



CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, AND HEBREW COLOR IDIOMS

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Abstract:

The metaphorical acquisition is a necessary element of L2 acquisition for intercultural communication. English and Russian color idioms were the subjects of numerous studies but the contrastive study of color idioms in these three languages and the investigation of Hebrew color idioms are new in the linguistics of color. The work is a summary of the project "Contrastive Analysis of English, Russian, and Hebrew Color Idioms" consisting of eight articles that conducted contrastive quantitative and qualitative analyses about 2500 (1,100 English, 800 Russian, and 600 Hebrew) idioms with basic color terms in addition of gold and silver idioms. In the framework of the lingua-cultural approach, have been used a set of linguistic methods such as component, qualitative, statistical, contrastive, and cultural-linguistic analysis. The work covered such issues as equivalents, unique metaphors, and idioms with both primary and secondary basic color terms. The article analyzed the associative chains of meanings, the key symbolic meanings, and the 20-21st century color idioms. Special attention was paid to such lexical-semantic features of color idioms such as antonymy, synonymy, variability, and ethnic color idioms. To convey a variety of concepts, a unified systematized table of three parts with wide and flexible classification was created: Nature, Human activity, and Mental, Moral, and Ethic Issues. The results reveal a big number of equivalent color idioms and a significant number of unique color idioms contributing to enriching and widening the lingua-cultural picture of the world and related to the nature, religion, and culture of trilingual speaking communities.

Keywords: basic color terms, color linguistics, idioma, metaphor, English, Russian, Hebrew

1. Introduction

A Color Idiom or a Color Metaphor is a word or phrase that refers to a specific color are a symbol of complex communication that can often have multiple levels of meaning (Womack, 2005) e.g., red carpet; *красный ковер*; *שטיח אדום*. Color is a universal category, a cultural, historic, and ethnographic concept that contains psycholinguistic and lingua-cultural information. Color metaphors that are inherited from generation to generation, reflect collective knowledge of the

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nation, people's social experience, historical development, culture, traditions, values, and public morals.

Intercultural communication in the 21st century requires understanding figurative language (deviating from the conventional order and meaning of words to order to convey complicated meaning, colorful writing, and clarity, what is Figurative Language?) as an element of the national culture to adequate, culture-specific, and emotional communication with native speakers. Teachers of L2 point out that color idioms are extremely important to mastering any language and advocate the necessity to raise metaphoric awareness and competence (Taylor, 2002: 540). Metaphoric speech awareness and competence need to be developed from the very beginning of second language acquisition, and color idioms are quite suitable for this purpose because color perception is similar to different language speakers. Nowadays language learning in Israel is widespread because a significant number of new repatriates and their children (Russian speakers are about a million of them) study Hebrew and a significant number of natives and new repatriates study English as a Lingua Franca. This work focuses on the most popular modern languages of Israel -Hebrew and English, and Russian which are unrelated and structurally distant languages.

The paper is made in the framework of Cultural Linguistics as a multidisciplinary area of research that explores the relationship between language, culture, and conceptualization (Sharifian, 2015, 515), and the multilingual approach (Pirainen & Dobrovolskij, 2021). The Berlin-Kay theory of basic color terms acclaims that basic color terms (black-white, red, green, yellow, blue; brown, purple, pink, orange, and/or grey) exist in the world's languages and they evolve in a constrained order (Berlin & Key, 1969) is one of the main paper theoretical sources.

Many articles, books, and dissertations that are dedicated to Color Linguistics, that investigated color terms in world languages, as a productive branch of modern linguistics review English color metaphors (Chielens, 2006; Allan, 2009; Hamilton, 2016; Knodel, 2019), and Russian (Alymova, 2007; Nikitina, 2015).

Due to the fact that the language features are seen better in comparison, a big number of contrastive studies on color idioms in two or more languages have been implemented e.g., English and Italian [Philip, 2003]; English and Spanish (Plaza, 2015); English and Chinese (Vostrikova & Leonova, 2018); English and Russian (Matveeva, 2014; Knodel, 2019).

Different Slavonic languages have been the research focus in different combinations: Russian, Serbian, Slovenian, and Croatian [Gadani, 2007]; Russian, Belarusian, and Czech (Kalita, 2017); English, Russian and Japanese (Zavialova, 2011); English, German, French, Spanish and Russian (Yakovleva, 2011); English, German, Russian and Ukrainian (Goncharova, 2017).

