

Analysis of Terms in English and Uzbek as a Key Factor for Teaching Methods

Saidrasulova Shahnoza Nazarovna

Senior teacher at the Department of English, Journalism and mass Communications University

ANNOTATION: Kinship terminologies include the terms of address used in different languages or communities for different relatives and the terms of reference used to identify the relationship of these relatives to ego or to each other. The article describes the role of different approaches for analyzing kin terms in order to find out teaching methods of kinship terminology in English and Uzbek languages which belong to different language families.

KEY WORDS: Uzbek language, terminology, teaching, methods English language, approaches, human ideas.

Introduction

Today in most developing countries great attention is given to the radical reorganization of the educational system that will give an opportunity to raise it to the level of modern standards. Especially teaching foreign languages have become an urgent indispensability and as the requirement of the modern era it is essential to be fluent in foreign languages in order to withstand in today's diversified, multicultural knowledge society.

Therefore, educators now generally believe that it is important to help the language learners to achieve the language fluency as well as the vocabulary base, so every learner should be directed to be able to easily acquire language materials for a short span of time with the help of modern methodology. In order to achieve an intended aim each skill of the language is taught deeply and a great deal of researches have been carried out to find out new techniques and methods which can be very helpful for implementation of language theory and teaching methods.

Review of the literature viewed: Particularly, different approaches to the analysis of kinship terms have been studied extensively within the fields of linguistics and social sciences since Morgan's, 1871 study which is one of the foundational works in the anthropological study of kinship. **Lewis Henry Morgan's** (1818–1881) *Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family* (1871) was the first survey of kinship terminologies in use around the world. Morgan's explanation for why humans live in groups was largely based on the notion that all humans have an inherent natural valuation of genealogical ties, and therefore also an inherent desire to construct social groups around these ties.

Early kinship theorists saw an apparent need to explain not only the details of how human social groups are constructed, their patterns, meanings and obligations, but also why they are constructed at all. These explanations typically presented the fact of life in social as being largely a result of human ideas and values.

Morgan's investigation on kin terms which were mainly based on social character of kinship

played a great role to conduct researches in various spheres. As a result, not only socialists but also linguists began to investigate kinship terminology in different languages. Meanwhile, numerous works have been carried out by English and Uzbek scholars.

The question of how kinship terminologies and methods of their analysis fit into the general picture. To identify distinctive components of kinship terminology in the semantic domain where componential analysis was first used with some success was kinship terminology. In component analysis, the semantic structure of a word (or term) is decomposed into the smallest semantic elements - semes. What is known as componential analysis of kin terms is a process whose results apparently contribute to the simplicity of the tactic description of the semology of a language. The vivid work on semantic analysis of kinship terms in English was “*Semantics*” (1983) by *Leech Geoffrey*. The scholar sees semantics as belonging primarily to the newer discipline of linguistics, since meaning is inextricably a part of the language through which it is expressed. He stresses the contribution of semantics to the understanding of practical problems of communication and concept-manipulation in modern society. In his work “*Semantics*” words all belong to the semantic field of ‘human race’ and the relations between them are represented. Leech (1976: 98) states “*as a distinctive technique, componential analysis first evolved in anthropological linguistics as a means of studying relations between kinship terms, but it has since proved its usefulness in many spheres of meaning*”.

On the other hand, many Uzbek scholars have also contributed to the development of componential analysis of kinship terminology. For instance, the article *Component Analysis of Relationships* by *M. Narzieva* is devoted to studying the terms of kinship of the Uzbek language based on component analysis. M. Narzieva divides the terms of kinship of the Uzbek language into two groups:

- 1) *terms of relationship;*
- 2) *terms of kinship that arose after marriage.*

By structural features, they have two types: a) *simple (non-derivative)* (e.g. opa “elder sister”, qiz “daughter”) b) *compound (complex)* (e.g. amakivachcha “cousin on the father's side”, qayinona - “mother-in-law”)

There are also works in which etymological analyzes on Uzbek kinship terms (and properties) are given. Among them, in its volume and content, an important place is occupied by the work of *A.A. Pokrovskaya* “*Terms of kinship in Uzbek languages*”. A.A. Pokrovskaya writes that “... the terminology of kinship refers to the most archaic strata of vocabulary. In this lexico-semantic group, the names reflecting the most important kinship relations are indisputably included in the main vocabulary of each language. Studying the system of terms of kinship in any language or group of languages presents great difficulties due to the fact that “... the form of the family changes faster than the system of kinship, and therefore there are inconsistencies between the most diverse peoples between the system of kinship relations that has been preserved since ancient times and the modern form of the family. The same phenomenon is observed among the Turkic people”.

