

THE CONCEPT OF FAMILY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES
AND ITS EXPRESSION IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada oila konsepti lingvomadaniy mazmunining leksik, frazeologik sathlarida namoyon bo‘lishini ta’minlovchi omillarni ochib berish, chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda oila munosabatlari konseptual idrokidagi o‘xshashlik va farqlarni ilmiy asoslashdan iborat. Oila konseptining lingvistik mohiyati va uning til taraqqiyotidagi rolini faktik misollar asosida tahlilga tortilgan.

Tayanch so‘zlar: oila, oila leksemasi, oila konsepti, frazeologik birlik.

Abstract. This article summarizes the factors that ensure the manifestation of the family concept at the lexical and phraseological levels of the linguistic and cultural content, to scientifically substantiate the similarities and differences in the conceptual perception of family relations in the languages that are being used. The linguistic essence of the family concept and its role in language development are analyzed based on factual examples.

Keywords: family, family lexeme, family concept, phraseological unit.

The word concept is derived from the Latin word "conceptus", which literally means "concept". The term concept began to be widely used in science in the 90s of the 20th century.

D.S. Khudoyberganova believes that the concept is an abstract concept that cannot be observed directly¹.

D.A. Tosheva noted that in the later periods in Uzbek linguistics, the concept-based research of units that create semantic connection was widespread². In general, great attention is paid to the problems of expression of the concept in linguistic and cultural studies. In most of the studies of the past period, issues related to the concept of one language or another have been analyzed.

In particular, E. Yu. Balashova studied the manifestations of the concepts of "love" and "hate" in language units. The dissertation work is based on Russian and English language sources. In the work, the principles of the formation of the "concept", the national cognitive world landscape in the linguistic and cultural research method, the psycholinguistic methods of understanding the "concept", and the modern interpretation of the concept are clarified. The concepts of "love" and "hate" were studied on the basis of psycholinguistic experience and analyzed cognitively and

¹ Худойберганова Д.С. Матнинг антропоцентрик тадқиқи. – Тошкент, Фан. 2013. – Б. 41.

² Тошева Д.А. Зооним компонентли мақолларнинг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари. Филол.фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори автореферат. –Тошкент, 2017. – Б.16.

semantically. Units existing in both languages are compared and individual and universal themes are identified in them³.

M. Johnson, J. Lakoff say that the scope of language in science reveals the properties of the linguistic landscape of the world: concepts are multi-criteria mental formations in the collective mind and have their own linguistic shell⁴.

In Sh.S. Safarov's treatise "Cognitive Linguistics", the knowledge gathered through the conscious perception of objects and phenomena and the formation of images in their imagination is formed in different ways and has a different character. He says that this directly causes the formation of concepts of different groups and structures⁵.

N.M. Makhmudov says the following about the study of the concept in linguo-cultural studies: "In linguo-cultural studies, a lot of attention is paid to the problems of the expression of the concept, and considering the fact that a large number of candidate theses in recent years are dedicated to the linguo-cultural study of the concept in one or another language, he believes that the concept is the most actively used unit in linguo-cultural studies⁶".

I. V. Palashevskaya studied the concept of "law" in English and Russian linguistic culture. In the research, the concept is defined as a research object of linguocultural science. The linguistic and cultural image of the concept of "law" in the perspective of the victim and the defender of the law is highlighted. The forms of use of the concept of "law" in paremas and journalistic texts are compared on the example of two languages⁷.

A.G. Yuldashev's monograph "Linguo-cognitive study of idiomatic compound words" recognizes two approaches to studying the nature of the concept in contemporary linguistics. One of them is based on a cognitive explanation, in which human knowledge and experience are given priority. The second is as a linguistic and cultural unit⁸.

In our opinion study of the concepts of "family" and "oila" in Uzbek and English cultures identification of general and national symbols is characteristic of the owners of this culture important in studying the national-cultural identity of the world of images

³ Балашова Е.Ю. Концепты любовь и ненависть в русском и американском языковых сознаниях: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Саратов, 2004. – 262 с

⁴ Ҳавола қуйидаги манбадан олинди: Махмараимова Ш.Т. Лингвокультуроология [матн] ўқув кўлланмаси. Тошкент: Чўлпон номидаги НМИУ, 2017. – Б. 74

⁵ Сафаров Ш.С. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: "Сангзор" нашриёти, 2006 – Б.17.

⁶ Махмудов Н.М. Тилнинг мукамал тадқиқи йўллари излаб // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. –Тошкент, 2012. -№ 5. – Б. 9.

⁷ Палашевская И.В. Концепт "закон" в английской и русской лингвокультурах: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград, 2001. – 205 с.

⁸ А.Г.Юлдашев. Идиоматик қўшма сўзларнинг лингвокогнитив тадқиқи. Тошкент: Фан ва технология, 2016. – Б. 98.

Family in English-speaking culture - family, that is, two parents and their children who live in the same house. There are many English family lexemes means: 1) family, household, clan; 2) society; 3) attr. family, kinship, pedigree; 4) surname. In English, the phrase "a man of family" means a man with a family name. There is another phrase that is close in meaning: *family man - a family man*, and a housewife - takes care of children and the household modern model of men who work (without negative reviews). Uzbek linguist culture does not have such a male model: such a model does not fit the national stereotype of a man. The English lexeme family refers to family-related objects, processes, events, professions, customs are a series of words that name traditions served as a constituent component for the formation of compounds: a family joke - family joke; in and out family - one living in the same household family members; first families - first settlers, aristocratic circles. Uzbek of a series of English phrases with Family lexeme there are no equivalents and analogues in the language: *family arrangement – mulkni oilaviy taqsimlash*; family commitments – uy-ro‘zg‘or / oilaviy majburiyatlar; official family - martabasi ulug‘ shaxsning davrasi, mulozimlari; on its blank pages, births, marriages of members of this family and write the date of death.

In the composition of phraseological units, the "mother/ona" component has a high position.

The English mother tongue has an Uzbek mother tongue equivalent. Uzbek expressions with maternal content describing motherly care, affection and love have a positive rating. Observations have shown that phraseological units with a native component are unique and do not have English equivalents/analogues:

ona sutiday halol – hech qanday nopoklik, qalbakilik aralashmagan, kishining o‘z peshana teri evaziga kelgan; oq sut bergan (ona) – emizib katta qilgan ayol; ona sutini oqlamoq– ona mehrini, g‘amxo‘rligini oqlamoq ва бошқалар. Inglizcha son tarkibli turg‘un so‘z birikmalari “o‘g‘il” erkakning kasbini ko‘rsatishi mumkin: *a son of Mars – ҳарбуи, a son of Muses – uoup* like this. Uzbek phraseological units with the lexeme son are very widely used: *o‘g‘il o‘rtoq; o‘g‘il ko‘rdi – u o‘g‘illi bo‘ldi*. Due to the existing difference in religion and culture, the Uzbek o‘g‘il to‘yi (yoki sunnat to‘y) is distinguished by its ethno-cultural and religious identity.

To sum up, the different structure of these languages is English and the reflection of the concept of "family" in Uzbek phraseological units implementation of typological research and family traditions and made it possible to determine the specific national character of relations. That's it in addition, the conceptual content of the lexemes "family" and "family". were compared and of different expressions belonging to their concept of "family" opportunities for formation were determined.

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