

коммуникации и культурного обмена. Расширение лексикона может также изменить представление о национальной идентичности языка. Увеличение количества заимствованных слов способно создать представление о языке как о живом и развивающемся явлении. Приведем примеры заимствования в разных языках: Значительное количество заимствованных слов из русского языка связано с французским (например, "бульвар", "клапан") и английским (например, "компьютер", "интернет"). Заимствования из английского языка великолепно демонстрируют описанные выше процессы: "блог", "хобби", "сериал". Они зачастую требуют адаптации как по фонетическим, так и по грамматическим правилам. Английский язык богат заимствованиями из множества языков, включая латинский, французский, норвежский и многие другие. Например, "ballet" (французский) и "sushi" (японский). Заимствования из арабского языка в испанском, такие как "альмира" (собака), являются отражением исторического влияния арабской культуры. Анализ механизмов заимствования и изменения в лексике предоставляет ценную информацию о том, как языки взаимодействуют друг с другом. Этот процесс подчеркивает сложность социальной динамики, культурного взаимодействия и языкового прогресса. Изучение типологических аспектов заимствований помогает глубже понять, как языки адаптируют и трансформируют новшества, что является ключевым для понимания развивающегося лексического контекста в условиях глобализации.

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METAPHORIZATION IN PHRASES CONTAINING HYDRONYMS

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It is known that hydronyms are a source of valuable information about the language and history of the peoples who previously lived in the territory of the country. The peculiarity of hydronyms is that they are secondary names. The etymology of the names borrowed from other languages is incomprehensible to the local population. When describing the location of the village in relation to the water source, comparative comparisons are usually used (high - low, big - small, right - left). The names of water bodies are transferred to the names of settlements. The names of the springs describe the water quality, location, flow characteristics, presence of algae, wetlands, etc. A source of water coming out of the ground is called a spring. The names of rivers and lakes are derived from appellative geographical terms indicating the type or nature of the water source [1].

The main part. Hydronyms are names representing bodies of water on the surface of the earth, which are closely related to the geographical environment and culture. Metaphorization in expressions containing hydronyms is the process of creating new meanings through figurative expressions based on water bodies. This article analyzes hydronyms, their metaphorical meanings and contexts of use.

Hydronyms have their own semantic layers, which often have historical, cultural and economic significance. For example, names such as "Amu Darya" or "Syr Darya" represent geographical areas that have played an important role in human history, not only as a source of water. Hydronyms not only mark geographical places, but also play an important role in social and cultural context. Metaphorization is the process of creating new meaning and understanding by comparing something or an event to something else. Hydronyms are often considered in different fields, that is, as cultural heritage, each hydronym reflects the historical and cultural heritage of its territory. For example, the name "Bukhara River" reminds of local history and traditions.

Economically, freshwater resources are important for agriculture, industry, and life. Therefore, hydronyms represent economic resources [2]. In the process of metaphorization, hydronyms are associated with other areas - for example, emotional states, social relationships or life experiences. The main features of this process are: Emotional image: For example, the phrase "water is life" expresses the relationship between people by emphasizing the vital importance of water. Based on this point of view, the process of metaphorization can be divided into the following types.

Physical metaphor: Figurative meanings are created through concepts such as water's physical properties, such as flow, waves, and peace. "Peaceful water" is a symbol of peace and tranquility.

Emotional Metaphor: Depicting human emotions through water. "My tears flowed like a river" - this expression represents the strength of grief and emotions.

Artistic metaphor: By using hydronyms in literature, the author deepens his thoughts. "Wild rivers" means difficulties and freedom in life. The following examples show how diverse and rich metaphorization is in hydronymic phrases:

"My love reflected in the water": This phrase expresses the depth and transparency of love feelings, and also emphasizes internal problems and disagreements.

