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## COMPARISON OF COLOR SYMBOLISM IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK FOLK TALES

**Abstract:** The abundance of flowers and their shades in nature and in the sphere mediated by human life made it necessary to add additional, complex colors to the language. The names of natural prototypes were used more often as a material for the formation of new color designations: raspberries, blood, etc. Additional tokens, in turn, differ from the main color names in special compatibility, often quite limited. This can be seen in fairy tales, folklore of the country.

**Key words:** Fairy tales, colour, symbol, folklore, sign, myth, folk traditions, prototypes, correspondence.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Symbols from Greek. symbolon - sign - an identification mark. Any color can be read as a word, or interpreted as a signal, sign, or symbol. The "reading" of color can be subjective, individual, or it can be collective, common to large social groups and cultural and historical regions. Symbolism of color - the ability of color to convey meanings, arouse feelings, cause associations. Color associations are determined by the specifics of individual, national, religious, etc. perceptions. People have always attached particular importance to reading the "language of colors", which is reflected in ancient myths, folk traditions, tales, various religious and mystical teachings.

### II. Literature Review

N. V. Shesterkina, exploring the concept of "white color" in Russian and English paremiology, relies on the opinion of A. Vezhbitskaya that "the axiological orientation of color designations is due to their conceptual relationships with prototypes - typical color carriers" A. Vezhbitskaya as similar prototypes, forming a valuable idea of color, gives the universal elements of human experience: "day and night, sun, fire, vegetation, heaven and earth" Guided by the idea of A. Vezhbitskaya about the existence of certain

prototypes for arising eniya in folk culture representations of color, consider the conceptual sphere "white."

In the encyclopedia of signs and symbols O. V. Vovk white color is interpreted as "a natural symbol of light and day, a wonderful embodiment of truth and goodness, purity and innocence, divinity and sacrifice." However, not in all world cultures this color is perceived from the positive side, for example, for the countries of the East, white is the color of mourning, it was similarly used in Europe, in the Middle Ages the mourning clothes of French queens were white As the color of mourning, white was known to many Slavic peoples. Funeral attributes, mourning clothes during the burial of young people (especially girls), as well as children, were white.

### III. Analysis

The color of animals in Uzbek folk tale is also described by such complex coloratives as piebal 7, pegin 1, black 6. The black lexeme is used only to denote the suit of the horse. However, regarding its collorative semantics in ethnolinguistic, etymological and explanatory dictionaries there is no clear definition. Dictionary of Uzbek folk dialects describes the adjective "crow" as a lexical designation of a dark brown suit of horse.

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So, in astrology, 7 colors corresponded to 7 major planets: red - the color of Mars, blue - the color of Venus, yellow - the color of Saturn, green - the color of Saturn, purple - the color of Jupiter, orange - the color of the Sun, purple - the color of the Moon. Moreover, the colors symbolized not only the planets and their influence, but also the social status of people, their various psychological states. This was manifested in the selection of clothes of certain colors, folk sayings, ceremonies, etc. Different peoples have developed a certain symbolism of colors, which has survived to this day. Moreover, any color can have both positive and negative values. Consider the symbolism of the primary colors.

### RED

People have always shown a special interest in red. Red is the color of life. Blood, flowers, fruits, clay from which man was created. Adam in translation is a red earth. Red is power, energy, without which life is not possible. A prehistoric man sprinkled an object that he wanted to revive, with blood. Symbol of fertility. In many languages, the same word denotes red color and in general everything is beautiful, beautiful. For Polynesians, the word "red" is synonymous with the word "beloved."

It means hard work, struggle, war, conflict, tragedy, anger, cruelty, rage, passion. The magical effect of red color - attracting a partner (love magic), ensuring fertility, health, protection from evil spirits, demons, evil eye, spoilage, disease, to decorate your appearance and environment. The red color was used as a distinction in society, it is the clothes and the environment of the king, emperor, priests, warriors, judges, executioners, wizards, courtesans, revolutionaries. Means power, greatness. In Byzantium, only the empress had the right to wear red boots.

