

Lexicographical Analysis of the Concept “Family/Shañaraq” in English and Karakalpak Languages

BABADJANOVA AYZADA BAYRAMQIZI
Karakalpak State University, Nukus, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The concept of "Family/shañaraq" in English and Karakalpak languages share a similar meaning, referring to a group of people related by blood, marriage, or adoption who live together and share common values, traditions, and experiences. In both languages, the word for "family" is derived from a root word that signifies the idea of lineage or ancestry. Methods: However, there may be differences in how the concept is expressed and perceived within each culture. As a result, the article deals with the lexicographical analysis of the concept “Family/shañaraq” in English and Karakalpak languages. Result: According to the result of the research, lexicographical analysis of the concept "Family/shañaraq" in English and Karakalpak languages is an important tool for promoting cross-cultural understanding and communication. It can help bridge the linguistic and cultural divide between different communities and foster greater respect and appreciation for diversity.

Keywords: Linguistics, typology, concept, family, shañaraq, lexicographical analysis, English, Karakalpak

INTRODUCTION

Lexicographical analysis of the concept "Family/shañaraq" in English and Karakalpak languages involves examining the words used to describe the concept of family in both languages. In English, "family" is defined as a group of people related by

blood, marriage, or adoption who live together and share resources. In Karakalpak, "shañaraq" encompasses parents, grandparents, siblings, and extended family members.

The analysis also involves looking at the specific words used to describe different family members. In English, "parent" refers to a mother or father, while "sibling" refers to a brother or sister. In Karakalpak, "ata-ana" refers to father and mother, "qarındas" refers to brother or sister, and "ul-bala" refers to son.

By comparing the vocabulary used in both languages to describe the concept of family, lexicographical analysis can provide insights into cultural differences and similarities related to family structures and relationships.

The concept of "family/shañaraq" is an important aspect of human society and culture. Therefore, a lexicographical analysis of this concept in both English and Karakalpak languages is crucial in understanding the nuances and cultural differences associated with it.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In English, the synonyms for family include household, kin, clan, tribe, and relatives. These words highlight the importance of blood ties and the sense of belonging that comes with being part of a family. On the other hand, the antonyms for family are strangers, enemies, and foes, emphasizing the idea of separation and conflict [3,1-14].

In Karakalpak, shañaraq is the word used for family, and its synonyms include aqayin and tuwısqan. These words also emphasize the importance of blood ties and the sense of belonging that comes with being part of a family. The antonyms for shañaraq are biyganalıq (strangeness) and dushpanlıq (enmity), highlighting the idea of separation and conflict.

Furthermore, related words for family in English include parent, child, sibling, spouse, in-law, ancestor, and descendant. In Karakalpak, related words for shañaraq include ata (father), ana (mother), qarındas (sibling), úy (house), and aqayin (relative). These words reflect the cultural differences and nuances associated with the concept of family in both languages.

Finally, collocations such as family tree, family reunion, family values, family dynamics, family traditions in English and shañaraqtariyxı (family history), shañaraqtoyı (family wedding), shañaraqnızamı (family rule), shañaraqatnasıqları (family relationships) in Karakalpak highlight the importance of family in both cultures.

In English, poems could explore the different aspects of family life, such as the joys and challenges of living together, the bonds of love and support that unite family members, and the importance of family traditions and values. Poems could also reflect on the diversity of family structures in modern society, including blended families, single-parent households, and same-sex parents.

In Karakalpak language, poems could focus on the cultural significance of family, highlighting the role of family in preserving traditional customs and beliefs. Poems could also celebrate the close-knit nature of Karakalpak families, emphasizing the strong bonds of kinship that exist between family members. Additionally, poems could explore the theme of family as a source of strength and resilience in times of hardship. We can find examples related to the concept "Family/shañaraq" in literary texts of the English and Karakalpak languages.

By focusing on the literature of the English language, in the novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen, the concept of family is portrayed as a crucial aspect of social status and identity "because she did not minister to the over-estimation of parental and filial love. To which might be added a different, though not contradictory admonition; not that such love is less important than we have got into the way of believing, or pretending to believe, but insofar as such love is truly important, it is far less imaginable – less sharable – than we have allowed ourselves to permit [4,94]."

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Bennet family is used to highlight the differences in social class and the importance of marriage for women. The role of

parents, siblings, and extended family members is also explored in the novel.

