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**Umida Odilbekovna Kenjayeva**

Urgench State University  
Master Student, Foreign Philology Faculty,  
Department of Roman-German Philology, Khorezm, Uzbekistan

**Jamila Sharipovna Djumabayeva**

National University of Uzbekistan  
Doctor of Science, Professor, Foreign Philology Faculty,  
Department of Roman-German Philology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

**Murod Maqsudbekovich Nazarov**

Urgench State University  
Teacher, Foreign Philology Faculty,  
Department of Roman-German Philology, Khorezm, Uzbekistan

## THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ADJECTIVES DENOTING COLOR IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

**Abstract:** This article deals with the semantic correspondence of the adjectives denoting color and their graduonyms in Uzbek and English languages. The denotative and connotative meaning relations in both languages have been analysed in the lexical level. The nature of the adjectives denoting color has been studied in the lexical level basing on the existing grammar and lexis sources in Uzbek and English languages. The term graduonymy is defined from Uzbek linguistics point of view.

**Key words:** comparative linguistics, color, tint, lexis, correspondence, connotation, inversion, semantics, graduonymy.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The development of English language as an international language, the language of intercommunication of different languages formed new directions of comparative linguistics of various languages. The comparative typological category of English and Uzbek languages is one of these fields of linguistic investigations. The principle parts of speech in English and Uzbek languages and their morphological and syntactic features have been the object of studies of a number of scientific dissertations, academic manuals, textbooks and research papers in Uzbekistan, Central Asia, Russia and Great Britain. However, the language communication needs clarification and explanations

of this or that phenomenon. This research work aims at studying the adjective in Uzbek and English languages in comparison from the point of view of lexical and grammatical graduonymy.

### Literature review:

In Uzbek morphology the adjective is a principle part of speech as a verb, noun, pronoun, adverb and numeral. It can be in syntactic relation with all parts of speech in a sentence. *E.g. It is good. This is a beautiful picture. Oh, poor me! It is absolutely true. Nobody wanted to take the miserable thirteen*

A lot of research papers have been submitted about the adjective, its qualitative and structural features in Uzbek language. The Uzbek linguist M.

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Sadikova in her book “The Adjective in Modern Uzbek” explains the nature of the adjective from lexical and grammatical point of view. It’s written: ‘The adjective is a wide notion in Uzbek. Indeed, there are a lot of materials left out of sight of research investigators. Additionally, each type of meaning and semantic feature can be the object of a new research.’<sup>1</sup> And she analyzed the adjectives denoting color in the second chapter of the book. The book gives detailed description of the lexical-semantic, grammatical and stylistic features of adjectives in a wide sphere and the figurative meaning of adjectives in literary language, dialectal, historical variations and comparative equivalents in Turkic languages have been defined .

It must be pointed out that the adjectives denoting color are inclined to substantivize. This inversion causes semantic variety and connotation in meaning. Moreover, the feature of lexical and semantic gradation of the adjective in Uzbek with that of the English language is a new theme of investigation in comparative linguistics. The term “graduonymy” was firstly used in 1989 in the Uzbek linguistics as one type of the semantic relations of words and it was marked as lexical graduonymy. Based on the types of semantic relations that are implemented among words, words are divided into lexical-semantic groups (LSG).

Moreover, the term “graduonymy” is formed artificially by adding the suffix “-onymy” as in the other terms of lexical-semantic paradigms such as “synonymy”, “antonymy”, “hyponymy” to the Latin word “gradus” (“degree”, “level”) (Begmatov et al., 1989).

The terms gradation and graduonymy have been defined by Uzbek linguist N. Abdullaeva ‘*On Paremiological Graduonymy in the Uzbek Language*’, the article published in American Journal of Research considering the definitions given by English, Russian and Uzbek scholars. She analysed the graduonymy from lexical-semantic point of view, differentiates it from other linguistic units, defined its types and peculiarities, and give full description of proverbs as as paremiological graduonymy in the Uzbek Language. She illustrated definitions and hypotheses with examples, as well as demonstrating Uzbek proverbs with their word-for word translations in English and Uzbek equivalents if they exist

As we see the linguistic investigation of graduonymy in the Uzbek language has already been under the discussion of scholars and it needs further explanations of the field.

Another Uzbek linguist Bozorov (1995)told the followings: ‘Graduonymic relations exist not only among lexical units, but also among other linguistic layers and their units in any language, so it is a universal notion of a general linguistics.’. As we

see it can be the object of comparative linguistics of English and Uzbek languages.

