

STUDY OF KINSHIP TERMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**Husanova Fazilat Jahongirovna**

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Abstract: This article reflects the of study of kinship terms in the Uzbek language. The researches which conducted on kinship terms are analyzed in it.

Key words: *kinship terms, researches, relative, mother's side, father's side*

INTRODUCTION

As terminology developed, the importance of studying its branches, that is, field terms, also increased. Scientists H. Bektemirov and E. Begmatov wrote the book "Terms of the Age of Independence". In this article, they say: "It is a mistake to think that you can insert any word you want into the language and remove any word you want from it at any time. Knowing the place, norm and level of interference in language life, speech practice and working on that basis is the most correct way to regulate and improve scientific terms". The current level of Uzbek language terminology, scientific value is closely related to the works of terminologists of Russian and other nations. The works of Turkish linguists, such as M.SH.Gasimov, B.U.Oruzbaeva, R.A.Urekenova, F.S.Fasayev, also made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek terminology.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The linguistic study of ethno-kinship terms in Slavic Indo-European languages began in the middle of the 19th century.¹ During the Soviet period, some work was done on Russian and Slavic languages. The study of kinship terms from a linguistic point of view began at the end of the 20th century. At that time, in works on kinship in Uzbek linguistics, the terms of blood kinship were listed, their lexicological history is studied, examples are given, or the importance of studying kinship terms together with dialects is shown. In this regard, as one of the first scientific works in Uzbek linguistics, B. Urinboyev's study of the part of ethnic-kinship terms used only for exclamation-address on pages 23-24 of the book "The First Teacher" published in 1913 on the history of the Uzbek language, a general list of kinship terms in the Uzbek language

¹ Покровская. Л.А. Термены родства втюркских языках, В кн: "Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков" М., 1961.

was given.² Also, we can cite as an example the articles written by L.A. Pokrovskaya, H.G. Yusupov, C.A. Burnasheva about terms of kinship in Turkology. Although the above scientific works are distinguished by the well-researched meaning of kinship terms in Turkish languages, these data are not very compatible with the current state of kinship terms, and these data have a general turkological character.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

We know that any term, especially the terms of kinship, no matter how immutable they may be, with the development of society, changes in political systems, changes in family and marriage relations, the meaning of these terms can expand or vice versa. The terms of kinship in the Uzbek language have undergone certain changes over time as a result of economic, political, and cultural changes. The scientific research reflecting these changes was studied by the researcher I.A. Ismailov. Based on the materials of the Uygur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak languages, a monograph called "Ethnic-kinship terms in Turkish languages" was published in Tashkent in 1966 by "Fan" publishing house.³ Terms are researched in two ways: 1) the origin and development of terms and names 2) checking the current status, appearance, structure, lexical and grammatical features of terms and names from the point of view of meaning circles. The author says that in his monograph mentioned above based on the sources of Uygur, and other Turkish languages, he researched ethnic-kinship terms in the second way.

Three roots of kinship terms in Turkology indicate the origin of kinship terms:

1. Qarindosh (father's side)
2. Tai-tag'yi (from the mother's side)
3. Quda or qudag'ai (connected by marriage)

Later, this classification changes and their etymology is as follows:

1. Father's seed - Relative
2. Mother's seed- Tag'yi

² М. Нарзиева Кон-кариндошлик номларининг компонент тахлили // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. - Ташкент, 1986. -b

³ Саидова М. Ш. Наманган шеваларидаги каринсиюшлик терминларининг лексик-семантик тахлили. Филол. фан. номз. diss. avtoref. Toshkent, 1995. -21 б.

3. Marriage related relative-Qain

And the linguist I.A. Ismailov in his above-mentioned article cited three large groups of ethnic-kinship terms as follows:⁴

1. Blood- related relatives
2. Relatives that appeared after marriage
3. Proximity names.

We can cite the following examples of kinship terms in this classification:

1. Blood- related relative .Examples: *mother, father, brother, uncle, aunt, grandfather, grandmother, aunt, granddaughter.*

2. Relatives hat appeared after marriage. Examples: *husband, wife, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, daughter-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, god-in-law, god-in-law, god-in-law, step-father, step-mother, step-daughter, step-son, stepchild.*

3. Proximity names. Example: *eclipsed mother, eclipsed father, eclipsed daughter, eclipsed son*

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, many studies have been conducted on kinship terms. And these studies have studied kinship terms in one aspect or another. But there are many aspects of kinship terms that have not been studied.

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⁴ Исмоилов И. А. Туркий тилларда кавм-қариндошлик терминлари. - Тошкент, Фан. 1966.