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Linguistic Units with a Colorative Component in Nation Mentality World View

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Abstract

In modern conditions of language development, broad integration and mutual enrichment of cultures, issues related to the comparative study of languages belonging to different language groups are especially important. The article is devoted to a comprehensive analysis of the semantics of linguistic units with a colorative component in Russian and English. This study was undertaken in order to compare and scientifically describe linguistic units with a colorative component in Russian and English and to determine the linguistic equivalence of this type of linguistic units. The problem of identifying semantic meanings in understanding in different languages is also in the focus of attention. The relevance of the research is determined by the growth of intercultural relations, as well as the need for a comprehensive analysis of linguistic units and conditions that generate equivalence in English and Russian. The role of the color component in the formation of the meaning of linguistic units in the Russian and English languages was established, the general and specific topics and the meaning of the studied linguistic units were determined. The features of linguistic units with a colorative component in the compared languages are determined. The results of the research of this material can be used during training sessions in phraseology, in the practice of oral and written English, in the development of special courses in phraseology and comparative typology. The material collected and systematized in this study can be used in the theory and practice of lexicography.

Keywords: *linguistic units, semantics of words, color meanings, comparative analysis, meaning of words, language feature*

Introduction

Phraseology expressively and vividly reflects the specifics and originality of the language, culture, way of life, tradition, history, and mentality of people, and it is quite natural therefore to pay special attention to phraseology as an indicator of the common and specific of each nation.

In this regard, it is relevant to study the differences that each language is rich in, especially those that function in different countries and on different continents. The world of phraseology helps

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to understand and explain the similarities and differences between different cultures and peoples, their mentality and peculiarities of perception of reality.

The scientific novelty of this study is due to the fact that for the first time a comprehensive analysis of linguistic units with a colorative component in English and Russian was carried out. (Abzhaparova, 2018)

Color is a way of self-expression. In addition to painting, color is actively used in combination with music in theater and cinema. Color music is one of the most popular destinations. The interaction of color and sound is actively studied within the framework of synesthesia, the theory of visual effects produced by sound and color. The combination of musical sounds and colors is taken into account in the business to create the image of the company.

Color is an effective communication channel, a complex sign system. In sports games, the color of the players' uniforms indicates that they belong to a particular team. A red traffic light is a sign for drivers to stop transport, and a green one is for pedestrians to start moving, a red traffic light diametrically changes the situation. On geographical maps, it is customary to designate water resources in blue, forest park areas in green, and transport arteries in brown.

Color is a phenomenon that is directly dependent on the perceiving subject, in addition, it is an objective phenomenon, a physical property of objects, independent and at the same time dependent on the recipient of visual information. "Color is the property of light to evoke certain visual sensations in accordance with the spectral composition of the reflected or emitted visible radiation. Light of different wavelengths excites different color sensations." There are several technologies of color production in the industry: mixing of dyes, summative mixing of light streams, subtractive mixing of light streams.

Color plays an important role in the life cycles of organisms. The bright colors of the buds attract the attention of insects that carry pollen, thereby contributing to the reproduction of plants. The color of some animals helps them attract the attention of individuals of the opposite sex. A male peacock spreads a bright tail in the presence of a female. The color provides mimicry, thus performing a protective function. Arctic hares have brown fur in summer, and in winter it turns white, difficult to distinguish in the snow. Color characterization is one of the integral components of the process of visual perception. Visual perception serves as the basis for obtaining most of the experiences and knowledge about the physical world.

The set of primary colors in the form of a stream of light differs from the set of primary colors in painting. Primary colored light streams include red (red), green (green) and blue (blue). Each color can be described based on three main characteristics: 1) color tone; 2) the ability to absorb or reflect light; 3) saturation. (Kirillova, 2019; Gomez–Marin & Sheldrake, 2023).

Mainpart

The purpose of the study is to compare and scientifically describe linguistic units with a colorative component in Russian, English, and languages, to determine linguistic equivalence in the field of this type of linguistic units.

