

LINGUOCULTURAL STUDY OF FATHER AND CHILD SPEECH IN
ENGLISH LINGUISTS' RESEARCH

Ruziyeva Rayhon Abdukhalilovna

Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

2nd year graduate student, Foreign Language and Literature

Abstract: This article provides information about the linguistic and cultural study of father-child speech in the study of English linguists.

Keywords: English language, speech, child speech, father speech, family speech, several research methods, psychology,

By family communication, we mean different types of messages that occur in relation to certain family members. We understand the process of conveying information, feelings through verbal or non-verbal means. The role of active appeal in the speech of family representatives, which is an important component of family communication, is incomparable. Also, in every family communication, family address examples, standards, beliefs that express mutual trust and imagination are formed, which apply only to its members. Communication is one of the most important factors of speech. Any type of communication consists not only of organizing its delivery to the addressee, but also of creating a basis for a meaningful and effective oral speech with the addressee, observing the standards of etiquette and ethics. Although it has been studied in many fields, in recent years linguists have begun to study family relations with specific examples, consistency and interest. is considered. In every period, in every nation, family issues, relations between the representatives living in it were the foundation of the development of that society in various areas. From this it becomes clear that the family is an integral part of the society, the basis of the country's development. Before paying attention to the place of reference in family communication and family relations, it is appropriate to consider the dictionary meaning of the word family with the help of the comments of representatives of two unrelated cultures. In latin the term "family" is defined as follows: "Family- [Arabic. child, household; clan-generation] 1. Living together consisting of a couple, their children and their closest relatives group of people; household. Close-knit family. Family of artists. Head of the family. 2. Wife, wife. My family is a teacher at school" K. Najmidinova observes the spiritual and moral situation of the family in the society and thinks like this in her monograph: "The family is formed by the need to regulate marriage relations, intra-clan relations and inter-clan relations. The family is the support of society, its first and primary nucleus, particle. Living as a conscious family is the only thing among all creatures and beings in the world is characteristic of the

human race" [2] Family is a specific historical system of relations formed between spouses, parents and children, from a psychological point of view it is a small community, whose members are related to each other through kinship and marriage they will be The existence of the family arises from the needs of the society, the population, for physical and mental development. The Longman Dictionary of Modern English defines the word family as follows: "Family 1) a group of close relatives - a group of people who are related to each other, especially parents and their children; 2) all your relationships - related to you all people who have ever lived, including those who are now deceased; 3) children. According to the Britannica website, a family is a group of people united by marriage, consanguinity, or adoption, who form a single household and who share the same social status. a group of individuals who interact with one another, usually spouses, parents, children, and siblings. English scholars Jane McCarthy and Rosalind Edwards recognize that the term "family" itself and how it is defined In addition to theoretically justifying its use, family research typically covers a set of interrelated topics, including: 1) marriage and childbearing; 2) household formation and demographic trends; 3) child rearing and other types of care; 4) kinship and community relations, etc. According to the definition provided by Professor I. Levin, in everyday language, the family as a social group is legally, biologically and emotionally connected; and one more colloquial definition of family is that a family includes two or more persons who live in the same household and are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Rebekah Johnson's research notes that family discourse is co-constructed by family members, each of whom has specific beliefs and goals in their interactions. Family roles are defined, rejected, and debated by family members during family conversations. Designated positions are usually assigned based on the gender and position of family members. During the review of opinions, it became clear that the concept of "family" has a national-cultural identity, according to the point of view of representatives of eastern and western cultures. "family" means a group of people who have one or more children, connected by blood and marriage ties. argues that the scope of its activity is limited to the sphere of communication of family members. [1] Some linguists note that the study of family discourse may cause some problems, more specifically, family relations, family communication, because it takes place in a mutually personal process, it may cause some inconvenience in gathering the necessary information about it. According to Brian Clancy, family discourse is located in the intimate genre, which represents the most personal and private discourse, that is, discourse between spouses and very close friends. At this point, it should be noted that in the works of many scientists of the world, it is customary to use the term family discourse rather than family communication and family speech expressions, and we, in our research work, use a sentence that is close to our national mentality. We found it permissible to use the combination "family communication". People feel a great need

for communication when they develop in society and interact with each other. Through communication, people send messages to each other, cooperate, express positive or negative reactions to events occurring in their daily life, and exchange opinions. such families are understood by the combination "nuclear family") are formed during the conversations that take place between them. Based on the above definitions of the family, it is natural that in some extended families, the scope of the forms of appeal increases due to the size of the group of relatives.

Several research methods, including the historical-comparative method, cross-linguistics methods, were used to determine the types of reference observed in the family speech of speakers of two unrelated languages. About 30 Uzbek and British family representatives participated in the survey conducted within the framework of the research topic and recorded their opinions in a Google form. The survey consists of about 10 questions, which include parent, parent and child, and the expressions of address observed in children's conversation. a general closeness is felt between them. Most English families effectively use the words "mum" and "dad" in a combination of cursing and caressing tone. When observing the forms of address in the family communication of two cultures, it became clear that in both nations, parents the concepts of respect and dignity are glorified, positive strategies are leading, the difference is that the Uzbek people are a nation rich in dialects and each region has its own history of origin, as well as in family conversations terms of reference also have many variations. Another important feature is that even expressions (modar) in the speech of representatives of the neighboring nations related to some calls have been absorbed. A noteworthy aspect of the survey process was that non-fraternal culture participants were reluctant to participate in any family-related survey. Based on the above-mentioned researches, we can say that family research, indeed, being one of the researches specific to the intimate genre, somewhat limits the possibility of finding a full solution to all the interesting questions in this area. It turned out that the concept of "family" has a national-cultural identity, from the point of view of representatives of Eastern and Western cultures, when they say "family", they are connected by blood and marriage ties, one or the other how many children is understood as a mutual group of people.

Conclusion:

It is worth noting that, although the expression of appeal is taken as the object of the ongoing research, it is these forms of appeal that are considered on the basis of family relations and forms found in family communication. It is clear to everyone that the family is made up of people, and various relationships are embodied in it, and these diversity demands that researchers now also study the fields that study the phenomena of the human mind, psychology, and his speech activity consistently.

References:

1. Najmidinova K.U. The role of national and universal moral culture in family education. /- T.: "Adolat", 2016. 224 p. B.5[1]
2. Levin, Irene (1999), "What Phenomenon is Family?", *Marriage & Family Review*, Vol: 28, No: 3, pp. 93 — 104. [2]
3. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 5 / letter M/ A. Madvaliev. - T.: State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2008. - 157 p. B.122.[3]
4. www.ziyonet.uz[4]