

## THE USE OF THE LEXEME "SPARK" IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN GERMAN AND UZBEK

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes the semantics and cultural connotations of the lexeme "spark" (chaq) in German and Uzbek proverbs. The expressive power and linguocultural features of the "spark" lexeme in proverbs are examined.

**Keywords:** spark, proverb, semantics, cultural connotation, linguocultural features, German language, Uzbek language.

### Introduction

Proverbs - as folklore genres including sayings, maxims, and expressions - demonstrate the expressive nature of language in cultural context. They reflect a people's life experience, worldview, traditions and values. Analyzing the position and functions of the "spark" lexeme in proverbial units in German and Uzbek is important for understanding their linguocultural features.

This article provides a comparative analysis of the socio-cultural significance of the "spark" lexeme in German and Uzbek proverbs. The main goal is to determine the use of the "spark" lexeme in proverbs within socio-cultural context.

### Literature and Methodology

#### The Linguocultural Significance of Proverbs

Proverbs are concise expressions of a people's life experience that demonstrate language's expressiveness in cultural context. In German and Uzbek proverbs, the "spark" lexeme serves to convey various meanings and expressions. Through the "spark" lexeme, concepts such as strong will, determination and life experience are expressed.

In German proverbs, the "spark" lexeme is often used to express abstract meanings. For example, the proverb "Die Faust im Sack machen" ("To clench one's fist") uses the "spark" lexeme to signify a person's determination and strong will.

In Uzbek, the proverb "If you give it a spark, it will become a hand" uses the "spark" lexeme to express a person's strong will and affection.

#### Semantics and Pragmatics of the "Spark" Lexeme

The "spark" lexeme serves to convey various meanings and expressions in proverbs, revealing language's expressive nature in cultural context.

For instance, the German proverb "To clench one's fist" uses the "spark" lexeme to denote a person's determination and strong will. This proverb emphasizes life experience through the "spark" lexeme.

In Uzbek, the proverb "If you give it a spark, it will become a hand" uses the "spark" lexeme to highlight strong will and affection. This proverb emphasizes a person's inner world through the "spark" lexeme.

## Discussion and Results

### Cultural Connotations of the "Spark" Lexeme

The "spark" lexeme in proverbs carries many cultural connotations, reflecting a people's life experience, worldview, traditions and values.

For example, the German proverb "To clench one's fist" uses the "spark" lexeme to signify determination and strong will, emphasizing life experience.

In Uzbek, the proverb "If you give it a spark, it will become a hand" uses the "spark" lexeme to express strong will and affection, emphasizing a person's inner world.

### Comparative Analysis of the "Spark" Lexeme in German and Uzbek Proverbs

A comparative analysis of the semantics, pragmatics and cultural connotations of the "spark" lexeme in German and Uzbek proverbs reveals their similarities and differences.

In German, the "spark" lexeme is often used to express abstract meanings. For example, "To clench one's fist" uses the "spark" lexeme to signify determination and strong will.

In Uzbek, the "spark" lexeme is often used to express social relations. For example, "If you give it a spark, it will become a hand" uses the "spark" lexeme to express strong will and affection.

### The Use of the "Spark" Lexeme in Phraseological Units in Uzbek and German

In Uzbek, the word "spark" is often used in phraseological units to indicate something very small, sharp or intense. It adds additional meaning to sentences and helps express emotions, exaggerations or strong feelings.

#### In Uzbek:

"I don't have a spark of money" ("I don't have even a small amount of money")

→ Means the person is completely without funds

"It shines like a spark" ("It sparkles like a spark")

→ Describes something very clean or shiny

"A spark-sized child" ("A very small child")

→ Shows the child is very small or young

Thus, in Uzbek expressions "spark":

- Means something very small like a spark or coin
- Adds emotion or intensity to speech
- Can be used in both positive and negative contexts

### In German:

German doesn't have an exact equivalent of "spark" but uses similar expressions:

"Keinen Cent haben" ("To not have a cent")

→ Same meaning as "not having a spark of money"

"Blitzblank sein" ("To be lightning-clean")

→ Similar to "shining like a spark"

"Ein Funke Hoffnung" ("A spark of hope")

→ "Funke" (spark) is similar and shows small but strong feeling

Thus, in German expressions:

- Words like "klein" (small), "bisschen" (a bit) or "Funke" (spark) are used
- These words help show smallness, cleanliness or slight feelings
- The structure differs from Uzbek but meanings are similar

Key findings:

- In Uzbek, "spark" is a powerful word in idioms that helps express size, emotion or intensity
- While German lacks an exact "spark" equivalent, similar concepts are expressed through words like "klein", "Funke" or "Cent"
- Both languages use small objects (like sparks or coins) to talk about feelings, money or situations

### Conclusion

The analysis of the linguocultural features of the "spark" lexeme in German and Uzbek proverbs reveals its semantics, pragmatics and cultural connotations. The "spark" lexeme serves as a medium for various meanings and expressions in proverbs, reflecting a people's life experience, worldview, traditions and values.

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