There are contrastive works about specific colors in one or a number of languages: e.g., white-black-grey (Talapina, 2008; Molina, 2015; Thinard, 2019), white-black (Mandic, 2006; Goncharova, 2017); grey (Denisenko, 2016); red (Matveeva, 2020; Kulinskaya, 2005); yellow and green (Slezkina, 2005; Astakhova, Peihua, 2018); golden and silver idioms (Batizkaya et al., 2017), secondary color idioms (Stala, Dębowski, 2015).

We managed to find some research on ancient Hebrew color names (צבעים במקרא) in Tanakh (Old Testament) but the data on modern Hebrew color metaphors is not available and to fill this gap the paper aims to conduct contrastive quantitative and qualitative analyses of

trilingual color idioms with the lexemes white, black, red, green, yellow, gold-silver and blue; brown, purple, pink, orange, and grey and to sum up the results of eight research articles in the project "Contrastive Analysis of English, Russian and Hebrew Color Idioms" (Kigel, 2021-2022). The paper investigated achromatic metaphors (black, white, and grey) as one because of their numerous relations, and very productive modern gold-silver idioms even though the theory of basic color terms evolution placed a grey color on its last stage and did not consider gold and silver color.

2. Methodology

The study's corpus is about 2,500 modern color idioms (1,100 English, 800 Russian, and 600 Hebrew) from free online resources such as electronic lexical and phraseological sources, electronic dictionaries, and search tokens.

After compiling lists with idioms, two key color idioms groups (equivalent and unique idioms) were identified, and then statistical methods were applied to determine the quantitative composition of each color metaphor, the number of idioms in every group, the total amount of them in every language, in the three languages, and their ratio in the total amount of color idioms.

Beyond the statistical analyses, using a set of linguistic methods e.g., the systematic study of trilingual color metaphors with a view to identifying their structural differences and similarities (contrastive method), a complete, detailed description of the linguistic features (qualitative analysis), an analysis of cultural component that expresses a cultural identity through symbolic meaning, artistic dimension, and cultural values.

The work's results contribute to further psycholinguistics, cognitive research of conceptual metaphor, comparative contrastive and cultural linguistics, and translation theory. They can be used in the educational process (teaching and learning L2), human and automatic translation, lexicographic and lexicological work, and intercultural communication.

Equivalent color idioms present similarities in human cognition and unique color idioms present differences in visual associations, customs, geography, thinking, religion, psychology, and national culture.

All trilingual equivalent idioms were systematized into unified tables of three parts: 1. Nature (e.g., Human Body - Skin Color) 2. Human activity (e.g., Economics - Employment - Law). 3. Intellectual, Mental, and Moral Issues (e.g., Difficult - Depression, Pessimism). This enough wide classification allows the creation of new rubrics and the inclusion of newly revealed idioms in the future if needed.

For theoretical and practical research, color idioms were systematized in the unified tables of every color that classify all color metaphors into equivalents and unique idioms presented in the next order: English, Russian, and Hebrew color idioms. They were concentrated in one table for easily comparing and did not divide into three language lists unlike previous classifications (Zavialova, 2011), for example, the Golden Boot / Золотая бутца / נהל זהב (an award for the leading football goal scorer).

Thematical similar Equivalents were classified into sets of lexical units or logical-semantic associative chains of meaning (Crystal, 2008: 67). For example, in the black idioms table, the

Nature part consists of Flora and Fauna. Flora includes such idioms as black forest / чернолесье / יער שחור; black frost / черный мороз, черный иней / כפור שחור/. Fauna includes such idioms as black as a raven, a raven's feather, a raven's wing, black crow / черная ворона, черный как ворон, как перо ворона, крыло ворона / שחור כעורב., etc.

3. Results

The study results are presented in Table 1 and Table 2.

3.1. Classification

To effectively finding of the color data quantitative analysis of trilingual color idioms mostly follows the basic color terms classification of Berlin and Kay that is accepted nowadays in Color Linguistics (Chielens, 2006; Hamilton, 2016) and not on quantitative indicators from big to small. As some scholars, under the influence of color systems in painting and computers, we used the term *primary colors* for black, white, red, green, yellow, blue, and the term *secondary colors* for brown, purple, pink, orange, or grey (Hamilton, 2016; Stala & Dębowiak, 2015).

