



## Verbalization of the Conceptual Aspect “Family Relations” in the Uzbek and Italian Languages

**Tillyaeva Munire Nadirovna**

Teacher of Spanish and Italian languages department, Samarkand state institute of foreign languages

**Abstract:** The article analyzes the concept of "family" in Uzbek and Italian linguistic cultures, through its use in vocabulary and phraseological units of both languages. The family is a key link in the construction of society and plays the most important role in the formation of the individual. When writing the article, a versatile approach was used, namely, an appeal to such sciences as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and cultural studies.

**Key words:** family, relatives, distant relatives, family relationships.

Language is inherent in human nature and is necessary for the development of his mental abilities and the formation of his worldview. The social and human nature of language lies in the fact that its existence creates the conditions for all cultural existence. Since the relationship of events in the triad “ethnicity-culture-language” is multifaceted and characterized by the interdependence of expressed relationships, research should be conducted in several directions. First of all, research should be focused on the structure of speech acts according to the types and forms characteristic of a particular society, and then on the study of their nature and functions. The concept is a unit of the field of linguistics and culture of modern linguistics, as it reflects knowledge about language, society, and its culture. Concepts reflect culture in language and form an image of the world in the human mind. Conceptual thinking is a unit of operational content, a unit of structured knowledge or quantum. Concepts are ideal, abstract units, meanings that a person uses in the process of thinking. They reflect the content of acquired knowledge, experience, and the results of a person’s perception of real life in the form of certain units, “quantums”<sup>1</sup>.

A family is made up of people who are related to each other and share an emotional connection and similar values. Family members may be related by birth, marriage or adoption.

Immediate family includes parents, siblings, spouse and children. And extended family includes the people people are related to, such as grandparents, cousins, aunts and uncles, nephews, nieces, etc.

Families come in different sizes - nuclear (spouses and their children), joint (spouses, their children, grandchildren), mixed (spouses, their children and children from previous marriages), etc.

Family is important because our mental growth, well-being and stability depend on our family.

Referring to the Defining Dictionary of the Uzbek language, you can find the following concepts related to the concept of family relationships:

<sup>1</sup> Rohila Bolabekovna Boqiyeva, Linguistic features of human internal concepts in English and Uzbek languages, "Science and Education" Scientific Journal / ISSN 2181-0842, February 2022 / Volume 3 Issue 2

I. Oila 1). a group of people living together, consisting of a married couple, their children and immediate relatives. For example, *Oilaning xar bir a'zosi o'z ishi, yumushi bilan mashg'ul* [Each family member minds his own business];

2). Many people, nations, countries, united by a common goal, profession. For example, *Butun askarlar bir oila, axil, mexribon va qalin do'stmiz, - dedi Betkemir*. [All soldiers are family, kind, sympathetic and close friends, said Bektemir];

3. Spouse, wife. For example, *Oilam maktabda o'qituvchi* [My wife is a teacher at school].

II. Oilaviy Pertaining to the family; happening in the family. For example, *Oilaviy axvolingiz qanday?* [What is your marital status?] Oilaviy o'tirish. [Family meeting.]

III. Oilali Having a family, children and a household; married. For example, *Bu choqqacha, balki oilali bo'lardi, balki ona bo'lardi*. [During this time, perhaps I would have already been married, I would have been a mother.]

IV. Amma Father's younger or older sister. For example, *Fotima Elmurodga sinfdosh bir ayolning jiyani bo'lib, ammasining oldiga bot-bot kelib turardi*. [Fatima was the niece of Elmurad's classmate, who was visiting her aunt.] *Shuxrat, Shinelli yillar*.

V. Xola Mother's younger or older sister. For example, *Bobur holasi va qaylig'ini butun odamlariyu ko'ch-ko'ronlari bilan birga qo'riqlab olib ketmoqda*. [Babur takes his aunt and uncle along with all the people and nomads.] *P. Qodirov, Yulduzli tunlar*.

VI. Kelin 1. A recently married or about to be married girl. For example, *Yangi kelinlarning uyi odatda bezatilgan bo'ladi*. [The newlywed's house is usually decorated.] *F. Musajonov, Ximmat*.

2. Son's wife (in relation to father-in-law or mother-in-law) For example, *Mana shu Marasulni tuqqanimda, "Shu o'g'lim katta bo'lsa, hotin olsa, kelinimning xech ishiga aralashmayman", deb niyat qilganman*. [When I gave birth to this Marasul, I intended: "If this son of mine grows up and gets a wife, I will not interfere with my daughter in the affairs of my mother-in-law."] *A. Qahhor, Og'riq tishlar*.

