

## REFLECTION OF THE COLOR PICTURE OF THE WORLD IN ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY

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**Abstract:** *In recent decades, the focus of linguistics has been not only the description of systemic relations in a particular language, but also the study of its national semantic space. Phraseological units express, through the images enclosed in them, the national way of seeing the world and the specifics of national consciousness, and therefore help to understand the linguistic picture of the world, that is, the totality of the ideas of a given nation about the reality around it, reflected in the language.*

**Keywords:** *color, picture of the world, human consciousness, color palette, linguistics, phraseological units.*

The color picture of the world- a person's ideas about the world of color; a set of color and symbolic meanings revealed in the process of communication, containing culturally significant information and conveying the national characteristics of the speech-thinking activity of the people.

The picture of the world is something real that is in human consciousness. The of this picture is the goal of a person's life: he tries to create a simple and understandable picture of the world in order to change the world around him. That is, the worldview of each nation forms its own picture of the world. Hence, we can conclude that the mentality of any linguocultural community is largely due to its picture of the world, in which the world outlook and worldview and its members are presented. The concept of a picture of the world is built on the generalization of human ideas about the world.

Color is one of the properties of the objective material world, which is perceived by a person as a conscious visual sensation. As we know, human visual sensations are inextricably linked with thinking.

That is why a person tries to understand the meaning of a color, its meaning and find the hidden information contained in it. Since human

thinking is closely related to speech, much attention is paid to how the “world of color” is reflected in the language, and what structure it has.

Color vocabulary is one of the most important components of the linguistic picture of the world. The semantics of color is characterized by symbolic saturation and imagery. Color acts as a kind of emotional background for a speech utterance. “In comparative studies of color lexicon, special attention is paid to determining the role of color terms in the formation of a linguistic picture of the world, conceptualization and the place of color vocabulary in the processes of cognition.”

In modern linguistics, the concepts of “linguistics of color” and “color picture of the world” are distinguished. The color picture of the world is the subject's aggregate representation of the world of color; a system of proper color and symbolic meanings revealed in the process of communication. The unit of the color picture of the world is the color concept – the concept of color with a potentially inherent ability to develop aesthetic and symbolic meanings.

The color picture of the world combines two levels: linguistic and conceptual. Color designations combined in the semantic field “Color” are the result of the verbalization of color concepts.

In modern linguistics, the problem of studying color perception based on the facts of language becomes more relevant in connection with the emergence of cognitive linguistics. Its tasks include not only the description of various cognitive structures, but also the description of the linguistic picture of the world of a certain society or individual fragments of this picture.

Since the color reflects the specifics of the worldview and worldview of the people, different languages have their own color palettes, due to the fact that the process of color perception passes through the prism of the national, cultural and individual characteristics of a particular ethnic group, thereby causing certain associations among native speakers. That is why some cultural phenomena that are typical for one people cannot be fully understood by representatives of another people without a deep understanding of all the associative series of a particular coloronymy, and especially the coloratives that are part of phraseological units that are endowed with metaphorical, figurative semantics, not always provoked by the basic meaning of color naming. Thus, it can be argued that the category of color unites lexical units with associative and symbolically rich semantics, containing culturally significant information and conveying the

national characteristics of the speech-thinking activity of the people speaking this language.

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