In the study, the equivalents are divided into three parts:

- Nature (physical objects);
- Human activity;
- Mental, Moral, and Ethical Issues.

The part Nature included general categories such as Natural phenomena, Physics Objects, Flora- Fauna, and Human Body - Skin Color.

The part Human Activity presented the main general categories as Etalon Color, Clothing, Food - Beverages, Medicine - Sports- Narcotics; Economy - Employment; Computers, Devices; Art, Literature.

The third part Intellectual, Mental, and Moral Issues is more variable than the two previous parts. E.g., some original rubrics of black idioms are Black & White images, Morbid Humor, and of white idioms - Exception and Ostracism. The idioms with logical-semantic relationships were combined into associative chains, such as Economy - Profit – Employment; Unsuccessful, Difficult - Depression, Pessimism, Gloomy, and Dismal (black idioms).

The color idioms are featured polysemy, consequently, the proposed color idioms systematization may variate, e.g., the metaphor *white belt* is located in the *Sports* section of white idioms but it can be placed in the *Clothes* section.

3.2 Quantitative Analysis

The tables provide data about the share of each color in total amount, in equivalents, and unique idioms in each of the three languages and in all of them.

Quantitatively, English color idioms outnumber the Russians, and the Hebrew ones in total, equivalents and unique idioms (1,142 English, 845 Russian, and 566 Hebrew idiom), because of a tendency to variability and a counting system where every variation is numbered as a single idiom. In addition to trilingual equivalents (pink economy/ כלכלה ורודה/ розовая экономика), there are also bilingual English-Hebrew equivalents (brown bread/ לחם חום, rye bread; Russian - ржаной хлеб); English-Russian (greymail- серая почта) and Russian-Hebrew

(черный шоколад / שוקולד שחור / קפה שחור without milk; from cocoa solids and cocoa butter).

The quantitated data on the composition of color idioms in English and or Russian is like the data of previous research and some differences in the data (Zavyalova, 2011; Knodel, 2019) depend on choosing corpus criteria.

In terms of quantity half of all colors, idioms are grey-scaled colors (black, white, and grey). Gold-silver, blue, green, red, and yellow idioms follow them. Even though there are no data on the time of appearing gold-silver color in different languages, nowadays these idioms take a significant place in modern communication. The most numerous secondary color idioms are Brown, Pink, and Orange while Purple metaphors are the least numerous. A big amount of Brown and Purple idioms were created in the past and they are less productive in modern languages.

Table 1: Quantitate Analysis of English, Russian, and Hebrew Color Idioms

	Total	English Total	Russian Total	Hebrew Total
Primary color idioms				
Black	438	180	155	103
Equivalents	370	140	130	100
Unique idioms	68	40	25	3
White	427	169	146	112
Equivalents	352	128	122	102
Unique idioms	75	41	24	10
Grey	381	149	147	85
Equivalents	341	135	124	82
Unique idioms	40	14	23	3
Red	131	50	45	36
Equivalents	103	34	36	33
Unique idioms	28	16	9	3
Green	199	95	64	40
Equivalents	164	70	57	37
Unique idioms	35	25	7	3
Yellow	135	68	35	32
Equivalents	97	38	29	30
Unique idioms	38	30	6	2
Blue	242	156	46	40
Equivalents	126	60	34	32
Unique idioms	116	96	12	8
Gold, Silver	373	159	139	75
Equivalents	272	116	91	65
Unique idioms	101	43	48	10
All primary color idioms	2,326	1,026	777	523
Equivalents	1,825 (78%)	721	623	481
Unique idioms	501	305	154	42
Secondary color idioms				
Brown	75	42	21	12
Equivalents	38	14	13	11

Unique idioms	37	28	8	1
Purple	29	19	3	7
Equivalents	6	2	2	2
Unique idioms	23	17	1	5
Pink	85	45	23	17
Equivalents	60	20	23	17
Unique idioms	25	25	0	0
Orange	38	10	21	7
Equivalents	20	8	7	5
Unique idioms	18	2	14	2
All secondary color idioms	227	116	68	43
Equivalents	124 (55%)	44	45	35
Unique idioms	103	72	23	8
All color idioms	2,553	1,142	845	566
All equivalents	1,949 (46%)	765 (67%)	668 (79%)	516 (91%)
All unique idioms	604 (24%)	377 (33%)	177 (21%)	50 (9%)

