

## LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF FATHER AND CHILD SPEECH IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

*This article deals with the problems of modern linguistics, such as the linguistic image. Parent-child relations, which are mainly carried out by researching a culturally marked linguistic phenomenon, are mainly studied by sociology, but the opinions about the reality of the diversity of parent and child speech are highlighted.*

**Key words:** *English and Uzbek society, parent-child relations, linguocultural features, interpersonal development, emotions, linguistic culture.*

### АННОТАЦИЯ

*В данной статье рассматриваются такие проблемы современной лингвистики, как языковой образ. Родительско-детские отношения, которые в основном осуществляются путем исследования культурно маркированного языкового феномена, в основном изучаются социологией, но выделяются мнения о реальности многообразия родительской и детской речи.*

**Ключевые слова:** *англо-узбекское общество, детско-родительские отношения, лингвокультурные особенности, межличностное развитие, эмоции, языковая культура.*

### INTRODUCTION

The attitude reflected in the linguistic image of the world makes it an object of linguistics. In addition, it allows to learn and implement the reflection of family relations in a foreign language. Cross-cultural analysis through the means of linguoculturalology, research data were selected from various sources in English and Uzbek languages. Analysis of phraseological units in the English and Uzbek languages allows to identify similarities, differences, uniqueness and originality related to parent-child relationship.

The context of this phenomenon includes such concepts as “parents are irreplaceable people”, “parental love” and “children's behavior at different ages”, “children's associations”, etc. creates a clear picture, which is expressed in language

that makes enough sense. Exploratory analysis can be used in cross-cultural studies, can be useful for translation classes and further research in this field.

Allows you to get acquainted with anthropocentrism specific ethnic culture through language. It is emphasized that the relationship between language and culture is a bridge between a person's worldview, mentality, nationality, national characteristics and language, because all of them are manifested in the language that a person speaks.

Since the anthropocentric orientation in linguistics has attracted the attention of scholars, many studies have been conducted with culture and language as the main topic. Traditions, which are considered an integral part of any national culture, are, as a rule, expressed in the language. Family traditions are an important part of traditions, which are characteristic of the culture of the British and Uzbek peoples. The results of the research show that parental relations reflected in proverbs are vividly expressed cultural characteristics of English and Uzbek family traditions.

In order to reveal the similarities, differences and unique features of some family traditions reflected in English and Uzbek linguo-cultural studies, we turned to speech of these languages.

We hope that this will help the reader to understand the use of speech in English and Uzbek languages.

### **Main part**

The concept of family traditions includes not only holidays, celebrations and rituals, customs, but also traditional relationships passed from generation to generation. A person's relatives, whether they are near or distant, have a certain thing his place in life. Kinship can be divided into blood relatives and relatives according to the degree of closeness. In this study, we aimed to do a comparative analysis of the relations between this type of relatives in the English and Uzbek languages. Family, families and kinship relations form the culture of the people and show its specific characteristics, and help to realize the national, linguistic image of the world on a large scale. The issue of family relations applies not only to sociology, but also to cultural and linguistic studies. It is natural to approach this problem from the point of view of linguistic and cultural studies. Linguistic units with a cultural-national character attract the attention of researchers with the study of linguistics.

Representation of the native speaker's world. Phraseological and paremiological units embodying the national cultural outlook play a cultural role stereotypes.

Research requires determining who belongs to the group of blood relatives. Russian linguist, historian says the following classification of blood relatives:

- 1) Me and my brothers;
- 2) My father, mother and their descendants;
- 3) My grandparents and their descendants;
- 4) My children;
- 5) All my grandchildren.

For children, the family is one of the main places of residence, development and psychological formation. It is a family that creates relationships between family members.

Parents are the main sources of interpersonal development for their children (parent-child relationships, parent-ancestor relationships). This issue has attracted attention the attention of many scientists. So what is the relationship between parents and children? The relationship between parents and children is explained by Dunn & Brown. As they noted, this form of relationship allows the child to understand emotions, because in the conversation when a small child tells his parents about various situations, stories full of joy, surprise and other emotions, emotional speech between parents and children is inevitable. Another scientist says that a sincere conversation in the parent-child relationship guarantees respect, trust and security for the child's psychology.