As we know, the adjective in Uzbek is classified into the following types from semantic point of view.

1. The adjectives denoting character and peculiarity, features and value
2. The adjectives denoting condition, manner or nature of the substance
3. The adjectives denoting color and
4. The adjectives denoting figure and shape
5. The adjectives denoting volume-size-distance
6. The adjectives denoting taste
7. The adjectives denoting smell
8. The adjectives denoting weight and gravity
9. The adjectives denoting place and time relations

While defining the term graduonymy in Uzbek and English languages it is preferable to choose a certain group of the adjectives as an object of the research. By this article we want to identify the research object. Let’s compare, do all of the above mentioned groups of Uzbek adjectives exist in English?

If English offers the adjectives to all of the aforementioned groups, it means that the comparative study of the graduonymy of adjectives is possible.

1. The adjectives denoting character and peculiarity, features and value:

In Uzbek: yoqimtoy, badjahl, muloyim, ziyrak, mahmadona, dilkash, yaxshi, yomon

In English: Pretty, polite, keen-witted, know-all, pleasant, good, bad

2. The adjectives denoting condition, manner or nature of the substance

In Uzbek: go’zal, qo’hlik, chiroyli, suluv,latif, qomatdor, cho’loq, mayib, bukri, cho’tir, soqov, xunuk, kar, qiyshiq

In English: beautiful, slim, good-looking, fine, well-built, lame, cripple, humpbacked, pitted, dumb, ugly, deaf, skew

3. The adjectives denoting color and tint;

In Uzbek: oq, qora, qizil, moviy, zangori, kulrang, yorqin, tund

In English: white, black, red, blue, grey, light, dark

4. The adjectives denoting figure and shape

In Uzbek: dumaloq, yassi, uzun, uzunchoq, yapaloq

In English: round, flat, high, lengthy

5. The adjectives denoting volume-size-distance

In Uzbek: keng, tor, uzun, chuqur, yirik, kalta, tor, mayda, yaqin, yirik, uzoq

In English: wide, narrow, long, deep, huge, short, tight,sunken,small, near, big, far

<sup>1</sup> M. Sadikova. The adjective in Modern English. In Uzbek.1974

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### 6. The adjectives denoting taste:

In Uzbek: shirin, totli, mazali, achchiq, bemaza, nordon

In English: sweet, delicious, tasty, bitter tasteless, sour

### 7. The adjectives denoting fragrance:

In Uzbek: xushbo'y, atir hidli, rayhon hidli, behi hidli, toshko'mir hidli, jannat iforli

In English: fragrant, aromatic, basil-scented, quince-scented, coal-scented, heaven-fragrance

### 8. The adjectives denoting weight and gravity:

In Uzbek: Vazmin, yengil, og'ir, zil

In English: steady, light, heavy-weight, heavy,

### 9. The adjectives denoting place and time relations:

In Uzbek: tongi, kuzgi, kechki, keyingi, avvalgi, qishki, ertangi, ilk, xonaki, quruqlikdagi

In English: daybreak, autumnal, last, previous (former), wintry, tomorrow's, early, domestic, onshore

The semantic features of the adjectives denoting color and tint has original and derivative meaning. In its development the adjectives denoting color with derivative meaning may be more productive than original meaning or the original meaning becomes out-of-usage and as a result derivative meaning remains as the main meaning of it. Typically, such cases occur with the words borrowed from other languages.

In Uzbek, the adjectives denoting color and tint are polysemantic. For instance the word 'black', is a color expressing the tint of coal and it can be the antonym of the 'white' in Uzbek. When it is used for human face or head in Uzbek, it may acquire the meaning shame and bad thought. However, the meaning relative as there is contrast between black face and black color. The word 'qora' in Uzbek is a source word in Uzbek literary language. It means that the word has figurative meaning, which we come across in a context.

Since the word is used as the modifier of the noun it can acquire the meaning 'dirty, polluted' and 'sinful' in Uzbek. E.g. qora ishlar, qora qilmish, qora o'tmish- in English, donkey work, black deed, sinful past life.

