

Сарыбекова Г.З.,

улук окутуучу

Баткен мамлекеттик

университети, sarybekovagulkumar@gmail.com

Жаныбек уулу Бекжан,

Кыргызской Республикасынын эл аралык Университети,

Магистрант

Сарыбекова Г.З.,

старший преподаватель

Баткенский государственный университет,

Жаныбек уулу Бекжан,

Международный университет Кыргызской Республики,

магистрант

Sarbekova G.Z.,

Batken state university

Senior teacher

sarybekovagulkumar@gmail.com

Bekzhan Zhanybek uulu,

International university of Kyrgyz Republic

Master of philology

КЫРГЫЗ ЖАНА АНГЛИС ТИЛДЕРИНДЕГИ «КЫЗЫ» ТҮСҮ МЕНЕН БЕРИЛГЕН ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМДЕР ЖАНА МАКАЛ-ЛАКАПТАР

СИМВОЛИКА И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ КРАСНОГО ЦВЕТА

SYMBOLISM AND MEANING OF RED COLOR

***Аннотациясы:** Бул илимий макаланын негизги максатын бүгүнкү ааламдашуу заманында, маалымат чабуулунун тузагына түшүп калуу коркунучу күч алып турганда кызыл түсү сыяктуу эстетикалык теманы билүү кыйынга туруп баратканы чындык. Заманбап коомдо жаштарга руханий эстетикалык баалуулуктарды таанытып, нечендеген кылымдар бою калыптанган улутубуздун маданиятын башка цивилизациялар менен салыштырып таанытуу зарыл маселелерден деп эсептейбиз. Азыркы эл аралык коммуникация, маданият алмашуу процессине жогорку деңгээлде көңүл бурулуп жаткан учурда «кызыл» түсүнүнө маданий көз караш менен талдоо жүргүзүлүп, аны улуу «Манас» эпосунун мазмунуна таянып, жана башка поэтикалык жанрларга, фразеологизмдерге, макал-лакаптарга таянуу менен илимий негизде изилдөөгө алынышы теманын өзгүн түзөт.*

***Негизги сөздөр:** өн-түс семантикасы, маданий мурас, коннотация, котормо, символ, фразеологиялык бирдик.*

***Аннотация:** Основной целью данной научной статьи является тот факт, что в современную эпоху глобализации, когда возрастает опасность попасть в ловушку информационных*

атак, познать лексему, как красный цвет, становится все труднее. Мы считаем, что в современном обществе необходимо прививать молодежи духовные и эстетические ценности, знакомить с культурой нашей нации, сформировавшейся на протяжении нескольких столетий, по сравнению с другими цивилизациями. В то время, когда процессу международного общения и культурного обмена уделяется большое внимание, цвет «красный» анализируется с культурологической точки зрения, научно исследуется на основе содержания великого эпоса «Манас» и другие поэтические жанры, фразеология, пословицы создают смысл темы.

Ключевые слова: Семантика цвета, культурное наследие, коннотация, перевод, символ, фразеологическая единица.

Abstract: *The main purpose of this scientific article is the fact that in today's era of globalization, when the danger of falling into the trap of information attacks is increasing, it is becoming difficult to know an aesthetic topic like the color red. We believe that in modern society, it is necessary to introduce spiritual and aesthetic values to young people, and to introduce the culture of our nation, which has been formed for several centuries, in comparison with other civilizations. At a time when high attention is being paid to the process of international communication and cultural exchange, the color "red" is analyzed from a cultural point of view, and it is scientifically researched based on the content of the great epic "Manas" and other poetic genres, phraseology, and proverbs. create the meaning of the topic.*

Keywords: Color semantics, cultural heritage, connotation, translation, symbol, phraseological unit.

Language, with the help of color terms, reflects and consolidates abstract concepts that are represented in the linguistic consciousness of the people and owe their existence to the specific conditions of their life. The significance of color is fixed in the consciousness of a linguistic personality due to the associative connections of color definitions both with the natural world around humans, and with specific historical facts and events, with the national and cultural context.

