

ACTIVATION OF THE QUALITATIVE MEANING OF COLOR-IMAGE IN TRANSLATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Revealing the meaning of adjectives on the basis of illustrative examples, analyzing its semantic structure, showing its valence, thereby solves one aspect of the realization of the meaning characteristic of lexicography; is an achievement. In particular, in order to reveal the meanings of color adjectives on the basis of illustrative examples, it is permissible to divide them into groups according to their meaning and then approach them. Because they are divided into such groups according to their meaning that their meanings cannot be revealed on the basis of the same illustrative example.

Key words: Denoting color, lexical units, language elements, color terms, main part, color-image words, color-image lexemes.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Выявление значения прилагательного на основе иллюстративных примеров, анализ его семантической структуры, показ его валентности, тем самым решает один аспект реализации значения, характерного для лексикографии; является достижением. В частности, для раскрытия значений прилагательных цвета на основе иллюстративных примеров допустимо разделить их на группы по значению и затем подойти к ним. Потому что они разделены на такие группы по своему значению, что их значения не могут быть раскрыты на основе одного и того же иллюстративного примера.

Ключевые слова: Обозначение цвета, лексические единицы, языковые элементы, цветообозначения, главная часть, цветообразные слова, цветообразные лексемы.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Сифатларнинг маъносини иллюстратив мисоллар асосида очиш, унинг семантик таркибини таҳлил этиш, валентлигини намойён этиш шу билан лексикографияга хос маъно реаллаштиришининг бир томонини ҳал; этиш ҳисобланади. Хусусан, ранг-тус билдирувчи сифатлар маъноларини иллюстратив мисоллар асосида очиш учун уларни маъно хусусиятларига кўра гуруҳдарга ажратиб, сўнг уларга ёндашиш жоиздир. Чунки улар маъно

хусусиятига кўра шундай гуруҳдарга бўлинадики, уларнинг маъноларини бир хил иллюстратив мисол асосида очиш мумкин эмас.

Калим сузлар: Рангни ифодаловчи, лугавий бирликлар, тил элементлар, ранг атамалари, асосий қисми, ранг-тасвир сўзлари, ранг-тасвир лексемалари.

INTRODUCTION

The meanings of color adjectives are divided into several groups according to their logical structure in translations. It is known that the quality expresses a specific color, and a specific color is definitely reflected in something in nature. In this case, if the color-denoting adjective comes in the determining compound with the word that expresses the characteristic color, the meaning of the adjective is activated. That is, its identification acts as a realizer. Example: White cotton is a pride of our country (News). In the sentence by, white is given as a qualifying compound with the word "cotton". And what is expressed in the word cotton is mostly white. He is embodied in the eyes of the Uzbek people with this color. The word cotton as an object serves to activate the meaning of its determiner. When it is necessary to realize a quality that expresses a specific color in the composition of a defining compound, it is necessary to pay attention to the selection of the defined.

For example: *The yellow teapot is on the stove* (Pearl S). In this sentence, the adjective yellow is given by the word teapot. As we know, the teapot is made of brass. The color of brass is yellow.

The same method can be used to reveal the meaning of the quality of red we give an example of realizing what a color is by giving the name of the color as a basis and the name of the object to which this color belongs as a standard in the composition of analogical devices: With a red face I was forced to admit that I had no idea, The fresh of his cheeks seemed to have red (Pearl S).

MAIN PART :

In the analogical device, the word red is considered as the base word. The standard in it is the word red face, fresh of his cheeks red. As we know, the face is mostly red. The meaning of the word red mentioned in the poem is compared to the color of a clear face. As a result, the color expressed in the word "red" is clearly visible in front of a person's eyes. Adjectives that describe color are usually used with the accusative degree. They can also be recorded in the dictionary. For example: *Sister Munira's face is suffocating in the heat, red as a pomegranate.*

Apricots are floating on the surface of the water, they are yellow and appetizing. The adjectives yellow-yellow, crimson-red in these sentences are used in the accusative degree. The word apricot in the sentence is enough to realize the colour expressed by the yellow quality. Because its characteristic colour is mainly yellow. The word appetizing compound shows the emotionality of the speaker and the exaggeration of the colour. There are also certain colour-denoting adjectives, which can be seen as being darker or lighter than another, or more inclined to another colour. When explaining the meaning of such adjectives by means of examples, it is necessary to take into account both the main colour and the colour to which it is inclined, as well as the degree of inclination as much as possible. For example: the word scarlet means *deep red* in Uzbek.

In the example, first of all, a tool representing redness should be given, and then its muffledness, i.e. tendency to black, should find its expression. For this, let's pay attention to the statement ... her scarlet lipstick (Pearl S). The colour expressed in the combination of scarlet lipstick means light red. And she painted her lips with lipstick. Now his lips are no longer whitish, they are black. The second type of adjectives denoting colour are adjectives denoting a mixture of more than one colour. If there are several colour expressions in the composition of adjectives denoting a mixture of multiple colours, it means that they are alternately used side by side on the same surface.

