



**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF "FAMILY" IN
ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
<p>The concept of "family" is to reveal the factors that ensure the manifestation of the linguistic-cultural content at the lexical, phraseological, paremiological and text levels, and to scientifically justify the similarities and differences in the conceptual perception of family relations in the languages being used. To determine the linguistic essence of the concept of "family" and its role in language development; to reveal and describe the linguistic and cultural content of the concept of "family" in English and Uzbek languages in the material of lexicon, phraseology, paremiology and artistic texts; comparison of the conceptual basis of the lexemes "family" and "family" taking into account national and cultural characteristics; to determine the linguistic and non-linguistic factors that ensure the formation of linguistic units reflecting family relations in the life of English and Uzbek peoples; forming a classification of English and Uzbek terms expressing close blood kinship and distant kinship, matrimonial kinship and clan relations, distinguishing similarities and differences in groups of lexemes denoting family and kinship relationships of people in the compared languages.</p>	<p>Family, society, blood, gaze, kinship, happiness.</p>

Introduction

The concept of "family" is one of the most basic and universal aspects of human society. Families are a fundamental part of society and give people a sense of identity, belonging and support. The definition of family has evolved over time and across cultures, reflecting changing social, economic, and political conditions. The traditional definition of family is a group of people who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption and who live together and share resources. This definition reflects the historical and cultural norms of Western societies, which have traditionally placed great emphasis on the biological family. However, in recent decades this definition has been challenged as social and cultural changes have led to new forms of family structure and composition. The family is an important part of human history, a local presence in each person's life and an inclusive group that replaces the father and mother. This group is an important seat for their confrontations, interactions, external relations and social happiness. The family is the link between man and society and is the main component of the structure of society. The concept of family is a component of the structure of every society and may change taking into account the differences between societies, their history, economic, political, religious and cultural characteristics. For example, in English it is expressed by the word family, and

in Uzbek it is expressed by the word family. These words can be compared with each other, but their basic meanings and concepts may change depending on the history, culture, economy, political structure and religious development of English and Uzbek societies. In English, the family is considered as the main part of the structure of society and it is considered to be important in improving relations between it, developing mutual application, mutual assistance and development of society itself.

In English societies, families are usually made up of biological relatives, namely mother, father and children, but their structure, variation and importance may change depending on the history, culture and economy of the society. The word family in Uzbek corresponds to the word family in English, but its concepts and meaning may change. In Uzbek society, families usually consist of biological relatives, i.e. mother, father and children, but the concept of family is subject to gender, economic, cultural and historical changes. In Uzbek society, families are usually extended families, which include biological relatives, that is, mothers, fathers, children, and cousins. However, many Uzbek families are headed by a single parent or a single mother. The cultural code of the concept of "family" includes various aspects of family life - the nature of the relationship between husband and wife, the role of a woman and her position in the family, the upbringing of children, the inner world of family members. complexity, reflects perceptions of their behavior and family roles. A big difference is manifested in the family roles of representatives of English and Uzbek linguistic culture. For example, let's compare the role of a bride in an Uzbek family and a daughter-in-law or bride in an English family. There are many images and udums associated with the image of the bride, the family obligations and duties of the bride have been recorded for a long time in a series of expressions with the bride component, not the bride in English, only one phraseological unit representing the country was found: the bride of the sea - Venice. The concept of "family" includes family relations between family members and relatives. For example, in Uzbek, there are expressions like quda-anda, qudalik qilmoq, quda-andachilik etc., which do not have English analogues.

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