

## STUDY AND INTERPRETATION OF WORDS DEDICATING COLOR IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

As a result of the emergence of the anthropocentric direction in world linguistics, serious attention was paid to the study of the problem of the human factor in language. Scientific-theoretical studies were created on the linguistic expression of a number of signs of a person and his perception of existence, knowledge of the material world, worldview, mentality, culture, social status, place in society. This ensured the development of such fields of linguistics as sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguoculturology, and raised them to the qualitative level. In particular, one of the specific directions of the scientific paradigm of the new stage, in the field of pragmalinguistics, the context, the speech situation, the communication environment, the general knowledge of the speakers of the objective world and the language skills were studied on a large scale. Especially in modern linguistics, special attention is paid to the phenomenon of connotation, which creates the emotional-expressive function of the language, and the study of its linguistic features.

Keywords: anthropocentric direction, emotional-expressive, phenomenon of connotation, linguistic features.

### INTRODUCTION

As a result of the emergence of the anthropocentric direction in world linguistics, serious attention was paid to the study of the problem of the human factor in language. Scientific-theoretical studies were created on the linguistic expression of a number of signs of a person and his perception of existence, knowledge of the material world, worldview, mentality, culture, social status, place in society. This ensured the development of such fields of linguistics as sociolinguistics, cognitive

linguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguoculturology, and raised them to the qualitative level. In particular, one of the specific directions of the scientific paradigm of the new stage, in the field of pragmalinguistics, the context, the speech situation, the communication environment, the general knowledge of the speakers of the objective world and the language skills were studied on a large scale. Especially in modern linguistics, special attention is paid to the phenomenon of connotation, which creates the emotional-expressive function of the language, and the study of its linguistic features.

In world linguistics, problems related to the linguistic landscape of the world and its conceptual foundations are widely studied within the framework of general issues of pragmalinguistics. The issues of studying the lexicon of the language as a whole system, researching the lexical units belonging to different meaningful groups in an anthropocentric aspect are becoming popular. In many studies carried out in this direction, non-linguistic phenomena related to the context and speech situation are studied, and their functional-semantic, pragmatic, cognitive and national-cultural features are revealed. Also, in today's linguistics, it is an important issue to study the connotative features of language units and their expressive possibilities on the example of different languages.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY**

In world linguistics, including Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies have been carried out to study linguistic units in the system-structural aspect, to determine the place of each unit in the language system and the features of its use in the speech process. In particular, lexical units denoting color have not been thoroughly studied in methodological-semantic, functional-pragmatic aspects. As a result of paying attention to the issue of expression of expressive-emotionality in language, some studies on the definition of connotation and its means of expression have appeared in linguistics. In particular, in Russian linguistics, this problem was first covered in the studies of A. V. Fillipov, Y. F. Lebedeva, V. N. Teliya, I. V. Arnold, Y. A. Belchikov, and V. M. Goverdovsky. Later, in the works of N.D.Arutyunova, N.A.Vostryakova, L.I.Lesnichaya, O.G.Revzina and others, the nature and theoretical foundations of connotation were revealed. The phenomenon of connotation in Uzbek linguistics was first described by M.Mirtojiyev, Z.Tohirov, A.Abdullayev, later it was specially studied in the researches of M.Mamadaliyeva, Z.Mamarajabova, N.Ahmedova, A.Haidarov, S.Maksumova. In these works, the phonetic, lexical, morphological tools that create emotional-expressiveness in the Uzbek language were described, and the pragmatic features of these units were analyzed. In particular, M. Mamadaliyeva investigated the connotation as a pragmatic phenomenon in an integral connection with the value relationship. Z. Mamarajabova based the definition of connotative meaning on the basis of expressive color, i.e. it refers to expressiveness on the example of adjectives in the Uzbek language. Although a number of such studies have been created in Uzbek linguistics, the meanings of specific language units in different speech situations, emotional-expressive features of the language have not been sufficiently studied within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm.