In comparative study of graduonyms of the adjectives denoting color we come across translation problems of them as the adjectives denoting color has several forms which seems as if synonyms but they have semantic difference which native language speakers easily guess it. For instance, qora- qoraroq- qoracha-qoramtir- qop-qora- tim-qora-siyoh-savod(old version). In English grammar we have never come across with the rule defining these gradononymic features of adjectives in comparison with other languages. So we can state that we are in right direction in comparative study of graduonymy in typology. Cambridge Advanced learner's dictionary offers the following equivalents for the above

mentioned graduonyms of the word 'black'. Qora shim-black trousers; qoraroq kiyim- black clothes, qorachadan kelgan yigit- blacky young man; qoramtir tus- dark tint; qop-qora ko'zlar- night-black eyes; tim-qora sochlari- black hair, yuzi siyoh- ashamed face; savod kelajak- unpredictable fortune.

As we see the word has neutral, positive and negative meaning in accordance with the noun it is subordinated to. While choosing appropriate equivalent for the word the user should focus on not only lexical, grammatical features but also pragmatic aspect of the word in context. Having been introduced with a number of graduonyms of adjectives denoting color we can say that it needs further research and investigations.

For instance, the word 'ko'k' in Uzbek which is an equivalent of the English word 'blue' and in Uzbek it may acquire the meanings of yashil(green in old Turkic) for example the word 'ko'klam, ko'kka burkandi tog'lar, dalalar', in English they can be expressed as 'green(early) spring, mountains and fields dressed in green' not blue, zangori(azure), gunafsha(light violet), to'q ko'k(navy), havorang(blue), pistoqi (bluish). It can be defined as the name of the color 'blue' is the general term denoting all colors developed on basis of it but the language in communication needs clear exact expression of objects and substance in comparative or translation studies. For instance Uzbek expression 'ko'k ko'zli' in English may correspond to 'blue eyed', 'green eyed', 'cat-eyed'; 'ko'k ko'yлак'- 'mourning dress', 'blue dress', 'ko'kimtir'- bluish(smoke), greenish(jacket), greyish(clouds), ko'm- ko'k (dog')- dark blue( bruise)

It is worth to say that choosing appropriate corresponding word to the Uzbek word 'ko'k' is not always correct. For instance, *ko'k tomirlari bo'rtib chiqdi*, literal translation into English '*blue blood vessels became visible*' adequate equivalent (green blood vessels became visible), or *Arsh saroyi ko'k tumandan barpo emish* literal translation into English for the expression is '*blue fog*' (*blue clouds of Heaven palace*). The word 'tuman'(fog) in these expressions cannot be replaced with its denotative equivalent.

The Uzbek word 'ko'k' has the connotative meanings of «raw», «unripe», «mature», «young», «inexperienced», «fresh» to denote natural and human character features. For instance: ko'k uzum(unripe grapes), ko'k qalampir(green pepper), ko'k piyoz (spring onion), ko'k no'xat(green beans), ko'k novda (young branch)and etc..

As for the homonymic row of the Uzbek word 'ko'k', it has a long history. For example, in literature it is used with the following meanings: the sky, the root of the tree, stamp, base, voice, ready, completed

It can be pointed out that the word has substantivized and figurative meaning. As for the English word 'blue' the Cambridge Advanced

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Learner's dictionary offers the following connotations:

- the sky without clouds on a bright day, or a darker or lighter type of this;
- showing or mentioning sexual activity in a way that offends many people (*a blue joke a blue movie/film*);
- feeling or showing sadness (*I've been a bit blue since I failed my exams*);
- not very often *the phrase once in a blue moon*;
- a person who has played a sport for Oxford University against Cambridge University or for Cambridge University against Oxford University, or the title given to them for this ;
- completely unexpected the phrase *out of the blue*,
- a very dark blue that sometimes looks blue and sometimes black (*blue-black spot*);
- wireless (*Bluetooth*),

- using the imagination to think of ideas that do not yet have practical uses or make money (*blue-sky dreams*),
- the highest prize in a competition or event (*blue 'ribbon, blue rebind*),
- an early plan or design (*blueprint*),
- limits activities which are considered not to be moral for religious reasons, such as shopping or working on Sundays (*blue law*),
- most preferred person by authority (*blue-eyed boy*),
- describes people who do work needing strength or physical skill rather than office work (*blue-collar worker*),
- a company or investment is one that can be trusted and is not likely to fail (*blue-chip*)
- born into a family which belongs to the highest social class (*blue-blooded friend*)<sup>2</sup>

This list presents the semantic analysis of the words 'ko'k' and 'blue' in comparison from homonymic point of view which is the main cause of developing gradonymic row of the words.

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