A number of studies have specifically addressed the importance of a parent-child relationship in the family. Despite the love of parents, they need to develop the skills of communicating with children and listening to them.

Communication depends on two interlocutors and under no circumstances should Hisham Altalib, Abdul Hamid Abu Sulaiman and Omar Altalib be interrupted. Relationship quality largely depends on parent-child communication, parental feelings of burden Moore, Christine and Busby, Andrea and Bundy, Tawana. Another group of scientists supports the idea that the earlier the parent-child relationship is formed, the more successful the relationship is established, because communication is related to emotional survival, understanding feelings. However, parents differ in the extent to which they discuss feelings with their children. Insecure parents versus secure parents may feel more comfortable discussing positive and negative emotions with their children, and as a result, children of secure parents may have more opportunities to discuss and reflect on feelings. Although most of the work on predicting children's emotion understanding has focused on both parental characteristics such as depression. One longitudinal study provides evidence of a link between parental attachment and children's understanding of emotions.

English and Uzbek languages belong to different language families, and research is not simple. The different culture, mentality, and life experience of these two nations are expressed in language, especially in proverbs.

Contrasting and lingucultural analysis of discourses about parent-child relations in English and Uzbek is new for linguistic research, as close studies are conducted to identify culturally specific aspects of the studied issue. English and Uzbek people have different stereotypes about parental relations. These patterns are reflected in the language, especially in proverbs, sayings and idioms. At this point, it makes sense to discuss the possibilities of proverbs as a linguistic phenomenon in revealing the cultural characteristics of a certain ethnic group.

In linguistics, the terms comparative and contrastive refer to two different approaches: the first focuses on the similarities between two (or more) sets of objects of the same category, while the contrastive mainly refers to the explanation, study, synchronic plane describe and explain the differences between linguistic elements. However, in paremiology these terms are often used as synonyms. It should be noted that with comparative, that is, diachronic research, in both linguistics and proverb studies, it is proposed to understand diachronic or historical research, which takes into account the development of the text or the chronological change of some aspects of the proverb.

Approaches to the study of parent-child relationships are made from different perspectives, such as psychiatry and psychology. Sociologists, psychologists, sociolinguists and linguists for many years. Based on literary texts, mass communication publications, poems, Lavitsky describes the concept of “Children” of the Vitebsk region of Belarus in his scientific article. It explores children's lives from different perspectives, in which the role and place of parents is inevitable. Go Pintin approaches this issue as a family tradition, comparing Chinese and Russian parent-child relationships based on proverbs and sayings of the two languages. Biktagirova makes a comparative analysis of the issue of the concept of “Family” based on the materials of different languages systematically, such as English, Turkish and other languages.

S.M.Adamova explored this issue in her research on interpersonal relations between English and Lak (a language of the North-Eastern Caucasus). Another study examines the concepts of “Mother, father and children” in Kuban phraseology as an expression of “one's” world.

The main direction of the research was the analysis of proverbs about parent-child relations in English and Uzbek society. To achieve this goal, we have selected English and Uzbek proverbs, which reveal the diversity of father-child relationships.

A comparative analysis shows that there are potential and significant similarities and differences between English and Uzbek in terms of parent-child relationships. The study of parent-child relations in linguistic culture allows to get acquainted with the linguistic image of a certain nation.

## **CONCLUSION**

Our analysis of the data showed that the parent-child relationship is culturally specific and reflected in the linguistic representation of the world mainly in proverbs. Examining the different manifestations of parent-child relationships in English and Uzbek cultures showed that cultural factors play an important role in this issue. Our analysis of the data showed that the parent-child relationship is culturally specific and reflected in the linguistic representation of the world mainly in proverbs. Examining the different manifestations of parent-child relationships in English and Uzbek cultures showed that cultural factors play an important role in this matter.

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