### **DISCUSSION**

Color-denoting words belong to the quality group and, like other independent word groups, have special lexical-grammatical signs. Abulqasim Mahmud Zamakhshari's work "Muqaddimat ul-adab" showed verbs, nouns and conjunctions as a component of morphology. Later, other groups of words were included in this section of the grammar. Among these, an adjective that belongs to an independent word group was added. A number of grammatical features that prove that the adjective is an independent word group are that it has a lexical meaning of denotation like an adjective, a special derivational feature, and its ability to form different grammatical forms, a certain part of a sentence and a word. The syntactic symbol -gap is taken into account. Dissertations were defended, monographs were written, brochures and articles were published in the indicated directions. However, this does not mean that the adjective word group has been completely studied in the science of the Uzbek language, and all its

features have been revealed. One of the urgent issues is the deep study of its synonymic, antonymic, graduonymic, hyponymic (hypo-hyperonymy), partonymic series, connotative features, and historical development.

M. Sadiqova, who created an important research on the quality word group, in the monograph "Quality in the current Uzbek language" gave a scientific explanation of the general description of this group, its semantic types and levels. For example, according to him, "Adjective is separated as an independent word group in Uzbek according to its lexical-grammatical features. Dissertations were defended and scientific articles were written on many areas of the quality category. In fact, a number of works have been carried out on the lexical-semantic and grammatical features of the quality category. This was recorded in the above-mentioned book of M. Sodikova, which appeared almost fifty years ago. A number of aspects of the issue were expressed in textbooks, monographs, pamphlets, and articles published after that. It should be noted that the issue of eliminating certain confusions encountered in textbooks and manuals in the classification of quality as an independent category of morphology does not seem to have found its solution. This is an aspect of an adjective that resembles a noun or an adjective. For example, the adjective "white" denoting color shows the lexical-grammatical properties specific to the noun in such compounds as "white of the eyes" and "white of the skin" (disease). According to M. Sodikova, it is correct to call a group of noun-specific adjectives conditionally with the term "adjective-noun" or, based on A.P. Yakubinsky's reasoning, to say that one of them means the name of an object, and the other means the name of a sign, based on the opinion of A.P. Yakubinsky. is similar to I.K. Dmitriyev writes: "A word of the type Kart (old) can be considered an adjective at first, because it indicates the sign of an object; and syntactically, the same word can be used: a) as an adjective, and b) as a noun. Thus, according to the features of the semantic characteristics, old-type words can be conditionally called adjective-noun terms. A.P. expressed a similar opinion. Yakubinsky also said: "Grammatically, at first, there is no difference between a noun and an adjective. Both grammatical categories originate from the noun group, that is, one means the name of an object, and the other means the name of a sign related to this object.

Yoqut tilshunosi L.N.Xaritonov esa zikr etilgan atamalar haqida quyidagilarni bayon qiladi: "Ot va sifat terminlarini "predmetlik nomi" ("имя предметное") va "sifatlik nomi" ("имя качественное") terminlari bilan almashtirilsa, maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi.

Many Turkologists who conducted the initial investigation doubted that adjectives are a separate word group in the Turkic language system. For example, according to M. Sodikova's note, O. Botling examined adjective and noun categories based on their external forms and put them in one place. Also, N.F. Katanov did not distinguish between noun and adjective. However, linguists such as P.M. Melioransky and M.A. Kazembek, who conducted research on the Kazakh-Kyrgyz and Turkic-Tatar languages, separate the quality category as a separate word group, and the quality has its own characteristic "-roq", "-raq" they emphasized that there is a cross-degree sign.

In fact, some nouns are also used as adjectives (identifiers in the meaning of a sign). For example, a wooden horse, a wire fence, a silk dress, a chit blanket. However, these words should not be considered as being transferred from the noun to the adjective category. There are also cases where two nouns appear side by side and define a third noun. For example, hum kalla boy, pomegranate face girl, etc. In such a situation, a word meaning one sign is formed from the combination of two nouns. In the Uzbek language, there are noun determiners that are used in two different forms. For example, wall clock, wall newspaper; brick building, brick building; such as the lion-wristed guy and the lion-wristed guy.

