

Semantic-Style Characteristics of Certain Color Defining Adjectives in The Modern Uzbek Language

Maftuna Gazieva

Associate professor of Fergana State University, Ph.D.

Oripova Sevara

Graduate student of Fergana State University

Annotation: This article presents opinions about the connotative meaning of adjectives denoting color. The article also provides information on the use of color adjectives and their analysis.

Keywords: adjective, connotative meaning, color adjectives, denoting color, grammar, lexical-grammatical features, morphology.

Introduction

Nowadays, Uzbek linguistics expects a lot of innovations, scientific researches, and good works from its researchers in order to keep up with the times. In response to this, the interest in checking the speech realization of linguistic commonalities identified in Uzbek linguistics, increasing the effectiveness of its practical use, and dealing with the problems of expanding the scope of application is increasing day by day.

The main part

In the morphology of the Uzbek language, which is an integral part of the grammar, quality, along with other word groups, occupies a large place. Quality is separated as an independent word group in Uzbek according to its lexical-grammatical features. A number of works have been carried out on many aspects of the adjective phrase. Semantic and stylistic features of adjectives A. Gulomov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, A. Hojiyev, R. Kongirov, M. Sodikova, B. Orinboyev, S. Karimov, B. Yoldoshev, B. Yoriyev, Z. Pardayev It is observed that it has been studied in the researches of scientists such as. In the morphology of the Uzbek language, along with other word groups, quality occupies a large place and is separated as an independent word group according to its lexical-grammatical and semantic features. Dissertations were defended and scientific articles were written on many areas of adjectives. In recent years, attention has been paid to the study of quality semantics and stylistic features. In the 40s and 50s of the 20th century, a number of scientists put forward ideas about the component structure of the lexical meaning. G. Heller and J. Makris, while studying the lexemes representing color, they rank the semantic components of the meaning in their research. In Uzbek linguistics, the lexical meaning consists of components. It was put forward in the works of Rahmatullayev, I.Kochkortoyev, R. Yunusov. Large-scale works devoted to its research have appeared. In this way, semesology began to find its place at all levels of linguistics. Speaking about semantics in this article, we found it necessary to dwell on the sememe and its components first. Just as the thing is a dialectical whole consisting of the unity of form and content, the lexeme is organized externally and internally. The outer shell of a lexeme is called a nomema. Nomeme refers to the combination of phonemes that make up the material side of the lexeme - speech sounds. The inner, meaningful side of a lexeme is called a sememe. A sememe is a concept embodied in a lexeme, such as something reflected in the mind, sign, quantity, movement. In other words, a sememe is an internal aspect of a lexeme. In linguistics, sema is distinguished as an element that makes up sema. The sema in the sema is not the same. Sema is of three types according to its essence:

- 1) Nominal sema (denotative sema);
- 2) Expression sema (connotative scheme);
- 3) Task sema (functional schema).

Nominal sema is determined by existence, expression sema by the attitude of the speaker, and task sema by the lexeme's role in language and speech. We feel the meaning of expression not outside the text, but deeper within the text. Indeed, the moon, the moon, the sun, gold, silver, rubies, gems, and flowers of girls; Attributing young men to maples, eagles, lions, lions, etc. is related to expression. Consider the following examples:

My rose, which was not touched by my hand,
I will find you now. (M. Yusuf)

Or: Come eat your food, my lion. (H. Nazir)

In these, the moon, i.e. the light of the moon (full moon), the tenderness of the lily, shedding at the touch of the hand, the strength and determination of the lion serve as the basis for the transfer of meaning. So, the naming of the word and the expression scheme are inextricably linked with each other. Any expression sema (connotation) grows out of atash sema. In order to deeply understand the meaning of any expression, connotative meaning, to feel the subtle meaning in it, first the denotative meaning (primary meaning, secondary meaning, own meaning, original meaning), a deep understanding of its original meaning is required. Only then, the understanding of the connotative meaning and its appropriate use will be created. In Uzbek language, white, red, black, blue, yellow, green, maroon, pink, blue, red, sapsar, brown, alvon (colorful), nafarmon, yellow, black and white) words such as saman, toriq, chowkar, jiyron, boz-toriq (representing the color of a horse) form a separate lexical-semantic group. Such words are called color adjectives. Some of their specific features have been specially studied in Uzbek linguistics by scientists such as M. Sodikova, R. Kongirov, Z. Pardayev, and H. Tajimatov.

