

Relationship Names: Russian and Uzbek Languages – A Comparative Study

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ABSTRACT

The Uzbek and Russian languages, although differernt from each other in genetic origin and grammatical structure, nevertheless in them, there are semantic similarities of individual lexical units, which is confirmed by the meaningful plan of individual kinship terms.

Keywords: Term, science, research, vocabulary, language, meaning, dictionary.

INTRODUCTION

The development of our motherland, the rise of the scientific environment in our country, the strengthening of the desire of our people, especially young people, for science, the further development of the scientific, technical and innovative spheres as a priority of state policy, a comparative study of kinship terms, which are the spiritual wealth of the features of colloquial speech, the transfer of conclusions from generation to generation is a very important and urgent task. Therefore, the relevance of the chosen topic lies in conducting a comparative study of kinship terms in the Russian and Uzbek languages.

The current state of scientific development of topical problems of linguistics, the tasks of lexicology, the prospects for the general development of the theory of meaning and evaluation

necessitate the search for linguistic innovations, a new look at previous problems and involve many questions that have not been studied in a comparative plan into the orbit of scientific research in linguistics. The essence of kinship terms lies in the fact that in any culture they are important and essential for life and for functioning human community interconnection. In Russian etiquette, the terms of kinship is the centuries-old history of the spiritual creativity of ancestors, the history of social relations and their comprehension. Among the thematic layers of vocabulary, in terms of prescription of origin, maximum stability and nationality of the concepts denoted by them, should be put that denotes kinship relationships. However, the history of their forms and meanings, stylistic functions, prevalence, derivational potentiality remain insufficiently studied.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The current state of scientific development of topical problems in linguistics, tasks of lexicology, prospects for the general development of the theory meanings and evaluations necessitate the search for linguistic innovations, a new look at previous problems and involvement in orbit of scientific research in linguistics many questions, which are not studied comparatively. Until now, the comparative study of languages (both related and unrelated) was conducted mainly in terms of grammar. It is completely understandable and natural, since in the comparison of linguistic phenomena, it is easier and more correct to carry out the same within the framework of a certain, limited established set of rules, normative in its very essence of grammar, than in much less defined and more vague realms of language, like vocabulary and phraseology. However, at present, when accumulated a certain experience in the comparative study of grammatical categories in different languages, the attention of linguists is increasingly drawn to lexico-phraseological aspect of the general problem of comparing languages, in particular terminology. The linguistic aspect of the study of terminological

vocabulary has not yet exhausted its problems, which makes it necessary to describe terminology as a subsystem of the general literary language through the prism of lexico-semantic and grammatical categories. In the Uzbek and Russian languages, the most developed lexical-semantic group is kinship terms, the comparative analysis of which is the subject of this study.

RESULTS

In Turkology, there are special studies in which the terms of kinship were analyzed in comparative terms based on traditional methods. The comparative study of vocabulary materials of the Uzbek and Russian languages and their relationship is of great theoretical and practical importance for the further development of a comparatively typological study of languages with different structures, as it contributes to the identification of new linguistic facts in the languages under consideration. At present, in the comparative study of languages of different grammatical system, as well as languages of the same grammatical system, all more widely used system method, which can be considered one of the most modern methods of linguistic research. However, It should be noted that when studying some tiers of the language, this method is not always equally effective. The system method is not always convenient when studying the vocabulary of a language, since lexical material is more difficult to study material from other tiers of the language than in modern linguistics. Much attention is paid to understanding the study of language as a system. One of the basic principles in linguistics becomes a systematic approach to the study of language and its levels. The variety of approaches to the perception of the systematic nature of the language, first of all, testifies to the complexity, multidimensionality, inconsistency and variability of the language system itself, its levels and units.

