

## LEXICAL MEANINGS OF WORDS IN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES (AS THE EXAMPLE OF WORD WATER)

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**ABSTRACT:** This article discusses the lexical semantic relationships of lexemes and demonstrates their similarities and differences in different languages using the method of comparison. This situation is compared by comparing the lexical meanings of the word "water" in German and Uzbek, and the cases of disproportion between them are explained with the help of examples. This analysis explains the reasons for the differences in the meanings of words in languages. List the factors that affect the perception of the word.

**KEYWORDS:** Word, meaning, content, water, difference, similarity, lexical unit, dictionary.

### INTRODUCTION

Speech is made up of words, phrases, and sentences that are connected by content. Words and phrases have one or more meanings in the speech process and perform morphological and syntactic functions. The word and the meaning of the word are important factors. Only a person who understands the meaning and content of the word correctly can use the words correctly in speech and express his thoughts clearly. To do this, you need to master the language.

Today, the study of the relationship between the meaning and content of the word is becoming more widespread, and it is covered in many works. Because every aspect of the phenomenon of meaning, which is extremely complex, deserves special attention.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The study of one aspect taken separately requires the analysis of another. From time immemorial, we have been accustomed not only to proving the relationship between lexical units and their meanings, but also to noting them. For example, we note that the third planet in the solar system is called the earth and sometimes the globe, the world, the universe, and we are not so interested in the relationship between the expressed and the expressive. In fact, the relationship is very complicated. It is a well-known fact that a particular part of reality is not

perceived uniformly by people and does not have a linguistic form. This is especially true when comparing words in different languages. Proof of this can be seen in the analysis of the word water (das Wasser) in German and Uzbek:

<b>Das Wasser</b>	<b>water</b>
<p>1. a) aus einer Wasserstoff- Sauerstoff-Verbindung bestehende, durchsichtige, weitgehend farb-, geruch-und geschmacklose Flüssigkeit, die bei 0°C gefriert und bei 100°C siedet.</p> <p>- <i>Wenn es heiß ist, trinke ich gern Wasser;</i></p> <p>b) Wasser eines Gewässers</p> <p>- <i>das Wasser ist sehr tief;</i></p> <p>2. Gewässer:</p> <p>- <i>ein tiefes, fließendes Wasser;</i></p> <p>3. Alkoholische wässrige Flüssigkeit:</p> <p>- <i>kölnisches Wasser;</i></p> <p>4. a) wässrige Flüssigkeit, die sich im Körper bildet:</p> <p>- <i>Wasser (eine krankhafte Ansammlung von Gewebsflüssigkeit) haben;</i></p> <p>b) (ugs.) Schweiß:</p> <p>- <i>das Wasser lief ihm von der Stirn;</i></p> <p>c) Urin:</p>	<p>1. A salt-free clear liquid consisting of a chemical combination of hydrogen and oxygen:</p> <p>- Water is not only the blood and soul of the earth, but also a source of electricity;</p> <p>2. Aquifers of rivers, lakes, rivers, etc: - the other side of the water.</p> <p>3. Juices, juices, liquids in fruits, vegetables, etc.</p> <p>- Apple juice is very sweet;</p> <p>4. Portable: no mattress, juice or jam (about fruit or food):</p> <p>"It's not soup, it's water."</p> <p>5. Floral element in the form of a straight or wavy line in embroidery:</p> <p>- The water is white, the flowers are different;</p> <p>6. Esk. A unit of land equal to ten</p>

<p>- <i>das Wasser nicht halten können</i>;</p> <p>d) Tränenflüssigkeit.<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>tanobs</p> <p>"Every ten acres of land was water, and a man was sent to clear the canal at the expense of this area."</p> <p>7. Various compound and compound terms include:</p> <p>- water eagle, water snake, water lily</p>
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When we compare the meanings of the word *das Wasser* (water) in German and Uzbek, we can see similarities in the meanings of the words, as well as different aspects. The word *das Wasser* (water) has four meanings in German and seven in Uzbek. If we pay attention to the first meaning of this word, it is said in German that it is a colorless, odorless and tasteless liquid consisting of oxygen and hydrogen, and in Uzbek it is a salt without a chemical combination of hydrogen and oxygen. clear liquid; described as a substance found in nature in the form of water and ice, which is an integral part of all living organisms. This meaning of the word is one thing, although it is described differently. If we look at the next meaning of this lexeme, we can see another similarity. That is, the word *das Wasser* (water) is the part of the earth covered with water, the meaning of naturally collected water is close to and similar to the Uzbek word for water surface of streams, lakes, rivers, etc. . But the difference is that in German, this meaning of the word has a poetic, artistic color. Let's look at the third meaning of the word. Here we can see the differences in the lexical meanings of the languages. The word alcohol in German does not mean alcohol in Uzbek. In contrast, in Uzbek, the word "water" can be used as a generic name for juices, juices, liquids in fruits, vegetables, etc. (pomegranate juice). In addition, the fluid secreted by living organisms, syrup (did not feel the continuous flow of water from the nose behind the flu); the word water is also used to refer to the liquid (bread that has run out of water) in various things. In the course of the analysis, in contrast to the Uzbek language, we did not observe the use of the German word *das Wasser* (water) in relation to liquids in various objects. All the paragraphs of the word in the fourth sense given in the German dictionary clearly show the disproportion between the two languages: in German, the word as a medical

term also means the accumulation of damaged body fluids in tissues. In Uzbek it occurs in the form of fluid accumulation. The Uzbek lexeme cannot express the meanings of sweat, urine and tears in the following verses. Some of the meanings of this word in Uzbek are not found in German: the expression of taste in relation to fruit or food (it is not soup, but water). The word is used in embroidery as the name of a flower element in the form of a straight or wavy line (the water is white, the flower is a different curve). The reason why the word does not have this meaning in the German dictionary is that it is associated with Uzbek national handicrafts. In the history of Uzbekistan, the unit of land equal to ten tanobs was called water (Every ten tanobs of land was one water, and a man was sent to clear a ditch at the expense of this area). For this reason, this meaning of the word does not exist in German. In addition, the word "water" is used in the Uzbek language in various compound and compound terms. We can see this in the following examples: water eagle, water snake, water flower. Although this feature of the word is not included in the German dictionary, we find it in the form of a compound word in different contexts: Wasserball, Wasserbau, Wasserbedarf.

## CONCLUSION

The analysis shows that in German and Uzbek there are some differences and similarities between the meaning and content of words. It would be a mistake to assume that words have similar meanings. But we don't think it's right to take certain differences for granted. There are a number of reasons for the differences. In the course of the analysis, we saw that factors such as the living environment of peoples, their worldview and life skills, emotional experiences, religious and national affiliation, achievements in science have an impact on the underlying image. All this proves once again that meaning is the fruit of intellect, of human cognitive activity. A person who understands the meaning acquires intelligence, uses the wealth of the nation with understanding - the language, preserves it and respects it.

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