

## VERBALIZATION OF CONCEPT "WATER AND FIRE" IN ENGLISH LINGUOCULTUROLOGY

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### Abstract

That it is done in the framework of new anthropocentric linguistic trends-Cognitive linguistics and Linguoculturology; by the absence of researches of this concepts in the English language; by the importance of concepts Water and Fire in representing linguistic and national world pictures. Aim and tasks of research are the determination of linguocognitive, national-cultural value of concepts Water and Fire and specific features of its verbalization in lexical, word-formational, phraseological units, particularly in paremiologic, aphoristic texts in the English language. The degree of novelty of the research is determined by the fact that is the first investigation devoted to the cognitive and linguocultural study of concepts Water and Fire in the English language. The material of the research can be used in delivering lectures and practical lessons on General Linguistics, Cognitive Linguistics, Stylistics, Text linguistics, Text Analysis, Linguocultural Studies, in writing research works, text books and manuals. The results are complex method of cognitive-cultural analysis has been worked out, the cognitive and linguocultural value of concepts Water and Fire has been determined, the cognitive interpretation of metaphorical nominations that represent concepts Water and Fire has been done and national-cultural specificity of concepts Water and Fire has been defined. The conceptphere Water and Fire plays a great role in linguistic world pictures of the English linguoculture and represented by lexical, word formation, phraseological units as well as texts. The research can be continued in the framework of the following topics: comparative study of this concept in different languages; taxonomical analysis of concepts and conceptospheres in different languages; investigation of gender factors reflected in different concepts.

**Key words:** linguistic and cultural studies, the virtualization of Water / Fire concepts, Analysis of phraseological units, ethnolinguistics, lingvopragmatics, lingvoculturology, sociolinguistics, and cognitive linguistics.

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### INTRODUCTION

As noted by the First President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov at a meeting with representatives of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, "in order to truly advance the science, it is necessary to open the door to the outside world. It is equally important to be fully aware of the achievements of world science in time. For this purpose every researcher must have a good knowledge of foreign languages." "Education is a product of consciousness but at the same time a factor that determines the level of consciousness and its development. Consequently, it is impossible to change the mind without changing the education system. Without changing minds and thinking, it is impossible to build a supreme goal-free and prosperous society." I.A. Karimov

The relevance of the topic. The relevance of this dissertation research topic is: 1) this work has been carried out in modern linguistics - linguistic and cultural studies; 2) By studying the basic concepts of languages it is possible to identify universal and special language tools used to represent the world; 3) The concept of water and fire is one of the basic concepts in the human mind and thinking. Concepts are based on the perceptions of the conceptual world, reflecting the everyday experience of the people, empirically, culturally, and historically, thus providing insight into the significance and scope of expressing the national and cultural aspects of English linguistics. This enables us to understand and describe the functions that language units perform in expressing the relationship between language and human, language and

culture, language and ethnos, and related events. This shows the importance of studying the subject.

### Short literature review on the topic

The concept of the concept in domestic and foreign linguistics is one of the most studied areas. Cognitive and linguocultural analysis of concepts Yu. S. Stepanov, N.D. Arutyunova, E.S. Kubryakova, V.N. Telia, S.G. Vorkachev, V.I. Karasik, Z.D. It has been studied by a number of prominent linguists, such as Popova. FIRE Concept D.D. Khairullina's binary fragments such as "oghon" and "voda" were partially studied in the thesis.

The purpose of the study is to identify and analyze the various layers of water / fire conceptualization.

For this purpose, the dissertation has the following tasks:

- analysis of the study of the basic concepts and principles of cognitive linguistics and linguistic and cultural sciences;
- to analyze different approaches to studying the concept of national cultural concept and its structure;
- To study the virtualization of Water / Fire concepts in lexical levels, i.e. in lexical units, synonymic and antonymic lines and joint words;
- to study the methods of verbalization of water / fire concepts through phrase logical units; - To identify the ways in which Water / Fire concepts are expressed in paremiological texts, such as proverbs and aphorisms. - Identification of aesthetic evaluation of Water / Fire concepts in English linguistics.

**The object of the research is language units that represent Water / Fire concepts**

The subject of the research was the national-cultural, structural-semantic, and conceptual features of language units using Water / Fire concepts in English.

The basic hypothesis of the study is that Water / Fire concepts are important in representing the landscape of the English linguistic world and are expressed in different language units.

Basic research methods: descriptive and analytical, component analysis method, cognitive modeling method, conceptual analysis method, statistical method parts.

