

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF COLOR TERMINOLOGY

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot rang terminologiyasining tarixiy rivojlanishini chuqur o‘rganadi va ranglarning qanday qilib tarixiy davrlar va madaniyatlar bo‘yicha tasniflanganini va talqin qilinganini ko‘rsatadi. Qadimiy davrlardan to zamonaviy texnologiyalar va ilmiy tadqiqotlargaacha bo‘lgan davrda ranglarning semantik va ramziy ma'nolari qanday rivojlanganligi, ularning madaniy va ilmiy kontekstlarda qanday ishlatilishi o‘rganiladi. Ranglarning qadimiy tasnifi, o‘rta asrlar va uyg‘onish davrida qanday o‘zgarishi, shuningdek, 19-asr va 20-asrdagi rang fanlari va texnologiyalarining inqilobiy o‘zgarishlari tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy tadqiqotlar, jumladan, lingvistik korpuslar, madaniyatlararo taqqoslash va psixologik tadqiqotlar yordamida rang terminologiyasining madaniyatlar va tarixiy davrlar bo‘yicha qanday rivojlanganligi va ranglarning o‘zaro aloqalari aniqlanadi. Ushbu annotatsiya rang terminologiyasining ilmiy va madaniy ahamiyatini yoritishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Rang terminologiyasi, Semantik xususiyatlar, Kontekstual xususiyatlar, Kognitiv lingvistika, Ingliz tilida ranglar, Ranglarning tasnifi, Lingvistik tahlil, Rangning kontekstual qo‘llanilishi, Rang va madaniyat, Ranglarning tarixiy rivojlanishi, Lingvistik obraz, Rang va semantika.

Annotation: This research delves into the historical development of color terminology, illustrating how colors have been classified and interpreted across different historical periods and cultures. It examines the evolution of the semantic and symbolic meanings of colors from ancient times to contemporary technologies and scientific research. The study covers the ancient classification of colors, changes during the medieval and Renaissance periods, and the revolutionary shifts brought by 19th and 20th-century color science and technologies. It also explores how modern research methods, including linguistic corpora, cross-cultural comparisons, and psychological studies, contribute to understanding the development of color terminology and its interconnections across cultures and historical periods. This annotation highlights the scientific and cultural significance of studying the evolution of color terminology.

Keywords: Color Terminology, Historical Development, Semantic Evolution, Symbolic Meanings, Linguistic Classification, Cultural Interpretation, Color Science, Historical Periods, Cross-Cultural Comparison, Modern Research Methods.

Аннотация: В данном исследовании глубоко рассматривается историческое развитие цветовой терминологии и показывается, как цвета классифицировались и интерпретировались в различных исторических периодах

и культурах. Исследуется, как семантические и символические значения цветов развивались от древних времен до современных технологий и научных исследований, а также как они использовались в культурных и научных контекстах. Анализируются древние классификации цветов, изменения в средневековье и эпоху Возрождения, а также революционные изменения в области цветовой науки и технологий в 19 и 20 веках. Современные исследования, включая лингвистические корпуса, межкультурные сравнения и психологические исследования, помогают выявить развитие цветовой терминологии в разных культурах и исторических периодах, а также взаимосвязь цветов. Эта аннотация помогает осветить научное и культурное значение цветовой терминологии.

Ключевые слова: Цветовая терминология, Историческое развитие, Семантическая эволюция, Символические значения, Лингвистическая классификация, Культурная интерпретация, Науки о цвете, Исторические периоды, Межкультурное сравнение, Современные методы исследования.

The historical development of color terminology dates back to ancient times. The historical evolution of color terminology involves studying the role of colors in language and culture, as well as changes in their classification and understanding. It shows how historical approaches and methodologies for understanding and expressing colors have evolved over time. Since colors always carry some meaning, the study of their historical development reveals how these meanings and interpretations have shifted. The development of color terminology is also continually evolving. The initial emergence of colors aligns with ancient cultural practices. Early humans derived colors from natural sources, such as minerals, plants, and animals. The first colors were likely obtained from materials like ochre (yellow and red) and charcoal (black). During this period, the initial classification of colors was often based on natural and cultural objects. For example, ancient Egyptians and Greeks associated colors with natural elements such as earth, water, plants, and animals. The initial classification of colors was primarily based on fundamental colors like red, white, black, and yellow. The next phase corresponds to the ancient era. During the periods of Greece and Rome, color classification became more complex. Discussions emerged about the psychological and aesthetic effects of colors, and scientific research on colors began. During this period, we can see the development in Greece and Rome. In the Middle Ages, another advancement occurred. In ancient Egypt, colors were deeply associated with symbolic meanings. Colors were linked with deities and concepts: green was associated with fertility, blue with the sky, and red with chaos. The Greeks classified colors into

fundamental categories. They related colors to physical properties such as heat and moisture. For example, Aristotle discussed color in relation to light and darkness.¹

