

# Linguistic and Pragmatic Study of Word Combinations with Coronamic Elements in Modern Linguistics

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**Abstract:** This article provides general concepts of pragmatics, linguistic and pragmatic study of word combinations with coloronymic elements in modern linguistics.

**Key Words:** Pragmatics, coloronymic cognitive, phraseological

## Introduction

Nowadays, the issues of language communication are one of the important social issues in our country. The place of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an independent country in the world political and economic arena, the rapid development of science and technology, the introduction of e-mail, mobile communication devices, and the Internet networks into our lives have made the Uzbek people economically, culturally, making it possible to get into political communication, and ultimately, the acceleration of inter-linguistic relations. As noted by the famous linguist V. Yu. Rosensweig, "language contact relations, which have attracted the attention of linguists in connection with comparative-historical studies, have today become not only purely theoretical issues of linguistics, but also one of the serious issues at the level of society and the state."

It is natural that the intensification of international relations leads to further acceleration of language contacts. This process takes place continuously, does not recognize any borders and restrictions, because it is based on the needs of society, objective laws of development. Obviously, these factors occur in different forms and levels in different languages. Of course, the scope of language contacts also depends on the pace of development and communication of the society. Currently, researching the relations of the Uzbek language with sister and non-sister languages and the phenomena related to bilingualism (bilingualism, the ability to communicate in two languages) is one of the urgent issues facing Uzbek linguists. The strengthening of interlinguistic relations shows the need for detailed research of this issue on the scale of world linguistics. Already, the collision of languages (because the word collision cannot be a complete alternative to the term contact, it is acceptable to use the word contact for this concept in Uzbek linguistics), contact is a historical necessity, and their interaction is an integral part of the development of natural languages.

## Literature Analysis And Methodology

A bright and figurative image of the world around each person is created through the perception of color (except for those people who are deprived of such opportunities due to their physical and anatomical incapacity). Each color perceived by our eyes allows us to distinguish objects of the same type, to the extent that it is necessary to represent certain objects in a real life situation.

This function is especially pronounced in literary texts, where the reader must perceive not only the information published in the source, but also present a certain picture, image in your mind, and also the situation as required by a certain writer. . Representations of color are color naming lexemes, or rangonyms. Coloronyms are understood as a certain group of the lexicon corresponding to the phraseological content represented by the name of the color, representing the degree of manifestation of light and having a certain reflection in objects of reality.

If we talk about poetic texts, then the level of importance of the function of color naming is especially high, because it shows the unique colorful vision of the world by a certain poet (a black and white picture). though).

Pragmatics (Greek: pragma, pragmatos - work, action) is a field of semiotics and linguistics that studies the use of language signs in speech; in other words, a branch of science that studies the attitude of the subjects who use it to the same system of signs by mastering a certain sign system. The main idea of pragmatics was developed by the American scientist Ch. introduced by Pierce; another American scientist Ch. Morris developed this idea and "P." introduced the term as the name of one of the departments of semiotics.

Pragmatics is manifested through a specific communication situation, the speech process that encompasses the social activity of a person. Linguistic Pragmatics does not have a clear form, appearance; its scope includes the speaking subject, the addressee, their mutual relations in communication-intervention, and many issues related to the situation of communication-intervention. For example, in connection with the subject of speech, the following issues are studied: overt and hidden goals of the statement (conveying any information or opinion, questioning, commanding, requesting, promising advice, apologizing, congratulating, complaining, etc.); speech tactics and types of speech etiquette; conversation, speaking rules; speaker's goal; assessment by the speaker of the addressee's general knowledge base, outlook, interests and other feelings; such as the speaker's reaction to the message he is delivering. Pragmatics studies many issues related to factors such as addressee of speech, relations of interlocutors, specific communication situation. The ideas of pragmatics are used in the development of heuristic (directive) programming, machine translation, information-search systems, etc.

The relevance of the research is explained by the fact that the problem of defining color occupies an important place in intercultural communication, because the system of color terms has ethno-cultural signs and symbolic information of color.

## Result

A composition is a phrase with signs of a syntactically and semantically unified unit, in which the choice of one of the components is made according to the meaning, and the choice of the second depends on the choice of the first (for example, a set of conditions - verb The choice of I is determined by tradition and depends on the condition of the noun, the word with the sentence is another verb contribute).

Phrases usually include compound toponyms, anthroponyms, and other commonly used names.

Color comparative expressions are considered from the aspect of formation and from the aspect of function. The selection of the standard reflects the knowledge about the class of objects, which is carried out by selecting the prototype or features, structural details of the stereotypical representative of the class. Comparison, including a colorful comparative phrase, represents a special type of categorization - a comparative category - based on the mechanism of interpreting knowledge about the standard in the cognitive context of the object of comparison. A typology of standards is proposed.

Elena Samoilovna Kubryakova's fundamental work "Language and Knowledge" can be called an encyclopedia of modern linguistics. In it, as in the previous works, the scientists asked the tasks of linguistic research at the current stage, including "how is human experience reflected in language?" clearly define the need to find an answer to the question [Kubryakova 2004: 10]. "Language," Elena Samoylovna points out, "is a means of access to the human mind and mental processes carried out in his brain" [Kubryakova 2004: 12].

Looking for an answer to the question of the mechanisms of human cognitive processes in language, we turned to comparative expressions, because they represent one of the main cognitive operations - comparison.

## Summary

It is known that a class of objects, as a rule, is known through the most visible representative of this class - a prototype. Invoking only psychologically distinct, prototypical individuals rather than class

representatives as standards suggests that class members are not equal to the ordinary mind. Differentiation within a class is made on a number of grounds, including color. Therefore, the analysis of a static keyword allows to determine which representative of this class is evaluated as a prototype by this society, as well as to compare the cultural traditions manifested in it.

The prototype stage in the development of an object can be distinguished based on utilitarian or aesthetic evaluation. On the basis of utilitarian evaluation, the object is recognized at the stage where it is most important for a person by knowing its image. Thus, objects used for food purposes are most important at the stage when they are suitable for food - maturity or as a result of human processing. Therefore, the heat-treated images of ripe and blackened olives, plums, etc., red shrimp and lobster are prototypes and are used as standards: black like olives, black like plums, black like currants, chives like black, like red cancer, like red (boiled) lobster. Based on the aesthetic assessment, the representatives of Uzbek and English cultures distinguish the image of white, recently fallen snow, which is more attractive than the image of melted and blackened snow, which is white as snow, white (ploughed) snow [Prokhorova 2006: 220].

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