Scientific novelty of research. The novelty of this dissertation is that it first analyzed the features of Water / Fire in different English language units; 2) Explained the cognitive and linguistic significance of Water / Fire concepts; 3) Conceptual definitions of Water / Fire concepts are outlined.

During the research, we analyzed a wide range of language materials, in particular the language cohesion of different levels representing Water / Fire concepts. The material includes selected examples from lexicographic sources, phraseological dictionaries, synonyms and antonym dictionaries, proverbs and aphorisms.

**Theoretical significance of research**

The results of the study contribute to the development of the basic principles of cognitive linguistics and linguistic and cultural linguistics, which are areas of modern linguistics. In addition, the fact that at each stage of the research the systematic approach is based, the inter-level expression of Water / Fire concepts, and the conceptual features of the concept under study are also indicative of the impact on the development of the linguistic science. The methods used in the definition process can be used as a basis for the study of various concepts.

**The practical significance of research**

The scientific theoretical conclusions presented in this research are for lectures and seminars, lectures, seminars and lectures on subjects such as English lexicology, general linguistics, cognitive linguistics, stylistics, text interpretation, linguoculturology at philological universities and foreign language faculties. recording.

**Publication of research results**

The number of articles on the topic of scientific research is 2 and is published in the collection of scientific-practical conference "Actual problems of modern linguistics, literary studies, translation studies and foreign languages", organized by the department of magistracy. The title of the article is "The notion of concept" (2017), "FIRE conceptualization of the FIRE concept" (2018).

**Verbal logical relations of fire/water concepts**

In studying the language and culture of any nation, the conceptual and linguistic world images, first of all, the study of phraseological units that are reflected in the language of this nation.

As mentioned earlier, the concept varies across the language level through different language units. One such tool is phrase logical units. Phrase logical units are a cultural system of language that reflects the ancestors and the spiritual and psychological state of the ancestors based on antiquity and folk wisdom. Any language phraseology has its own linguistic heritage and a private property that represents linguistic outlook.

Thanks to them, you can learn not only the language of the language spoken, but also the culture and history, the everyday life, the vision of the future. This is about the national peculiarities of a folk phraseology, and research on it can reveal aspects of the national worldview and apply the results in practice. Linguist B. According to Larin, phraseological units

and paremes express very strongly the national mentality and mentality of a particular nation (Larin, 1977).

This idea is especially true because they have a centuries-old experience behind it. They contain useful and pragmatic stories that are passed down from one generation to another, with large formulas that illuminate and illustrate many aspects of social life, psychological aids and help, metaphorical expressions, conclusions from the eternal realities of life and many recipes.

In the phraseological units, the main meaning is directed towards the person, his relationship with the world, which is the result of the human emotion, and finally, the person's evaluation of the world. According to linguists, phraseological units are, first and foremost, human views, especially their spiritual, spiritual, ethnic and social aspects. The meaning of the phraseological unit and its expressions is directly related to human life.

Phraseological units express the specific way of living of each nation and are the "code" of the people. The mentality of what images are used and how they evaluate an event is reflected in each phraseological unit. Such phraseological units are hard to understand at once, because of this, it is important to be aware of the lifestyle of the people. Different expressions of phraseological units in all languages are characterized by the fact that they are representatives of different religions, geographical location, and historical processes.

The cognitive analysis of the semantics of phraseological units emphasizes the perception of phraseology as a cultural sign. In the process of perception, phraseological functions perform at least three functions: 1) the role of emotional stimuli as the basis for conceptualization and categorization of reality. 2) the role of cultural interpretation of phrases, that is, the role of ensuring that images are compatible with cultural concepts, symbols, standards, stereotypes, and mythologies that form part of cultural connotations.

**Analysis of phraseological units**

In the phraseological units that represent the concept of Fire, fire has the following conceptual features:

1) Fire and water are factors that reflect the character, appearance, and emotions of a person

In expressing this conceptual sense, fire reflects both negative and positive emotions. That is, on the one hand, it expresses anger, and on the other, it expresses feelings of love and friendship. It is assumed that this is due to the physiological features of a person: redness when he is angry, unable to hold hands; even when it is in love, it blushes and burns inside:

a) Fire is a person's anger and inability to see anyone  
add fuel to the fire \ add fuel to the flame

Fig. to make a problem worse; to say or do something that makes a bad situation worse; to make an angry person get even angrier.