The expressive possibilities of adjectives are so diverse and many that they can be used not only in ordinary speech, but also to create an artistic text. The quality performs distinguishing, descriptive, evaluative functions in the language, but this role depends on the purpose for which we use the specified word. Adjectives indicate different characteristics of an object, which help to describe it from different aspects (color, shape, size, weight, height, space) and distinguish it from a number of similar ones; they include an author's credit. The abundance of qualities creates a vivid, picturesque image. It allows the student to see nature in different colors. It is this part of the speech that allows to paint nature and its phenomena. Adjectives paint a person's image, reflect his inner state. The use of adjectives gives the speech not only accuracy, but also a unique expressiveness. They help to fully reveal the specific features of the subject, to describe the subject from different angles, to convey the image vividly, and to express the writer's assessment and attitude. Adjectives of situation play an important role in fiction, they are widely used to show the characteristics of characters, to describe their feelings, moods and inner feelings. Adjectives make the artistic text more beautiful, attractive, as a rule, epithets in the text often act as poetic, colorful descriptions that help make the work bright, colorful, impressive, memorable.

For example: Youth is a blue season, it has passed, it has turned yellow, It has been shed. Merciless bargrezon. He threw himself into the black cold; the frost is breaking at the feet of the winds. Youth is a blue season. It's gone. Sargardi (R. Parfi).

In this place, the author managed to "revive" reality with the help of adjectives. Adjectives help to fully understand and feel the essence.

A presupposition phenomenon is also formed as a result of the figurative use of adjectives denoting color: His heart was black and his head was dizzy. (N. Aminov "Lying Angels" 32b). Most of the time, a person is dizzy with infinite joy or pain. By the sim-ink lexeme, the writer wants to convey the meaning that he is very sad, or - He is not happy. Sometimes the presupposition is opened through the adjectives denoting color. For example: A pale woman was seen with a white gauze scarf on her head (N. Aminov. "Lying Angels" 26 b) from the lexeme of white gauze used in the sentence, one can understand the underlying meaning that the woman was suffering . Also, the lexeme zahil is an adjective denoting color and is used in most sentences in the sense of disease, and in the above sentence it refers to the illness of a woman.

The first time I held a pen,
You smiled with a white face. (S. Zunnunova. Paper)

In fact, the symbolic properties of white color are extremely diverse. For example, when it is used in a sentence, it means a negative state of a person's psyche, sadness, illness, as well as approval and support. In this example, through the word white, the poet expresses the presupposition that you did not hinder me, you supported me.

- A young, dark-skinned, slim woman with a flower crown on her head came out. (N. Aminov. Liar angels).

The first image of a hard-working woman working in the field appears through the adjectives novcha, chayir, and black used in this sentence.

In some cases, the adjective yellow, (sap-sariq), saffron, which means color, together with the word it is associated with in the sentence, forms a proposition that conveys information about a person's illness. For example, in the sentence "His color became pale yellow" or "When he saw his mother lying in the net with a saffron color, he believed in the determination of his opinion" (O'. Umarbekov. It is difficult to be a person). In this sentence, there is a reference to the presupposition "He is sick". It is known that changes in a person's color, in particular, yellow and white signs indicate illness. Therefore, the presupposition that informs about a person's illness is expressed through the adjective sap-yellow used in the same sentence. Most, in conversation - Why are you so white? - we often turn to the question. With this, we understand that our interlocutor is either sick or worried about something.

"Yeah, why didn't you drink white?" The lexeme denoting "white" is expressed in the meaning of drink and refers to the tagline "Drink to the end".

The lexeme "red" denoting color also creates several presuppositions: for example, "He blushed as soon as he heard this sentence" (O'. Umarbekov. It is difficult to be a person).

Conclusion

In most observations, when a person tells a lie or gets into an uncomfortable situation, a biological change occurs in his face, that is, his face turns red. In this sentence, redness means the outward expression of shame and emotion on the face of the hero.

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