



Comparative Study Of Phraseological Units With The Component “White” In English, Russian, Uzbek Languages

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Article History	Abstracts.
Received: Revised: Accepted:	<i>This research presents associate degree analysis of phraseological units with the component of color “white” in English, Russian, Uzbek languages. The main target is characteristic features of lexical meanings of phraseological units with the color linguistics “white” in the languages compared.</i>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Keywords: <i>language, comparison, analysis, languages compared, linguistic culture, national culture, linguistic person, color, semantics, phraseological units, unhappy, negative meaning, positive meaning.</i>

Introduction

Phraseological unit is a general term that refers to all multi-word units in language that do not have meaning that can be retrieved or decoded as the sum of the meanings of each of their component words. The study of phraseological units, which eliminates the need for additional words, makes speech brighter and more imaginative, and aids in understanding the national culture of the country of the target language, makes this topic relevant because it is a crucial step in the process of mastering a foreign language. Varied colors have different effects on how we feel, they can uplift or depress us, or they might make us feel warm or chilled. There is a long history of color symbolism. Since the beginning of time, people have placed a high value on understanding the "language of colors," which is reflected in old mythologies, folktales, and fairy tales. Similarities between the meanings of colors in English languages make them easier to understand¹.

Phraseology of every language makes a big contribution to the formation of figurative footage of the globe. Knowing the diction permits to induce a deeper understanding of the history and character of the folks². Phraseologisms exist in shut reference to vocabulary. Their study helps to induce higher understanding of the vocabulary structure, education and therefore the use of lexical units in speech. Once we say this term, our tongue instantly curves into another notion that signifies the on top of conception.

Research methods

The comparative study of phraseological units with the component “white” can represent the differences and similarities in phraseology of the languages compared, it gives the vivid picture of phraseological units in different cultures, their common and differentiating characteristics in particular. In detailed analysis of

¹ Алибоева, Н. М., & Хошимов, Д. (2022). Таклидий сўзларни типологик ўрганиш муаммолари. *Science and Education*, 3(3), 380-382.

² COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT “BLACK” IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, UZBEK AND TAJIKTM Ataxojayev, M Sultonov Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal 11 (4), 914-919

phraseological units we get full information of semantic peculiarities of phraseological units, typological analysis of set expressions makes it possible to investigate deeper and make certain conclusions of this matter.

In the English language 'white' is a macrocolour, many of all idioms with colour components in English belong to 'white'. So, 'white' is situated in the core of the idiomatic view of the world of English language. First of all, idioms having similar meaning invariant and the same inner form in the language were discovered: 'white' is associated with something positive: 'white lie' – the lie which is said to protect somebody. 'White tie' – a formal social event, 'white-collar worker' – someone who works in an office, doing mental work, 'whiter than white' – someone who is completely good and honest and never does anything bad.

Sometimes we can observe that there are some idioms which have negative meaning in English; 'as white as ghost' – white which has a terrifying meaning, scaring. '**white trash**' – an offensive way of describing poor white people who are not educated, 'white bread' – ordinary and boring people in America, 'wave the white flag' – to give up, '**white feather**' – the sign of cowardice: I saw a white feather in his eyes that wasn't brave enough to deal with the situation, '**white levered**' – someone who is scared of almost everything: she was so white levered that she may scream when she hears any noise in her house, '**white at lips**' – someone who is frightened so much: When she came across with brutal dog in that abandoned house, she was white at the lips, '**bleed somebody white**' – to take somebody's whole money: She bled her sister white by taking all her money,

'**white heat**' – anger that is at top point: He was so white that don't try to argue with him about any simple matter: 'dirty white collar workers' – someone who is an executive or manager doing illegal works and tricking other people: If people do their works honestly and fairly, there will be no dirty white collar workers as now: 'whity' – an offensive word for white person, or white people in general: Black people look down on white people: 'white elephant' – a useless, an unwanted possession that often costs money to maintain: 'white-tie event' – an event that requires guests to wear formal dress: There was a white-tie wedding ceremony last week which I had to attend.

