



LINGUISTICS OF COLOR-DENOTING ADJECTIVES IN MODERN UZBEK POETRY

Nishonova Adiba Adhamjon qizi

Namangan State University

Linguistics: Uzbek Language, 2nd year Master's Student

email: nishonovaadiba@gmail.com

Linguistics of Color-Denoting Adjectives in Modern Uzbek Poetry

ABSTRACT

In this article, the linguopoetics of color-denoting adjectives in modern Uzbek poetry is analyzed. The article talks about the essence of the concept of linguopoetics found in Uzbek linguistics today. The evaluation of linguopoetics in Uzbek and world linguistics, different approaches to this phenomenon and scientific works are discussed. This scientific article talks about the essence of the concept of theoretical issues of linguopoetics in Uzbek and world linguistics. The evaluation of linguopoetics in Uzbek and world linguistics, various approaches to this phenomenon, scientific works, and qualities that give color in modern Uzbek poetry are discussed. [1]

KEYWORDS

The concept of linguopoetics, the study object and subject of linguopoetics, goals and tasks, the history of researches related to linguopoetics and types of analysis are shown, cognitive linguistics, linguopoetic analysis of adjectives.

Introduction

The formation of a categorical approach to the language of the work of art, the attempt to study the artistic word in the unity of the form and content properties of the work became the basis for understanding the work of art from an aesthetic and philosophical point of view. In particular, the works of G. E. Lessing, F. Schiller, Humboldt, A. A. Potebnya, V. V. Vinogradov, V. M. Zhirmunsky, V. Ya. Zadornova, O. S. Akhmanova, G. O. Vinokur, L. V. Shcherba were studied, and their important scientific conclusions were used. In the works of A. Kholodovich "Methodology of Literary Language", "Linguistic Method in Poetics", concepts such as the new interpretation of poetic language by the German scientist E. Koseriu, in the new manuals on linguistics and poetics by the French linguists D. Delas and J. Fiyol, Ye. B. Artemenko's research on linguo-folkloristics contains different views on the study of linguopoetics as a separate discipline in the field of philology. A. Lipgart is one of the scientists engaged in researching the theoretical issues of linguopoetics in modern Russian linguistics. The field of linguopoetics of linguistics is distinguished by current scientific-theoretical issues, critical tasks and problems of the time. It is one of the important tasks of Uzbek linguistics to observe and study literary creations, examples of mature art from the point of view of linguopoetic features, and to consistently implement interpretation, analysis, and evaluation in this direction. It is

no exaggeration to say that the naming of colors in the language of ancient tribes attracts the attention of scientists who conduct research on color names. Scientists worked on a lot of color words and found out that only black and red colors are correctly named. Mistaking these colors and their names is also rare. In many nations, the same word is used for green and blue colors. In fact, they probably do not realize that these colors are two different colors, they think it is one color. In general, the appearance and development of color words in the language are related to general development and its stages. Because, according to the opinion of some scientists, in the early stages of human development, people understood only the most obvious colors and gave them names. With this name, a number of colors, even a whole color group, have been called. We divide the lexical group color-tus into two groups according to the structural and semantic features: 1. Adjectives denoting original or basic color. 2. Adjectives denoting artificial color obtained by imitative (comparative) way. Original (root rang-tus lexical group - these are basic words that literally mean only color. For example, white, black, red, blue, yellow, blue, green, pink, brown ngir, naformon, orange, malla, gray, etc. Such primary color names may historically have been taken to imitate the shape of an object, but now the first meaning of these words is only color. tus vocabulary group is one of the oldest and main words of the Uzbek vocabulary. properties have their own methodology. The degree forms of adjectives are mainly used within the basic color-tone vocabulary group. That is, grading is more characteristic of these adjectives. Except for phonetic differences, such basic color-tone vocabulary The group of Turkic and interlinguistics acquires homogeneity as well. Color lexical group made by imitation. Such words occupy a greater place than the words expressing the original color. The lexical group of color-color objects in nature, especially flowers and plants, play an important role in creating by imitation. Here it is appropriate to quote the following opinions of S.S. Sahobiddinov. He writes in his article "Proishkhodenie uzbekskikh nazvaniy rasteniy": "In nature, the greatest richness of the color group is embodied in the world of plants. Plants are extremely rich in color, the variety is visible, especially in their flowers and fruits. Words expressing color can be root, compound, artificial, compound. The words denoting color are formed morphologically using the following affixes: -i affix is an affix that has appeared under the influence of the Tajik language and gives the meaning of possessiveness: mercury (simobi) - characteristic of the color of mercury. Jigari (jigar +i) dialect, color of liver. Sky (sky+i) dialect, the color of the sky. Gulobi (gulob+i) dialect, the color of pink. Adjectives can also be made from adjectives with the help of this affix: zangori (zangor+i), kirmyzi (kirmyz+i) -qi, -aqi (-aki) affixes make adjectives from nouns. For example, pistachio (pista+qi) is pistachio-colored or light green. Totaki (totki+aki) is the color of tobacco or tobacco-like color. This affix also forms adjectives from adjectives. Karaki (kara+ki) dialect, color of black. The affixes -iy, -viy came from the Arabic language and form adjectives from nouns. For example, niliy (nil+iy) archaic is a zinc color. Golden (tillo+iy) golden color, golden. Among them are parrots and celestials. The affix -vash is archaic and forms adjectives from nouns: samovash (samo+vash) has a light color. Compound adjectives denoting color can also be formed by syntactic method. For example, horse + horse - brown, gray, hawarang, anordona, pigeon neck, pistachio and hakazo. In general, the word color is an active formant in the formation of adjectives denoting color. In addition to compound color adjectives, there are also compound color adjectives. These are used to represent more color-sensitive shades. For example, white yellow, white pink, black yellow, black red, black red, gray red and others. From such adjectives denoting color, many additional adjectives are formed: Black-black, red-red, yellow-yellow, white-black, mosh-grush, ochre-cipor, black-black, zim-ziya. and h. In