This phraseological unit is based on the experience of the people, when they spray gasoline or oil products on fire. Shouting at a crying child just adds fuel to the fire.

flame with anger and flame with resentment; flame with lust; flame with vengeance

Fig. [for someone's eyes] to "blaze" or seem to communicate a particular quality or excitement, usually a negative feeling. His eyes flamed with resentment when he heard Sally's good news. Her eyes flamed with hatred.

breathe fire – to be very angry about something (sometimes + over) The bishop was breathing fire over the press release made a few days ago; fan the flames – to cause anger or other bad feelings to increase (usually + of) His speeches fanned the flames of racial tension;

b) Fire is love, friendship, affection. This conceptual meaning, as mentioned above, is related to the physiological features of a person (redness in falling, fever, burning inside).

drawn like a moth to a flame

Fig. attracted [to someone or some event] instinctively or very strongly, as a moth is drawn to the light of a flame. Customers

were drawn to the sale like a moth to a flame. They came from all over and bought up everything in the store.

like moths to a flame (literary)

if people gather round someone like moths to a flame, they try to be near someone who seems very attractive or very interesting. Usage notes: Moths are small flying insects that are attracted to bright light. I never understood why people flocked around him like moths to a flame.

light your fire (informal)

to make someone excited, especially sexually I've met some decent men but none that light my fire.

get on like a house on fire (informal)

if two people get on like a house on fire, they like each other very much and become friends very quickly I was worried that they wouldn't like each other, but in fact they're getting on like a house on fire.

c) water-crying, frustration. This conceptual sense has to do with the physiological features of a person (crying when he is sad, tears)

be in floods (of tears) – to be crying often or excessively. Ever since her father died, Beth has been in floods of tears.

flood of tears – күзэшлар денгизи

turn on the waterworks – to start crying profusely, either genuinely or in order to get attention. My little sister turns on the waterworks the moment she doesn't get what she wants. I could tell the kid was about to turn on the waterworks, so I bought him an ice cream.

2) Fire and water - fire, disaster, disaster. This conceptual sense arises from the fiery, combustible nature of fire, and represents the danger of fire:

burst into flame(s) – to catch fire and become a large fire quickly. As soon as the flame reached the curtains, the entire wall seemed to burst into flames. The two cars burst into flames soon after the collision; flame up – 1) to catch fire and burst into flames. The trees flamed up one by one in the forest fire. Suddenly the car flamed up and exploded; 2) to expand and send out larger flames. The raging fire flamed up and jumped to even more trees. As firemen opened the door and came in, the fire flamed up and filled the room; go up in flames and go up in smoke

1. Lit. to burn up completely. The entire forest went up in flames! The expensive house went up in smoke.

2. Fig. [for value or investment] to be lost suddenly and totally. Everything we own has gone up in flames with the stock crash. The entire investment went up in smoke; tidal wave – 1) a large, destructive ocean wave, produced by a seaquake, or strong wind. Compare tsunami; 2) any powerful or widespread movement, opinion, etc.: a tidal wave of protest;

3) Fire - war, war armor, firearm.

fire (something) back (at someone or something)

to shoot back at someone or something. We fired about ten rounds back at them. The soldiers in the fort did not fire back at the attackers. fire something into someone or something to shoot something, as a weapon, into someone or something. She fired the gun into a special box that stopped the bullet. She would then examine it under a special microscope. Max fired two shots into Lefty, but even then fire (up) on someone or something to shoot at someone or something with a weapon; to shoot in the direction of someone or something. (Upon is formal and less commonly used than on.) The troops fired upon the advancing army. The cops fired on Max.

fire over something

to shoot over something with a weapon, usually people's heads. We fired over their heads to warn them to stay away.

open fire (on someone or something)

to begin shooting at someone or something. The troops opened fire on the enemy.

4) The fire - the loss of a battle or any controversy go down in flames

1. Lit. [for a plane] to crash. The enemy fighter planes went down in flames, ending the battle. The pilot and crew went down in flames near the air-port.

2. Fig. to fail spectacularly. The whole project went down in flames. Todd went down in flames in his efforts to win the heart of Marsha.

go up in flames

to fail or come to an end suddenly and completely Final hopes of a pay settlement went up in flames yesterday after talks broke down.

