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## СЕМАНТИКА НАЗВАНИЙ ЦВЕТОВ В КАЗАХСКОМ, АНГЛИЙСКОМ И ТУРЕЦКОМ АНТРОПОНИМАХ

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**В данной статье рассматриваются номинативные функции казахского, английского и турецкого семантики названий цветов. Основными принципами антонимов казахского, английского и турецкого антонимов являются психолингвистические особенности, умственные и познавательные действия в номинальном механизме, основные черты и сходства антонимических номинаций, мотивационные признаки антонимических номинаций на основе анализа антонимических единиц. В то же время семантически, в зависимости от характера мотивационного признака, мы распределяем весь антонимический словарь на трех языках в группы, в которых формируется антоним.**

Ключевые слова: антоним, номинация, казахский, английский, турецкая мотивация.

## THE SEMANTIC OF COLORS' NAMES IN KAZAKH ENGLISH AND TURKISH ANTROPONYMS

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**This article discusses the nominative functions of the Kazakh, English and Turkish the semantic of the names of four-colors. The main principles of antonym of Kazakh, English and Turkish antonyms are considered as psycholinguistic features, mental and cognitive actions in the nominal mechanism, the main features and similarities of antonymic nominations, motivational signs of antonymic nominations based on the analysis of**

**antonymic units. At the same time, semantically, depending on the nature of the motivational feature, we allocate all the antonymic vocabulary in three languages into groups, where the antonym is formed..**

Keywords: antroponym, nomination, Kazakh, English, Turkish motivation.

Color vocabulary is one of the most important issues in the Kazakh linguistics. Scientists are now investigating and examining the color names in relation to their identity, their culture, and their relationship with the people themselves. Each nation has its own history, culture, traditions and customs, which are the endless treasure of centuries-old traditions. Here it is impossible to imagine this culture, history, tradition without form and color. For example, the history of the Blue Turks, the White Horde, the Blue Horde, the death of our culture, the flagging around the house, the lace-up threads when a kid was first born - all of which are color related. Even the newlyweds' parents wove a scarf and conveyed their sadness, sorrow, and joy to the color of the thread. "If the towel was embroidered with a red thread, her parents were overjoyed at the news and were pleased with the destination. Because the red thread represents joy, joy and peace, and the yellow thread, on the contrary, indicates that the girl is missing the parents, because it is a sign of anxiety. All this, in turn, reflects the idio-ethnic identity of the Kazakh people. There were differing perspectives and assumptions from scholars regarding the origin of the colors. Some scholars have suggested that the colors are from the Chinese word, others that the word is borrowed from the Mongolian language, and that some are our own Turkic word. When all scholars begin their analysis with the etymology of the word white, we begin with the color blue, which is the origin of a Turkic world.

Blue, according to scientists, is a synergetic root. Academician J. Kaidarov said, "It is legal for the first people to name the blue dome in its color and to call it 'blue'; instead, comparing all the blue objects on earth with the sky, they can even create a generalized name, 'blue'. [1, p. 160] For, Indeed, the question as to whether this phenomenon first appeared, or whether the critical (color) meaning first appeared, remains to be resolved. Researcher

The red and green words in Kazakh and other Turkic languages have long been used as "girl" and "young". The evidence from the scholars here is that both are separable and cannot be used today on the basis of a mental model. And the well-known toponomist E. Koyshybaev associates the red word with the verb narrow (narrowing). The scientist's reference here is the name of the gorge in the Dzungarian and Zailiysky Alatau - Reddish. However, according to many scholars, the root word for red is as follows: girl - either verb ("red", "pampering"), or adjective ("red", "boring") twice [2, p. 4].

The word "yellow" is often used as "sar" in combination with names. Toponomist E. Koyshybaev said that the word "sar" is often used in the meaning "clear, wide, main, principal" in combination with toponyms. R. Syzdykova, the word yellow in the word "yellow gold" is pure, pure, and the word "yellow" in "yellow anxiety" is a Persian word for anxiety and sadness. - one of

the twin Persian words, like Words and Words, is Words (sars) and the other is Pleonian, from Words of Woe. The root of the green color name can also be recognized as young. Here, from the very beginning, it has something that is critical or critical. The original meaning of the young word is "fresh green, vegetable, vegetable." In Azerbaijani, yash means "wet", "wet", "blue", and in the Uighur word "yash", which is a complex word for blue, or khosh-yash [3, p. 112].

The word white is used in Turkish in the form white // ah // brother // a: k, meaning three groups of closely related values mean: 1) the basic color meaning "white" ("white"); around it: whitish, tearful, egg white, etc. the meanings are born; 2) The meaning of the word "white" is pure, innocent, honest, honest; 3) wonderful, wonderful, wonderful. Even in the twentieth century, various opinions among Turkologists were concerning the etymology of the word white, its substance, or its color base. E.V.Sortortyan says that the two words in the kinship names "elder" and "father" are derived from the verb "white" - "bullet" (aging). It can be seen that the white verb (kumys, milk, shubat, worm, etc.), which means common dairy products, is mainly verbose. The verb "white" is a verb with the meaning "flow, up and down, pour." Milk is known to be milked down and sipped. It is also white, and the name is white, which does not change and does not change. The Old Turkic word "Urun" was also translated by the white word conversion. Scientist B. Sagyndykuly has found that the word "white" in the ancient legends, "rising" or "rising", has a different verb, which means "rising" [4, p. 137].

N. Karasheva: "The original meaning of the word young can be defined as" a new green plant ". The meaning of the word "young" means a new-growing plant, from which it is transferred to a new growing child, and to the number of years in which a man lived. [5, p. 324.]

Green is associated with dampness and dampness, especially with the condition of the early morning dew, which seems to have the variable meaning of 'tears'. " That is, the word green, tears, age, man, or young person, referring to a new growing child, is homogeneous (homogeneous homonym) as a result of the meaningful development of one word at the beginning, and the relationship becomes distant and becomes two.

In conclusion, the study of color vocabulary is one of the fastest growing languages in the Kazakh language. The meaning, the symbolism, the etymology, and the specifics of the concept of colors, are now being drawn to the attention of the linguists and are being explored in the humanistic paradigm. In this article, we have looked at the etymology of the word brown, which is inherent in our national language and mentality, expressing our view on the views already existing.

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