The problem of linguistic perception of color interested scientists already in the middle of the XIX century. Later, this area turned out to be the most suitable for testing the hypothesis of linguistic relativity by E. Sepir – B. Whorf, since the color space is convenient for studying: any color can be uniquely determined in terms of objective physical measurements (in tone,

brightness, saturation). (Komarova, Kogan, 2019)

The hypothesis of linguistic relativity is the basis of the concept developed in the 20-30s of the XX century about the existence of an inextricable link between the structure of language, on the one hand, and the characteristics of thinking and the way of knowing the outside world, on the other.

Initially, this idea was formulated by the American linguist and cultural anthropologist E. Sepir, who believed that "... people live not only in the world of objective activity, as is usually believed, they are largely influenced by that particular language, which is a means of communication for a given society. (Posysaeva, 2018)

Materials and Methods

The following research methods were used in the work: comparative and lexicographic analysis method.

The linguistic units reflect the national peculiarities of the language. The etymological material reveals the history of the origin of linguistic units with a colorative component, the peculiarities of the use of linguistic units associated with beliefs, traditions, customs, religion, the realities of today, a variety of cultural, historical traditions, socio-economic, geographical features, as well as the mentality of different peoples.

The basis of significant linguistic units is made up of reinterpreted free phrases, the semantics of which reflect certain facts and realities.

N.M. Shansky notes that in the genetic aspect, linguistic turns of the modern Russian literary language are similar to words. He identifies 4 groups of linguistic units according to their origin:

- native Russian linguistic units,
- borrowed linguistic units,
- linguistic tracing and
- linguistic half-glasses.

Russian linguistic units N.M. Shansky draws attention to the fact that if the differentiation of native Russian linguistic units from borrowed linguistic units, then the differentiation of native Russian linguistic units and linguistic cripples (because of the same image, which is the basis for independent expressions of the same meaning in different languages) turns out to be difficult in some cases. (Ibragimova, Shamileva, 2020)

Russian linguistic turnover is understood by N.M. Shansky as "such a stable combination of words that, as a reproducible linguistic unit, either arose in the Russian language or was inherited by them from their more ancient source language. Russian Russian linguistic units, bearing in mind the time of the appearance of native Russian linguistic units, they, like words, can be divided into three groups: common Slavic linguistic units, Eastern Slavic and Russian proper."

With regard to the emergence of English linguistic units, L.V. Kunin notes that the sources of their origin are very diverse and are divided into two classes: native English linguistic units and borrowed linguistic units. (Urvantseva, 2019)

With regard to native English linguistic units, the following classification is proposed:

- linguistic units reflecting the traditions and customs of the English people;
- linguistic units related to English realities (for example, blue stocking);
- linguistic units associated with the names of English writers, scientists, kings, etc. (FE containing surnames, first names) (for example, Black Prince);
- linguistic units associated with beliefs (for example, a black sheep (marked with the seal of the devil));
- linguistic units related to astrological delusions; taken from fairy tales and fables;
- linguistic units related to legends;
- linguistic units related to historical facts. (Abdullaeva,2020)

L.V. Kunin also notes that the most important source of linguistic units is professional speech.

B.C. Vinogradov notes that many linguistic units of the modern Spanish language originated in ancient times.

Based on the material of the studied linguistic units with a colorative component in Russian and English, the following main ways of occurrence of linguistic units can be distinguished:

The roots of the origin of many linguistic units associated with the historical traditions of peoples go back centuries (it can even be noted that historical traditions are one of the most significant reasons for the appearance of linguistic units).

Results and Discussion

Linguistic Units with a Black Component

1. adj 1) black; synonyms: dark, raven, jet, sable, dusky, murky, inky; 2) dark; 3) dark-skinned; swarthy – dark-skinned; 4) gloomy, dull, hopeless – things look black synonyms: threatening, forbidding, sinister, ominous, sullen, menacing, unpropitious; 5) angry, angry – black looks – evil looks; synonyms: angry, fierce, enraged, furious; 6) bad – he is not so black as he is painted – he is not as bad as he is portrayed; synonyms: evil, villainous, mean, diabolical, wicked, nefarious, hospitable; 7) dirty (about hands, underwear); 8) about drinks – black coffee; 9) chess. black shapes; a player playing black; 10) about goods prohibited during the strike; 11) tax-evaded, undeclared income.

2. noun 1) black, black; 2) black paint, black; 3) African American; 4) black spot; 5) mourning dress.