Due to the fact that color reflects the specifics of the worldview and worldview of the people, different languages present their color palettes, because the process of color perception occurs through the prism of national cultural and individual characteristics of a certain ethnic group, causing certain associations among native speakers. That is why some cultural phenomena typical of one people cannot be fully understood by representatives of another people without a deep awareness of all associative series of a particular coloronym, and especially those coloratives, which are part of stable units, which means that they are often endowed not with a direct meaning, but with figurative, metaphorical semantics, not always provoked by the main meaning of color naming.

The theoretical basis of this article is the latest achievements in the development of concepts of the linguistic picture of the world, the cognitive approach to the study of units of language and speech, as well as phraseology, paremiology, text linguistics (see: N. D. Arutyunova, A. Vezhbitskaya, W. Chafe, R. M. Frumkina and others []). In linguistics, color designations are considered in different aspects. So, according to R.M. Frumkina, the most important task of psycholinguistics is to reveal the meanings associated with certain colors, and "meaning is the information that the name carries in the denotation", some scientists (Mc Daniel, Berlin and Kay, Heller and Macri) try to describe color and color terms not in traditional discrete semantic terms, but in terms of the theory of various sets or in terms of physical properties of color, such as wavelength or relative intensity, brightness, saturation [Frumkina, 1984]

A lot of material and non-material in the surrounding world is perceived due to color. The ability to distinguish colors is an essential part of human visual perception. It is difficult to name a sphere of human activity in which the color factor would not be present. In the culture of mankind, color has always been of great importance due to its close connection with the philosophical and aesthetic understanding of the world. Of all physical qualities, color is one of the most important, most obvious and striking characteristics of objects in the surrounding world. In fact, it is impossible to find a single natural fact or artifact that does not have a

color characteristic. It is human nature to see the surrounding world and nature in color and, creating new objects, he gives them not only a shape, but also endows them with color qualities. Due to the fact that interest in color and color terms does not dry out, the number of studies in various fields of science, one way or another related to this topic, is huge. Color designations are one of the most interesting thematic groups of words for research in different languages. The popularity of color terms as a subject of research is explained by the fact that they turn out to be part of a more global problem of the relationship between the content and form of a linguistic sign in a certain language, which makes the study of the issue of the semantics of color terms relevant both theoretically and in practical terms.

Identification of some patterns of how people's relationships with the outside world, national and cultural signs of the worldview are conveyed through color, and fragments of reality are reflected in the linguistic consciousness of the individual. The object of the study is units with the color "red", reflecting the national and cultural identity of the Kyrgyz and English peoples, as well as background knowledge, which represents the totality of the historical, cultural, social experience of peoples accumulated as a result of long-term development. The subject of analysis is the contexts of various volumes in which words with the meaning "red" function.

Each color has its own meaning, and in this chapter we will try to determine the meaning of red in Kyrgyz, Russian and English cultures. Red or red in folk culture is one of the main elements of color symbolism. "Red is the color of life, the sun, fertility, health and the color of the underworld, chthonic and demonic characters." The red color was endowed with protective properties and was used as a talisman. In ancient times, the red color was associated with fire, and in this sense it was reflected in the language, namely in phraseological units (for example «пустить красного петуха»). In the wedding ceremony "the producing symbolism of the red color is realized." Red color has long been included in the attire of brides. But the meaning of this color was «mourning and wedding». There is even a folk song: "Don't sew me, mother, a red sundress" - this is the song of a daughter who does not want to leave her home to strangers - to get married. "The red dress symbolized the "mournful" dress of a girl who "died" for her former family. That is, in this case, red has a negative connotation. The symbolism of the red color as belonging to the other world is also expressed in the funeral rites: the hands and feet of the deceased were tied with a red thread.

Also, the red thread in ancient times was widely used as a remedy so, for example, against diseases of the mother, a red thread was tied to the right hand of the children so that the child was healthy. In the calendar and household rituals, red is of great importance and symbolizes fertility, abundance. The red color acts as a "talisman". So, for example, a magic circle was drawn with red paint. It was necessary to stand in the middle of this circle and no evil spirits could harm a person, people also used red objects as a means of protection from snakes, wolves, insects, mice and moles. Many mythological characters are marked in red so, for example, in old Russian works, the eyes and teeth of a witch, the eyes and skin of devils, the teeth and skin of mermaids were depicted in red. In the Romanesque period, the upper class wore costumes in bright colors: blue, green, purple.

