

## LINGUISTIC APPROACHES TO THE CONCEPT OF KINSHIP

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the concepts of ethnic kinship in the Uzbek language based on a linguistic approach. Kinship terms are a linguistic reflection of the social structure, cultural values, and historical thinking of the people. The article studies the semantic, morphological, and syntactic features of these concepts, as well as highlights their role in the national mentality. During the analysis, various dialectal forms, metaphorical expressions, and ethnolinguistic aspects are also considered.

**Keywords:** Ethnic kinship, linguistic approach, lexical-semantic analysis, morphological features, ethnolinguistics, comparative-historical approach

**Аннотация:** В данной статье анализируются понятия этнического родства в узбекском языке с лингвистического подхода. Термины родства являются языковым отражением социальной структуры, культурных ценностей и исторического мышления народа. В статье исследуются семантические, морфологические и синтаксические особенности этих понятий, а также освещается их роль в национальном менталитете. В ходе анализа рассматриваются также различные диалектные формы, метафорические выражения и этнолингвистические аспекты.

**Ключевые слова:** Этническое родство, лингвистический подход, лексико-семантический анализ, морфологические признаки, этнолингвистика, сравнительно-исторический подход.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilidagi qavm-qarindoshlik tushunchalariga lingvistik yondashuv asosida tahlil berilgan. Qarindoshlik atamaları xalqning ijtimoiy tuzilmasi, madaniy qadriyatları va tarixiy tafakkurining tilshunoslikdagi aksidir. Maqolada bu tushunchalarning semantik, morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlari o'rganiladi, shuningdek, ularning milliy mentalitetdagi o'rni yoritiladi. Tahlil davomida turli dialektal shakllar, metaforik ifodalar va etnolingvistik jihatlar ham ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Qavm-qarindoshlik, lingvistik yondashuv, leksik-semantik tahlil, morfologik xususiyatlar, etnolingvistika, qiyosiy-tarixiy yondashuv

The period of creation of kinship terms dates back to a very ancient-primitive community system, and as a product of that time, it expresses relations between relatives. There are no dictionaries with special kinship terms. Therefore, one of the important tasks is to collect kinship terms, which have been created by themselves for thousands of years and have been assigned the meaning of determining certain relations, based on dialect materials, and to analyze them in a comparative manner with materials from other Turkic languages, and to describe them from a linguistic point of view. Linguistic research of this invaluable wealth, which has been a lifelong companion of our people, makes it possible to solve many issues of lexicology, terminology, and language history. Researchers around the world have constantly paid attention to terms related to family and kinship as a separate category

of lexical combinations within a language, which has led to a large-scale examination of kinship terminology in various linguistic studies. The famous linguist Leonard Bloomfield noted that although human family ties seem simple, analyzing the terminology in many languages that express these relationships is very complex. Lavrovsky noted that etymology is a particularly interesting area of linguistics, allowing us to identify kinship ties between ancient peoples, thereby helping to more clearly understand the meanings and features of the original family structure (Lavrovsky, 2005).

Kinship names are of great importance as a means of communication in all countries of the world. The concept of kinship has been analyzed many times to date, but researchers have not come to a single conclusion on the classification of kinship terms. Today, scientists associate kinship terms with linguistics, sociology, psychology, culture, anthropology, and ethnology. Uzbek researchers G.G. Jafarov and M. Narziyeva systematically study kinship terminology in their works. The systemic feature of kinship terminology is that all terms are interconnected by specific relationships. Kinship expressions denote universal human relationships. Relationships are a way of juxtaposing or evaluating two objects, allowing one or both of them to be determined, and sometimes the relationship itself. Understanding and analyzing language as a system is of great importance in modern linguistics. A systematic methodology for studying language and its many levels constitutes the basic principle of linguistics. The diversity of approaches to understanding the language system reflects its complexity, multifacetedness, multifacetedness, inconsistency, variability, as well as its levels and units. As human civilization developed, people began to demand names for each other. Consequently, a number of lexical units related to family relationships began to appear. From this point of view, it can be said that the basis of the terminology related to kinship also goes back to ancient origins. The work "Devonu lug'otit turk" covers linguistic facts, in particular, tribal and clan languages, their origin, social hierarchy, naming rules, and information on kinship terms. B. Orinbayev initially focused on examining terms denoting family-related exclamations and appeals in Uzbek linguistics. The kinship terminology used in Abdulla Qodiriy's short prose works, commentary The publication of the monograph "Kinship Terms in Turkic Languages" by Uzbek researcher I. Ismailov is a significant achievement in the field of linguistics. This graduation thesis comparatively studies kinship terms in Turkic languages - Uyghur, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Turkmen and Uzbek - and highlights their semantic features. Main linguistic approaches

#### 1. Lexical-semantic approach

Kindness terms are analyzed semantically.

