

## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT “BLACK” IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, UZBEK AND TAJIK

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### ANNOTATION

This text presents associate degree analysis of phraseological units with the component of color “black” in English, Uzbek and Tajik languages, The main target is characteristic features of lexical meanings of phraseological units with the color linguistics “black” in the languages compared.

**Keywords:** language, an overseas language, linguistic culture, national culture, linguistic person, color, semantics, phraseological units, unhappy, negative meaning, positive meaning.

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 understand<sup>1</sup>.

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 folks. Phraseologisms exist in shut reference to vocabulary<sup>2</sup>. 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.

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

<sup>2</sup> Aliboeva, N. (2022). The expression of comparative analysis. *Science and innovation*, 1(B7), 93-95.

In the English language 'black' is a macrocolour, as 23 % of all idioms with colour components from 250 English belong to 'black'. So, black 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: black is associated with **something illegal**: 'black market' – the illegal buying and selling, at high prices, of goods which are scarce, strictly regulated or in great demand. **Black box** – a flight recorder in an aircraft. Actually, this device is usually of the orange or the red colour, as it allows finding it in the wreckage easier. **Black hole** – in the direct meaning it is a region in space, believed to be formed when a large star has collapsed at the end of its life, with such a strong gravitational pull that not even light waves can escape from it. But metaphorically, it is used to denote any place, region or thing in which something (items, people, etc) are irretrievably lost. **Black widow** any of various venomous spiders, the female of which commonly eats the male after mating. **The Black Death** and were used to denote plague. Black is a token of **mourning**: black-robed – a woman in a black dress. The colour is also associated with **sorrow, sadness**, something negative or unpleasant: to paint smth. in black colours, etc. Black is used to denote something **secret** which can be used against other people: a list of suspects or the excluded from the list – **black list**. One more identical idiom of biblical origin means a member of a family or a group disapproved by the others: black sheep. In many cultures black is connected with dark forces, sorcery and witchcraft: black magic in English. It supposedly invokes the power of the devil to perform evil. In the German language another meaning of this unit is typography. Idioms with the component black are reflected in the idiomatic names of natural resources:

'**black gold**' for oil, '**black diamonds**' for coal. **Black money** – 'dirty' money – is any money on which tax is not paid to the government. The process of transferring this money is called laundering. **Black coffee or tea** – means coffee or tea without added milk. '**To blackball**' means: 1) **to vote against** (a candidate for membership of something), originally by pulling a black ball in the ballot box; 2) in English, it has an additional meaning – **to refuse** to see or speak to someone. Black PR – a smear campaign. **Black humour** is a humorous way of looking at or treating something that is serious or sad. To the second group belong idioms having similar meaning invariants but different inner form. Black and blue (colloq) of a person or of a person's skin: covered in bruises: a bruise, (literally, a blue eye); to get off with a bruise only.

Black economy – shadow economy (parallel economy). Black ice (literally, sparkling ice) – a thin transparent layer of ice that forms on road surfaces, making driving hazardous. Currency black market – literally, a bank on the corner. A black soul – literally, a dark soul. In the English language black is connected with blackmailing: to put the black on smb. (colloq) – to use threats to make someone do something. The colour is also associated with evil forces: black mess – a blasphemous ceremony parodying the Christian mess, in which Satan is worshipped rather than God. . In English 'Black comedy' is wicked or sinister, grim or macabre. Phraseological units not similar in meaning along with specific expressive means used to form the meaning metaphorically belong to the third group. In the English language we can find the following ones: Black Maria (colloq) – a police van for transporting prisoners; the Black Country – the industrialized West Midlands region of England; blackleg – a person who refuses to take part in a strike, or who works in a striker's place during a strike; black spot – an area where an adverse social condition is prevalent: an unemployment black spot. Black Friday is the Friday

after Thanksgiving, when shops reduce the price of goods in order to attract customers who want to start their Christmas shopping. Black knight is a company or person that tries to buy a company whose owners do not want to sell to them. A black product – a commodity from the black market; black work – to work illegally; Black reaction – forces of reaction.

