

The Influence of Linguistic Expressions on the Perception of Color Shades

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ABSTRACT

Colors are a fundamental aspect of human perception and communication, but the way we perceive and categorize color shades can be influenced by linguistic expressions. This article explores how language can shape our perception of colors, focusing on how the use of specific words and phrases can impact the way we interpret and classify different hues. By examining the relationship between language and color perception, we can gain a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between linguistic expressions and our sensory experience of the world.

KEYWORDS: colors, perception, communication, linguistic expressions, categorization, shades, influence, interpretation, language, relationship, sensory experience, hues, classification, interplay, understanding.

Introduction

Color perception is a complex and subjective experience that can be influenced by a variety of factors, including linguistic expressions. In recent years, researchers have been exploring the relationship between language and color perception, particularly how the use of different words and phrases can impact the way we perceive and categorize various shades. This article will delve into the fascinating world of linguistics and color perception, examining how language can shape our understanding and interpretation of different hues. By exploring the influence of linguistic expressions on the perception of color shades, we can gain a deeper insight into the intricate ways in which language and perception interact.

Color perception is a fascinating aspect of human cognition that is influenced by a variety of factors, including cultural and linguistic influences. Research has shown that the language we speak can shape the way we perceive and categorize colors.

One area of study that highlights the influence of linguistic expressions on color perception is the study of color terms. Different languages have different numbers of basic color terms, which are words that are used to describe specific colors. For example, English has 11 basic color terms (black, white, red, green, yellow, blue, brown, purple, pink, orange, and gray), while some languages have more or fewer basic color terms.

The presence or absence of specific color terms in a language can affect the way speakers of that language perceive and categorize colors. For example, researchers have found that speakers of languages that do not have distinct terms for colors like "blue" and "green" tend to have a harder time

distinguishing between those colors compared to speakers of languages that have separate terms for those colors.

Furthermore, the way color terms are structured in a language can also influence color perception. Some languages have more detailed and specific color terms that allow speakers to make finer distinctions between shades of a color. For example, Uzbek has separate terms for light blue and dark blue, which can lead Uzbek speakers to perceive those colors as more distinct compared to English speakers who use the single term "blue" for both shades.

The influence of linguistic expressions on color perception goes beyond just the number and specificity of color terms. The way colors are described and talked about in a language can also shape the way people perceive those colors. In one study, researchers found that speakers of a language that uses object-centered color terms (e.g., "the color of the sky") were better at remembering and categorizing colors compared to speakers of a language that uses more language-centered color terms (e.g., "sky-blue").

In the second half of the 19th century, the British linguist W. E. Gladstone began studying color and flower names. He is considered the founder of color linguistics. Gladstone nominated the position about the evolutionary abilities of man is perceived mother color. His work, as well as the controversies that arose during its discussion, were of great importance for the further development of sampling thematic of color terms. Discovered and developed various approaches to the study of color in physiology, philosophy, psychology, linguistics.

The fact that in the languages of some nationalities that are low stages of social development, there were designations only for black, white and red, in the 19th century was considered proof that the speakers of these languages did not distinguish other colors (this idea explained by the fact that they were "underdeveloped" in many areas).

The question of the influence of physiological logical differences between the structure of the eye of such a person and a European on the perception of colors. It was believed that the peoples standing on lower level of social difference, could not perceive mother of such a variety of flowers as Europeans [1.p.13].

Color terms are one of the most interesting for the study of lexical thematic groups in different languages. The popularity of color terms as a subject of use following is explained by the fact that they turn out to be part of more global problem of the relationship between the content and form of linguistic sign in a certain language, which makes the study of the issue special.

The benefits of the semantics of color terms are relevant both in theoretical both technically and practically. Basic color terms refer to the layer of the most ancient lexis, they are, of course, characterized by a huge nominative potential, multi-level organization, development of emotional expressive and evaluative meanings, as well as numerous mythological and symbolic meanings.

Materials and methods

During the study, materials from various foreign and domestic sources scientific linguists, including scientific articles, dissertations of scientists were studied. Was used linguistic techniques and research methods:

- method of comparative analysis;
- sociolinguistic method of correlations of linguistic phenomena in French, English;

Chinese and Uzbek languages;

- Descriptive method;
- Synchronous-diachronic approach;
- Transformation method;
- Continuous sampling method
- Seminal analysis.

Results and discussion

The linguistic picture of the world, which is a set of ideas about the environment living world, about the values, norms, mentality of one's own culture and the culture of other people, is unique in each culture. According to Y.D. Apresyan, "every natural language reflects a certain way of perception and organization (conceptual nations) of the world. The meanings expressed in it add up to a certain unified system of views, a kind of collective philosophy that is imposed as obligatory on every native speakers..." [2].