addition to the meaning of color, these also express the meanings of group, generality, and plurality. Adjectives denoting color are effectively used in speech. For example, red, blue, and reed. By means of formative affixes: kokcha, akhcha, kirzhcha, karamug, mallavoy, etc. are also formed. In some of these words, the meaning of color has gone too far. For example, akbilek, sarychcha, butter, blackberry. Adjectives denoting color come in the following syntactic functions: 1. Qualifying-defining: (Silver's) teeth, white as mother-of-pearl under ruby-like lips, were slightly visible. (A. Qadiri) 2. It comes as a noun: The flower is red. All four sides of the wall are white. When the adjectives color - color are used, they become possessive, complementary, indicative-defining. If we look at the etymology of adjectives denoting color, we will see that adjectives such as red and green actually come from another word group. For example: the word qizil, which had the same meaning in the old Turkish language, is derived from the verb kiz meaning "red color, take" with the suffix - (i)l. There were four kulchas and two heads of red chillies in the tray. The expression of degree forms of adjectives denoting color is unique compared to other types of adjectives. For example: the comparative degree form -colors made with the addition of roq; whiter, yellower, wider, longer, cleaner, smaller, shorter, etc.

CONCLUSION

There is a uniqueness in the expression of degree forms of color-denoting adjectives compared to other types of adjectives. For example: the comparative degree form -colors made with the addition of roq; whiter, yellower, wider, longer, cleaner, smaller, shorter, etc. Sometimes the first syllable (or the base part) of an adjective in the simple degree form is repeated with a sound change (phonetic method): crimson-red, sap-yellow, green-green, black-black. Morphological and syntactic methods are also used in assigning the level of color-denoting adjectives. Intensive forms of color-denoting adjectives are syntactically and stylistically versatile. For example, a) intensive form means that the color is more than the normal state: red-red watermelon, like yellow-yellow silk. b) represents the states of openness and clarity of color: blue-blue sky, crimson-red velvet, yellow-yellow paint, etc. c) intensive form is preceded by words expressing color and expressing an emotional and affective meaning: black sky, two red eyes and hakazo. As a result of creating a diminutive degree in adjectives denoting color, two different methods are used: a) morphological method: light types of colors that do not meet the standard are expressed using various affixes. For example, through the affixes -ish, -imtir, -g`ish, -gimtir, -gina, -kina, -qina, -roq. Usually, such additions are added to adjectives expressing color. These affixes are used in adjectives expressing color, meaning weak colors, that is, a certain color is lower than normal. For example, flowing satin, blue glass, yellow cream, red cloud, etc. -ish, -gish affixes are also found in live speech in the forms -ich, -gich. For example, in M. Ismaili's work "Fergana before dawn" the word blue is used instead of the word blue: A young Russian man appeared with big eyes and thin blue eyebrows. The affixes -gish, -ghimtir are mostly used in the context of red and yellow words. When these affixes are added to the words red and yellow, the next two sounds are shortened and the stem becomes narrow. For example, the red light of the Sun illuminates the scene. (A. Cairo). In conclusion, it should be said that in Uzbek and world linguistics adjectives expressing color are used a lot. In particular, many people used a lot of color-denoting words in their speech.

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. <file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/modern-linguistics-language-poetics-research.pdf>
2. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/zamonaviy-tilshunoslikda-lingvopoetika-tadykhuri>
3. <https://uz.denemetr.com/docs/768/index-69244-1.html>
4. https://tsuull.uz/sites/default/files/kukon_anzhuman_tilshunoslik.pdf