DISCUSSIONS

Features of the system-semantic organization of terminological vocabulary determine the specifics of comparative-typological studies of terminology as a system of reflection of the conceptual structure a certain branch of science, which is initially characterized by a systemic orientation and strict structural and component organization. The specificity of the expression of a certain system of scientific concepts determines the features of the functioning of terminology invocabulary as a special semasiological system. The term reflects concepts of the spheres of science. The study and analysis of the factual material showed that in the vocabulary Russian and Uzbek languages have the following trends and regularities: mass word formation in the field of neutral and especially terminological vocabulary; term borrowing process; tracing; regeneration of archaisms; clarification of terminology; availability synonyms; growth of antonymic rows; activation of the suffix and affixal word formation; increase in analytical methods in term formation; self-enrichment of the language through rethinking, synonymy and antonymy. All this testifies to the intensive evolution of the Uzbek and Russian terminological system. In Russian, for example, one concept can be used as a noun and as a verb. It a grammatical phenomenon in linguistics which is called conversion, i.e. formation of a word by changing the paradigm of the word, which is almost not observed in the Uzbek language. The systematic study of language materials is largely associated with the method of component analysis, which is based on the hypothesis that the meaning of each unit consists of semantic components, semes or features. For example, the word “uncle” represents six semantic components:

1. a sign of a male person;
2. parent;
3. a relative along the horizontal line;
4. blood (non-blood) relative;

5. relative of the first generation:
6. older and younger than the speaker

Application of the method of component analysis to the study of lexical and semantic groups of vocabulary units (lexico-semantic field) is the most economical and therefore the most justified. In the very in fact, the semantic field itself (lexico-semantic group) are distinguished on the basis of some semantic component. So, for example, all kinship terms are combined into one lexico-semantic field based on the seme of “kinship,” which is integral, leading to semantic structures. The systematic method of linguistic research sometimes accompanies synchronous-comparative method, which is convenient and fruitful to the study of system of terms of kinship of languages of different and of the same grammatical structure. Many kinship terms are international in nature.

Terminology researchers testify that some terms appeared when the languages of the globe had not yet managed to unite into certain language families. For example, *atta*, *ette*, *alle* with the meaning “father,” *ana*, *ata*, *atta* with the meaning “mother” are also used in certain languages of Indo-European origin. In addition, it should be noted that most kinship terms are polyfunctional and polysemantic, which is typical for kinship terms of Uzbek and Russian languages.

The Uzbek and Russian systems of kinship terms are characteristic in such , that they clearly preserved the features of the classification systems. A whole range of terms apply to a whole class of persons for whom only individual or descriptive terms are allowed in our system. So, in the Uzbek language *aka* - is applied to all brothers of the father, relatives, cousins, etc.; *oops* - to older sisters, both relatives and cousins, second cousins, etc. on the paternal side; *singil* - to younger sisters of all degrees of kinship. A similar feature is also found in the system of kinship terms of Russian language. Thus, “brothers” apply to all brothers, “brother” applies to all brothers of the father, relatives, cousins, etc.; “older sister” - older sisters, both relatives and

cousins, second cousins, etc. on the paternal side; younger sister - to younger sisters of all degrees of kinship.

The system of kinship terms is closely related to the concepts of hyponymy and hyperonymy. Being poorly studied on the material of many languages, including Uzbek and Russian, hyper-hyponymic relations of words, individual layers of vocabulary are one of the most relevant and most important problems of modern linguistics. Hypernyms are words or phrases with generic or moregeneralized meanings in relation to words or phrases specific, less generalized meaning, as well as a generic concept in relation to species concepts. Hypernyms are made up of hyponyms, which are words or phrases expressed by them specific concepts of more special meanings in relation to words, phrases, as well as the concepts of a generic more generalized meaning.

Thus, hyponymic relations are observed between the Uzbek terms of kinship *ota* and *bobo* "paternal grandfather" in relation to the hypernym *ota - bobo* "ancestors"; and are also hyponyms "father" and "mother" in relation to the hypernyms of *ota-on* "parents," the Russian equivalent of which is father-grandfather "grandfather on the father's side" in relation to the hypernym ancestors; and are also hyponyms "father" and "mother" in relation to hypernyms, "parents."