3.3 Equivalents and Unique Color Idioms

More than 80% of trilingual color idioms are equivalent, consistent with claiming that some conceptual metaphors are near or potentially universal, though not universal in an absolute sense (Kövecses, 2010: 217). For example, an equivalent golden curls / золотые кудри/ תלתלים זהובים indicates the similarity of visual perception of different linguistic cultures persons. Another example of an equivalent idiom – Black Swan /Черный лебедь/ שחור (an unpredictable outlier event) – is a recent borrowing from Nassim Nicholas Taleb’s book “The Black Swan: The Impact of the Highly Improbable’ published in 2007. This idiom as the new social term was borrowed simultaneously in many languages to explain complex phenomena. The ratio of equivalent and unique idioms between the primary color metaphors is about 80%-20% and about 55%-20% between secondary color ones.

Among equivalents, the group of natural phenomena and physics objects is the smallest, followed by the group of artificial objects, and the group of intellectual, mental, and moral problems is the largest.

Unique color idioms originated as a result of the different living environments, customs, religion, philosophy, and other factors and they commonly expand the equivalent associative chains e.g., a metaphor Black studies in the associative chain African-American Community. There are many unique metaphors that also add the new original meanings to equivalents e.g., to paint the town red (have noisy fun); (extremely reactionary - черная сотня, black hundred), and כיפה שחורה (black hat, the Orthodox Community). Accordingly, in North America yellow jacket is a common name for wasps; белый танец (white dance) in Russian means that ladies invite gentlemen to dance; and דרום אדום פסטיבל (Red South Festival) in Hebrew is a name of mass excursions to the Northern Negev during spring blooming of red anemones.

The unique color idioms must be studied concerning cultural components because they are related to cultural events e.g., the English idiom *brown bag* meeting (an informal business

meeting or training, occurring around lunchtime) and the Russian idiom *баня по-белому* (bath in white, with smoke from the stove, goes out through the pipe). Many Russian unique idioms are exclusively original and reflect very different sides of reality e.g., *белый и пушистый* (ironic, innocent), *белый танец* (white dance, ladies invite gentlemen). A very positive connotation of the Hebrew idiom *כחול ולבן* (blue and white) can be understood after the explanation of the Jewish ethnic priority colors of the prayer shawl and Israeli flag.

3.4 Modern Color Idioms

At the end 20 and beginning of the 21st century, trilingual almost all color metaphors except brown, and yellow, and the most productive of them is the pink color related to the LGBT community e.g., Greenpeace, red corridor, yellow pages, gold card, silver medal, blue berets, and pink economy. The newest color idioms appeared in such areas as the economy (brown economy), employment (gold collar), computers and high-tech (blue screen of death), ecology (green area), confrontation - war (grey war), social science (Black Swan) and drugs (white widow), and rapidly penetrated many languages because our planet is considered to be a global village where different countries are closely connected and communicated.

3.5 Polysemy, Key, and Additional Color Associations

Polysemy is a common feature of all color metaphors e.g., we will note two meanings of the metaphor Greens dollars and ecological movement; a black box may mean :1. a complex electronic device with a hidden internal mechanism; 2. mysterious or unknown; 3. an impact-resistant device for recording cockpit conversations and flight data and idiom golden rain or golden shower means big rain during sunset with the effect of golden drops due to light from the sun in the cloud layer; sudden and easily acquired wealth; flowers of the Cassia tubular tree, and in addition, a firework gold sparks.

Although the color metaphors have very diverse meanings, there are some highlighted widespread trilingual key associations both to primary basic colors and less to secondary color idioms, namely: black - dark in color, bad; white - light, good; grey - blur or without rules; red - blood, medical and humanitarian help; green - nature(grass, plants, and trees), environment, ecology; yellow - alert; blue - sky, water; brown – Nazi; purple – elite, pink - female, LGBT; orange – alert; gold - wealth and success; the best; first place; silver - very good, second place. These key associations turn the color metaphors into easily recognized symbols or complex communication that often can have multiple levels of meaning (Womack, 2005) which can be used in many areas.

Apart from the trilingual key color association in there are also additional meanings in one or two languages e.g., yellow is associated with *betray* in English, *красный* (red) is associated with *beautiful* in Russian and *כיפה שחורה* (black hat) with Orthodox community.

