



FUNCTIONS AND METHODS OF USING COLORONYMS IN LITERARY TEXTS

D. M. Khayitova
Fergana State University

Abstract

This article examines the semantic and stylistic functions of color terms in literary texts. The extent to which color names are widely used in artistic discourse and the mechanisms of their impact are analyzed on the reader, as well as the dependence of colors on cultural and social factors.

Keywords: coloronyms, literary text, semantics, stylistic feature, possibilities of language expression, figurative meaning, anthropocentric approach, cognitive approach, cultural context.

Introduction

In literary literature, various methods and systems have been developed to reflect the color of existence through words, based on which the goal is to create a new color by mixing colors. Whether we like it or not, we use words to express and name color in language.

Colors are always around us, influencing our emotions and activities, our thoughts. A person cannot live without colors. Below we will consider the colors used in fiction and their artistic meanings.

As is known, the field of coloronyms is one of the important artistic tools in creating an image of the hero's feelings, mood, character and appearance in literary discourse. Colors are widely used in creating certain images and expressing ideas, as well as the author's feelings and thoughts. In a literary text, the color system consists of words that express it or metaphorical units close to it. Researchers emphasize the uniqueness of the artistic landscape of the world. "If a literary text is a model of reality, then it is not a model of reality, but a reality of consciousness that reflects being in a certain way. The images that unfold in the mind of the creator are linguistically reflected in the artistic text he creates. This



is the reality of linguistic signs in the unity of form and content”[2,15]. Some authors consider the possibility of studying the text-based landscapes of the world as “an individual holistic artistic-textual landscape of the world.”[4,24]. It should be noted that each component of the text is presented in both the “vertical” and “horizontal” directions: “The linear interaction of the components of the text ensures the enrichment of its ideological and figurative content with new images, meanings and concepts.”[7,301]. N.A. Stepanova notes that color is the most important part of the writer’s consciousness and the analysis of the semantics of color helps to penetrate the concept of the author’s philosophical worldview[9,498]. In this case, it is very important to compare the semantic field of color, traditional color symbols and those created by the author from time to time. The concept of “color” can be described as one of the basic artistic concepts, the semantic power of which is “realized in an infinite number of reproductions, each time manifesting itself in new forms and new combinations”.

The main expression of the concept of color in the text is a word, which is given the status of the keyword of the text[5,41]. Such keywords of the text, of course, include the word denoting color. In the color semantic field of any literary text, the main coloronyms are located at the core[3,12].

Coloratives or color denoters “contain the linguistic layer of the work encrypted by the author. This layer not only indicates the style of the writer and his mental state, but also helps to reveal the content of the work and takes us into the author's artistic world...”[8,20]. The color palette of the creator, including the word artist, embodies the uniqueness of the writer's views, his attitude to the world, nature and man. It should be noted that the concept of “writer's color palette” is used here not as a term, but as a metaphor within the framework of our study. “Color palette” is understood as the system of expression of all colors that the author uses as a word artist. Just as the artist mixes paints on the palette, the author uses various color nominatives available in the language system or creates his own individual colors to convey his views on the world.

In the text, lexemes expressing color semantics emphasize the special place of the color palette in seeing and perceiving the world. Without colors, the world around us loses its most important qualities.



The works of the famous English writer Shakespeare are rich in the language of color, and he widely used coloronyms to reveal the character of the hero and express their feelings. For example, “O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright! It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night, Like a rich jewel in an Ethiope’s ear” [10,37]. Through these expressions taken from the work “Romeo and Juliet”, “bright” and “night”, that is, morning and night, are compared to the beauty of Juliet, used to contrast the beauty of the girl with the darkness of night, to emphasize her brightness and attractiveness.

In Arthur Conan Doyle’s novel “Adventure of Sherlock Holmes”, words that express color are often used to create vivid images, add mood to the story, and enhance the overall atmosphere. The author uses colors in the novel for various purposes and in various ways.

«The scarlet thread of murder ran through the colorless skein of life» [1,73]. In this example, the words «scarlet» and «colorless» - scarlet (bright red) and colorlessness - are used figuratively to describe the murders that occur in everyday life. In the text of the work, the contrast between the bright scarlet color and the colorlessness served to express the fatal image of the crime.

«He had a long, pale face, and his light-gray eyes gave him an appearance of something far more abnormal than did his tinted skin» [1,78]. The author uses the words pale and light-gray to describe the character's appearance, emphasizing the unnaturalness inherent in the character at this point in the work.

«The dark, sinister figure lurked in the shadows». The word «dark» conveys a sense of foreboding. It also helps create a sense of dread in the text, indicating danger or an unknown threat.

«The yellow fog rolled down the street outside». In this example, the image of a thick fog is reflected in the text through the word “yellow”. The concept of “dullness”, “pollution” in this environment describes the gloomy state of the hero.

«The brilliant red herring misled the investigators» [1,83]. In the sentence, the red color is used as a metaphor to describe a misleading or wrong signal. The means of red are used to describe a situation that distracts the investigator, attracts attention. This work is rich in facts related to colors, and the author widely used coloronyms as a figurative means for various artistic purposes, that is, for various purposes.



In the novel «The Fifty Shades of Grey», color adjectives are often used to express mood, symbolism, and sensuality. For example, “His gray eyes smoldered with intensity”[5,13]. In this sentence, the coloronym gray is used to describe the hero's eyes. The use of this color in artistic depiction reflects the depth, mystery, and passion in the hero's gaze, and the color of his eyes reflects his complex nature. Like a painter's palette, the colors used by a writer express his attitude towards the world, people, and existence in general. In this context, the palette of a color landscape is understood as a collection of all the colors used by the author, gathered in the artistic laboratory of the word artist. Just as an artist can create different colors and shades through paint and its mixture, so a writer discovers countless colors and their nuances through his artistic landscape.

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