

GENERAL LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF LEXEMES EXPRESSING KINSHIP IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article is about general lexical-semantic features of lexemes expressing kinship in English and Uzbek languages and their analysis.

Keywords: kinship, lexical-semantic, concept, relationship.

The current stage of the development of language science presents researchers with the task of re-examining these issues based on modern methods, one of which is the method of studying language materials as a unique system. The language and its syllables are expressed as a whole system, including the vocabulary, its layers and totality. Each layer of the vocabulary is represented by a system due to the presence of each word and, accordingly, each concept. It occupies a certain place in the system, which is determined by its relationship with other words and concepts.

The lexical system of the language is not only the least studied, but also a very complex system in terms of its organization and structure. This system contains a large number of very different words that are related to each other. The personal relationships of the elements, their consistency may seem difficult to imagine or are often questioned. It contains irregular phenomena, the description of which requires a large number of rules that are closely related to external, extralinguistic factors. This complexity is also characteristic of the microsystem of kinship terms, and it increases even more when comparative research is conducted on the material of languages belonging to different grammatical systems, for example, Uzbek and English.

It is known that kinship terms in any language are semantically different. They are divided into a) kinship terms, b) non-kinship terms.

In our research, the meanings of the first group of kinship terms and their expression are studied.

The meanings of kinship terms, in turn, represent two types

1. the meanings of the vertical line of kinship ("father", "mother", "grandfather", "grandmother", "children, child", "daughter", "granddaughter", etc.),
2. values of the horizontal line of kinship ("brothers", "sisters", "uncle", "aunt", "cousins", "cousins")

Non-kinship values (characteristics) are the subject of a separate special study.

The main essence of our research is the functional-semantic classification of kinship terms in the Uzbek and English languages, which allows us to determine the genetic essence of the most common meanings of the kinship terms and their expression in the Uzbek and English languages.

The meanings of vertical and horizontal kinship lines in Uzbek and English languages and their functional-semantic expression. The main goal of our research work is to study the meanings of kinship terms in Uzbek and English languages simultaneously and comparatively. In this case, we consider the main tasks to be:

- give quantitative and qualitative descriptions of kinship terms in Uzbek and English;
- to determine the common meanings of kinship terms and the genetic nature of their expression in Uzbek and English languages;
- establishing the functional-semantic microsystems of each kinship term and determining the integral and differential (specific) features of the semantic structures of their components;
- identification and description of hidden and clear components;
- words in the hierarchy of kinship meanings operating in the semantic structure of kinship terms in the studied languages;
- to identify and describe the processes of neutralizing the individual semantic structure of some terms under consideration and their reasons;
- to determine and describe the relationship of kinship terms to the semantic phenomena of heteronymy, hyperonymy and hyponymy, which are typical for the comparative study of the studied languages;
- to determine the relationship between hyperonymic and hyponymic relations of kinship terms characteristic of Uzbek and English languages.

We tried to determine the original functional-semantic microsystems of kinship terms in the vocabulary of the Uzbek and English languages, identified and described the meanings included in certain functional-semantic microsystems.

The method of structural analysis plays a very important role in order to reveal the meaning of word formation and term formation, which is used to determine the functional characteristics of individual terminological units with their relative meaning.

The theoretical importance of our work is related to the development of such problems as consistency in the dictionary in general, in particular, in terms of kinship, grouping of word-terms according to functional-semantic microsystems, and the study of the laws of neutralization of individual terms. In this, we can study the semantic structure of kinship terms in Uzbek and English, the theory of synchronic comparative research of unrelated languages and their relations with each other and with other agglutinative and non-agglutinative languages. Despite the fact that there are many works on lexicology, especially terminology in linguistics, studying the features of the formation of the semantic structure through the prism of establishing onomasiological relations in the semantic status of terminology is becoming very important. .

In this regard, not only the problems of the dissertation work, but also the theoretical direction of studying terms from the point of view of semantic analysis of their structural elements is a new direction in Uzbek linguistics and a direction that contributes. It should serve to reveal the lexical and functional features not only of the terms of kinship, but also of the terminology of other branches of humanitarianism.

Using the theoretical foundations of field perception of the dictionary of the terminological layer, it is proposed to highlight the type relations in the system of paradigmatic fields of the general dictionary, in particular, the terminological dictionary. The terminological dictionary is considered as a special lexicon. the association of lexical units, which group has a classification accepted in the study, taking into account the signs of manifestation of systematic relations in the organization of lexical units and functional-thematic groups.

The fact that it serves as an important resource for studying the fundamental issues of the word formation system of the Uzbek and English languages, the problems of the theory and practice of

literary translation of terminological units, and the word combinations related to the word group is a bilingual English-Uzbek and When compiling Uzbek-English dictionaries, the issues of the history of term creation should be widely used in the synchronous comparative aspect.

