



## STUDY OF COMPONENT LANGUAGE UNITS "WATER" ON THE BASIS OF COMPARATIVE-HISTORICAL METHOD

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### Annotation

This article analyzes the use, function, lexical and spiritual features of water and related lexemes, the association of water and related concepts on the basis of scientific-linguistic comparative-historical method.

**Keywords.** Water, association, linguoculturological, lexeme, connotative semantics.

### Introduction

In world science, the interest in water and its natural properties has been going on since ancient civilizations. In various fields of science, various theories have been developed about its composition, state of aggregation, and the system of circulation in nature. Water basins were also the basis of cultural civilization and played a fundamental role in the formation of villages, settlements and large cities. Since water is the primary need of man and the source of life, thousands of fixed units, images, myths and legends have emerged in the linguistic reserve of language that form a connection with it. In psycholinguistics, cognitive-semantic linguistics, linguoculturology, which is a branch of anthropocentric linguistics, there is a growing interest in water and its linguistic, culturological, psychic, cognitive semantics.

The role and degree of valence of water and its linguistic resources in world linguistics, the usual 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, folklore and written literature, phraseology, paremiological fund samples serve as a source of research, and attention is paid to the creation and interpretation of its anthropocentric areas, including linguoculturology.

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 the Uzbek national mentality and moral rules of society, it is important to show the linguistic,





linguocultural, cognitive-semantic features and general linguistic aspects of the word water, which is associated with the concepts of purity, purity, purity. Determining the lingvoculturological 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." does 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 linguoculturological and universal commonality. Determining the lingvoculturological 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." does 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 linguoculturological and universal commonality.

PF-5106 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 5, 2017 "On increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy and support the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" Decree PQ-5040 of March 26, 2021 "On measures to radically improve the system of spiritual and educational work" and other normative legal acts related to this activity.

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 broadly divided into two major groups, such as the study of the general sciences and the natural sciences as well as 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. 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 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 a comparative-historical basis, the concept of sibling and non-sibling language families, in which the world's languages are grouped 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". Тадқиқотчи Тележко G.M. In his article, he discusses the languages of the ancient world and their integration into common families, and compares the widely used lexemes "water" and "voda". 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]. Qualitative changes have occurred during the migration to large language families. However, to date, it has retained most of its linguistic and linguistic features. Telejko G.M. Gives the common linguistic forms of the lexeme "water":

**in the Indo-European family:  $\bar{o}$  (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 related to 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 semantics 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" - "place" - the names of places where water is collected - pond, lake, stream, 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: solid, ice, snow, snowflake, 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 comparative-historical method and the paradigm based on it have been discussed and criticized in linguistics for many years. The facts are given that the method and the results obtained as a result are not scientifically sound. However, this paradigm has served and continues to serve as the foundation 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 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.

Water as a natural phenomenon has been included in research since ancient science. Its first researchers were also ancient Greco-Roman philosophers. In particular, theoretical views have been established that the universe and man are composed of four elements: water, air, earth, and fire. A new stage in linguistics, semantic-cognitive, linguoculturological study of the water lexeme is associated with the prospects of anthropocentric linguistics and its branches in the XIX century.

The study of the subject in Russian linguistics dates back to the end of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century. Comparative-linguocultural study of the word MIZakirov, NVGrishina, TIBadmaeva, OVStarostina, TVMirzaeva, M.Aychichek, EEShmelyova, MASedova, I.G.Vrajnova, D.D.Khairullina's researches







put forward theoretical views on the linguocultural features of the lexeme "water", its role in the national linguistic landscape. Etymological, explanatory, literary works on the field have been studied in dictionaries. Today, an associative dictionary of the Russian language has been created, which contains more than ninety associations of the word water.

In Uzbek linguistics, the lexeme "water" and its main derivatives are reflected in the articles "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language", "Encyclopedic dictionary of the Uzbek language", "Etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language". Researcher H. Jabborov in his monograph "Lexical and spiritual features of the water lexeme in the Uzbek language" spoke about more than thirty features of the lexeme, its place and semantics in proverbs, sayings, phrases. In the Uzbek language, there are well-founded sources that the word "water" is the main and derivative semantics, forming a separate semantic series in agriculture. However, the linguoculturological properties of the lexeme have not been studied in a monographic plan as a separate object of study.

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