



SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE WORD WATER AND ITS MEANINGS

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Annotation

The article discusses that the concept of a word is a very complex and multifaceted phenomenon due to its linguistic nature and the word water has three main features like all words which combine all its features.

Keywords: human's memory, psycho-psychological, Semantic analyses.

Introduction

The words connected to the semantic field related to water are united and separated from each other according to their general and specific features are explained by examples.

The main aim of human's living is their desire to know the world. The language, which is the practical form of consciousness and the word, which is basic unit of the language, play an important role to know the existence. There are several definitions of the word in linguistics.

Words are valuable treasure of every nation. They are shaped, polished and stabilized in language over the centuries. The social, political development of a society and its culture are imprinted on the pages of history through words. They are preserved in human's memory and passed down from generation to generation as a spiritual heritage.

In linguistics, objects and phenomena in an objective being, which can express human's emotions through a phonetic integrity based on a sequence of sounds [2. B.12], made a sense [5. B. 20], which is equally understandable for a particular community of historically formed people [7. B. 6] is considered to be the most important linguistic unit. For example, the word water is the most actively used in Uzbek, as in any other national language. The word is based on the sequence of sounds s + u + v, as above mentioned. When sounds are replaced, meaning is distorted; The combination of sounds in the form v + s + u, u + s + v, u + v + s has no meaning in the Uzbek language.

Main part

Russian scientist N.M. Shansky emphasizes that the word has twelve facets, such as phonetic formation, ambiguity, semantic valence, grammatical variability and abstraction [9. B. 32]. There are also some views about the word, such as, a word is the smallest unit of a sentence (L.V.Shcherba, L.Blumfield), a word is the smallest syntactic unit (Baudouin de Courtenay, A. Meye, E.Sepir), a word is the smallest meaningful unit of a language (A.A.Refor-matsky, L.Elmslev), a word is a language unit which combines phonetic, grammatical and semantic signs (V.V.Vinogradov, D.Ovsyaniko -Kulikovskiy, K. Buhler, A. Meye), the word is an expression of an objective being (EM Galkina-Fedoruk, VV Vinogradov, V. Doroshevsky), the word is an independent and purposeful element of speech (FF Fortunatov, A. Meye,



J. Vandries, V.V. Vinogradov). All of these definitions, in a sense, reflect the characteristics of the word [3. B. 40] and is also related to the word water fully.

The word is a very complex and multifaceted phenomenon due to its linguistic nature. This can be seen in the example of the word water. Most ideas have been focused on two main aspects of speech: sound and meaning. This feature of the word is called dichotomism (Greek: dica-two, tome-piece which is derived from the words).

Like all words, the word water has three main characters which combine all its features.

1. The sound side of a word (material shell), i.e. the phonemes that make it up (s + u + v).
2. Its nominal feature (drink name).
3. Express a particular concept (colorless, odorless, liquid drink).

Thus, the word water in the physical (articulatory-acoustic side), anatomical (spoken through the speech apparatus), psycho-psychological (expressing the feelings of the speaker), logical (reflecting the material world), social (performing a communicative function), historical (specificity to specific periods), geographical (applicable in certain areas). Another important feature of the word water is that it can participate in the creation of separate semantic fields, depending on what idea it carries. The word water is distinguished from other words in these semantic fields by its general and specific features.

A lexeme is a word (water) that always "lives" in relation to the reality it expresses. This is where the substantive nature of language comes from. The materialistic universe is given in direct observations and within the complex structure of the universe; water enters its composition as an element. The only advantage of human over other forms of matter is that they reflect the real being through language, which is the practical form of their consciousness which language has a symmetrical property. We can see, touch, consume, and use water for other purposes.

The things and events in the universe are infinite. They are constantly changing and improving. Non-existence does not appear by existence and existence does not appear by non-existence. Human observes things and events in existence, identifies their permanent and temporary signs, selects the most important of them and names the object.

For example, let's pay attention to the words the words related to water: rain, snow, hail; streams, tributary, rivers, lakes, seas; milk, juice, jelly; alcohol, wine, cognac. The first line of them is connected by the invisible semantic field through the semantics of precipitation, the second line of flow, the third line of drink and the fourth line of alcohol. This is a commonality in their meaning. At the same time, specificity is observed in all of the lexemes listed (see Table 1).



Table 1 Semantic analyses of the words related to water

Nº	Words	view	purpose	What it is taken?	Composition	Flamma bility	Color
1.	Water	liquid	Drinking	natural reservoir (from canal, river, spring	hydrogen -11, 19%, oxygen -88,81%	It does not burn	colorless
2.	Milk	liquid	Drinking	cow, sheep, goat, horse and others	protein, sugar, vitamins, carbohydrates	It does not burn	white
3.	Coffee	liquid	Drinking	From coffee tree	caffeine, sugar, fat, fiber	It does not burn	brown
4.	Wine	liquid	drinking (alcohol)	From grapes and apple	alcohol, glycerin, acid, sugar, water	It burns	whitish, pink, red
5.	Alcohol	liquid	drinking (alcohol)	Grain, grapes, potato and others	alcohol, glycerin, acid	It burns	white
6.	Cognac	liquid	drinking (alcohol)	From grapes	alcohol, glycerin, acid	It burns	red
7.	Tea	liquid	Drinking	From tea tree	alkaloids, caffeine, vitamins	It does not burn	yellowish

It can be seen that the words united in the semantic field related to water are united and separated from each other according to their general and specific features. When the words milk, water, coffee, cocktail, wine, vodka, cognac in the table contradict each other, they are grouped together by the meanings of liquid, drink, but according to their content, color, consumption rate, preparation process, place that are different. The very aspect ensures the inviolability and specificity of words in language. The water lexeme at the center of this semantic field may seem simple and clear at first looking, but it is actually a complex, difficult-to-understand, enigmatic language unit. There are so many lexemes in the Uzbek language with the word water that it is difficult to determine their number: suvchi (water supplier), suvchechak (chickenpox), suvqog'oz (water paper), Qizilsuv (Name of the place), Qorasuv (Name of the place), Oksuv (Name of the place), etc.