5) Fire is a weapon of motivation, a means of persuading, coercing, or inspiring people.

fire under someone

Fig. something that makes someone start doing something. (\*Typically: build ~; light ~; start ~.) The teacher built a fire under the students, and they really started working. You had better light a fire under your staff. Either that or we will lay off some of them. fire someone up

Fig. to motivate someone; to make someone enthusiastic. See if you can fire John up and get him to rake the leaves. I have to fire up the electorate if I want them to vote for me.

fire someone with anger and fire someone with enthusiasm; fire someone with hope; fire someone with expectations

Fig. [for someone's words] to fill someone with eagerness or the desire to do something. The speech fired the audience with enthusiasm for change. We were fired with anger to protest against the government. set someone on fire

Fig. to excite someone; to make someone passionate. (Based on set fire to someone or something.) Her oratory set everyone on fire. Ted's presentation didn't exactly set me on fire, but it was a good summary of the project.

set the world on fire

Fig. to do exciting things that bring fame and glory. (Frequently with the negative.) I'm not very ambitious. I don't want to set the world on fire. You don't have to set the world on fire. Just do a good job.

6) Fire - a factor that worsens an event or event, escalates a dispute from a negative point.

fan the flames (of something)

Fig. to make something more intense; to make a situation worse. The riot fanned the flames of racial hatred even more. The hostility in the school is bad enough without anyone fanning the flames.

add fuel to the fire/flames

to make an argument or a bad situation worse His mild words only added fuel to the fire. Isabelle was furious.

hold somebody's feet to the fire also put somebody's feet to the fire

to cause someone to feel pressure or stress I think reporters really should hold the president's feet to the fire about this issue. jump out of the frying pan (and) into the fire

to go from a bad situation to an even worse one Many kids who run away from unhappy homes discover they've jumped out of the frying pan and into the fire.

out of the frying pan (and) into the fire

Fig. from a bad situation to a worse situation. (\*Typically: get ~; go ~; jump ~.) When I tried to argue about my fine for a traffic violation, the judge charged me with contempt of court. I really went out of the frying pan into the fire. I got deeply in debt. Then I really got out of the frying pan into the fire when I lost my job.

fat hit the fire

Fig. a situation that suddenly becomes frantic and unpleasant. (\*Typically: suddenly ~; then ~; when ~.) Things were looking bad in the stock market, then the fat hit the fire and I lost everything.

fat is in the fire Prov. Matters have come to a crisis; trouble is about to start. Brother: Mom found out that we broke the clock. Sister: Uh-oh. The fat's in the fire now. The fat is in the fire at work; we're nowhere near finishing the project, but the deadline is in two days.

6) Fire is a dangerous thing and cannot be interrupted play with fire.

1. Lit. to use fire as a toy; to experiment with flames and fire. Jimmy! I've told you never to play with fire!

2. Fig. to do something dangerous or risky. (Usually playing with fire.) Be careful with that knife! You are playing with fire! If you mess with Max, you are playing with fire.

3. to be involved in an activity that could be dangerous. We're playing with fire if we continue with genetic modification of our food.

7) Fire is a painful ordeal. a baptism by/of fire a very difficult first experience of something I was given a million-dollar project to manage in my first month. It was a real baptism by fire. go through fire and water to experience many difficulties or dangers in order to achieve something (often + to do sth) They went through fire and water to ensure the prince's safety. set fire to someone or something and set someone or something on fire to ignite someone or something; to put someone or something to flames. The thief set fire to the building. The poor man accidentally set himself on fire.

7) Fire is the power to criticize people. shoot something/somebody down in flames to strongly criticize an idea or plan, or to refuse to accept it Several months ago this highly impractical idea would have been shot down in flames. I thought I'd made a sensible suggestion, but they just shot me down in flames. fire away (at someone)

Fig. to ask many questions of someone; to criticize someone severely. When it came time for questions, the reporters began firing away at the mayor. come under fire to be criticized (often + from ) Last night's announcement quickly came under fire from the trade unions. (sometimes + for ) Mr Johnson has since come under fire for being sarcastic and dismissive of his clients. draw (somebody's) fire (mainly American)

if something or someone draws fire, they are criticized (often + from ) The advertisements have drawn fire from anti-smoking campaigners His radical approach is expected to draw fire. in the line of fire in a situation in which you may be severely criticized Maria was willing to place herself in the line of fire and accept the blame if the music festival failed.

**Etymology:** based on the literal military meaning of in the line of fire (in the place where bullets are being shot) under fire

Fig. during an attack; being attacked. (\*Typically: be ~; resign ~; think ~.) There was a scandal in city hall, and the mayor was forced to resign under fire. John is a good lawyer because he can think under fire. The court is under fire for being too political.

