and turned into a stable combination due to the figurative meaning. Compound phraseological units in English make up the largest part of phrases with a qualitative component. In adjectives, component expressions of comparative degree, the noun is often used in the plural. Comparative expressions with equal connectives can begin with as, an ally, or, conversely, the first as can fall out, but the second as should be used in the sentence: proud as a peacock - proud as a peacock.

Semantically identical to the bourganion, like jurasiz, analyzing the found phrases, we witnessed that there are very few found phraseological units.

We have witnessed that the combination of "cheap and cheerful", consisting of pairs of adjectives, is cheap and high-quality, and "Cheap and Nasty" is a low-quality and inexpensive boan. What now? There are a number of pairs of qualitative expressions, such as (Bright-Eyed and Bushy-tailed, Hale and hearty, rough and ready, far and wide), which are widely used both orally and in writing.

The English fairy tale "blue rose" comes from the German language and is based on the expression "die blaue Blume" — (letters, "blue flower"), which owes its appearance to the novel by the German romantic writer Novalis "Heinrich von Ofterdingen". The characters of the novel dream of a blue flower, and he is overcome by longing for some unknown reason. The blue flower becomes a symbol of romanticism. Subsequently, this expression gets the meaning "impossible dream", "impossible ideal" in German. Mysterious, incomprehensible.

b) a symbol of a hard and harsh time: blue Monday — (letters, "blue (blue) Monday") — a hard day. This expression came to the British from medieval Europe. At that time, there were so-called "blue Mondays" among craftsmen, on which no one worked. Monday was considered a difficult day, when any business was doomed to failure.

c) a symbol of the negative and bad: to burn blue — to be a bad omen; the man with the blue cap — (letters, "the man in the blue (blue) cap") the devil; to be in the blue — (letters, "to be in blue (blue)");

- 1) go astray, go down a bad path;
- 2) fail (defeat);
- 3) Australia. to be in debt

Most of the analyzed FE with the color designation blue/blue in English and Russian reflect ideas about a person and are oriented in their meanings to expressive designations of a person, highlighting certain of his moral qualities, appearance, physical makeup, actions and states. In this sense, we have identified groups of FE, denoting:

- 1) psychological characteristics of a person;
- 2) the external characteristics of a person;
- 3) social affiliation;
- 4) professional affiliation.

Psychological properties of a person. This group refers to the description of feelings, emotional, and psychological states of a person. It should be noted that this group includes FE expressing conceptual signs associated mainly with the meaning of bad mood, longing, sadness, which contributes to the formation of the conceptual area "melancholy, depression, longing". The area of this conceptual area includes FE expressing the following features

a) sadness, despondency, depression, melancholy: eng.: feel blue — to be sad; the blue devils — (letters, "blue (blue) devils") — despondency, melancholy, melancholy, depressive state;

the blues - melancholy, melancholy; to give somebody blue — to make you sad (dosl.: to introduce someone into blue);

get the blues — mope, become sad, depressed (English: have/get blue);

to be in the blues — to be in a bad mood, to mope, (English: to be in blue). During the analysis, we found only one FE in the Uzbek and English languages, which is completely equivalent in meaning:

Tutini kukka chitsmots - be in the blue, meaning sadness in both languages.

b) gloomy and pessimistic vision of the world: see through blue glasses — (letters, "look through blue (blue) glasses") pessimistically look at things; blue future — (letters, "blue (blue) future") — gloomy future Blue study — gloomy reflection (dosl.: blue study); blue affairs — (letters, "blue (blue) cases") — hopeless cases.

The next conceptual area is a zone expressing signs associated with the emotional characteristics of a person and expressing signs of negative emotional assessment:

a) anger, anger and rage: blue in the face - purple from anger, tension;

b) fear and panic: blue fear — (letters, "blue (blue) fear") — panic, panic, fright, confusion; Dark/navy blue — scared, sad, depressed (English: dark blue); Uzbek: kulini kukka sovurmots;

c) shamelessness: blush like a blue dog — to lose the ability to blush, to be shameless;

d) profanity: make (or turn) the air blue — swear, swear, vilify someone.

However, in the Uzbek language, as the analysis of the linguistic material showed, the above signs of a negative orientation, unlike English and Russian, are not so widely represented. In Uzbek, unlike English, FE with the blue component, on the contrary, are mainly associated with positive concepts of "joy, happiness": kukka kutarmots; kuklarga kutarmots; boshi kukka etmots.

Conclusion

In the course of the study, the combination of English and o "cheap and cheerful" is used to denote cheap and high-quality, "cheap and nasty" - to denote something of low quality and inexpensive. (The content of adjectives, despite the fact that light-eyed and fluffy tailed, trace and Uzbek nationalities differ from each other the combination of the found expressions magliz and o "cheap and pleasant" is used to mean something cheap and high-quality, "cheap and disgusting" - to mean something of low quality and low price. (The idiomatic expressions selected from the light-eyed Andrian were justified by the linguistic and cultural content.

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