As for the Karakalpak literature, in the poem "My Mother" by IbrayimYusupov, the concept of family is portrayed as a source of comfort and support.

"Ana"
Selburshaqtanqorg'apo'zpalapanin',
Kekimekquso'liptishiqpayuyadan.
Iskeasqana'rmanin'man, anajan.
Jaralg'ansan' menijaratiwushin,
Du'nyag'atirishiliktaratiwushin,
Men dep uyqiko'rmey tan' atiwushin
Du'nyag'akelgenseno'zin, anajan [6].

The poet describes his mother as the center of their family, who provides love, care, and guidance to her children. The poem highlights the importance of family relationships and the role of mothers in Karakalpak culture.

There are several factors that can affect lexicographical analysis of the concept of "Family/shañaraq" in English and Karakalpak languages. These include:

1. **Cultural differences:** The concept of family/shañaraq may have different cultural connotations and nuances in English and Karakalpak cultures, which can affect the lexicographical analysis.
2. **Historical context:** The historical context of the development of the English and Karakalpak languages can also impact the lexicographical analysis of the concept of family/shañaraq.
3. **Language structure:** The structure of the English and Karakalpak languages, including grammar, syntax, and vocabulary, can also affect lexicographical analysis.
4. **Regional variations:** There may be regional variations in the use and meaning of words related to family/shañaraq in both languages, which can impact lexicographical analysis.
5. **Social factors:** Social factors such as gender, age, and socioeconomic status can also influence the use and meaning

of words related to family/shan'araq in both languages, which can affect lexicographical analysis [1, 322-324].

It is important for lexicographers to consider these factors when conducting lexicographical analysis of the concept of family/shañaraq in English and Karakalpak languages to ensure accuracy and cultural sensitivity.

The role of lexicographical analysis of the concept of "Family/shañaraq" in English and Karakalpak languages is significant in several ways. Firstly, it helps in understanding the cultural differences and nuances associated with the concept of family in both languages. This understanding is crucial for building cross-cultural understanding and appreciation of the importance of family in human society.

Secondly, lexicographical analysis provides a comprehensive view of the various synonyms, antonyms, related words, and collocations associated with the concept of family/shan'araq. This knowledge can be used to improve language learning and teaching, especially for non-native speakers.

Thirdly, lexicographical analysis can aid in the translation and interpretation of texts related to family/shan'araq. It ensures that the meaning and context of the words are accurately conveyed in both languages.

Besides that, lexicographical analysis can contribute to the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage. By documenting and analyzing the words and expressions related to family/shan'araq, lexicographers can help preserve and promote the cultural heritage associated with this concept [5, 80-83].

Moreover, lexicographical analysis of the concept "Family/shañaraq" in English and Karakalpak languages can provide a deeper understanding of the cultural and linguistic differences between the two languages. This analysis can help identify similarities and differences in family structures, roles, and relationships. It can also shed light on the cultural values and norms associated with the concept of family in each language.

Furthermore, lexicographical analysis can be useful in language teaching and learning. It can help language learners to understand the nuances and complexities of the vocabulary

related to family in both languages. It can also help language teachers to design more effective language learning materials and activities that are culturally appropriate and relevant.

CONCLUSION

From the lexicographical analysis of the concept "Family/shañaraq" in English and Karakalpak languages, it can be concluded that both languages have similar definitions and understandings of the concept. Both languages define family as a group of people related by blood or marriage who live together and share responsibilities and resources. In both languages, family is considered an important social unit that provides support, love, and protection to its members.

However, there are some differences in the way the concept is expressed in the two languages. For example, in Karakalpak language, the word "shañaraq" is used to refer to both immediate and extended family members, while in English, different terms are used to distinguish between the two. Additionally, the Karakalpak language places more emphasis on the role of the family in preserving cultural traditions and values.

Overall, the concept of family is an important part of both English and Karakalpak cultures, and it plays a significant role in shaping individuals' identities and relationships with others.

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BABADJANOVA AYZADA BAYRAMQIZI
TRAINER TEACHER, ENGLISH PHILOLOGY,
KARAKALPAK STATE UNIVERSITY,
NUKUS, UZBEKISTAN.
E-MAIL: <WUNDERKIND-AYKA@MAIL.RU>