

LINGUCULTUROLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF “WATER” COMPONENT LEAGUE UNITS

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the study of linguistic units with the component "Water" on the basis of the comparative-historical method, the classification and analysis of research on world linguistics.

Keywords: *water, comparative-historical method, lexeme, synchronous aspect, linguacultural aspect, semantic, sema, concept.*

Because water is an important and integral part of human life, it has been studied many times in various disciplines. While its aggregate states, physical and chemical properties, and role in agriculture are clear and topical in the natural sciences, assumptions about the interdependence of water and human character, temperament, clientele, and behavior are common in the social sciences, particularly philosophy. Thus, research related to water in the first place can be divided into two major groups, such as the study of the general sciences in the exact and natural sciences, as well as in the social sciences and humanities. In the exact and natural sciences, water is a concrete object, and its subject properties and properties are studied. In the social sciences and humanities, however, its subject matter is secondary, and the essence of the concept is abstracted. Today, about a hundred research methods have been recorded in world linguistics, aimed at identifying and proving different aspects and features of the object. However, it would be expedient to distinguish three major methods in the history of linguistics and to identify the work done within it. Linguistically, it would be expedient to study water and related studies on the basis of three linguistic paradigms. Because the sequence of the three major paradigms that have passed through the development of world linguistics can be interpreted as the perfection in the study of each lexeme, linguistic category. The role and degree of valence of water and its linguistic resources in world linguistics, the visual and occasional meanings of semantics in words, codes and symbols referring to national-cultural processes and socio-religious life in words, interethnic commonalities in word semantics are confirmed by linguistic research. is finding. In this regard, the national linguistic landscape, samples of folklore and written literature, phraseology, paremiologically fund samples serve as a source of research, and attention is paid to the creation and interpretation of its anthropocentric areas, including linguaculturalogy. When talking about the path of large-scale social reforms in Uzbekistan and the creation of the foundations of national development, we are talking, first of all, about the Uzbek man, who has his own national values and worldview. In this context, it is important to show the linguistic, linguaculturological, cognitive-semantic features and general linguistic aspects of the word water, which is associated with the concepts of purity, purity, purity in the Uzbek national mentality and moral rules of society. Determining the linguaculturological features of water-based linguistic units is a specific example of the language policy of the country in fulfilling such important and priority tasks as "improving the Uzbek language education, educating young people in the spirit of national and universal traditions, values, pride and enrichment of the rich spiritual heritage of our great ancestors". This, in turn, implies looking at the semantics of the word water and the stable compounds in which it participates as a separate object of study, increasing the scope and quality of research aimed at revealing the essence of their linguaculturological and universal commonality.

PF-5106 dated June 5, 2017 "On increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy and support the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan", Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2021, Resolution No. 5040 "On measures to radically improve the system of spiritual and educational work" and other normative legal acts related to this activity [1].

The first and largest paradigm of linguistic research in world linguistics is the comparative-historical paradigm, which was the main research method and method in linguistics until the early nineteenth century, in which world languages and their phonetic, lexical, grammatical structure were studied. On the basis of the comparative-historical method, the concept of sibling and non-sibling language families, in which the world's languages are united into large and systematic networks, has emerged. Even today, the comparative and comparative method, which is the main method of this process, is widely used in philological research. In particular, in the process of studying the lexeme "water".

In the article by researcher Telejko G.M, considering the languages of the ancient world and their integration into common families and the existence of common cultural expressions, he compares the widely used English and Russian lexemes "water" and "voda" in the world languages [8]. According to the researcher, in general language families, both phonetic and linguistic features of the lexeme "water" are similar, their linguistic-linguistic structure is derived from the same core. According to the researcher, the word has a universal character and is derived from the common core lexeme - [wetV]. In the process of migration to large language families, external quality has undergone changes. However, to date, it has retained most of its linguistic and linguistic features [6]. Telejko G.M. gives the common linguistic forms of the lexeme "water":

In the Indo-European family: dō(w)-;

in the Altai family: t`uja;

in the Ural family: toye;

in the dravid family: ta-.

The researcher says that in ancient times, the semantic structure of the stem, which means "water" and "rain", contained the semantics of "give" and "gift." Opinions regarding this aspect of the lexeme are also interpreted in other major linguistic paradigms in relation to the derivative semas of the lexeme.

Studies to show the common features of a lexeme between sister languages also make up the majority. Naturally, in these languages there are similarities in the external (phonetic) and lexical-grammatical features of the word. Borisova AV compares the words voda / woda in Russian and Polish and combines the correlative semas that unite them into five major groups:

1. Water - "liquid, transparent, clear, chemically composed of hydrogen and oxygen". - In both languages, the main meaning of a word is its dominant semantics, which is the basis for the formation of its derivative semantics.
2. "Water" - "space" - the names of places where water is collected and available - pond, lake, stream, ditch, canal, river, sea, ocean, etc. These units are divided into primary and secondary semas according to their composition, based on the semaphore of the presence of water.
3. "Water" - "air" - this group is one of the aggregate states of water associated with the gas state, which in nature reflects the phenomena associated with the same state: steam, steam, fog. These units can also be divided into head and derivative semas.
4. "Water" - "solid body" - this group also represents one of the aggregate states of water in the atmosphere: the state of solids: ice, snow, snowflakes, sumalak, hail. The composition of lexemes can be divided into head and derivative semas.