It is known that in traditional linguistics a word is an organic unit of meaning with a sound or a set of sounds, while in system-structural linguistics it is a linguistic phenomenon consisting of a plan of expression and content [7. B. 51-63].

The word is called a lexeme in the plan of expression and semema in the plan of content. The dialectical unity of these two aspects forms the basis of the word (lexical word). If we take the unity of the sounds mentioned above, they have no significance for the Uzbek language, but if we place the sounds in them sequentially according to certain procedures, the word s + u + v is formed, it becomes a lexeme and has a content plan. As the expression plan of a word changes, so does its content plan to a new qualitative stage. It is clear in the examples of the word suv (water) → suvchi (name of the person) → suvsoz (name of the professional) → suvchechak (chickenpox name of the disease), etc. The content plan of a word, its meaning, is considered to be somewhat more complex than its plan of expression. This can be observed in the meanings of the word water. Its basic meaning is a colorless, transparent liquid consisting of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen (H₂O) [11.B.] It is not easy for us to determine the semantic structure of this lexeme from the definition[576]. Let's look at some examples:



1. Қовун бирла узумнинг ҳажрида кўнглимда ғам ҳар жў, Оқар *сув*нинг фироқидин кўзимдан ҳар дам оқар *су*[1. Б. 24]. (My heart is full of sorrow in the grapes of melons and grapes)
2. Иш чатоқ, Кенжа мироб. Тоғдан катта *сув* келяпти. Дарҳол чора кўришимиз даркор[12. Б. 84]. (Work mess, Kenja mirab. Great water is coming down from the mountain. We must take immediate action)
3. Ойкўлга баланд Сунбул чўққисидан одамнинг белидай *сув*қишин-ёзин тушиб турар экан-у, ҳеч еридан чиқиб кетмас экан[5. Б. 20]. (From the peak of Sunbul, which is high in Oykol, it descends like a man's waist in summer and never leaves his husband)
4. Қор *сув*лари ва булоқлар тошларга урилиб шилдирайди[5. Б. 79]. (Snow water and springs hit the rocks)

5. «*Сувни олиб бориб қўйдик!*» –деган эдингиз, Келиб кўрсам, канал ҳали биздан беш чақирим нарида[4. Б. 64]. (We took the water!" When I came, the canal was still five miles away from us)

The lexeme water is used in the first sentence to mean tears, in the second sentence to mean flood, in the third sentence to mean stream, in the fourth sentence to mean tributary (or stream) and in the fifth sentence to mean canal. He also sweated (All his body turned into water), puddle, hoop (The car splashed water), bathed (went to the water in the summer), revived, woke up (water ran on the twigs), hard, hard (water leaked bread), alcohol can also express meanings such as drinking (grape juice).

In all the examples there is a reference to the object represented by water. (The denotative state of the water lexeme is also hidden in expressions such as *Сув қилиб юбормоқ* (reading in a memorable way), *сув текин* (water is free (in vain), *сув қуйгандек жимжит* (осуда) water is silent (calm), *сувга тушган мушукдек* (мулойим) (like a cat in water (gentle), *тағизга сув қуймоқ* (йиқитмоқ, ёмонлик қилмоқ) pouring water under it (knocking down, doing evil). lies, there is a hint of water to the content of the expressions.

Lexemes such as stream, tributary, river, valley stream, lake, sea, ocean, fish, spring, wave, swim, shore, bank combine with their content plans under the water lexeme to form a separate semantic field in the language. In all of the above words, it is observed that the emphasis is on the features of the lexeme that we see and know which is on its denotative basis. Objects and phenomena in objective existence are unstable and changeable which does not have most clear boundaries. The word water is called ice in the cold state and steam in the hot state.

The lexeme of ice is defined in the glossary as follows: the solid state of water as a result of zero-degree cooling[10. Б. 629]. The definition of steam is as follows: gaseous state of liquids or solids [10. Б. 293]. Also, other manifestations of its nature can be expressed in words such as rain, snow, flood, hail, sleet. So much color in words related to water depends on the real objective situation. The cooling of the snowy air is associated with winter; steam is associated with the heating of water.

The material base (denotate) in rain, snow, floods, hailstones gradually changes its shape. Each of them passes a completely new quality stage in terms of appearance, shape, chemical and physical properties. For example, snow is white, in a peculiarly elegant embossed form, hail is hard, crystalline. If specificity is to be seen on the basis of commonality, the name will also change immediately. For example, flash



floods with rain are actually caused by a single event. Flash floods occur due to heavy rainfall and accumulation.

Conclusion

It can be concluded from above mentioned that the word water is one of the most actively used lexemes in the Uzbek language, historically formed and having its own stable place. Studying aspects of its meaning can give us valuable information about the history, customs, lifestyle, outlook, natural phenomena and other events of the nation. Knowing about this information and using it in its own place is the sacred duty of every p

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