**Usage notes:** often used with come: Mr. Johnson has come under fire for gossiping about his clients.

8) Flames - Enthusiasm, persistence, eagerness. ball of fire and fireball an energetic and ambitious person; a go-getter. That guy is a real ball of fire when it comes to sales. I don't want to hire some young fireball. I need wisdom and thoughtfulness. be no ball of fire (American & Australian informal) to lack energy and interest It's a little ironic that he criticizes Bill for not being dynamic. He's no ball of fire himself. fire in your/the belly

if you have fire in your belly, you are ready to fight with energy and determination for what you believe is right He will approach the committee with plenty of fire in his belly. fired up

Fig. excited; enthusiastic. How can you be so fired up at this time of the morning? It's impossible to get Martin fired up at all. 9) Fire is a time constraint and the need to do all the things at the same time fire something off (to someone).

Fig. to send something to someone immediately, by a very rapid means. Fire a letter off to Fred, ordering him to return home at once. I fired off a letter to Fred as you asked. I finished the e-mail and fired it off.

have [a few/a lot etc.] irons in the fire to have several jobs at the same time or to have several possibilities of work If that job application doesn't work out I've got a couple more irons in the fire.

have too many irons in the fire Fig. to be doing too many things at once. Tom had too many irons in the fire and missed some important deadlines. It's better if you don't have too many irons in the fire.

like a house on fire and like a house afire Rur. rapidly and with force. The truck came roaring down the road like a house on fire. The crowd burst through the gate like a house afire.

Some phraseological units with the Fire component can have several meanings. These phraseological units cover almost all the meanings associated with fire lexeme:

on fire

1. Lit. burning; being burned with flames. Help! My car is on fire! That house on the corner is on fire!

2. Sl. very attractive or sexy. She is really on fire! Look at those jet-set people! Each one of them is just on fire.

3. Fig. Inf. doing very well; very enthusiastic. Jill's new book is really on fire. Everyone is buying it. pull something out of the fire

1. Lit. to drag or take something out of a fire before it is consumed. The fire was too big, so he pulled a few logs out of the fire.

2. Fig. to rescue something; to save something just before it's too late. Can we rescue this project? Is there time to pull it out of the fire? There is no way we can pull this one out of the fire. burn with a low blue flame

1. Lit. [of a properly adjusted gas burner] to burn and put off heat. Each burner on the stove burns with a low blue flame giving the maximum amount of heat per BTU. 2. Fig. to be quietly and intensely angry. She just sat there with her steak in her lap, burning with a low blue flame. She was quiet, but everyone knew she would soon burn with a low blue flame. 3. Fig. to be heavily intoxicated with alcohol. (Alludes to the irritability of a person who is very drunk.) Yeah, he's burning with a low blue flame. He's not just drunk, he's burning with a low blue flame

10. Water - holy water, holy water, spiritual water, living water. This conceptual meaning has to do with several religious and mythological views on water. In English linguistics, for example, there are stories about the fountain of youth. According to legends, such a young person who drinks a fountain or well, or drinks its water, can be cured of all their ailments and can return to youth. In addition, there are a number of ceremonies related to water in churches, which is the main religion of English linguistics, that is Christianity.

11. Water is a property that represents different situations in life: in smooth water (to be successful); troubled waters (complex situation); in hot water (to be in a difficult situation); defeat in smth., destruction of smb); blow out of water, under water; pour / throw cold water on smth; as weak as water, long drink of water (very tall person);

12. Water is useless and inexpensive compared to other liquids: bread and water, shed blood like water; pour water into a sieve; as welcome in water, limn on water (to dream); water is free; the water has gone into the water; drain into water; to sift through a sieve, to drain into water.

The analysis shows that the fire-related phraseological units are mainly represented by the image and value components of the Fire concept. Positive aesthetic evaluation is reflected in the following conceptual symbols: fire is 1) positive emotions (love, friendship, burnout); 2) persistence, diligence; 3) The hand of motivation. Negative aesthetic assessment is reflected in the conceptual features of conspiracies that represent the notions of destruction, fire, war. Fire is 1) fire, disaster, disaster; 2) war and firearms; 3) Negative Feelings: Anger; 4) hardship, suffering; 5) time deficit; 6) Criticism, etc.

In the phraseological units of the water component, water is 1) the property representing different situations in life; 2) useless and inexpensive compared to other liquids; 3) is interpreted as a holy fluid. At the same time, water and fire destruction, in their semantics, reflect the conceptual signs of a natural disaster.