Table 2: The Key and Additional Associations of Color idioms

Color	Symbol meaning	Popular meaning	Example
Black	very dark in color, very bad	mourning, fear, sad, evil, mysterious, non-legal	black night, black plague, black dress, black thoughts, black magic, black salary
White	clean, legal	good, virtue, pale, empty	white bride dress, white salary, white wine, white skin color, white verse
Grey	mixed, semi-legal, elderly	border, unregulated	grey moral, grey economy
Red	blood, medical help, prohibition, radical social movements	Communism	red face, Red Cross, red channel, Soviet Red Army
Green	greenness, ecology, permission	youngness	green belt, Greenpeace, green card, as green as cabbage
Yellow	warning, alert, scandal	jealousness, cowardliness, betrayal	yellow light, yellow press
Blue	sky, water, dreaming	loyalty, excellence, depressive, swearing, porno	blue economy, blue dream, blue ribbon, true blue, blue gown / синий платочек (blue scarf)
Gold	wealth, success, the best, first place	lucky	gold mine, gold heart, gold medal, gold opportunity
Silver	wealth, success, very good, second place	nice, elderly	silver plate, silver card, silver medal, silver collar
Brown	Nazi	meal bag	brownshirts, brown bag
Purple		elite, pompous	born in purple, purple speech
Pink	female, LGBT	naïve	pink collar, pink pound, pink dream
Orange	alert	mass protests	orange light, Orange Revolution

3.6 The Lexical-semantic Features

This subchapter discusses color metaphors' lexical-semantic features such as other color equivalents, colorless equivalents, dichotomy, antinomy, quasi-antonyms, synonymy, synonym rows, du-fiver continuum, polysemy, variability, and connotations, transliteration.

A. Meaning Differences, Color, Noncolor Equivalents, and Ethno-priority Colors

Numerous examples testify about different meanings of the same color idiom in two languages e.g., white economy vs כלכלה לבנה (English, health services and personal care, Hebrew, start-ups and digital business; economy with the tax and regulatory system); серая работа (grey job) vs - עבודה אפורה (Russian, a boring job; Hebrew, a job with partially paid taxes). The same idiom can get different meanings also in all three languages e.g., brown water/коричневая вода/המים החומים (English, navigable rivers with estuaries vs blue water-open ocean vs green water - coastal waters, ports, harbors; Russian, a sign of excess iron and/or manganese in tap water, Hebrew, a result of the rotten plumbing).

Colorless equivalents the colorless equivalents featured in main English and Russian, e.g., Russian colorless metaphor ясно как божий день (as clear as daylight) is a partial equivalent of English metaphor it is clear as black and white; an idiom blue-eye / blue-eyed boy (favorite, unfounded sympathy, privilege) has Russian colorless equivalent за красивые глаза (for beautiful eyes). Dark/plain chocolate (English) has a Russian color equivalent черный шоколад (black chocolate) but a Hebrew colorless equivalent שוקולד מריר (bitter chocolate). Ethno-priority colors present national collective knowledge, social experience, historical development, culture, traditions, and mentality. Without a doubt, very positive connotations in different languages expressed with different colors e.g. blue idioms in English (blue ribbon, blue month), red idiom in Russian (красное слово, red witty word; красная рыба, sturgeon family fish), and blue& white pair in Hebrew תוצרת כחול-לבן (made in blue and white).

B. Dichotomy and Antinomy

Dichotomy and antinomy are the most noticeable color idioms characteristic. Black-white are the colors at the two ends of the achromatic scale and they create numerous of the most semantically polarized associative chains (black-white in games) black color is always in the first place in this pair that also, uphold the antonymy to multicolor idioms (black/white-multicolor image).

There are two antonymic pairs (black-white and red-green) that are synonymic but differ by nuances: the first means prohibition vs permission and the second one is recommended-not recommended.

Color antonymy exists in many areas: blue-red (military, ours-aliens, English, and Hebrew); green-brown (technology, ecology, environment-friendly - not friendly) and blue-pink (gender, male and female, or a new meaning, male-effeminate man).

Quasi antonym is a relatively rare phenomenon in color metaphors, e.g., black flag vs white flag (pirate- surrender); white-collar crime vs black-collar crime (fraud with business and government representatives - the priests' crimes).