3. verb 1) to paint with black paint; 2) to wax; to black boots; 3) to transfer. to blacken; 4) to mask; 5) to classify; 6) to lose consciousness for a moment; 7) to drown out. (Men'shikova, 2023)

A comparative analysis of phraseothematic groups with the colorative component black in Russian and English linguistic units showed that the linguistic units studied in two languages are included in linguistic groups with thematic nominees: English a black day; black season;

1) The following expressions are based on the symbolic juxtaposition of white and black colors, known in the phraseology of many languages and largely going back to the mythology of the Slavs. The distinction between black and white is the distinction between positive and negative. These linguistic units make up a fairly large part among linguistic units with more than one color component and are present in English and Russian: do not distinguish / distinguish black from white: English to know black from white (to distinguish black from white) - to distinguish

black from white; to divide into white and black to distinguish the bad from the good; to understand what's what, to be on your mind; to know a lot about something, to be aware; to distinguish the positive and negative sides of something, to contrast the positive with the negative, the good with the bad;

2) The combination of black and white colors in some linguistic units serves to denote something written or printed, as well as a clear and clear statement of something: in black and white - English in black and white a) in written / printed form; in writing, officially (agreement, contract, which is presented in writing); b) quite clearly, clearly, unambiguously, definitely; write, state, say in black and white - English to put down in black and white - write; print.

3) Different colors of national flags serve to form linguistic units denoting these symbols of states in English and Portuguese: English. the Red, White and Blue is the English national flag.

4) In some cases, with the simultaneous presence of two color components in linguistic units, the phenomenon of strengthening the meaning of one color component with the help of another is observed, i.e. they act synonymously with each other or one of the color components acts as the extreme, highest degree of the other: eng. pink and white complexion (white and pink) - about a healthy and ruddy man; English: black & blue - in " bruises; to beat someone black & blue (to beat someone with black and blue) (great) to beat, beat to insensibility, to half-death, not to leave a living place. (Doinikova, 2019)

Many linguistic units with a colorative component are "motivated", because their appearance is conditioned, motivated by the absence of reality, concepts, etc. in the life of a people, a native speaker of one of the compared languages.

In the course of the study, we came to a discrepancy in the semantic volume: sometimes the semantic volume in the linguistic units of the compared languages does not match if both linguistic units are polysemantic, for example: in the linguistic unit known in all the compared languages, consisting of the components white and night in different grammatical variants, there is some discrepancy, or partial coincidence of meanings depending on the language: in Russian, when we talk about the white night (often in the plural), we mean a natural phenomenon, when in the summer for several days (and in the North for much longer) the night in our traditional understanding as the dark time of day becomes "white" for a while - with an unfading dawn; in English, the linguistic unit white night containing the components white and night have two meanings:

1) a night without sleep, a sleepless night (this meaning of the colorative - sleepless - comes from the etymology of the French language and the phrase *passer time* unit *blanche* - to spend a sleepless night; thus, all linguistic units of the compared languages are a calculated translation of the French expression);

2) a white night (with an unfading dawn) (in the north); 1) to spend (k-l time) without sleep, without closing your eyes; 2) doing nothing, in vain; it can be concluded that the meaning of a sleepless night is associated with the already mentioned meaning of white as the absence of something;