The color in the costume had a symbolic meaning. So, for example, the red color symbolized "blood or hellfire", and this color also symbolized royal power this color was worn by wealthy Egyptians in the time of Ramses. And then - Greek hoplite foot soldiers to intimidate the enemy and hide the blood that came out. The clothes of the executioners were of the same red color. Red color occupied a leading place in the state symbols of Russia. Domestic flags were red. The history of national flags goes back to ancient times. Flags or banners were used as symbols of power and as a means of command and control ancient manuscripts give us an idea of the first Russian banners. So in one of the manuscripts Prince Svyatoslav is depicted with an army. Mounted warriors hold red banners in their hands there is also an opinion that the name of Adam, the first man, comes from adam, which in Hebrew means "red earth". According to apocryphal traditions, the blood of Adam was created from the red earth. Hence the color of blood. "Like any vitally active element, wine is associated with many conflicting myths." Thus, wine acts as a symbol of blood, a thick red liquid that carries life. Another feature of the Kyrgyz people is that they usually distinguish flowers by their color without naming them: white flower, red flower. When describing girls, giving the image of youth, the word green, which has a symbolic

meaning in the Kyrgyz language, жаңы гүл, ачыла элек гүл - fresh flowers was translated into English according to its connotational meaning.

Маалымда кызыл кырман, Обоздор кызыл тартып.

When the granary is full of crops, [2, p. 49]

The fresh red wheat smells Due to its associative connection with red gluttony, autumn, and harvest, red threshing floor in the Kyrgyz language means threshing floor full of wheat. Wishes to the harvesters: "Bless the Red!" like wishes, but in English the connotations associated with red convey a different meaning. In order to be accessible to English language readers, instead of the word "red", the word "the granary is full of crops" was replaced by a periphrastic method.

Кылт этсең, кызыл нур кирди өңгө,

Өчпөстөй нечен жыл өтсө деле. [11, p. 48.] When I gulp it down, my face turns rosy,

Never to fade even after many years. [2, p. 49.]

Кыргыз тилинде ден соолугу чың адамды сүрөттөш үчүн кызыл жүздүү, бетине кызыл жүгүрдү сыяктуу сөздөр колдонулат. Англис тилине которууда ушул эле маанини берип аналогун түзгөн *rosy* колдонулду.

From the composition of the polysemantic word кызыл, 11 LSV are distinguished: "red", "ruddy", "reddish-brown", "light gray" (color), "beautiful, wonderful", "very", "conscience", "meat, body" ", "grain", "revolutionary, communist, Soviet, public, advanced", "gold, money" [3, p.19].

For example: And red, in addition to its main meaning, has the following derivative meanings:

1. **Кызыл** — the meaning of meat. Көптөн бери кызыл көрө элек качкындар кемегени тегеректешип, көңүлдөрү жай. (М.Э.) Ал али кызыл эт эле. (М.А.) 2. **Кызыл** — is a kind of deases. Көптөн бери көз ачпай жаткан бала кызылы сыртына чыгып, бир аз сергий түшкөндөй болду, (euphemism) (М.К.). 3. **Кызыл** — is a ready corn. Оп майда. Кызылы бизге пайда, топону сизге пайда (элдик ыр). 4. **Кызыл** — the meaning of shame, honor \уят, абийир маанисинде. Ботом, бетинде кызылы бар киши да ушуну кылабы?! (К.Б.) ж.б.

In English culture, red is also of no small importance. The red flag has been in existence in the British Navy since the 17th century and symbolizes the "challenge to battle". The national emblem of England is a red or scarlet rose. for thirty years, from 1455 to 1485, the Lancasters, whose emblem was a red rose, fought for the English throne with the Yorks, another dynasty (the emblem is a white rose). The war received the romantic name of the War of the Scarlet and White Roses. Rivalries between dynasties ended in marriage since then, the scarlet rose has become the national emblem of England. In England, red is still very popular today. Buses and telephone booths in England are red. English soldiers wear red uniforms. In England there is a holiday called "Red Friday" in honor of the victory of the miners over the entrepreneur red color is present in England almost everywhere. Even Napoleon said: "Red is the color of England. I can't stand the sight of him." The reason for this prevalence of red seems to be that red symbolizes blood, fire, anger, war, revolution, strength and courage. Based on the analyzed literature, it can be concluded that color is an object of interdisciplinary study.

