

ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT “FAMILY” IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This article deals with exploring features of the concept "family" in Uzbek. It was analysed in terms of linguistic units. On the top of that "family" is expressed with similar ways in English language.

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Introduction

It is known that the objective world is reflected in human mind and language, its expression depends on the simple to complex elements of existence and it is related to the processes of uniting and dividing into classes. Being is reflected in the human mind divided into certain micro worlds. Many of these elements of the world reflected in his mind will have their linguistic expression. Any linguistic system is a set of words united on the basis of a common meaning consists of the interaction of associations. The formation of the concept of "family" in human thinking and the process of its realization in the language is divided into lexical-semantic groups, these groups again to internal small meaningful nests, and meaningful nests in turn by separating and analyzing it into its elements (linguistic units) will be done.

Main part

Initially, "family" in the Uzbek language is associative-semantic, linguistic units specific to the area are compiled based on the method of associative experience will be released. Based on human thinking and linguistic reserve, all lexical, phraseological, paremiological, syntactic and precedent units are taken place from this field.

I. Composition of the associative-semantic field of "family" in the Uzbek language:

1. Lexical units (Lexical units according to their grammatical features divided into the following groups):
 - a) Lexical units with personal meaning: relative, blood relative, neighbor, father, mother, brother, sister, sister, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt, husband, wife, child, son, daughter, baby, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, friend, godfather;

- b) Lexical units with the meaning of subject, object: table, cradle, seedling, food, bread, tea, car, door, gate;
- c) Lexical units with the meaning of place: house, yard, house, yard-place, threshold, kitchen, living room, neighborhood, village, house, market, residence, homeland, shelter, abode, flower garden;
- d) Lexical units with event meaning: wedding, condolence, birthday, dinner, khatmi-quran, alla, quarrel, disagreement;
- e) Symbolic lexical units: holy, great, educational, kind, former, grateful, civilized, with children, without children, single, cheerful, friendly, happy, many children, sincere, flawless, charming, rich, poor, profitable, sad, generous, skilled, exemplary;
- f) Action-state lexical units: to be born, to die, to respect, to cherish, to treasure, to praise, to love, to like, to show kindness, to marry, to get married, to go out, divorce, get married, have children, get engaged, to eat, to travel, to greet, to help;
- g) Lexical units with an abstract meaning: happiness, love, loyalty, faithfulness, duty, affection, consequence, value, harmony, solidarity, attitude, respect, honor, education.

II Syntactic units:

Big family, united family, head of the family, family tree, pillar of the family, family traditions, family man, family affection, caring for parents, respect elders, breakfast, family business, age families, raising a family, my friend's family, my family, life worries, difficulties of life, problems in the family, the evening of Visol, the duty and responsibilities of parents, a warm attitude, Family is a holy place, Family is kindness place, An exemplary family is a stronghold of a stable society, Family is within the homeland a small homeland, Family is a fortress of happiness, Family is a school of life, Family is a unit of society link, My family is big, Our family consists of six people, My father is a teacher, Aziz's parents work at the school, I am with my family, I am proud, This house is one of the most exemplary families of our neighborhood, May 15 - International Family Day.

III Phraseological units:

To look up to someone (birovni hurmat qilmoq), to be close to someone (birovga yaqin bo'lmoq), to provide for one's family (ro'zg'or tebratish uchun mehnat qilmoq), to make yourself at home (o'z uyidagiday his qilmoq), rich man's family (serfarzand oila), Benjamin of the family (oilaning kenja farzandi), a twinkle in one's eye (hali tug'ilimgan farzand), someone's own flesh and blood (yaqin qarindoshlar), two peas in a pod (ikki tomchi suvday bir-biriga o'xshash farzandlar), in the family way (tug'ish arafasidagi homilador ayol), to be like chalk and cheese (bir-biriga quyib qo'ygandek o'xshamoq), to be like one of the family (oilaning a'zosiga aylanmoq), to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth (yaxshi sharoitli oilada tug'ilmoq), to tie the knot (turmush qurmoq).

IV Paremiological units:

See your father, come down the horse (Otangni ko'rganingda otdan tush), Children are poor men's riches (Farzand – ota-ona boyligi), East or west home is best (O'z uyim – o'lan to'shagim), Like father – like son, like mother – like daughter (Otadan o'g'il, onadan qiz), As the tree, as the fruit (Daraxtiga ko'ra mevasi, Ota-onasiga ko'ra bolasi), Blood is thicker than water (Qon-qarindosh –jon qarindosh), Listen your father who gave you life, do not despise your mother when she is old (Senga hayot in'om etgan otangning so'zlarini tingla, onang qariganda unga g'amxo'rlik qil), Any man can be a father but it takes a special to be a dad (Har bir inson ota bo'lishi mumkin, lekin hech bir inson o'z otamizning o'rnini bosa olmaydi), Parents are bankers provided by nature (Ota-ona xudo tomonidan in'om etilgan bebaho xazinadir), One father can feed seven children, but seven children can not feed one father (Ota yettita farzandni boqadi, ammo yetti farzand bitta otani boqa olmaydi), You only appreciate your father the day you became yourself (Sen ota bo'lgan kuning otangning qadriga yetasan), Every family has a black sheep (Nuqsonsiz oila bo'lmas), Far from eye, far from heart (Ko'zdan yiroq – mehrdan yiroq),

Out of sight, out of mind (Mehr ko'zda), Wash your dirty linen at home (Uydagi gapni ko'chaga chiqarma), Be sure before you marry of a house where in to tarry (To'ydan oldin yashaydigan oilangga ishonch hosil qil), Choose a wife rather by your ear than your eye (Xotinni ko'zing bilan emas, qulog'ing bilan tanla), A good wife makes a good husband (Erni er qiladigan ham, qaro yer qiladigan ham xotin), Happy is he that is happy in his children (Kishining baxti uning bolalarida ko'rinadi), We can live without our friends, but not without our neighbours (Do'stlarimizsiz yashay olamiz, ammo qo'shnilarimizsiz yashay olmaymiz), Marriage is a lottery (Uylanish – bu lotereyadir), Marriage goes by contrasts (Turmush qarama-qarshiliklardan iborat), Marriage makes or mars a man (Turmush kishini yo barpo, yo barbod etar), Marry first and love will follow (Haqiqiy sevgi to'ydan keyin bo'ladi), Love is blind (Sevgining ko'zi ko'r bo'ladi), He knows not what love is that has no children (Farzandsiz kishi farzand qadrini bilmaydi)[4.p 225-226].

Conclusion

It turns out that linguistic units referring to the concept of family are of the language includes different levels. This article is in Uzbek language referring to the concept of "family" in their languages, to the associative-semantic field of "family" belonging linguistic (lexical, phraseological, paremiological, syntactic) units during the analysis, the similarities and differences in the linguistic system of these language sides were also determined.

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