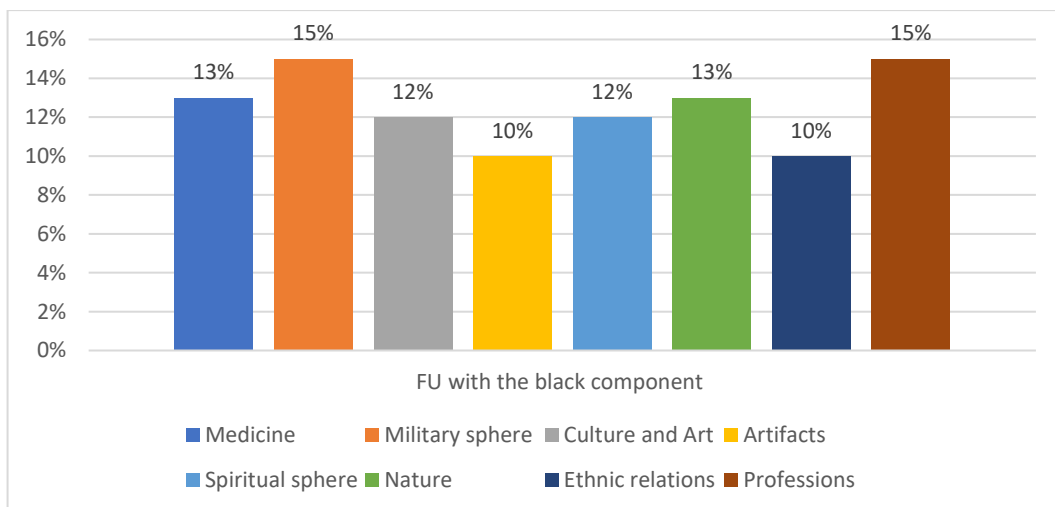
The linguistic unit black hole (new publicist) - English black hole has the following meanings:

1) a little-studied physical phenomenon, an object of space, which is the result of catastrophic gravitational compression of stars, in which, due to anti-gravitational forces and the existence of antimatter, space and time change places and where all bodies trapped there disappear without a trace (the expression is the tracing paper of the English black hole; the linguistic

meaning developed on the basis of the fact that in the zone of this phenomenon of space all other space objects are absorbed); 2) a mysterious, unknown area, a gap in knowledge about something; the Russian linguistic unit has other meanings: 3) (translated) a person who constantly needs money and spends it quickly and for no one knows what, or a thing that takes all the money without adequate return; 4) a punishment cell. (Blokhina, 2019).

FU with the black component (black) are quite numerous.

One subgroup consists of the spheres "Medicine"-13, "Military sphere" -15, "Culture and Art"-12, "Artifacts"-10, "Spiritual sphere" – 12, "Nature"-13, "Ethnic relations"-10, "Professions"-15



Linguistic Units with a White Component

With regard to linguistic units with a colorative component, white - white, due to the wide range of associations arising in connection with it, has great opportunities for the formation of linguistic units with a variety of meanings and for representing a variety of topics.

The color lexeme white is one of the favorite in Russian and English. Speaking about the semantic structure of this adjective, it should be noted that it is quite complex and includes a variety of aspects.

When studying the evolution of symbolic and semantic meanings in the history of culture, it should be emphasized first of all that the white color personified a variety of human representations. The associations associated with this adjective are so diverse that they cover completely unpredictable spheres of human activity, his feelings, and perception of the world around him. Some associative features may not always be correlated with the lexical meaning of an adjective, as well as with the phraseology that it is part of.

In addition, when studying the etymology of the word white, it is often some kind of the shade of meaning can be combined precisely with the original meaning put into the word. Analyzing the linguistic units in both languages, even with the most general consideration, there is an unconditional similarity, and sometimes complete coincidence of the symbolic and semantic meaning of the linguistic units of the languages. In most linguistic units, figurative emotional and evaluative components of meaning are realized, caused by the color itself and the complex of associations that arise. (Bajdasheva, 2019)

Common to all the compared languages is the presence of a large number of linguistic units with a component of the color "white". Comparative analysis revealed both common features and specific features of linguistic units of languages with this color component. It should be emphasized that in the case of identifying common features, we can observe examples of even 2-language parallels, sometimes even with full equivalence, sometimes partially due to the peculiarities of the grammar of these languages. This once again confirms the fact of the universality of most of the meanings of this colorative component in the linguistic units of the studied languages, as well as the associations associated with it, which makes it easier to understand the realities of another people due to operating with the same categories and concepts, and associated associations. (Adamia, 2018)

1. objective 1) white; synonyms: ivory, bleached, pale, silvery, snowwhite, frosted, milky, chalky, pearly, blanched, ashen, wan; 2) pale; 3) gray; 4) transparent; colorless; synonyms: colorless, clear, transparent, blank, spotless, unalloyed, achromatic; 5) innocent, unblemished, pure; 6) harmless, without malice; 7) honest, direct, noble; 8) white, reactionary; 9) white (human).