There are various approaches to studying color. In this study, color is considered from the point of view of a psycholinguistic approach according to the theory of linguistic relativity, the set of color terms in the languages of the world does not match, i.e. the continuous spectrum is broken down by each language in its own way. .the central concept in this theory occupies two positions - the systems of concepts that exist in the mind of a person, and, consequently, the essential features of his thinking are determined by the specific language that this person is a carrier of.

Color psycholinguistics studies various forms of the existence of meaning in individual consciousness (images, symbols, communicative and ritual actions, as well as verbal concepts), ethno-linguistic features of color perception, reflection in consciousness and speech, interpretation and use in language. The color red is very symbolic. It can mean passion, anger, warning, or royalty. Red is a signal of danger or, conversely, to attract attention.

The word "proverb" in English is derived from the Latin word "proverbium". Norrick (1985) summarized the English proverbs and gave the following definition: "proverbs-proverbs are sentences consisting of traditional expressions, each of which has a didactic thought and a patterned poetic structure." [3, p.10].

“Өнөр алды – кызыл тил”\ "Red tongue"

Кызыл өңүн бозортуп. – \Pale red color. - in the sense of shame). Кайран **кызыл** кекиртек кыйла жерге секирет\Then the red throat jumps to the ground.

In the Kyrgyz language picture of the world, the concept of “red” reflects brightness and good mood. Red symbolizes joy, beauty, love and fullness of life, and on the other hand, danger. The flag of Kyrgyzstan is red. The red color of the flag symbolizes valor and courage. The red color of the flag was the color of the flag of the generous Manas, the hero of the Kyrgyz epic. In addition, the very word "Kyrgyz" means "red", and the red color has traditionally been revered and considered the national color since time immemorial. At the lexical-semantic level, the adjective color additionally develops figurative and symbolic meanings, which are verbalized in phraseological units. An important feature of phraseological units with adjectives of color is the expressive or emotive function, as well as situationality and modality.

English language phraseological units and its competence *see the red light* – кокустуктан кооптонуу, *red alert*- a condition of readiness to deal with a situation of sudden great danger, *put in the red, be in the red* \ кызылга коюуу, кызыл болуу – кыйроо, бул термин экономикалык жоготуу, бирөөнү банкрот кылуу, *see red* - get furious, *red tape* - referring to regulations or conformity to formal rules or standards which are claimed to be excessive, rigid or redundant, or to bureaucracy claimed to hinder or prevent action or decisionmaking.

So we use the color red to compare two things related to blood and some colorful foods: *red as blood* өзгүчү абдан уялуу, физикалык күч келгенде, ачуу келгенде кызыл болуп өзгөрүлүү, *red as a cherry*- pink, rubicund, ruddy, blooming with health, the very picture of health, *red as a beet*- кызыл болуу же кандын түсү, тирүүлүк, *red as fire*- to turn red in the face, flush, blush.кызарып кетүү Positive phraseological units: *red carpet* – elegance,

roll out the red carpet – preparation for distinguished guests, *red blood* – courage, кызыл кандуу, *a red-letter day* – the happiest day.

Neutral sense:

red, white and blue – English troops, *red-brick*

university- new university, *red-hat*- policeman.

Basically, negative emotions or anger, shame like a red rag to a bull, see red. These colorful idioms are anger or embarrassment. And from the following idioms, beet red, red as a beet, red as a beetroot and red in the face mean to be embarrassed with a red face, or to be angry because of something.

As a result, the analysis of the concept of "red" in the Kyrgyz and English versions of the works is undertaken for the first time in this article. Language units organizing the color "red" in the Kyrgyz and English languages were systematized, and commonalities and differences in meaning, usage, and organization of the two languages were determined. In addition, the problem of preservation and transmission of the color "red" in the English translation was studied for the first time.

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