In some cases, kinship terms of a hyponymic nature coincide with terms of kinship of a heteronymic nature. Heteronyms and their connections arise on the basis of lexical suppletivism, which is not always characteristic of hyponyms and their relationship. With lexical suppletivism different vocabulary units under association pressure required presuppose each other and form a kind of paradigmatic semantic microsystem: in the Uzbek language, *ota* "father" - she is "mother," *opa* "elder sister" - *singil* "younger sister," *aka* "elder brother" - *uka* "younger brother"; in Russian, "father" is "mother," "elder sister" is "younger sister," "older brother" is "younger brother." In heteronymic relations, paired words are formed. Each from

heteronymic pairs has an unambiguous functional-semantic characteristics in relation to each other.

The terms of consanguinity of the Uzbek and Russian languages are divided into two groups: vertical kinship terms and horizontal kinship terms. The terms of vertical line of kinship in Uzbek language include – she “mother,” *ota* “father,” *qiz* “daughter, girl,” *bobo* “grandfather by father’s line,” “maternal grandfather,” *buvi* “father’s grandmother,” “maternal grandmother.” The terms of vertical line of kinship in Russian language includes mother, father, son, daughter, girl, grandfather “father’s grandfather,” grandfather “maternal grandfather,” grandmother “father’s grandmother,” “mother’s grandmother.” The terms of the horizontal line of kinship in the Uzbek language include: *aka* “elder brother,” *uka* “younger brother,” *opa* “elder sister,” *singil* “younger sister,” *amaki* “uncle on the father’s side,” *toga* “uncle on the linemother,” *amma* “father’s aunt,” *hola* “maternal aunt,” *jiyan* “nephew/niece” on the father’s side, *zhiyang* “nephew/niece” on mother’s line. The horizontal line’s kinship term system Russian language consist of lexemes; older brother, younger brother, older sister, younger sister, uncle “paternal uncle”, uncle “maternal uncle”, aunt “paternal aunt”, aunt “maternal aunt”, nephew/niece “on the father’s side,” nephew/niece “on the mother’s side.” The meaning of kinship can be considered as an independent component of individual functional-semantic microsystems (FSMS). The names of kinship relationships between people are expressed independent words and phrases. They take an intermediate zone between a word and a term in its scientific understanding. A term in the scientific sense is a word that has a scientific concept, serving the professional and labor needs of people.

CONCLUSION

The terminological system of each language consists of two groups:

1. Theoretical terms or terms proper under which scientific concepts are subsumed;
2. Nomenclatural terms or nomenclatures denoting names of objects, things that are not directly correlated with scientific terms.

The terms of kinship are close in nature to the terms of the second group. In turn, the terms of kinship differ from the terms of nomenclature. The difference between them is observed mainly in their expressive and emotional use: the terms of a theoretical and nomenclature nature are stylistically strictly neutral. Terms of kinship are characterized by expressive and emotional coloring. In Uzbek and Russian, some words are used in speech in the function of kinship terms, which include *thot* (direct meaning: “genus,” “origin”), *urug* (direct dictionary meaning “seeds”), *tomir* (direct meaning: “root”), phraseologized a combination of *arkonning bir uchi* (lit. “one side of the rope); *origin* (direct meaning: “kind,” “origin”), root (direct meaning: “root”), phraseologized combination of letters, “one side of the rope.” These lexemes are used in relation to persons who have family ties with speakers are at the stage of forgetting.

Difference of a special nature between the Uzbek and Russian languages observed during inversion, where in the function of the inversion word are used in individual kinship terms. In the Uzbek language, widely used are *aka* (“big brother”), *opa* (“big sister”), *hola* (“aunt in line mother”), *amaki* (“father's uncle”), *toga* (“maternal uncle”). In Russian, words are used to address any familiar and unfamiliar person. Official - these are slightly forgotten words-addresses to people: “ma’am,” “sir,” “madam,” “sir” and others. Most often, “citizen” or “comrade” or sentences with an appeal to a stranger are used, for example, “excuse me,” “tell me,” “I beg your pardon,” “let me,” and so on. Appeal to people: norms according to etiquette. These words are used in relation to persons older than the speaking addressee. Use of other kinship terms such as *oma*/father, dad,

she/mother, mom, etc. - in both languages is of unambiguous character.

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