

The National-Cultural Aspect of Color of Phraseological Units of Spanish

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the practical use of proverbs and stable expressions in the formation of socio-cultural competence at the middle stage in for students with in-depth study of the Spanish language.

Keywords: phraseological units, Spanish, stable expressions, methodology, phraseology.

When studying the relationship between color and the human psychology, the problem of color symbolism comes to the first plan. One of the key points of this problem is to establish the origin of a particular color symbol, its content, attitude to various kinds of phenomena and events in the life of the people, and the intercultural features of color symbols.

The phenomenon of color is the subject of study of many fundamental sciences and a component of many arts. However, until now, color does not have a common concept either within any one science or an entire field, whether it is humanitarian or natural science, or in artistic creativity.

It is known that the set of color symbols is quite limited. The so-called "primary colors" are most often used in this capacity, which primarily include white, black, red, blue, green, yellow and purple. Note that this list may vary depending on the cultural traditions of a particular nation.

In addition to the sensual, visual forms of a color symbol, there are also linguistic or speech color symbols - stable expressions with a color component. They are widely used in everyday and literary speech, and have become an integral component of modern languages, and many of them have been formed relatively recently. For example, in Spanish (Pyrenean version): farolillo rojo [red flashlight] - "the last place in the competition or in anything"; (Venezuelan version): la fiesta blanca [white holiday] - "victory in the elections of the Democratic Party of Venezuela"; sindicato amarillo [yellow syndicate] is "an organization whose actions are aimed at suppressing the discontent of workers and the demands they make." In English (British national version): red box [red box] - "red leather box for official papers of members of the British government"; blue movie [blue film] - "erotic film". In Russian: red pencil - "reduction of funds for social needs."

Color symbolism has an ancient origin, it originated in those days when man learned how to extract and use natural colors.

So, phraseological units were considered above, one of the components of which contains the so-called evaluative suffix.

The analysis allows us to draw the following conclusions. Evaluative suffixes can be included in phraseological units that differ in structure and degree of semantic cohesion. The analysis of phraseological units of this type has shown that the evaluative suffix in the structure of a

phraseological unit can perform a formative or word-forming function. These suffixes, as a rule, do not denote either real diminutiveness or real magnification, but bring pronounced expression into the phraseological unit and add additional characterizing semes to the semantic structure of the corresponding phraseological unit, indicating a change in the degree of feature or intensity of the action performed.

Consequently, variation of the suffix in the surface structure of a phraseological unit may be accompanied by a corresponding change in the semantics of the phraseological unit and in this case leads to the implementation of two-way variation. The authors of the explanatory Spanish dictionaries intuitively reflect the peculiarities of the semantic structure of phraseological units.

From the point of view of registration in dictionaries, there are two groups of word-formation phraseological variants. The first group includes phraseological variants registered in dictionaries, the second group includes phraseological variants realized in speech.

Initially, color symbolism was most closely associated with magic and religion. Color was considered as an attribute of magical, divine powers, and in certain cases as the deity himself. The very division of magic into "white" and "black" (*magia blanca*, *magia negra*) testifies to the crucial role of color in magical rituals. As archaeological, historical and ethnographic studies prove, the mystical representations of man and color symbolism have always been interconnected. In this regard, the importance of the role of color in the religious consciousness of people, especially the ancients, is noted.

Observing the ceremonies, rituals, and celebrations of V. Turner was able to describe in detail the symbolic meanings of the three "main" colors in the life of primitive society. In the view of this tribe, God existed in three entities, each of which had its own color - white, black, and red. The white color had positive connotations, symbolizing existence, peace, life, a source of strength and health, purity, luck, health, valor, generosity.

V. Turner believes that the origins of the symbolism of white (however, as well as other primary colors) should be sought in the psychobiological experience of man. In his opinion, there is undoubtedly a connection between the white color and the two most important fluids (tissues) of the human body - seminal and lactic, which were considered sacred by ancient people, because they are the principles from which primitive man counted his existence and therefore their color received the meanings of good, life, health, etc. In addition, white is light, the day when a person is most active and active, when he perceives the environment clearly and distinctly. Optically, white is the standard of purity, the opposite of chaos and dirt, and therefore acts as a model of purity of thoughts and actions.