In order to realize the meaning of such adjectives, along with the use of its determiner, it is necessary to include in this device words denoting the colors included in it. For example: when the meaning of the adjective variegated has "white" and "black" respectively, the words "*white*" and "*black*" clarifying that meaning should also find their place in the sentence. That is, mixed colour coat was more black than white and torn.

Other adjectives have similar properties. There is also more than one color in the word kasha. For example; *white-faced horse, black-faced cow combinations may have white or black withers, and other parts may be white and black*. Another color adjective is the color characteristic of a thing. It is clear from the core what the meaning of such qualities is.

Therefore, it is sufficient to quote them as determiners or to be given as the predicate of a predicate clause.

For example: *quicksilver - mainly refers to a white yellow color*. But it means not just any white, but a dull, shiny white-yellow. Therefore, the opening words of these characters should be included in the example.

For example: *quicksilver movements or changes are very fast and unpredictable.* (Pearl S). In this sentence, the meaning of the quality of mercury is mainly revealed in the combination of quicksilver. Because the word mercury is annotated with the words movements or changes, the object it represents is always white-blue in color. The words "*movements*" or "*changes*", which are the qualifiers of the word "*quicksilver*", have realized the element that gives the shine in the meaning of the word "*quicksilver*".

The number of lexical units representing colour is extremely wide, but they are formed based on the combination of certain linguistic elements. Of course, the main part of colour terms is made up of basic colour-image words: *white, black, red, brown, green, blue, yellow, orange, pink, grey, purple.*

A.T. Vasilevich divides colour image lexemes into four main groups: the first group includes simple, basic colour image lexemes as well as compound words: red, violet, crimson. blood red, navy blue, bottle green, etc. The second group consists of defining words: pale red, bright green, shocking pink, deep purple, etc. The third group covers two-component adjectives made in the "colour + colour" pattern: *red, yellow, blue green, shocking pink, reddish ginger, pinkish violet, etc.*

The scope of the semantic formula expressed in the private model is narrower. For example, within the framework of the general model, the meaning of "a certain appearance of the color characteristic of the material " is explained: *snow+white=snow-white.*

Variants of these adjectives refer to specific water-making tools. For example, variants are distinguished within the attributes of a private metaphorical model, and for them the name of a plant, animal, natural creature. For example, *green+ish=greenish.*

The three-level structure is not the same for all quality lexemes, some models do not have special appearance and options: white-blue, yellow-gray, black-green, etc.

These adjective lexemes sometimes have no variants: *red-and-white, yellow-and-black.*

All types of color image models are divided into formal-semantic, semantic and formal types within the framework of the relationship between the formative and formed words.

Within the framework of formal-semantic and formal models, compound and artificial words are distinguished.

In particular, the model of qualitative meaning takes place among formal-semantic models. Because on the basis of a compound word, a new lexical unit is

formed, which differs from the constituent lexemes in terms of form and content. Compare: *red-orange*.

For this reason, it is necessary to analyze formal-semantic models in two directions, that is, in terms of expression and content.

It is taken into account that the adjective form has the same expressive and artificial word form. Naturally, such models are interpreted in terms of content. For example: the nominative case is one of the conversion methods: *cherry, rose, amethyst, steel, gold, etc.*

In the same line, there are patterns that reflect the metaphorical transfer of adjectives.

CONCLUSION

In derivational processes within the framework of the formal model, only the form of the constituent word changes (flaxen, golden). In this model, only the form of the root word changes while the meaning is preserved. The existence of formal models negates the principle of economy in the language, because in this case a larger word is created than the previous one.

The first of the color image quality lexemes to be constructed in this model is the color-representing quality. For example: *grey+coloured – gray – coloured*. The colored element has become a semi-affix in these artificial compounds. Sometimes the reason for the difficulty in distinguishing formal-semantic and formal models is that the word-forming base has homonyms. In particular, the compound words formed by means of the colored element are formed from nouns and adjectives in the same way. In the first case, the model has a formal-semantic character, and in the second case, it takes a completely formal form: saffron-colored and red-colored. Semes that make up quality lexemes of color image are divided into primary, secondary and mixed types:

Adjectives of primary derivation include adjectives made from words that do not refer to color images. For example: *pink (clove) quality; orange (orange) from the word orange (yellow)*.

Secondary derivatives include adjectives formed from other color image words. For example, if bluish is made as blue, black-blue is formed by joining the words black and blue.

Mixed derivational derivatives brick-red are formed from the combination of the noun brick ("*brick*") with the adjective red.

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