An adjective meaning 'black' has semantic dominant 'dark, gloomy, heavy' in the collocations with nouns denoting certain time intervals: *des jours noirs* – the black days, hard times. Many expressions are built on the contrasting colours. White and black represent positive and negative, good and bad features, truth and lies. The negative connotation of 'black' in idioms is revealed in the figurative meaning of 'dirty, dishonest, cunning'. Traditional symbolism of the black colour is connected with wearing black clothing in mourning for many nations. Colour terms formed in an analytical way express high degree of colour saturation

A black colour is ambiguous one, it's a twin means. In English such phraseological units as "black dog", "A black sheep", "To paint smth in black colours", "to be in black" denote non-standard things, evil, unhappiness, "black frost" may be a biting frost denotes the extreme degree of one thing. "Black ice" suggests that extraordinary slippery. But phraseological units with 'black' color are often may have a positive meaning, such expressions as 'black gold', 'black diamond' express oil and coal. For example the expression "to be within the black" suggests that to urge profit, to be in an exceedingly favorable monetary position.

In the Russian language "Black (rainy) day" may be a trouble sometime within the lifetime of someone: "Keep in black body" suggests that half- starving or to treat anyone strictly; "Black ingratitude" suggests that to forget to give thanks for a few good; "Black bone" suggests that non-aristocratic origin, 'black day' may have such meanings as mourning, death, or critical situation in the family, Russian expression 'накопить на черный день' means to save some money for the hard days, or 'черный день' means unhappy day for somebody. We can find such expression as 'очернить душу' means 'to spoil one's spirit'

In Uzbek 'black' color is widely used in everyday speech and there are many expressions and phrases with the color component 'black'. Such as 'qora kun' (black day' which means unhappy day, 'qozonga yaqin yursang qorasi yuqadi' (if you close to black pot, you may become black) which has a figurative meaning and 'black pot' means a bad person. There are such expressions as 'qora niyat' (a bad purpose), 'qora og'iz' (person who has a negative deeds in his speech), 'qora xabar' (a bad news). Besides the negative meaning, we can find expressions with a positive effect in Uzbek too, such as 'qora oltin' (oil), 'qora yoqut' (coal), 'qora sovuq' (a black frost, frosty day without snow), 'oralaringdan qora mushuk o'tdimi?' (means that two people quarreled with each other), 'qora ko'z' (black eyed), 'ichi qora' (person who has a bad intention), 'oq it qora it baribir it' (white or black dog is the same dog, which is used figuratively, and implies a person with negative effect), 'qora qozon qaynab turipti' (somehow managing to live normally). In Uzbek such combinations as 'qora qosh, qora soch, qora ko'z' (black hear, black eyebrows, black eyed' have a positive meaning in describing person's appearance. In Uzbek we meet such expression as 'qora suyak' and 'oq suyak' which means 'black people, ordinary people', 'oq suyak' means 'aristocracy. In this case we can observe the correspondence between Uzbek and Russian languages.

In Tajik we can find a lot of expressions and phrases which is connected with the word 'black', such as 'siyoh dil' (with a bad spirit), 'ro'zi siyoh' (a black day), 'siyoh po'sh' (a black robe

which is worn in funerals), 'chashmi siyoh', 'mo'yi siyoh', 'qoshi siyoh' (black eyed, black hair, black eyebrow which has a positive meaning). In Tajik we can find such expression as 'kori siyoh' which means 'hard, toiling work', the expression 'siyohbaxtar' means 'unhappy, unsuccessful man', the expression 'bozori siyoh' which means 'a black market' implies illegal market, we can find equivalents such expressions in English, Russian, Uzbek languages too. This case demonstrates that 'black' has just the same meaning in the languages compared. In Tajik we come across such expression as 'fulusi siyoh' means 'coins which have little value, such expression can be found in Uzbek as 'qora pul' which has the same denotative meaning. The expression 'kori siyoh' in Tajik and 'qora ish' in Uzbek, 'черная работа' in Russian have the same meaning 'toiling work'.

Investigating phraseological units and coloronyms we tend to alter differing types of linguistic signs. Phraseological units seem in speech and represent those phenomena and objects that surround individuals directly. Individuals in their flip, impute to them this or that description.

It is possible to form conclusions having investigated the peculiarities of the phraseological units denoting black 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 black.

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 'black' in idioms is revealed in the figurative meaning of 'dirty, dishonest, cunning'. Traditional symbolism of the black color is connected with wearing black clothing in mourning for many nations. Color terms formed in an analytical way express high degree of color saturation.

While comparing these languages we can find many expressions which have the same meaning, and in some cases they have a peculiar meaning.

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