The emperor signed in purple ink, sat on the purple throne. Red is the main heraldic color. On the banner, it symbolizes rebellion, revolution, struggle. In many tribes of Africa, America and Australia, the soldiers, preparing for the battle, painted their body and face in red. Carthaginians and Spartans wore red clothes during the war. In ancient China, rebels called themselves "red warriors", "red spears", "red eyebrows" After the victory, the Roman generals painted their faces (in honor of Mars) in red. The red flag in the British Navy has existed since the 17th century and symbolizes the "challenge to battle." The red flag was also used during the Paris Commune of 1871, in our country during the uprising of 1905, the revolution of 1917 and the next several decades. The term "red" is often used in relation to the Communists. Red is the color of anarchy. Supporters of the Italian national leader Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882) were called "red shirts" because they wore red shirts as a sign of disobedience to the authorities. The expression "red calendar day" comes from the custom of marking the days of saints and other church dates in red ink.

This color is used for hazard warning (e.g. road signs). The area where the brothels are located is called the "red light district", since it was precisely such lights that used to hang in front of such establishments. Red rose - a symbol of love and beauty.

### YELLOW.

Yellow - the color of gold, which from ancient times was perceived as a frozen sunny color. This is the color of autumn, the color of ripe ears and fading leaves, but also the color of illness, death, the other world.

For many peoples, women preferred yellow clothing. Often the yellow color served as a hallmark of noble persons and upper classes. For example, Mongolian lamas wear yellow clothes with a red belt. These are the clothes and the headdress of the king, the ritual clothes of the priest, the signs of royal and priestly authority - a rod, power, cross. Here, yellow is shown on precious textures and materials - such as gold, silk, brocade, gem stones.

Yellow color is used as a warning, yellow with black - a sign of prohibition. The combination of black and yellow instantly "catches" attention and is associated with wasps, bumblebees, dangerous insects or animals (tiger, leopard). Yellow card - distrust, warning; "Yellow acacia" in the language of flowers means "gone love."

## IV. Discussion

If you try to build a synonymous series, then adjectives with a pronounced negative color will be submitted to it: black - gloomy - dark - hostile - unknown - dangerous (full of dangers) - dense - evil, etc. In its original sense, "black" is the color designation, but almost always behind the color designation, is hidden (more or less explicitly) the secondary meaning of the epithet. The definition of "black" is so strongly associated with negativity in Russian, Uzbek and English cultures that it almost never loses its emotional - negative load. "As a serpent flies into the city, it will cover the whole sky with black wings!" ("Nikita Kozhemyak").

Moreover, the epithet is often part of syntactically indivisible phrases (black business, black raven, etc.). "The horse under him stumbled, the black raven on his shoulder began to shake, the black dog bristled behind him" ("Ivan is a peasant son and a miracle is a judo"). The emotional load of the sentence is emphasized by the repetition of the epithet. "The king began to see; here he kissed his daredevil son and his bride from the dark kingdom" ("The Tale of the daredevil, rejuvenating apples and living water"). In this context, the epithet "dark" is a variant of the "black" seme and bears a negative connotation.

The meanings are hidden in the epithet: 1) separation (a kingdom that is far away); 2) hostility (the kingdom in which everything is located that is foreign to man). So the ideological function is

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fulfilled. Unlike the concept of the Russian people about black, the Chinese people have historically developed an understanding of black in slightly different semantic shades: unattractive, cold and dangerous. Dark and black colors were most likely associated with the afterlife, although the Chinese had other associations associated with black, positive. The hero's journey into the underworld is replaced in the tale "As a Young Man Seeking His Beloved" by walking on a distant island in the middle of the sea.

The suffix -yonek- serves to give the adjective an affectionate meaning. "And the serpent did not see that the white dove hid right there in the dark corner" ("Nikita Kozhemyak"). In this example, "white" defines the color of the bird, only the location of the adjective after the noun (defined word), the so-called inversion, gives the sentence a more elevated sound. It is noteworthy that in this example, a couple of antonyms play the emotional and ideological burden: white - dark.

## V. Conclusion

The English color terms, which some scholars refer to as "natural" symbols, are extensive information structures with a rich associative background, which is realized in the literary text and makes color meaning important in the semantic structure of the text.

The symbolism, which is the basis of the text-forming function of color designations, can be revealed by referring to various kinds of reference books on symbolism and cultural studies. The well-known symbol dictionaries record the most stable associations inherent in the English language consciousness, and, thus, turning to the study of the symbolic potential of English color terms makes it possible to better understand the literary text and penetrate the author's intention, which is especially important for teaching English as a foreign language.

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