The second most important color in the life of primitive people was black. If white meant light, then black meant darkness, if white meant life, then black meant death, white meant purity and order, black meant dirt and chaos, i.e. black was the opposite of white. Optically, the contrast of white and black is the strongest; as well as the contrasting symbolic meanings of these two colors. For primitive people, black meant: evil; night, darkness; death; lack of luck, purity; suffering; pain; witchcraft; sexual attraction; Thus, the black color expressed all the most negative things in the life of primitive people. The evil forces hostile to man, in the ideas of the ancients, had a black color. Unlike white magic, black magic appeals to the forces of evil and leads a person to death and damnation.

As noted above, in many cultures, white symbolizes purity, innocence and virtue. In Lithuanian, "white people" are honest people, in Hungarian, women are called "white people". In Russia, during the first sowing, a clean white shirt was put on and an egg or its shell consecrated for Easter was put into the seeds so that the grain was as clean and white. However, the white color can have the opposite meaning, being associated with emptiness, disembodied, icy silence and, ultimately, with death. The Slavs dressed their dead in white clothes, covering them with a white shroud. In the East, white is also considered a mourning color. Ghosts and apparitions come to people in white robes.

Poles call death "white", moreover, the phraseology "to marry a white woman" means "to die". Interestingly, insanity caused by excessive alcohol consumption is called "delirium tremens" in Russian.

For most European peoples, black is the color of trouble, grief and mourning. It also symbolizes all the mysteries and the unknown. The characters whose appearance foreshadows death are dressed in black, for example, the "black man" who came to Yesenin and Mozart. There is a connection between the color black and sexual attractiveness. Among African tribes, women with very black skin are highly valued as mistresses, but not as wives. Often the black color symbolizes a secret and passionate desire. So, among the Arabs, the expression "blackness of the eyes" means "beloved", and "blackness of the heart" means "love". It should be noted that no matter how black was treated in clothing in the past, in the 20th century in Europe, this color became a symbol of sophistication and elegance.

In many languages, the same word means both the color red and everything beautiful and beautiful in general. Among Polynesians, "red" is synonymous with the word "beloved". In China, they say "red heart" about a sincere, open person. Red has become the main heraldic color. On the banners, it symbolizes rebellion, revolution, and independence. And the Carthaginians and Spartans wore red clothes during the war. Healing properties, the ability to resist the evil eye and witchcraft are also attributed to this color. The Chinese tied red rags to children's hands, considering it the best remedy for evil spirits.

The balancing effect and connection with nature (the plant pigment chlorophyll reflects the green spectrum) made green a symbol of health, and later of ecological purity. Medieval doctors in the treatment of diseases often recommended that patients consider a pyramid of green glass to calm down. In Christianity, he was a symbol of hope, justice and justice.

In the symbolism of ancient Russian culture and iconography, as in the modern practice of the Church, green is the color of the life-giving Holy Spirit, i.e., the color of spiritual and biological life.

Often, the negative symbolism of green is associated, like yellow, with an unhealthy complexion and venom ("turned green with envy / anger"). In addition, being associated with an immature fruit, it symbolizes youth and inexperience. Examples of these associations are found in many cultures.

Yellow is the color of gold and autumn in those countries where this period of the year exists. Psychologists believe that the yellow scale in nature makes a warm and pleasant impression on the viewer. However, a living room decorated in yellow tones will disturb, excite the imagination and, ultimately, have an overwhelming effect on the psyche. "She was carrying disgusting, disturbing yellow flowers in her hands. The devil knows what their names are, but for some reason they are the first to appear in Moscow. And these flowers stood out very clearly on her black spring coat. She was carrying yellow flowers! A bad color." (M. Bulgakov. The Master and Margarita)

This color also served as a distinctive feature of the nobility and upper classes. For example, Mongolian lamas wear only yellow clothes. On the other hand, in Europe, yellow has become a symbol of disease and death, hence the yellow flag indicating quarantine and the yellow cross - a symbol of the plague. In Tibet, jealousy is literally called the "yellow eye." In China, yellow is the color of pornography (yellow book).

Blue is a very restrained introverted color that stimulates a person to think. This attitude towards blue was certainly influenced by the contemplation of the sky and the sea. It was they who inspired mankind with thoughts of the distant, deep and immaterial. Therefore, blue and its shades have become the color of spirituality, reflection, reverie and romance. "- I won't take such a bird — it's not blue enough. You'll have to go look for the bird I need.

-And I do not know where she is.

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