2. Noun 1) white color, whiteness; 2) whitewash; 3) white material; 4) protein (eggs); 5) protein (eyes); 6) space; 7) sapwood; 8) purity, purity; 9) white pieces; a player playing white. White 5 means the absence of color, or, on the contrary, the presence of all colors of the light spectrum at once. White in various cultures is traditionally perceived as a symbol of hope, goodness, purity, sincerity, innocence, truth, hope, love and other concepts close to them. (Sedyh, 2019).

3. In the symbolism of the British, white is associated with divinity, holiness, supreme wisdom, a dream and a lived life. The ancient druids wore white robes during their religious rituals. They also chose white bulls for sacrifice. White clothes are worn by Catholic priests. The white color means the Divine principle, in contrast to the black one – the symbol of the underworld. Angels and the righteous are dressed in white clothes. The white color also means the whole, as an experience going back in time (to the whole or the divine). The head of the Egyptian god Osiris is crowned with a white tiara, all the drawings on it are also made in white. The priests in Egypt wore white. White is a person who plays "white".

4. The English researcher of ancient mythology R. Graves tried to recreate a kind of conditional prototype of the Mother of the world, which he called the White Goddess Albina (from Latin. albus – "white", from this lexeme comes a number of Indo-European place names: Albion - the ancient Celtic name of the British Isles, the Alps, the Elbe)⁶. Poets often associated white with moonlight, with the goddess Diana. This color expressed virginity, sometimes even bordering on mourning. In Shakespeare's fifth sonnet we read: "The earth is dead, and a white cloak is on it." White is a symbol of unpainted clothes as a sign of rejection of all colors that represent life. But if widowed queens and nuns wore white robes as a sign of detachment from the colors of life, then for priests the white shroud had the opposite meaning – the immortal transfigured body of Christ. White flags were hung not only to mark the end of hostilities, but also over prisons when there were no criminals there – as a sign of purity and mercy.

5. White moments of life. White stone. Days marked with a white stone. Happy days, moments of joy. The Romans marked happy days on the calendar with white chalk. White stone. In ancient times, there was a custom when a traveler, stopping for the night, received a white stone from the owner of the house in the morning. This stone was split in half. The owner of the house wrote his name on one half, and the name of the traveler on the other. People exchanged halves, and in the event that a person received his half back, he had to shelter the one who handed it over. White harvest is a late harvest. The harvest of 1891 White widow – a

white widow, the wife of Richard Talbot, Lord of Ireland (under James II), who wore white mourning for her departed husband. The other world. White witch is a cunning man who knows the art of white magic. Do you see any white in my eyes? ("Do you take me for a fool?") – according to an ancient legend, the devil had no whites in his eyes. The person asking such a question ascribes to himself the mature, experienced gaze of the devil, who cannot be deceived. White Tincture is a white elixir, a philosopher's stone. A compound that, according to ancient alchemists, could turn any metal into silver. Its other names are also known: the Stone of the Second Order, the Little Elixir, the Little Magisterium.

to be whiter than white - to be extremely honest, moral; lily-white reputation -unblemished reputation; white hands - honesty, spotlessness, innocence; white lie- lying for the good. Internationally, the meaning of the linguistic units "white flag" is defined as the flag of parliamentarians, a sign of peace and pure thoughts. ((Glebova, Tislenkova, Bgantseva, 2021)

White is the color of nobility, nobility, greatness, privilege. Therefore, symbols of statehood include this color: Whitehall (the residence of the British government or the government itself), The White House (the residence of the US government or the government itself), white-collars (employees of companies, they are not engaged in physical labor).