For example: the semantic scope of words such as father, mother, uncle, toga, nephew is studied.

In this approach, the main and contextual meaning of each term is analyzed.

In the lexical-semantic approach, the concepts of kinship as linguistic units are analyzed based on their meaning, form and context of use. This approach plays an important role in Uzbek linguistics, especially through the terms present in dialects.

Kinship terms have several semantic layers: biological, social, cultural.

For example, an uncle is biologically the father's brother, but socially he is perceived as a respected person.

#### Differences in dialects

Terms such as nephew, cousin, and aunt are used differently in Uzbek dialects.

These differences are determined by semantic analysis: in some regions, nephew is used only in relation to the child of an uncle, and in other places in a general sense.

#### Pre- and post-marital terms

Lexical-semantic analysis distinguishes between terms formed before marriage (biological kinship) and after marriage (kinship).

For example: godfather, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law - these terms are formed on the basis of social relations.

#### Synonyms and antonyms

Some kinship terms occur in synonymous forms: father - dadam, mother - onam.

There are also antonomastic cases: grandmother - grandfather (based on gender differences).

## 2. Ethnolinguistic approach

Kinship terms are studied in connection with the customs, values, and culture of the people.

For example, in Turkish and Uzbek cultures, how the dominance of the paternal side affected the language is examined.

Kinship names indicate not only biological ties, but also social status and cultural role.

For example, kuda is a social institution that connects two families.

Groom-in-law is respected not only as the bride's husband, but also as a new member of the family.

Some terms are formed depending on customs:

Father-in-law, mother-in-law - social relationships that arise after marriage.

Grandmother, aunt - are used as expressions of respect.

Terms such as ancestor, grandson, generation reflect the historical memory of the people and the continuity of generations.

These terms convey the values of the Uzbek people, such as respect for ancestors and attention to lineage.<sup>3</sup> Comparative-historical approach

Kiny terms in Turkic languages are compared with each other.

Terms in Uzbek, Uyghur, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Turkmen are analyzed along with their historical development.

Over time, some terms have changed phonetically:

jiyan — in some languages in the form of jiyen, jiyancha.

xola — has variants such as hala, xalajon.

In different dialects of the Uzbek language, kinship terms are formed differently.

This situation indicates their historical development and local influences.

In Uzbek, Uyghur, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Turkmen and other Turkic languages, kinship terms are similar, but have some semantic differences.

For example, ota — exists in all Turkic languages, but in some it is used in the form of baba.

#### 4. Morphological and grammatical approach

The structure, formation and grammatical properties of terms are studied.

For example, social status is expressed through suffixes such as -khanim, -begim, -mirzo.

Formation: Many kinship names are formed through suffixes:

khanim, begim — suffixes indicating title.

jiyancha, kholajon — diminutive and respectful affixes.

Variation: Kinship names are used as nouns in different declensions.

Amakimni bordim — the syntactic role changes through declension.

Syntactic functions: Used in a sentence as a possessive, complement, determiner.

Kelin keldi — possessive.

Kainotamni kutdik — complement.

The role of kinship concepts in the national mentality

Reflection of social structure: Kinship terms (father, mother, uncle, aunt, nephew, etc.) represent the social strata and family structure of the Uzbek people.

Respect and hierarchy: The separation of elders and younger people, respect for the “elderly” are deeply rooted in this mentality.

Cultural memory: Historical periods, customs, and rituals are preserved in linguistics through kinship terms.

Ethnopsychological aspects: Mentality affects the moral formation of a person - concepts such as pride, honor, and self-awareness are strengthened through the kinship system

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Metaphorical expressions in the context of national kinship

1. “Motherland” — The Motherland is depicted as a mother, which expresses the love of the people for the homeland.
2. “Father people” — The people are depicted as a father, which is a symbol of historical roots and protection.
3. “Kon-qardosh” — The degree of closeness is expressed through the metaphor of blood.
4. “El ag‘asi” — The leader of society is depicted in the image of an aga (brother).
5. “Khalq farzandi” — The connection of a person with the people is shown through the metaphor of a child.

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