"Life is like waves": This phrase describes the changes and obstacles in life, each wave is a new challenge or opportunity. "Lessons learned from water": This expression represents experience and lessons learned from life, things learned through water are important. The phrase "rivers collide" can be used as a metaphor for social conflict or conflict. Hydronyms give up their original meaning and create new meanings. For example, the word "river" can be used metaphorically as a way of life. Water is often associated with peace, tranquility, or a state of mind. For example, the phrase "reflection in water" can be a metaphor for the inner world of a person. Hydronyms can have metaphorical meanings related to the culture and traditions of the area where they are located. The expressions "water" or "river" can often be associated with feelings of excitement, joy or sadness. River life: The phrase "river of life" represents the life path of a person, the processes associated with changes and difficulties. The river is a symbol of continuity, movement and change. Water and Love: The saying "Love is deep water" describes how deep and unfettered the feelings of love are. This metaphor allows you to express deep and sensitive thoughts about love. Fate and destiny: The phrase "chasing waves" is used as a metaphor for human destiny, where the waves represent obstacles and problems in life.

Hydronyms and their metaphorical meanings can vary from culture to culture. Every culture has its own relationship to water and water bodies. For example: in Eastern culture: Water is considered a symbol of purity and good deeds. The concept of "water is peace" is widespread. In Western culture: The metaphorical expression of water is often associated with life's difficulties and the process of overcoming them. Expressions such as "the river is the difficulties of life" are used [3].

The essence of a culture is often conveyed through its music, and German folk songs are no exception. Within these melodic narratives, water emerges as a powerful symbol that holds a variety of meanings reflecting the human experience and the natural world.

Water, the source of life, is often celebrated in German folk songs as a symbol of fertility, growth and renewal. In songs such as "Es führt über den Main" and "Die Lorelei", rivers and streams are described as sources of life for communities, nourishing the land and providing livelihoods. The cyclic nature of water - from rain to rivers and back to the sea - reflects the rhythm of life, death and rebirth. The power and unpredictability of water is also recognized in German folk songs. Songs like "Die Schiffsjungfrau" and "Der Fischer" tell stories of shipwrecks and sinkings, emphasizing the dangers of the sea and the respect it demands. These songs serve as cautionary tales, reminding listeners of forces beyond human control [4].

Water often serves as a metaphor for human emotions, particularly those related to the unconscious and the depths of the soul. In songs such as "Am Brunnen vor dem Tore" and "Sah ein Knab' ein Röslein stehn", wells and springs are used as symbols of hidden desires and unspoken

feelings. The reflective surface of water reflects the inner world, invites introspection and contemplation.

The cleansing power of water plays an important role in German folk music. Songs like "Im schönsten Wiesengrunde" and "Die Gedanken sind frei" evoke images of rivers washing away sorrow and pain, symbols of purification and emotional renewal. Water is also a transformative force, as seen in songs about baptism and spiritual rebirth.[5]

* "Die Lorelei": This haunting tune tells the story of a siren who lures sailors to their deaths with her catchy song that expresses the allure and danger of water.

* "Die Gedanken sind frei": This song uses the metaphor of a flowing stream to express the freedom of thought that cannot be limited or controlled.

* "Im schönsten Wiesengrunde": This song evokes the image of a clear spring as a source of comfort and solace where one can find rest and escape life's hardships.

In German folk music, the symbolism of water flows through various themes, reflecting the complex relationship between humans and nature [6]. From celebrating life and renewal to acknowledging danger and exploring emotional depths, water is a powerful motif that enriches the meaning and emotional resonance of German folk songs.

Metaphorization in expressions containing hydronyms is not only a linguistic process, but also a deep understanding of human experience. Metaphors created through hydronyms help to reflect people's inner world, culture and history [7]. This analysis allows a deeper understanding of the importance of hydronyms, their metaphorical possibilities and their place in the language. Metaphorization in expressions containing hydronym not only helps to express new ideas about water bodies, but also reflects human feelings, experiences and culture. This process, in turn, greatly affects the development of language and thought. Metaphors created by hydronyms allow a deeper understanding of humanity's connection with nature.

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THE CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE “HOMELAND” BASED ON THE NOVEL OF "MAKON ISTAB" BY JENNY ERPENBECK

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The basic concept of cognitive linguistics is a concept, that is, its content, a specific focus of the cultural style of the people who speak any language. The generalization of concepts formed as a result of the speaker's understanding of the world is called a conceptsphere. The wealth of a language is measured not only by its lexicon, but also by the conceptsphere of a nation. Concepts