



BLACK SIDE OF LANGUAGES. COMPARATIVE LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF
BLACK RELATED IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

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Abstract: *This comparative linguistic analysis explores black-related idioms in both English and Uzbek languages, delving into cultural challenges, historical contexts, and semantic variations. The study aims to uncover similarities, differences, and the impact of cultural exchange on idiomatic expressions related to the concept of 'black' in these diverse linguistic landscapes. The academic journey evolves with the knowledge of common English idioms including "a black frost", "a black hen lays a white egg", "in black and white", "go into black", "black market", "prove that black is white" refers in Uzbek like "qora sovuq", "qora tovuq oq tuxum tug'adi", "tundek qora", "qora kiymoq" (aza tutmoq ma'nosida), "qora bozor", and "qorani oq deyish"*

Key words: *idiom, black related, symbolic, knowledge, meaning, cultural, intercultural, semantic variation, language utilize, metaphorically, positive, negative, etymological, navigate.*

INTRODUCTION

The color black, imbued with symbolism across cultures, reveals fascinating parallels and divergences in the idioms of English and Uzbek. This analysis investigate how both languages use black metaphorically to express negativity, secrecy, mourning, and even, in the case of Uzbek, unexpected positivity. Examining shared themes like evil, illegality, and misfortune, the study presents changed differences in strength and meaning. For example, while "black sheep" signifies familial ostracization in English, "qora quyon" in Uzbek means a "misfortune magnet" rather than complete exclusion. The analysis further explores etymological roots, figurative language, and cultural references to enrich understanding of these idioms' historical and artistic significance. By uncovering the unique shades of meaning embedded within black-related idioms, this comparative study illuminates the cultural lens through which each language perceives the world.

While languages share the color "black," its metaphorical depths diverge between cultures. This study decreases the captivating field of black-related idioms in English and Uzbek, solve an attractive tapestry of shared and contrasting meanings.

Beyond literal darkness, we excavate the symbolic weight "black" carries within each language. We uncover its echoes of negativity and misfortune, tracing parallels like "black day" (English) and "qora kun" (Uzbek), yet illuminate intriguing divergences. For example: This is a black day for the entire entertainment industry. (Bu butun ko'ngil ochar sanoat uchun qora kundir)



The "black sheep" of English exile casts a shadow of familial disgrace, while "qora sochi" in Uzbek ignites flames of unwavering courage.

Grammatical structures, etymological whispers, and historical footprints become our guides through this nuanced landscape. We discern how distinct societal structures, historical events, and religious beliefs have sculpted the metaphorical uses of "black" in each language, revealing a treasure trove of cultural insights.

This comparative passage overcomes mere linguistic analysis, forging a bridge between English and Uzbek's unique perspectives on darkness, secrecy, and other "black"-tinged concepts. It emphasizes the crucial role of cultural awareness in navigating these diverse symbol systems, paving the way for effective translation and deeper intercultural understanding.

By peering into the evocative hues of "black" across languages, we not only unveil the profound meanings woven into idioms, but also celebrate the intricate cultural tapestries that color our world. This study becomes a testament to the power of language to illuminate the nuanced and often hidden realms of human experience.

Discussions and results:

"Usage of idioms with the concept "black" in The english and karakalpak languages" by Abdullaeva Dilbar [1]: This study analyzes idioms which are mixed with "black" in both languages. She said that: The significance of theory on conceptual metaphor is extremely important while talking about idioms and their relationship with the culture. She states that it is the challenging task to define notion idioms.

For example: "Go into black"- "qora kiymoq" (Uzbek) She is still going into black for her dead husband.

Masalan: U haliyam o'lgan eri uchun azada (qora kiygan).

"Black: White's Opposite or More than that?" by M. A. Klüver [2]: This article explores how black can symbolize not only negativity but also hidden potential and mystery. It cites the Uzbek proverb "qorong'ulikda yulduz ko'p bo'ladi" in English

"the more darkness, the more stars", highlighting the positive potential found in hidden realms.

For example. There is no doubt that you have been one acquainted with the darkest of nights. But the more darkness can bring, the more stars.

Masalan: Shubhasiz, siz eng og'ir tunni o'tqazgansiz. Ammo qorong'ulikdan keyin yaxshiliklar bo'ladi.

"Darkness as a Metaphor for Evil" by S.K. Jarryusi [3]: This essay examines how darkness is often associated with evil in Western literature, while simultaneously noting how some cultures, like Uzbek, may associate it with hidden knowledge or spiritual growth.

For example: In negotiations, sometimes a surprising resolution can occur – it's like a black hen laying a white egg.

Masalan: Muzokaralarda ba'zida hayratlanarli qaror paydo bo'lishi mumkin, bu qora tovuq oq tuxum qo'yganga o'xshaydi.

Conclusion:



In conclusion, this comparative analysis of black-related idioms in English and Uzbek languages has revealed the positive and negative combination of the color "black" in English and Uzbek languages. These findings suggest that the color "black" carries similar negative and positive connotations in both languages, often associated with meanings of idioms and similarities of language usage. Sometimes the translation theory of languages and cultures are different from each other. Despite this differences, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of similar meaningful idioms in both languages.

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