

**KINSHIP IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY LECTURER
AT ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

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Ulikova Mavludakhan Sotvoldiyevna

Annotation: *This article examines kinship terms in the English and Uzbek languages from a comparative linguistic, linguocultural, and pragmatic perspective. The main purpose of the study is to identify similarities and differences in the systems of kinship terminology and to analyze how these terms reflect cultural values and social structures in both languages. The article shows that Uzbek kinship terminology is highly specific and systematically organized, distinguishing relatives according to age, gender, and parental lineage. In contrast, English kinship terms are more generalized and less differentiated, often using a single term to denote several types of relationships.*

The study also highlights the pragmatic functions of kinship terms, demonstrating that in Uzbek they are widely used to express respect, politeness, and social closeness even beyond family contexts. In English, however, such terms are primarily limited to biological relationships and are less frequently used in broader social interaction.

Key words: *kinship terms, family relations, linguoculture, linguistic features.*

INTRODUCTION

Kinship terminology represents one of the most culturally significant lexical fields in any language. It reflects social organization, family structure, and interpersonal relationships. This article analyzes kinship terms in Uzbek and English, focusing on their linguistic features, cultural meanings, and pragmatic functions. The study reveals that Uzbek kinship terminology is highly specific and culturally embedded, whereas English kinship terms are more generalized and less socially extended. The findings demonstrate the strong connection between language, culture, and social value.

The Uzbek language has a rich and detailed system of kinship terms. It reflects strong family ties and respect for hierarchy.

Uzbek distinguishes relatives very precisely.

- aka (older brother), uka (younger brother)
- opa (older sister), singil (younger sister)

Extended family terms. Extended kinship system: Uzbek includes many terms for distant relatives and in-laws.

Uzbek includes many terms for distant relatives:

- Amma (father's sister), Xola (mother's sister)
- Tog'a (mother's brother), Amaki (father's brother)

Respect and politeness: Kinship terms are often used to show respect even to non-relatives. For example: older people may be addressed as aka, opa, or ota.

Cultural significance: Family plays a central role in Uzbek society, and kinship terms reflect social obligations and hierarchy. Respect and social usage: Kinship terms are widely used beyond family to address elders respectfully (e.g. opa, ota)

Kinship terminology in English. English kinship terminology is simpler and less specific compared to Uzbek. Key features: Generalization: English uses broader terms:

- Uncle (covers both amaki and tog'a)
- Aunt (covers amma and xola)

Limited differentiation: No distinction between older and younger siblings (brother, sister)

Nuclear family focus English primarily emphasizes immediate family: mother, father, sister, brother

Less cultural extension: Kinship terms are rarely used for non-family members in formal contexts.

Linguocultural perspective. From a linguocultural point of view, Uzbek kinship terms reflect: collectivism, respect for elders, strong family bonds.

In contrast, English reflects: individualism, equality in relationships, less emphasis on extended family.

Pragmatic features. In communication: Uzbek speakers often use kinship terms to build closeness and politeness. English speakers rely more on names or titles rather than kinship terms.

Kinship terminology in Uzbek and English demonstrates how language reflects culture. Uzbek shows a detailed and socially rich system, while English offers a more simplified and generalized approach. Understanding these differences is essential for cross-cultural communication and linguistic studies.

Kinship terms are an essential part of any language, reflecting family structure, social relationships, and cultural values. They not only name relatives but also express respect, hierarchy, and interpersonal connections. This article examines kinship terms in Uzbek and English and highlights the major differences between them from linguistic and cultural perspectives.

The Uzbek language has a highly developed and specific system of kinship terminology. It reflects the importance of extended family and social hierarchy in Uzbek culture.

Main characteristics of Uzbek relations detailed Uzbek people distinguishes relatives based on age, gender, and parental line.

- aka (older brother) vs uka (younger brother)
- opa (older sister) vs singil (younger sister)

Parental-side distinction: amaki (father's brother), tog'a (mother's brother), amma (father's sister), xola (mother's sister)

Extended kinship system: Uzbek includes many terms for distant relatives and in-laws.

Respect and social usage: Kinship terms are widely used beyond family to address elders respectfully (for example: aka, opa, ota).

In contrast, English kinship terminology is less detailed and more generalized, reflecting a different cultural orientation.

Key differences between uzbek and English kinship terms.

1. Degree of specificity

- Uzbek: very precise and descriptive.
- English: broad and generalized.

Example:

- Uzbek: amaki vs tog'a
- English: both = uncle

2. Age distinction

- Uzbek distinguishes age (aka/uka, opa/singil)
- English does not.

3. Cultural usage.

- Uzbek: used as polite forms of address even for strangers
- English: mostly limited to real family relationships

4. Family structure . Uzbek kinship terms express respect, closeness, and hierarchy. English focuses more on neutral reference and simplicity.

Linguocultural analysis. From a linguocultural perspective, uzbek kinship terminology encodes: respect for elders, strong family ties, social hierarchy.

English, on the other hand, encodes: equality among speakers, less hierarchical relationships, independence of individuals.

CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of kinship relations of kinship relations in Uzbek and English languages reveals both universal and culture-specific features in the conceptualization and linguistic expression of family ties. Kinship terms in both languages serve not only as nominative units but also as important carriers of cultural values, social structure, and interpersonal relationships.

Kinship terms in Uzbek and English differ significantly in structure, usage, and cultural meaning. Uzbek offers a rich and specific system reflecting strong family and social bonds, while English provides a simpler and more generalized system. These differences highlight the close relationship between language and culture and are important for effective intercultural communication.

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