In the first editions of grammar textbooks, for example, in the book "Uzbek language lesson", this group of words is called "quality" and brief rules and definitions are given. In 1957, the textbooks for secondary schools included adjectival additions, derivation phenomena in adjectives, and increased

its status as an independent word group. , syntactical aspects, methodological tasks were supplemented with rules. Particular attention was also paid to the aspects that differ from their peers. It is understood that gradable words, which mainly denote the object and partly the action, are adjectives: red pencil, white dove, speak well, blue sky, crimson apple, bolder boy, white cotton, dark glasses. In the sentence "A good boy is a good student", he performed the function of determining adjective and adverbial case. Another group of words, for example, as mentioned above, adjective, noun, adverb also represents a sign. But quality differs from them in that it represents a stable and stable sign. For example, a static (static) symbol was used to describe a yellow face, and a dynamic (dynamic) symbol was used to describe a yellow face. A quality symbol differs from another category symbol by its ability to be graded. For example, yellow (yellowish) - yellow - sap-yellow, very yellow. In the status-denoting meaning type of ravish, degree indicators only show certain signs of it: faster - fast - very fast. The accusative form is given in the form of very fast or easy - easy - sister-easy. They differ from adjectives in that they express not the sign of the object, but the sign of the action. It cannot represent the sign of an event. The symbol of another category does not have such a feature. More precisely, although adjectives or numbers, nouns or pronouns represent the sign of the subject, such gradation is not observed in them at all.

## RESULT

The adjective comes in the sentence mainly as a qualifying determiner, partial participle, case. Adverbs, adjectives, nouns, and pronouns can also appear in the functions of adjectives, determiners, participles, and cases. On this basis, it can be concluded that the UGM of the adjective "...denotes the subject, partly the action, and appears in the sentence mainly as a qualifying determiner, sometimes as a participle, and in some places as a case".

The concept of a sign includes color, size, shape, character, weight, taste, etc. In the sources, adjectives are divided into 9 lexical-semantic groups (LMG): 1. Characteristic adjectives: meek, good-natured, cute, naughty, ugly, gentle, hearty, good, bad, indifferent. 2. Status adjectives: beautiful, faithful, oktam, lame, crooked; strong, energetic, fresh, young; upset, sad, depressed, happy, joyful; warm, cool, cold, hot, etc. 3. Adjectives denoting shape: bar, flat, long, round, leaf, circle. 4. Color adjectives: white, black, red, pink, yellow, blue. 5. Adjectives expressing taste are sweet, bitter, sour, bitter, salty. 6. Adjectives denoting smell: fragrant, smelly, pungent, if applicable. 7. Quantitative adjectives: wide, narrow, close, large, heavy. 8. Adjectives denoting place: internal, external, wall, village, exterior. 9. Adjectives denoting time: autumn, summer, winter, chilly, early morning.

In the oral and written forms of the Uzbek language, adjectives that express color have a special place. This type of adjective is one of the most frequently used lexemes in speech and its various styles. Compare: My baby, my baby, my baby, come and stay next to me (colloquial style). Blue-blue spring hills fascinated him (artistic style) and h.

We would like to emphasize that the number of adjectives denoting color in the Uzbek language exceeds a hundred, including those that appeared through various migrations and dialectal variants. Some of these are basic adjectives (white, red, pink, yellow, black), and some are morphological adjectives based on the color of the object (sandal, sky, flower, pistachio). It should also be noted that morphologically formed adjectives are formed by adding some adjective words to lexemes belonging to the noun family, which also have a connotative meaning and are used in paradigms with pragmatic purposes. can participate. Color-color adjectives such as havarang, ola-bula, and brown tus made by the method of syntactic derivation are also of special importance.

## CONCLUSION

In our opinion, the dark color of the word "red" is represented by the word "bordovy" in Russian. A dark red rose is indicated by the combination "алый роз". The Uzbek word "ol" gives the color "red".

So, the Russian word "alyy" corresponds to the same dark red or crimson color. Accordingly, we have the right to say that the word "alyy" in Russian language is borrowed from Turkic language (by taking the suffix -yy).

Thus, the color adjectives actively used in the Uzbek literary language are diverse, and the occasional function of their visual meanings ensures that the speech is meaningful and impressive, fluent and understandable.

Symbolic words become more important among other words as they denote the sign of an object or event, and give a special gloss to the speech process. There are more than ten semantic types of words denoting color, and each category has a special feature in terms of meaning. In Turkic studies, lexical-semantic signs and grammatical features of sign words have been thoroughly studied.

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