C. Synonymy and Variability

The color synonyms can be productive in trilingual, bilingual, and monolingual variations. The trilingual trio synonym white-grey-silver is a popular metaphor for the elderly population and manpower. A metaphoric trio of red/orange/yellow alerts is transparently motivated by the place of these colors on the color scale. Yellow and golden color idioms are interchangeable in English, Russian and Hebrew, e.g., yellow pages/жёлтые страницы (telephone alphabetical directories of telephone with the classification of companies by products and services numbers by the type of business or service) are in Hebrew דפי זהב or golden pages.

Blue/light blue, white, and pink colors are used as equivalents in English and Russian e.g., blue devils, pink elephants, and белая горячка (white fever, Russian); but gay (homosexual) in Russian is голубой (light blue,) and in English, Hebrew is pink.

Black and green colors are equivalents only in English and Russian: black /green melancholy and зелёная/ черная тоска (black/green ennui); чёрный /зеленый человек, black /green man).

English is a language with the most developed color synonymy: yellow/white/ lily-livered (trio, cowardliness); green/ yellow/ blue/black envy(quartet); black/white/green/yellow/blue around the gills (fiver, bad health, appearance). This linguistics phenomenon is less common in Russian and Hebrew that had a brake of hundred years in oral speech (שנאה ירוקה/צהובה (green/ yellow envy).

D. Variability

English is a language with the most developed variability between the three languages, and below is an example for this statement: a grey person, grey-a, grey- asexuality/ серый асексуал, серая асексуальность/מיניות אפורה

Metaphors black sheep and white crow are semantic synonyms and color opposites that are an exclusive lexical-semantic phenomenon.

E. Connotations

Every color metaphor group has both positive and negative connotations with the difference being the ratio. Most negative connotations were indicated in the part on Mental, Moral, and Ethic Issues (caught with red hands; yellow press, blue study).

Now then black metaphors distinguish many strong negative connotations and white metaphors have strong positive connotations e.g., black and white magic; black and white hacker (Hamilton, 2016:130; Talapina, 200: 15). At the same time noted some black positive connotations: in black (in profit), black-tie event (formal clothes), and little black dress or elegant dress, Coco Shanell (Allan, 2009: 627) and white negative connotations: white lie is a manipulation although sometimes it's for good purpose.

Also, green idioms have strong positive (green zone) and negative connotations (green poison). Gold and silver idioms have mostly positive connotations (gold opportunity, silver plate) and a bit negative - silver tongue. If English red idioms are related to such negative emotion (give a red face) Hebrew red idioms completely do not.

This work marked the neutral connotations of all color idiom in the part on Natural Objects Color and Human activity e.g., a black hole, white star, green wine, yellow cheese, and blue jeans that did not were noted by any scholar previously.

E. Literal Translation

These phenomena are found in three languages: Blueprint (Блюпринт, בלוּפּרִינְט) and in two languages: Russian- Hebrew: – Белоруссия, לבנה, רוּסִיָּה לְבָנָה (Belarus).

3. Conclusions

This innovative contrastive research on English, Russian, and Hebrew color metaphors sum up the previous eight articles with about 2,500 trilingual color metaphors. This work, for the first time, compared these three languages and for this purpose researched Hebrew color idioms.

The study investigated the total composition of idioms, equivalents, and unique trilingual color metaphors. The presence of about 80% of trilingual color equivalents testify to the commonality of the processes of human perception. About 20% of the unique idioms expand and deepen the acquaintance with three speaking communities' mentality.

The paper presented the most productive areas of modern color metaphors and analyzed the key and additional symbolic associations of every color. Special attention was paid to lexical-semantic features such as antonymy, synonymy, variability, ethno-prioritized colors, and neutral connotations not noted previously.

The unified systematic classification may use the corpus of research in the comparative, contrastive Linguistics, Linguistics of color terms, translation, and SLA theory including automatic translation of color metaphors. The work results facilitate methodical recommendations for teaching color metaphors to both young and mature students.

This work is the first stage of trilingual color metaphors deep study. It is planned to create one common table for all colors to provide a platform for new conclusions and insights. Future research will focus on professional, writers', journalists' metaphors, and slang. The antinomy of black and white, the trinity of black, white, and gray idioms, as well as the names of plants, and animals, the color metaphorical characteristics of personality, can be the issue of special work.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

About the Author

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