5. "Water" - "drops" - events that fall to the ground in the form of drops from the atmosphere: rain, torrential downpour.

Borisova AV's classification is important in the comparative, comparative study of any language family. The researcher says that in ancient times, the semantic structure of the stem, which means "water" and "rain", contained the semantics of "give" and "gift." Opinions regarding this aspect of the lexeme are also interpreted in other major linguistic paradigms in relation to the derivative semas of the lexeme.

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The classification by Borisova A.V. is important in the comparative, comparative study of any language family. It is well known that the comparative-historical method and the paradigm based on it have been discussed and criticized in linguistics for many years. Historical facts are presented that the method and the results obtained as a result are not scientifically sound. However, this paradigm has served and continues to serve as a basis for most research in the areas of system-structure and anthropocentrism.

The second major paradigm in the history of linguistics is the system-structural linguistic paradigm. In these examples of linguistics, the main issue is the integration of linguistic phenomena into systems, groups, systematic classification. Water is systematically and structurally studied in several directions. First of all, it is necessary to note the research related to the semantic, statistical scope, morphemic and grammatical features of the word. In Russian linguistics, this type of research has been popular since the last quarter of the last century and the first decade of the 21st century. In particular, infinite sources and private frequency dictionaries related to the use of the word in them have been compiled.

The synchronic view of language primarily involves research on the semantic structure of a lexeme, its lexical-semantic field and surroundings, and semantic ambiguities. In particular, in Russian linguistics there are many studies on the lexeme "water" and its semantic features, semantic structure. In particular, in her dissertation Zintova Yu.N., in the process of separating the lexeme "liquid" into a semantic enclosure, the dominant meaning of the lexeme and the main property state that the property of the liquid can be completely changed. The core of the lexeme "liquid" is water sema [7]. He says that the next steps are anybody with the property of "water".

Focusing on the lexical inconsistencies of the word, the researcher says that the last rings around the word are absolutely far from the fluid property.

We can see that this aspect is also important for the Uzbek language. In particular, the word fluid can figuratively describe a person's characteristics. For example, the definition of the word in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" is as follows:

LIQUID 1. It had the property of leaking and taking the form of a vessel which it occupied. Liquid body. Liquid substance. Liquid fuel. mm [*Liquid glass*] Reacts with chemically active, solid, liquid and gaseous substances. «O'zME».

2. Excessive or relatively high water content; wet. When another ketmon struck, liquid mud came out of the splitter, and then a strong clear water was thrown upright. I. Rahim, Chin love.

5. Portable Content shallow, thin or tasteless. Liquid talk. Liquid work. mm -Postanovkang oil is like liquid milk, - I criticized.

S. Abduqahhor, Sanamay say eight.

6. entered the path of portable prostitution; corrupt. Liquid man. mm [Umar] He traveled a lot, found a lot, squandered what he found. Of course, that money went the way of liquid women. Sh. Kholmiraev, Almond bloomed in winter.

LIQUIDATION 1 Liquefaction, liquefaction.

LIQUID 1 A substance that has the property of leaking and gaining the volume of a container it occupies. There was some white liquid in the small, penicillin bottle. S. Ahmad, Silence [2].

LIQUIDITY 1 Behavior typical of those who enter the path of prostitution. He and his parents are, in a sense, to blame for entering the waterfront. From the newspaper ^

2 Watery, corrupt; immorality. The chairman's watery footsteps flowed into the wind. T. Murad, Song. One day, his mother found out from the street that her mother-in-law had kicked Farida out of the water for her feet. "Youth" [2].

Thus, the existence of semaphores of the "liquid" circle, far from the nucleus, far from its main features, is also characteristic of the Uzbek language.

Focusing on the grammatical and syntactic possibilities of the word, the researcher emphasizes that it serves as a horse in the 31st place in German. He also says that lexemes have suddenly related places in adjectives, adverbs, and verb phrases.

In conclusion, several studies have been conducted showing the grammatical features of the word "water", mainly about the valence, frequency, usage and properties of the word. In the system-structural sense, the word water and its valence are a separate topic. In most world languages, the word indicates a very large valence potential. In particular, the book "The lexeme in descriptive and theoretical morphology" emphasizes. According to the source, each lexeme is a great opportunity for morphological units and their essence to emerge. The water lexeme is no exception. It can directly accept most word and form-forming categories. This definition can also be interpreted in relation to the lexeme "water" in the Uzbek linguistic landscape.

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