

## Comparative Study of Kinship Terms in Different System Languages: Uzbek, Russian and English

**Burkhanova Dilnoza Ilhomjon qizi**

*Phd, The department of foreign language in preschool and primary education, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Muqimiy*

### ARTICLE INFO.

### Abstract:

**Keywords:** Kinship terms, Russian, English, cognitive linguistics, cultural values, social structures, generational distinctions, nuclear family, extended family, maternal lineage, paternal lineage, in-law terms, cultural emphasis, information richness, simplicity, complexity.

Kinship terms serve as a linguistic window into the social structures and cultural values of different societies. By comparing the kinship systems of Uzbek, Russian and English, we can uncover both universal principles of human social organization and specific cultural nuances that shape how relationships are understood and categorized. This article examines the similarities and differences in the kinship terms of Uzbek, Russian and English, highlighting how these languages reflect and influence their respective cultures.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2024 LWAB.

Before delving into the specific kinship terms used in Uzbek, Russian and English, it is essential to recognize the universal cognitive principles that underlie kinship terms across all human societies. These principles include:

1. Generational Distinctions: languages make clear distinctions between generations, such as parents, children, grandparents, and grandchildren.
2. Lineal vs. Collateral Relatives: languages differentiate between direct ancestors and descendants (e.g., parents, children) and collateral relatives (e.g., siblings, cousins).
3. Gender Distinctions: Terms for male and female relatives are differentiated, reflecting the importance of gender in social roles and relationships.

The English kinship system is relatively simple and tends to focus on the nuclear family. Here are some key features as Nuclear Family Emphasis: English terms like "mother," "father," "sister," and "brother" reflect a focus on the nuclear family. There are also specific terms for extended family members such as "aunt," "uncle," "cousin," "nephew," and "niece." Gender and Generational Specificity: English differentiates between genders (e.g., "aunt" vs. "uncle") and generations (e.g., "grandmother" vs. "mother"). Lack of Lineage Distinction: English does not have separate terms to indicate whether relatives are from the maternal or paternal side. For example, both maternal and paternal uncles are referred to simply as "uncle."

The Russian kinship system is more complex and provides more information about familial relationships. Key features include:

**Detailed Distinction:** Russian has distinct terms for many relatives that English lumps together. For example, "дядя" (dyadya) means "uncle," but there are different terms for different types of aunts and uncles based on their relationship to the parents. **Maternal vs. Paternal Lineage:** Russian differentiates between maternal and paternal relatives. For example, "дедушка" (dedushka) means "grandfather," but additional context or terms can specify whether he is the father's father or the mother's father. **In-Law Terms:** Russian has specific terms for in-laws that provide more detail than English. For example, "тёща" (tyoshcha) is the term for a man's mother-in-law (his wife's mother), while "свекровь" (svekrov') is the term for a woman's mother-in-law (her husband's mother).

The comparison of Russian and English kinship terms reveals several key insights: **Cultural Emphasis on Extended Family:** Russian kinship terms reflect a greater emphasis on extended family and detailed relationships, indicating the cultural importance of extended kin networks. In contrast, English focuses more on the nuclear family, reflecting a more individualistic cultural orientation.

**Information Richness:** Russian kinship terms are more information-rich, providing specific details about the type of relationship and lineage. This complexity indicates a social structure where understanding precise family relationships is important. **Simplicity vs. Complexity:** English kinship terms is simpler and more general, which may reflect a cultural trend towards simplicity and efficiency in communication. The lack of specific terms for maternal vs. paternal relatives suggests that these distinctions are less socially significant in English-speaking cultures.

The comparative study of Russian and English kinship terms highlights how language reflects cultural values and social structures. Russian kinship terms are more complex and detailed, indicating a cultural emphasis on extended family and precise familial relationships. In contrast, English kinship terms are simpler and more focused on the nuclear family, reflecting a more individualistic cultural orientation.

By examining these differences, we gain a deeper understanding of how languages encode social information and how cultural norms shape linguistic structures. This comparison underscores the importance of kinship in social organization and offers valuable insights into the diverse ways human societies conceptualize and navigate familial relationships.

## Reference

1. Agha, A. (2007). *Language and Social Relations*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Jones, D., & Schneider, D. M. (1984). *Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective*. University of Chicago Press.
3. Ahmadzoda, O. S. (2022). chet tillarni o 'qitishda o 'rganuvchilarning tinglab tushunish ko 'nikmalarini samarali rivojlantirish usullari. *Conferencea*, 83-85.
4. Murdock, G. P. (1949). *Social Structure*. Macmillan.
5. Бурхонова, Д. И. (2022). "ОНА" ЛЕКСЕМАСИНИНГ "ФАРЗАНДЛАРНИ ДУНЁГА КЕЛТИРУВЧИ АЁЛ" МАЪНОСИНИ ИФОДАЛОВЧИ АТАМАЛАР ТИЗИМИДАГИ ЎРНИ ҲАҚИДА. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(3), 544-548.

6. Wierzbicka, A. (1992). *Semantics, Culture, and Cognition: Universal Human Concepts in Culture-Specific Configurations*. Oxford University Press.
7. Азизов О. Тилларни киёсий урганиш масаласига доир // Туркий тилларнинг тараққиёти муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1995. –с.20-21.
8. Бердиалиев А. Супплетивизм ва унга дахлдор баъзи тушунчалар хақида. // Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб масалалари. Илмий маколалар тўплами. Тошкент, 1996. –3-16
9. Саидова М.Ш. Хотин қариндошлик атамалари ясовчи сифатида. // Ўзбек тилшунослигига оид тадқиқотлар. Маколалар тўплами. – Тошкент, 1994 с.224-256.
10. Qizi, U. M. O. (2022). SIYOSIY DISKURS DUNYONING KONSEPTUAL TASVIRI SIFATIDA. *Oriental Art and Culture*, 3(1), 750-753.
11. Inomovna, I. H., Gulyamovna, X. Z., & Qizi, B. D. I. (2020). Classification and Types of Euphemisms. *Journal Impact Factor*, 7, 54.
12. Burxanova D.I. Qarindoshlik atamalari tizimida suppletiv munosabatlar. Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha faalsafa doktori Diss. Qo'qon 2023