3. Brother's wife (in relation to a brother or sister). For example, *Ziyodillaning o'z oyilasida shu vaqtgacha sodir bo'lgan ko'ngilsiz xodisalarni xam, o'z kelinining bebosh bo'lib ketganini xam xazm qila olmasligi tutgan gan edi*. [Ziodilla could not digest the tragic events that had happened so far in her family, as well as the fact that her daughter-in-law had become helpless.] *X. G'ulom, Mash'al*.

1. The wife of a relative or loved one who is younger than himself and an appeal to this woman. *Xaydar ota aralashdi -Kelin rost aytdilar. Manga qarang, kelin, o'rtog'ingiz menga sizni olib kelishni juda tayinlangan*. [Haidar's father intervened; his daughter-in-law was right. Look at me, daughter-in-law, your companion is destined to lead you to me.] *A. Qahhor, Asror bobo*.

VII. Kuyov 1. Daughter's husband (in relation to the girl's parents, brother and sister). *No'q, oyi, xech nima kerak emas, - yana muloyimgapirdi qizi, - kuyivingizni jo'nataman, deb charchadim*. [No, mom, I don't need anything, my daughter said quietly again, I'm tired of telling you that I will send your son-in-law away.] *Oybek, Tanlangan asarlar*.

2. A young man who is about to get married, is getting married, or has just gotten married (in his own marriage, in relation to his wife). For example, *Honzoda begim xozir yigirma yoshdalar..shu vaqtgacha munosib kuyov uchramay, dog'da edik*. [Khonzoda-we have been running now for twenty years, until this time, without having met a worthy groom, we were in place.] *P. Qodirov, Yulduzli tunlar*.

3. Form of address to the newlywed by relatives or close people. For example, *To'ladan kelgan, hushfe'l Karimovich xam dastlabki kundan boshlab unga yoqib qolgan edi. -Kuyov, ishlar qalay?* [I also liked Karimovich, who came from Tolo, from the first day. - Brother-in-law, how are you?] *Mirmuxsin, Umid*.

VIII. Qaynana Mother-in-law (husband's mother in relation to his wife and wife's mother in relation to her husband). For example, *Fotixa o'qilib, kuyov qaynanaga uzr aytdi*. [The blessing was read and the groom apologized to his mother-in-law] A. *Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar*.

IX. Qaynata Father-in-law (father of the husband in relation to the wife and father of the wife in relation to her husband). For example, *Sidiqjon qaynatasini Zunnunho'janing "Siz mening xam kuyovim, xam o'g'limsiz", deganinni eslab, kulib qo'ydi*. [Sidiqjon laughed, remembering the words of his father-in-law Zunnunhoja: "You are both my son-in-law and my son-in-law."] A. *Qahhor, Ko'shchinor chiroqlari*.

X. Qarindosh Persons belonging to the same generation, persons belonging to the same parents (one relative to the other) For example, *Ota tomondan qarindosh. Ona tomondan qarindosh*. [Relative on my father's side. Relative on mother's side.]

XI. Qarindoshlik Family connection. For example, *Ona tomonidan qarindoshlik* [Maternal kinship]

XII. Qarindoshchilik Kinship; a consequence of the relationship of one relative to another. For example, *Shu ko'rdan nima qarindoshchilik chiqar edi*. [What kind of kinship will come out of this blindness] *"G'urug'li"*.

XIII. Qarindosh-urug' Distant and close relatives, descendants. For example, *Eralining xam qarindosh-urug'lari tashvishda edilar*. [Eraly's relatives were also concerned.] I. *Raxim, Chin muxabbat*<sup>2</sup>.

Semantic field of the Italian conceptual aspect "internal relations in the family." From the Online Dictionary of the Italian Language "Treccani" for this subchapter, only those dictionary meanings of words that relate to the topic of this scientific work were selected.

I. Famiglia 1) a group of people related by kinship of the first degree, consisting of father, mother and children For example, *Nulla è tanto dolce quanto la propria patria e famiglia, per quanto uno abbia in terre strane e lontane la magione più opulenta*. [Nothing is as sweet as homeland and family, even if a person has the most luxurious mansion in foreign and distant countries.] *Omero*.