The starting point for describing the concept of lexical-semantic groups in our research is F.P. It was the definition given by Filin. Lexico-semantic word groups are combinations of two or more words according to their lexical meaning.

A thematic group can be called thematic group if the words are connected not according to their lexical connections, but according to the classification of the event objects themselves. While studying the lexicographical definitions of English and Uzbek kinship terminology, we paid attention to the lexical definitions and studied the semantic features of this group of words. A. I. Moiseev [25,120-133] considers the general semantic features of the system of kinship terms in concrete examples of the implementation features of these principles.

1. Relativity of the meanings of kinship terms: the person referred to by this or that term is not in general, but only in relation to other, absolutely undefined persons in each specific case. For example: a woman in relation to her children; father - a man in relation to his children; Due to this relativity, a person can be called differently: grandfather and daughter, father and son, mother and daughter, aunt and uncle, nephew, son's son, etc.

These terms are used depending on how a person is defined in relation to other persons. Most of the words in English and Uzbek languages, as a rule, have an absolute meaning. Therefore, some kinship terms have hundreds of relative meanings as well as non-relative, absolute meanings, for example, a father is not only a man in relation to his children, but also an ordinary person with children. Note that the dictionary entries of such terms must contain the sign of the person to whom kinship is determined. This principle is sometimes violated in dictionaries. For example: Father-in-law, -a, husband. Her husband's father. Part of the interpretation regarding her husband is missing here. Mother-in-law, husband's mother. Here, too, part of the interpretation related to her husband is missing. Perhaps, according to the compilers, this deficiency is compensated by the presence in the interpretation of the term husband, which, in turn, contains the sign of a relative. It should be noted that only some kinship terms have a trivial meaning. The relative meaning is characteristic of all kinship terms without exception.

General correlation of meanings: correlation according to the meaning of male and female gender, naming of male and female persons, respectively. That is, moral people have the same relationship with them and with the same people, differing only in gender. General correlation of meanings: correlation according to the meaning of male and female gender, naming of male and female persons, respectively. That is, moral people have the same relationship with them and with the same people, differing only in gender.

For example: parent in Uzbek; grandparents; brothers; son daughter; groom; pooch; father-in-law, mother-in-law; sister

In English: father-mother, grandfather-grandmother, elder brother-little brother, father-in-law-mother-in-law, sister.

Terms related to general correlation refer to individuals who are in the same or relative relationship with the same individuals, differing only in sex. For example, the word "husband" corresponds to the word "wife" because the words "husband" and "husband" respectively refer to the same other persons, namely, their children. The main way of expressing the terms general correlative and kinship is other-suppletivism. Only a few relative expressions of the Uzbek language differ in other ways - adverbial or paradigmatic: nabira - nevara. In particular, it is difficult to determine the general correlation of some

kinship terms. For example, the Uzbek term related to lineage correlation should be paired with the word sister-in-law with the same root: sister-in-law - sister-in-law's husband. Married to two sisters - brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law - these are brothers' wives relative to each other. A certain parallelism of male and female terms is also observed in word formation. Other examples of mutual relativity: mother-son, daughter; father-son, daughter; sister, brother; brothers, sisters; daughter-in-law, mother-in-law; son-in-law, mother-in-law. The principle of antirelativity is assimilated by the speaker in parallel with the principle of relativity. The principles of relativity and interdependence are the basis for creating descriptive terms: the husband's brother is the father-in-law, the husband's sister is the father-in-law, the wife's father is the father-in-law. In such terms, kinship is described in two stages. First, the relation of the named object to the intermediary object is described: mother-father to the child, then the relation of the intermediary object to the object is described: husband-man to his wife. By connecting these terms in series, a descriptive term is formed: the mother of the earth. The opposite term is wife-son. Some of the kinship terms fall under the domain of property terminology: uncle and aunt A man is uncle and aunt to his wife. The same applies to the terms grandfather, grandmother, nephew, niece. According to the rules of anti-relativity, the spouse begins to be called related terms in relation to these relatives of the spouse, that is, the man becomes a nephew. His wife's attitude towards his uncle and aunt. Terms in this usage require clarification: nephew to husband, uncle to wife, etc. However, if side relations (uncle, aunt, nephew,), colloquial speech, are coldly transferred to the spouse of such formulas without general clarity, then directly to the spouse True relationship (grandmother, grandfather) is indirect, and such relatives are called descriptive terms built on a different principle. In such terms, kinship is not directly determined by the object itself, for example, paternal grandmother.

The names of all relatives, except for brothers, sisters and parents, are not transferred to the husband and wife. However, in these cases, a similar phenomenon can be observed, for example, calling the parents of the spouse, calling the spouse the daughter of the daughter. Traditionally, in Uzbek families, the mother-in-law and mother-in-law should be called father-in-law and mother-in-law.

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