While analyzing the English phraseological units with the component 'white' we can find the expressions with positive and negative means, it shows that the word 'white' is poly polar and may have both positive and negative shades of meaning.

In the Russian language white (белый) may have different semantic meanings with different phraseological units: for example the expression 'белая ворона' has the meaning 'a person which is not resemble to other people with negative color'; the expression 'белены объесться' means 'as abnormal person, who lost the mind'; the expression 'среди белого дня' means 'to do something openly without shame'; the expression 'принц на белом коне' means 'beloved'; the expression 'в белых тапочках' means 'died'; the expression 'белые ручки' means 'a person who tries to avoid to do some unpleasant job'; the expression 'сказка про белого бычка' means 'endless dull story'; the phraseological unit 'шито белыми нитками' means 'some secret who tries to hide but some evidences openly show'; the expression 'белый свет' means 'the world': e.g. 'На белом свете нет лучше мамочки моей'. The expression 'белые мухи' (white flies) means 'snow'; 'белое пятно' means 'unknown places which are not discovered yet'; the expression 'черно по белому' (in black and white) means 'clear, understandable'; the expression 'белый кость' (white bone) means 'somebody who prefers himself above others as aristocracy'; the expression 'белые воротнички' (white collar) means 'office workers, in this case the expression is resemble to the English equivalent'; the expression 'белая зарплата' means 'official salary which is taxed'; the expression 'белокаменная' means 'Moscow which during the reign of Dmitriy Donskoy it was built by white stone'; the expression 'белый стих' is originated from English expression 'blank verse' which means 'a poem without rhyme'; the expression 'белый свет не мил' (the bright color was not blinked) means 'success was not seen in his life, unsuccessful man'; the expression 'белое золото' means 'cotton'; the expression 'белый как мел' (white as chalk) means 'a physical state when a person feels bad and becomes pale'.

While investigating the phraseological units of the Russian language we can conclude that the word 'white' in Russian also poly semantic and can be used in different meanings, both positively and negatively.

In Uzbek 'white' color is widely used in everyday speech and there are many expressions and phrases with the color component 'white'. Such as 'oq yo'l' (which means 'to have successful journey'); 'oq ko'ngil' – which means 'a person with kind heart'; the Uzbek expression 'oq oltin' (white gold) means 'cotton' as in Russian equivalent; the Uzbek expression 'oq soch' means 'female house worker, who works in rich families to keep the house'; the expression 'oq soqol' (white bearded) means 'elderly people and senior people'; the expression 'oqlik bermoq' means 'to be agree for the wedding, an engagement'; the expression 'oqlik bermoq'

oq qilmoq' which has a negative meaning means to divorce the relatives with their son or daughter who made a bad deeds and brought shame for the family.

The expression ' oq qorani tanigan' means a person who can differentiate bad from good, enough clever to solve the problem; the expression ' tishini oqini ko'rsatmoq' means to smile with negative meaning or to laugh at something; the expression ' kimnidir oqlamoq' means to protect or to defend somebody in a court.

Conclusion

While investigating phraseological units of coloronyms we tend to alter differing types of linguistic signs. It is possible to form conclusions having investigated the peculiarities of the phraseological units denoting 'white' color in the languages compared we can say that all the languages have some common features in expressing negative and positive implications with the color 'white'.

In the languages under investigation we can find such common point where many expressions are built on the contrasting colors. White and black represent positive and negative, good and bad features, truth and lies. The negative connotation of 'white' in idioms is revealed in the figurative meaning of 'dirty, dishonest, cunning'. Traditional symbolism of the 'white' color is connected with success in Russian and Uzbek, but the phraseological units with 'white' in English mostly have negative color than Uzbek and Russian compared. Color terms formed in an analytical way express high degree of color saturation. There are some identical phraseological units on structure in Uzbek and Russian, for example in Uzbek the expression ' oqsuyak' means noble or aristocracy, and in Russian the expression 'белый кость' has the same connotation. The research shows that phraseological units with the component 'white' in Uzbek and Russian languages have more common characteristics than English, it is because that the close distance between Uzbekistan and Russia, the close cultural relations may be main reason for having identical set expressions in both languages.

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