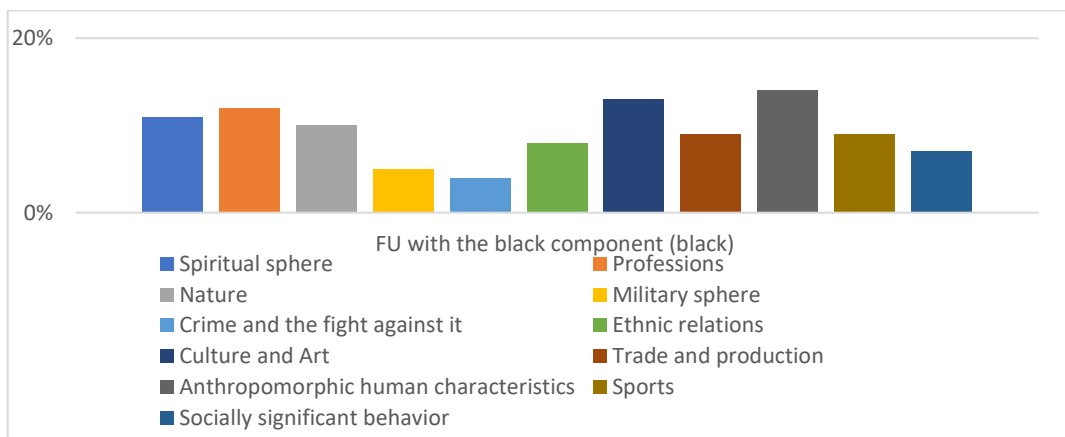
But white also has negative meanings: illness, fear, fright, loneliness, excitement. The following linguistic units prove this:

white hot - impressive, exciting; to be/look white as sheet (ghost, death)" - to turn very pale (usually from fear or excitement) to be white-hot - to be enraged, driven to white heat. (Zaraiskiy, 2023)

White also has a neutral meaning: "white flies" - falling snow, "white light" - the reality around us; the earth, the world, the universe; life with all its joys and sorrows.

The number of FE with the white component. Within the considered group of values of FE with the "white" component, the greatest variety of structures are "Ethnic relations", "Crime and the fight against it", "Military sphere", "Culture and Art", "Professions", "Nature", "Trade and production", "Anthropomorphic characteristics of a person", "Sports".

The linguistic units "Spiritual sphere" prevail quantitatively – 11%, "Professions" – 12%, "Nature" – 10%, "Military sphere" – 5%, "Crime and the fight against it" – 4%, "Ethnic relations" – 8, "Culture and Art" – 13%, "Trade and production" – 7%, "Anthropomorphic human characteristics" -14%, " Sports " – 9%, "Socially significant behavior" – 7%. (Beshaj, 2013).



Conclusions

Thus, we can talk about the dominance of common features of linguistic units of the compared languages over specific moments. It is necessary to note the extremely wide range of associations given by the colorative component, in connection with which linguistic units with different meanings are present in all the compared languages.

The comparative analysis made it possible to identify the common theme of linguistic units with this color scheme in Russian and English, the rest of the topics of linguistic units are characteristic only for any one of the compared languages.

Compared to white and black, red is not so common in the human environment, but it is used quite actively in the phraseology of the languages under consideration. Compared with other colors of the spectrum, red stands out with special brightness; obviously, in connection with this circumstance, the predominant meanings of linguistic units in all the languages under consideration are meanings with the semantics of beauty, strong emotions, as well as everything bright, festive, joyful. (Kemertelidze, Giorgadze, 2021)

The linguistic meanings of linguistic units with this color scheme have a variety of meanings and their shades in English and Russian. The results obtained allow us to conclude both about the universality of the semantics of some meanings of this colorative, and about the significant difference in the spectrum of associations associated with this colorative in the compared languages.

In this work, English and Russian linguistic units containing elements of color designation in their semantics from the point of view of their meaning and use in speech were studied, and a comparative analysis was carried out. Based on the study, the following conclusions are made:

1. Based on the results of this study, it is proved that not all colors are involved in the formation of linguistic units in English and Russian. The colors presented reflect a person's perception of a multicolored world.
2. The symbolism of color is very closely related to national specifics and is a means of expressing mentality.
3. This group of linguistic units is one of the most vivid, figurative, and the linguistic units of this group have their own national peculiarities of use, both in English and in Russian. They are widely represented in phraseology and reflect the way of life of the people. Almost all major changes in life and important elements of the surrounding nature are associated with certain colors.
4. On the studied linguistic material, the peculiarities of culture, way of life, and customs of the native-speaking people are traced, i.e. the close connection of phraseology with various spheres of human activity is traced.

Far from the entire spectrum of the use of linguistic units in the language was considered. Only those areas that were particularly interesting were explored. Using the example of the considered units, it is possible to clearly imagine how diverse and expressive the linguistic units of modern English and Russian languages are, how similar and different they are.

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