In the formation of a picture of the world, language does not act as an independent creative force and does not create its own picture of the world. Language is only a form of expression reflections of the conceptual world of man. In this regard, language acts as a form of acquisition, knowledge of the world. The diversity of creative activity is reflected and consolidated in language person. The result of such cognitive activity is a picture of the world. That's why about G.V. Kolshansky wrote: "When they say that every language is in some way, but, nevertheless, it uniquely represents the world in the meanings of its units (vocabulary), in a special imagery (phraseology), in the special construction of conceptual categories (grammar), then.

As a rule, this statement is explained by the fact that the linguistic meaning of a particular forms differ significantly from each other in specific languages, which should supposedly serve as a basis for asserting different categorizations of the world, in other words, about creating different pictures of the world in separate languages" (Kolshansky G.V., 1990, 108 pp.)

The color picture of the world is an integral part of the conceptual picture of the world, it exists in the psyche of the average native speaker. The perception of color in humans is formed was a result of lifestyle and interaction with the environment over the course of long period of historical development. Every nation, accumulating historical experience, begins to look at the world from his own point of view. Therefore, everyone a genus has its own way of

thinking, its own linguistic picture of the world. Ability to distinguish colors constitutes a significant part of a person's visual perception of the environment world. A person's assessments, norms, and attitudes are largely related to color. The interest of linguistics in the category of color is due to a number of reasons: firstly, extra-linguistic positions of color that exist in nature are reflected in the linguistic system, secondly, color designations are relatively compact and easy to define divisible lexical group, which reflects the objective variety of color scales [3].

Exploring phrases meaning various groups and entities of people, you can notice that the color of the uniform (or part of the uniform) form) of the members of this group is the most important distinguishing characteristic of this group. We can figuratively say that the color is uniform form plays the role of a linguistic label in the nomination process. There are many examples of stable combinations, meaning groups of people (mostly military units) who named after the color of the corresponding uniform: Green Beret - fighter US commando unit, Green Jacket - member of the regiment in British Army, Blue Beret - peacekeeper UN forces, greycoat - Confederate soldier in American civilian Great War 1861-1865, redcoat - British soldier, the Black Watch - Royal Scots Regiment (from the dark color of the kilts), the Blue and the Gray "blue and gray", northern and southern armies in the American skaya civil war, Greyfriar Franciscan monk.

The part of reality that has this color is the name throughout reality (designs of this type are also often found in names of various groups (associations) of people): red rattle - bomeadowsweet, a marsh plant with pink flowers, grows melts in Europe (literally "red rattle", rattle - plants, seeds) on which they rattle inside the walls of the fetus), bluebell - bell, genus herbaceous plants (bluebell - "blue bell" - color and shape flower), white-wing - finch, songbird of the finch family.

The color is bright, there are large white spots on the wings (white wing - "white wing"), Black shirt - fascist, black shirt, Blue Bonnet - colloquial inhabitant of the Scottish highlands (bonnet - male Scottish cap), a gigantic white-footed bird of the, yellow-bellied lizard from the spindle family, according to looks like a snake, the red beard is a fish of the kola order black skin, its color is usually very bright, red predominates different shades, blue berets Uzbek airborne troops.

So, for every nation, color is one of the means of understanding and conditioning the world, because color serves as a designation of the most important significant and noticeable in nature, in the world of surrounding things and phenomena.

It should be noted that the presence of similar nomination models in given lexical group and their implementation in speech of similar functions is explained by the presence of an identical physiological. All people have new perceptions of color. Differences or lack of equivalents are associated, of course, not with differences in perception lowers by native speakers of Uzbek and English, and, obviously, with different nominative capabilities of these two languages, with difference in the interpretation of information received from the senses nation and its application in the process of naming realities. [4]

Overall, the influence of linguistic expressions on color perception highlights the complex relationship between language and cognition. By studying how language influences

color perception, researchers can gain insights into the ways in which language shapes our understanding of the world around us.

In conclusion, the influence of linguistic expressions on the perception of color shades is a fascinating area of research that highlights the intricate interplay between language, culture, and cognition. The presence or absence of specific color terms in a language, as well as the structure and description of color terms, can significantly affect how individuals perceive and categorize colors. Understanding the role of language in shaping color perception not only provides insights into the diversity of human cognition but also underscores the importance of considering linguistic influences in cross-cultural studies of color perception. Further research in this field will continue to shed light on the complex relationship between language and color perception, enriching our understanding of how language shapes our perception of the world.

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