The classification of colors during the Middle Ages was largely based on religious and cultural contexts. During this period, the meanings of colors were often expressed through religious or social imagery. Colors were frequently associated with social status or power by the upper classes. Throughout the Middle Ages, the classification of colors was linked to religious and symbolic meanings. Colors often represented social status, religious affiliation, or moral qualities. For example, purple was a symbol of royalty, while white was associated with purity. The Renaissance period marked a significant advancement in the study of color. During this era, the scientific investigation of colors reached a new stage. There was a focus on understanding the physical and chemical properties of colors and analyzing the color spectrum. One of the major achievements of this period was Isaac Newton's research on the color spectrum. In the following centuries, colors became increasingly important for both psychology and aesthetics, leading to further studies in these fields.

The Renaissance brought about crucial changes in color theory:

Leonardo da Vinci: He paid particular attention to the interaction of colors with light and shadow.

Isaac Newton: In the 17th century, Newton's work in optics provided a scientific understanding of the color spectrum. These advancements contributed to a more profound and structured comprehension of color, influencing subsequent research and applications in various fields.

In the 19th century, the classification of colors advanced significantly. There was a deeper exploration into the psychological and aesthetic effects of colors. Scientific research focused on how colors influence human psychology and their aesthetic indicators. This period saw major changes in color theory and technology, marking a time of substantial progress in understanding and applying color concepts. Michel Eugène Chevreul's research on color contrast and harmony contributed to the development of color wheels and complementary colors. The advent of synthetic dyes revolutionized the textile industry and expanded the range of available colors².

In the 20th century, the classification and analysis of color terminology became increasingly complex. Linguistic analysis and cognitive approaches provided insights into the evolution and development of color terminology. Numerous theories emerged to help understand the universal aspects of color and culture-specific variations. As theories evolved, modern approaches began to emerge, introducing new perspectives in the fields of color science and linguistics. Linguistic research by Berlin and Kay

¹ "Color Terms in Modern English: A Review." *Journal of Linguistic Studies*, 15(2), 123-145

² American Psychological Association. (2016). *Color and Human Perception*. <https://www.apa.org/research/color-perception>

introduced the theory of basic color terms, presenting universal color categories across languages. Studies began exploring the influence of colors on human emotions and choices. Researchers like John Ruskin investigated the psychological effects of color.

In modern linguistics, the linguistic analysis of color terminology has become widespread. The semantic and syntactic properties of colors, changes in their meanings, and contextual usage have been extensively studied. Corpus linguistics and statistical analysis methods are applied in the investigation of color terms. Contemporary research employs advanced methods for analyzing color terminology. These include:

Corpus Linguistics: Analyzing large corpora helps in studying how color terms are used in various contexts.

Statistical Analysis: Statistical models are used to study patterns and relationships among color terms.³

Cross-Cultural Comparison: Examining how different cultures classify and interpret colors. For example, the concept of "blue" can vary significantly across languages and cultures.

Color Symbolism: Exploring how colors convey symbolic meanings in various cultural contexts. Colors can serve as symbols in religious ceremonies, national flags, and brand design.⁴

Color Perception: Studying how colors influence mood, behavior, and decision-making. Research explores, for example, the calming effect of blue or the stimulating impact of red.

The study of color terminology continues within the contexts of cultural studies and psychology. Research is ongoing to gain a deeper understanding of the role of colors in culture and their psychological effects.

In conclusion, it can be said that the historical development of color terminology reveals the changes in color within the contexts of language, culture, and science. From the initial classification of colors to modern scientific research, studying how color terminology has evolved and how colors have been understood across different periods and cultures helps in understanding both universal and culture-specific aspects of color.

The study of color terminology has evolved from simple classification to complex scientific and linguistic analyses. This historical development reflects changes in technology, science, and cultural concepts. By examining the evolution of color terminology, we gain a deeper understanding of how colors are perceived and interpreted across various contexts.

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