



LEXIC SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TERMS ON FAMILY UPBRINGING ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates the lexical and semantic characteristics of terms pertaining to family upbringing in English and Uzbek, employing a comparative linguistic analysis. The study examines how cultural values, social norms, and parenting practices are reflected in the vocabulary and meanings associated with family roles, relationships, and responsibilities in both languages. By identifying points of convergence and divergence, the research reveals the culturally specific nuances that shape the understanding and expression of family-related concepts.

Introduction. Language serves as a vital conduit for expressing cultural values and social norms, particularly when it comes to family upbringing—the fundamental unit of society. The terms and expressions that pertain to family dynamics are not merely linguistic constructs; they encapsulate deeply ingrained cultural beliefs and practices that vary significantly across different societies. This article aims to investigate the lexical, semantic, and pragmatic features of terminology related to family upbringing in English and Uzbek languages. By examining these terms, we can gain insights into how each language reflects its respective cultural attitudes toward family roles, relationships, and parenting strategies.

Family upbringing encompasses a wide array of concepts, including parental roles, sibling relationships, and broader familial responsibilities. These concepts, though universally relevant, manifest differently across cultures based on historical, social, and linguistic contexts. English and Uzbek languages serve as a compelling case study for this comparison, as they represent distinct cultural heritages and societal frameworks. English, with its global influence and diversity, juxtaposes with Uzbek, which is steeped in Central Asian traditions and distinct cultural identities.

Research methodology. This research adopts a mixed-methods approach to provide a comprehensive analysis of the lexical and semantic features of terms related to family upbringing in English and Uzbek. The study utilizes both qualitative and quantitative data to investigate the complex relationship between language, culture, and family dynamics. The qualitative component involves in-depth analysis of dictionary definitions, ethnographic studies, and interviews with native speakers of both languages. The quantitative component entails a corpus-based analysis of the frequency and distribution of key terms in a large collection of texts, including parenting guides, novels, and online forums. This data is analyzed



to identify statistically significant differences in the usage patterns and connotations of terms related to parental roles, child development, and family values. By combining qualitative and quantitative findings, the study aims to provide a nuanced understanding of how language shapes and reflects cultural perceptions of family upbringing in English and Uzbek contexts. The theoretical framework for this study is informed by linguistic relativity theory, cognitive semantics, and socio-cultural linguistics.

Literature review: This literature review has outlined the key theoretical and empirical frameworks relevant to the study of lexic semantic features of terms on family upbringing in English and Uzbek languages. While research exists on family language in English and on general principles of cross-cultural linguistics, a significant gap remains in the specific analysis of Uzbek family language. This article aims to address this gap by providing a comparative analysis of the terms used to describe family roles, relationships, and practices in English and Uzbek, contributing to a deeper understanding of the interplay between language, culture, and family dynamics.

For thing to mention is Cultural nuances in Terminology which significant focus is placed on how cultural factors influence the meaning and interpretation of terms related to family upbringing. Studies highlight that while core concepts may exist, the specific lexical choices and their connotations differ substantially between English and Uzbek. This involves examining how social structures and cultural values are reflected in the semantic fields of these terms. Also, there is one of the important factors in this field such as Comparative lexical semantic analysis. Researchers employ comparative linguistic analysis to identify similarities and differences in how family upbringing is conceptualized in English and Uzbek. This includes analyzing the denotative and connotative meanings of terms, as well as their semantic relationships within each language. Beyond lexical semantics, studies also explore the pragmatic dimensions of these terms, examining how they are used in real-life contexts. This involves analyzing how cultural context influences the use of language in familial settings. A recurring theme is the analysis of kinship terms, which are fundamental to understanding family structures and relationships. Studies compare the systems of kinship terms in English and Uzbek, highlighting differences in how familial relationships are linguistically encoded. Some research expands the study to the analysis of folklore, and how the language used within folklore texts, transmits cultural information regarding family and upbringing. The research emphasizes that understanding the lexical and pragmatic aspects of family upbringing terminology is crucial for effective cross-cultural communication. Moreover, Cultural context plays a significant role in shaping the meaning and use of these terms. Comparative analysis reveals both similarities and differences in how family upbringing is conceptualized in English and Uzbek. The system of kinship terms varies between the two languages, reflecting different cultural priorities.

Results and Discussions. The comparative analysis revealed several key themes in the lexical and semantic landscape of terms related to family upbringing in English and Uzbek. First, we observed differences in the conceptualization of parental roles. In English, terms like "helicopter parent" and "tiger mom" reflect a contemporary focus on intensive parenting styles, whereas Uzbek terminology, while evolving, often emphasizes more traditional notions of parental authority and responsibility. Second, our analysis highlighted variations in the



semantic range of terms related to discipline. English uses a wide array of terms to describe disciplinary approaches, from "time-out" to "spanking," each with distinct connotations. Uzbek, while also possessing a range of terms, often employs expressions that emphasize respect for elders and the avoidance of shame or dishonor. Third, the study identified culturally specific terms related to family relationships, particularly those describing extended family members and their roles in childrearing.

These linguistic features likely reflect differing social and economic contexts in English and Uzbek speaking societies. The greater lexical complexity in English may be due to increased social mobility and a greater emphasis on individual identity, leading to a need for more precise terminology to describe different family configurations and developmental stages. The lack of direct equivalents for certain childcare terms in Uzbek may reflect a greater reliance on extended family networks for childcare support. These findings support the idea that language evolves to meet the specific needs and challenges of a given culture

Conclusion. This comparative exploration of English and Uzbek terms related to family upbringing has unveiled a complex interplay between language, culture, and societal values. While shared understandings of core family concepts exist, the nuanced meanings and cultural implications of specific terms vary significantly. From differing conceptualizations of parental roles to variations in terminology surrounding discipline and family honor, the lexical and semantic landscape paints a rich picture of how each culture approaches the fundamental aspects of family life. This research contributes not only to the field of linguistics, offering a detailed case study of cultural encoding in language, but also underscores the critical need for heightened cultural sensitivity in an increasingly interconnected world. By recognizing and appreciating these subtle yet significant differences, educators, translators, and individuals alike can foster more meaningful and effective communication, bridging cultural gaps and promoting a deeper understanding of the universal human experience of family.

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