

Idioms Relating To Colors In The Use Of Artistic Imagery In Linguistic Personality

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Annotation

The article presents the tools of artistic representation in today's linguistics the essence of the concept and the translation of idioms related to colours into English. Image in Uzbek and world linguistics the evaluation of tools and idioms and different approaches to this phenomenon and the done scientific things will be analysed .

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Introduction

In linguistics, the tools that serve to vividly describe what is depicted in an artistic work, vividly express feelings and experiences are called "artistic means of image and expression". An idiom is a way of expressing that is exclusive to one person or group of people. The friend may use her own idiom if he or she always says surely 'nuteriffic!' to indicate something is great. Idiom is derived from Greek ideals, which translates to personal sentiment. Idiom's original meaning was speech peculiar or proper to a people or country'. In case you're learning a new language, idioms are the most difficult phrases to translate. The literal meanings of the words used to form an idiom are not sufficient to understand its meaning. Idioms can be used in daily speech and writing to add a certain level of colour or emphasis. They can also be used to communicate a complex idea with just a few words. An idiom can be used in dialogue to give more insight into who a character is, such as someone who says "kicked the bucket" instead of "died." It can also be used to simplify a more complex idea—for example, writing "he gave her the cold shoulder" instead of trying to detail a character's unwelcoming behaviours. Idiom phrases which can not be understood simply by looking at the meaning by individual words in the phrase we use idioms every time and sometimes we even do not know how we use these idioms. Mostly people use idiomatic language when they talk in formal conversations. In the second half of the last century,

information about stable compounds began to be used. Speech effectiveness and expressiveness are enhanced by phrases. In the I. To'khtayorev's article " On the creation of new phrases based on universal phraseology " he mentioned Abdulla Qahhor's words : "Creating new phrases based on existing phraseological units is a common phenomenon in the general language, especially in the language of fiction. The writer's phraseological innovation and creativity is evident in their ability to create new phrases that are based on universal phraseology. A. Qahhor weaves deeply meaningful, sharply sarcastic phrases that rise to the level of aphorisms and folk sayings. These expressions are often difficult to distinguish from common expressions in many cases. Research on phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the second half of the last century. Looking at literal texts and books I have found some interesting ones , which are based on colours and have wonderful meanings. These idiomatic expressions that were written above are used in English conversations, during English lessons, and students can enhance them in class. They are very common. When we use idioms in the conversations, it is conveyed deeper meaning and nuances that could not be conveyed through literal language. Idioms can help to express the emotions and thoughts accurately, making the communication more effective and compelling. They can also add humour and interest to the conversation, making it more engaging for the listener. For instance, if you describe something as "a piece of cake", your listener will understand that it is easy, even though the words don't literally mean that. This makes your conversation more interesting and memorable. By using idioms in conversations, you can convey deeper meaning and nuances that are not possible to convey through literal language. Idioms can enhance the effectiveness and persuasiveness of your communication by accurately expressing your emotions and thoughts. If you call something 'a piece of cake', your listener will perceive it as effortless, even if the words don't mean it. By doing this, your conversation becomes more interesting and memorable. The history of English idioms is rich and they have evolved over time. Certain idioms have been in use for centuries, while others have been derived more recently. The phrase 'ball is in your court' originated from tennis and is used to convey that someone has the responsibility to take .The influence of cultural and historical events is significant when it comes to idioms. Soldiers were given a bullet to bite on during surgery to help them endure the pain, it has been suggested that it is derived historically from the practice of having a patient clench a bullet in their teeth as a way to cope with the pain of a surgical procedure without anesthetic. .For English learners, learning idioms can be challenging. When they are translated literally, they often don't make sense. Using idioms in conversation is a way to demonstrate your knowledge and appreciation of the culture where the language was developed. In British and

American culture, English idioms are deeply ingrained and reflect their history and values. There are frequently specific idiom sets that are related to everyday topics like weather, relationships, and business, to name a few!

1. Tichled pink.

This idiom means that someone or something is very happy.

Example: I am tickled pink(The Guardian. Life style. Wednesday 14 2014)

2. Point the town red

This means someone has a great time to go out and enjoy oneself dancing and laughing.

Example: Anna's laughing face floats in front of me, promising to paint the town red.(“Love you madly” by Alex George)

3. In the pink. This idiom means to be in a good health and excellent condition.

Example: Makers may despatch explosives from the factory in the pink condition.(Kyonch, Journal 1905)

4. White lie

This means that a lie to protect another's person's feelings.

Example: That is not a white lie, that is a complete lie.(The Sun 2016)

5. Red letter day . This is a special or memorable day.

Example: Long weeks may pass without so much as the sign of a mine , this was, accordingly, a red-letter day for the crew of our travel.(“The lonely sea “ by Maclean Allister)

6. Black sheep. This means that a person who is considered the outcast or odd in a group.

Example: The black sheep of the family might be called it, the one despatched to Australia to live on a monthly remittance from home.(Ross, Melville LOHENGRIN)

7. Golden opportunity. This idiom is a great chance that might never come again.

Example: What a golden opportunity to address this issue head on (The Guardian 2016)

8. Green thumb. This idiom indicates a talent or skill for gardening and growing plants.

Example: Here and there, a large barrel cactus stuck up from the floor like a bristling green thumb. (“Prey “ by Michael Crichton 2002)

9. Silver lining . This means a positive aspect or opportunity found in a difficult or unfortunate situation.

Example: Nonetheless, there was a glittering silver lining to opening the 1990s. (Times, Sunday Times 2010)

10. In black and white . This is something that is very clear, without any explanations.

Example: My shock turned to anger as I saw the caption in a black and white . (“A king’s Ransom “ by James Grippando)

11. Green with envy. This means very jealous and envious.

Example : They always comment on my height which sometimes leaves my friends green with envy. (The Sun 2013)

12. Out of the blue. If something happens out of the blue , it happens unexpectedly.

Example: One day , out of the blue, his wife told him that she was no longer in love with him. (Times, Sunday Times 2015)

13. Blue in the face . This means exhausted, speechless as from excessive anger.

Example: can argue until you are blue in the face about which is better- the original gangster drama for this acclaimed sequel. (The Sun 2010)

14. With flying colours. That is with notable victory or success.

Example : I wished you all would pass your challenges with flying colours. (“Circle of three book 14: the challenge box “ by Isabel Bird.)

15. Be in the black. If a person or an organisation is in the black, they do not owe anyone any money.

Example: Until his finances are in the black , I do not want to get married. (The Sun 2014)

16. See red: To become very angry.

Example: It was the first time in four years a Portugal player had seen red to an undignified end. (The Sun 2006)

In conclusion, it can be said that artistic speech is communicative and, at the same time, performs an aesthetic function. It is the distinguishing feature of an artistic style from other styles aesthetic function, imagery and expressiveness. This is also

its syntactic shell defines. In this, the role of using the rich syntactic possibilities of the national language and importance is important.

Syntactic stylistic figures are among the means of expressive speech the form of speech composed by means of the tool consists of a complete syntactic structure. And this is their most characteristic common feature. Syntactic-stylistic figures in fiction intonation-syntactic that creates expressiveness and performs a certain methodological task is one of the methods. Syntactic-stylistic figures help to increase the emotionality of the speech consists of special syntactic turns.

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