#### CONCLUSION

In the development of general linguistics, this subject underwent three paradigms. Traditionally it is divided into comparative-historical, system-structural and anthropocentric paradigms. The comparative-historical paradigm was the first paradigm in linguistics to have its own method of analysis, while the system-structural paradigm was the focus of attention. In the anthropocentric paradigm, however, the human factor that uses language as the subject of linguistics is of paramount importance.

Human factor-based cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, lingvopragmatics, lingvoculturology, sociolinguistics, and cognitive linguistics are closely related to human thinking in 21st century linguistics.

Cognitivism is a field of science that examines the human mind, thinking, and mental processes and situations associated with them. It is the science of knowledge, perception and understanding of the world in the course of human activity. In cognitivism, the emphasis is on the cognitive world of a person, which includes actions that are actively involved in language based on human knowledge. The basic terms of cognitive linguistics are intelligence, consciousness, cognition, conceptualization, conceptual system, cognition, linguistic vision of the world, cognitive base, mental representation, cognitive model, categorization, verbalization, mentality, cultural constants, concept, world image, conceptual, national-cultural region. and others.

Linguocultural science is a complex scientific field that emerges based on the interplay of linguistics and culture. It explores the interrelationship and impact of culture and language as a phenomenon of culture. The concept of the "image of the world" reflects the real existence of the objective world of the human conceptual apparatus. The language represents all the events that occur in the thought process and is closely related to the practical activities of the person. The existence of language is one of the main problems in the analysis of the expression of the "conceptual image of the world". In this regard, the "conceptual image of the world" is a collection of human knowledge of existence, while the "world image" in language is "linguistic understanding of the world".

The concept is the object of study of both cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology. The concept is a mental structure that is a basic unit of the human thinking code that has a relatively ordered internal structure, a complex, encoded information about the subject or event that is reflected and expressed as a result of cognitive activity. In linguoculturology, the cultural concept, apart from the foregoing, is unique in its national-cultural character.

The concepts Fire and Water are world-class cultural concepts, and as a result of their verbalization we have come to the following conclusions:

1. The concepts of Fire and Water are reflected in all levels of English linguistic world image: lexical, phraseological, paremiological and text.
2. The nuclear conceptions of Fire and Water are as follows: a) Water and fire are vital to human life and water; b) Water and fire are a factor of risk, disaster and destruction; c) Water and fire - can express different feelings of a person (love, friendship, calmness, anger, etc.);
3. The peripheral conceptual features of Fire and Water are: a) water and fire are the greatest gifts to humans; (b) Better water and fire than normal; (c) that water and fire should always be kept under control; d) the need to avoid contact with water and fire, with the consequences; (d) It is instructed that there is a balance between water and fire and time, and that the time also flows like water.
4. The peripheral conceptual features of the Fire concept include: (a) Fire is an inspiring and motivating factor; (b) Those who value the past are the flames of the fire; c) Active, active people are likened to fire; d) Fire and anger are the driving force behind everything.
- a. The peripheral conceptual features of the concept of "water" are: a) holy and inexplicable magical power; b) water is essential for human health; (c) the water is calm and peaceful; (d) The sanctity of water and its need for contamination;
5. The concepts of Fire and Water create a binary opposition to each other. This opposition stems from their semantics and function: water and fire are natural forces that overlap.

6. At the same time, the concepts Fire and Water have internal opposition. That is, water and fire have conflicting conceptual features:

Fire:

- source of heat and light - the weapon of destruction;
- The inspiring and motivating factor of people is the factor that destroys everything; • family aircraft - war and firearms;
- Water
- Nothing can live in a world without sources and water - a factor of disaster, destruction;
- factor of destruction - water is calm and peace-giving factor;
- The most important fluid for life, water - the most valuable liquid;
- holy and incomprehensible magical power - worthless liquid;

In English linguistics, the concepts of water and fire form a cultural concept and are represented by a number of language units belonging to different language levels in the English national landscape.

Apart from their nuclear conceptual features, the concept of water and fire is related to human emotions, with the physiological characteristics of a person (redness in anger, embarrassment, falling in love, increased body temperature, crying, sadness, etc.). This indicates their anthropocentric importance.

Thus, it can be concluded that the exchange of the concepts of "water" and "fire" in English and Uzbek are important in the scientific research carried out in the context of modern linguistics.

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