2) a group of people consisting of several families, genealogically related within several generations (congiunti, consanguinei, parentado, parentela, parenti)

3) a complex of people who recognize themselves as descendants of a common ancestor (casa, casata, casato, ceppo, clan, dinastia, discendenza, genealogia, gente)

II. Familiare 1) relating to the family, in the technical sense - in favor of a person with whom the employee is related by marriage, kinship or kinship. For example, *faccende, cure famigliari; rapporti famigliari* [trouble, taking care of the family; family relationships]

2) In many cases, it indicates close relationships with people or a long-standing habit and practice of things. For example, *essere familiare con qualcuno* [to be familiar with someone] For example: *Nella vita familiare, l'amore è l'olio che facilita l'attrito, il cemento che si unisce più strettamente e la musica che porta armonia*. [In family life, love is the oil that eases friction, the cement that binds more closely, and the music that brings harmony.] *Friedrich Nietzsche*.

3) About the forms, expressions, manifestations that are used in relations with family members or, in any case, with close people. For example, *conversazione familiare; vocaboli, locuzioni famigliari* [family conversation; words, familiar phrases].

III. Parentela 1) kinship and natural connection that binds people descended from each other or from a common ancestor or progenitor, as well as the kinship that is established between a spouse and the relatives of another. For example, *relazione, grado di parentela* [relationship, degree of relationship]. For example, *Essere sorelle è probabilmente la parentela più competitiva all'interno della famiglia, ma una volta che le sorelle sono cresciute, diventa la relazione più forte*. [Being sisters is probably

<sup>2</sup> A. Madvaliyev O'zbek tilining izoxli lug'ati, T.: - O'zbekiston milliy entsiklopediyasi, 2008.

the most competitive relationship in a family, but once sisters grow up, they become the strongest relationships.] *Margaret Mead*<sup>3</sup>.

2) Recruitment of relatives. For example, *Ha invitato alle sue nozze tutta la parentela* [He invited all his relatives to his wedding].

3) The connection between things, facts, elements that have a similar nature and characters or a common origin. For example, *Parentela fra due popoli* [Kinship of two peoples].

IV. Consanguineità - relations existing between relatives.

V. Parente a person related to another by kinship (both consanguineous and consanguineous). For example, *Parente di (o in) primo, secondo, terzo grado. [Relative in the first, second, third degree] Era un uomo così antipatico che dopo la sua morte i parenti chiesero il bis. [He was such an unpleasant person that after his death his relatives asked for an encore] Totò, Il barone Antonio Peletti*<sup>4</sup>.

VI. Nuora is the son's wife, in relation to his parents. For example, *Tra suocera e nuora ci si sta in malora. [Being between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law is like being in hell] Giovanni Verga*.

VII. Genero is the daughter's husband.

VIII. Suocera is the mother of the husband or wife in relation to the other spouse. For example, *Suocera e nuora nella stessa casa sono come due mule selvatiche nella stessa stalla [A mother-in-law and a daughter-in-law in one house are like two wild mules in one stable.] Giovanni Verga*<sup>5</sup>.

IX. Suocero the father of a husband or wife in relation to the other spouse<sup>6</sup>. *Solo in tempi più tardi, dal disordine della sua anima che sta fra la religione e la sensualità, fra la volontà di una vita disciplinata e l'ardente anarchia dei desideri, saprà levarsi e intraprendere contro il padre, contro il fratello o contro il suocero duca di Ferrara quelle sue ribellioni che la condurranno, sola fra i Borgia, a salvarsi. [Only in later times, out of the mental confusion that lies between religion and sensuality, between the will of a disciplined life and the ardent anarchy of desire, will he be able to rise up and oppose his father, brother or father-in-law. the law of the Duke of Ferrara on those revolts that will lead her, alone among the Borgias, to salvation.] Maria Bellonci, libro Lucrezia Borgia*<sup>7</sup>.

Thus, from all of the above we can conclude that for the languages of both cultures, the family is very important, and in these languages the vocabulary addressing this concept is wide and varied. The difference between the two languages is the fact that in the Uzbek language one concept means several interrelated concepts, for example, not only the meaning of family ties, but also the way of addressing a stranger, while in the Italian language two different terms are used for these two concepts. It should also be noted that family ties in Uzbek culture are much wider and deeper than in Italian, and accordingly this affected the process of verbalization of the concept "family".

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.frasiccelebri.it/argomento/suocera/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.frasiccelebri.it/argomento/suocera/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.frasiccelebri.it/argomento/suocera/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/>

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