Investigation on semantic structure of kin words was the cause of the interest in linguistic nature of terminology in both languages.

In his work “*Kinship Terminology and Linguistic Structure*” *Sydney M. Lamb* states that to

understand fully the nature of kinship systems it is necessary to understand what kind of linguistic elements these are, and what kind of linguistic relationships. In this work he attempts to elucidate the relationship of English kinship terminology to the rest of linguistic structure.

In the dissertation “*Lexical and semantic analysis of the terms of kinship of Namangan dialects*” by M.Sh. Saidova the etymology of Uzbek kinship terms was mainly studied and their historical formation was revealed, from ancient times to the present day, their phonetic, morphological, semantic changes are traced.

It should be noted that all these works, according to the research method, have a traditional character. They do not take into account the structural and systemic nature of the terms of kinship and property and they are investigated on the basis of the comparative historical method.

Moreover, utilizing approaches of analysis for teaching kinship terminology is a new aspect so few researches have been carried out in this sphere of methodology. Investigations on teaching kin terms sprung up in the 1960s in the Europe and different parts of the globe. H. W. Scheffiler (1985) adopted the form of diagrams to study English kinship terms in *Theory and method in the study of kinship* (Scheffiler, 1985), which was almost unprecedented in the processor of researching the kinship terms. Alternatively, Uzbek scholars have paid attention to learn kinship terminology in terms of form and meaning instead of investigating teaching methods so only etymological dictionaries have been created including Sevortyan E.V. *Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages* and Ismailov I. *Terminology of kinship in Turkic languages* in which structural and translational ways of analysis as well as basic methodological recommendations have been included.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the study of all functional-semantic and other linguistic features of the system of kinship terms on the materials of languages of different and one grammatical structure has not yet been exhausted. This is evidenced by investigations on the study of the paradigm system of expressive means of the logical and semantic category of kinship and the female property on the materials of the Uzbek and English languages in a synchronous-typological plan. However, no research has been found out on the analysis of different approaches to investigate kin terms in English and Uzbek languages in terms of methodology. Therefore, this article seeks to investigate different approaches to kinship terminology in Uzbek and English languages in order to achieve a complete comparative analysis of kin terms in both languages.

References

1. АБДУЛЛАЕВА, М. Р. (2018). НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ КОЛОРИТ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ПЕРЕВОДЕ (УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ). In Проблемы и перспективы развития России: Молодежный взгляд в будущее (pp. 19-23).
2. Akramxodjaeva, D., M. Nasretdinova, and M. Abdullayeva. "Translation of national events and concepts in fiction." *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research* 9.2 (2020): 2984-2986.
3. Abdullayeva, Marxabo Raxmonkulovna FE'LIY FRAZEMALARNI O'ZBEK TILIDAGI MUQOBIL VARIANTI GURUHLANISHI (AGATA KRISTI ASARLARI TARJIMALARI MISOLIDA) // ORIENSS. 2021. №8. URL:

<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/fe-liy-frazemalarni-o-zbek-tilidagi-muqobil-varianti-guruhlanishi-agata-kristi-asarlari-tarjimalari-misolida>

4. Kurbonova, Nigora Nematovna THE EFFICIENCY OF LESSONS AND PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION // ORIENSS. 2022. № Special Issue 4-2. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/the-efficiency-of-lessons-and-principles-of-education> .
5. Reyes, S.A. and Vallone, T.L. Constructivist strategies for teaching English language learners. Thousand Oaks: Corwin Press. 2008. – 289p.
6. Abdullayeva, Marxabo Raxmonkulovna FE'LIY FRAZEMALARNI O'ZBEK TILIDAGI MUQOBIL VARIANTI GURUHLANISHI (AGATA KRISTI ASARLARI TARJIMALARI MISOLIDA) // ORIENSS. 2021. №8. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/fe-liy-frazemalarni-o-zbek-tilidagi-muqobil-varianti-guruhlanishi-agata-kristi-asarlari-tarjimalari-misolida> (дата обращения: 13.02.2022).
7. Abdullaeva Marhabo Raxmonkulovna. (2021). Ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima yaraishi va o'ziga xos xususiyatda. Innovation, integration va ta'lim bo'yicha xalqaro ma'lumot jurnali, 2 (2), 297-306. <https://summusjournals.uz/index.php/ijdiie/article/view/641>
8. Rogers, S. J., Hepburn, S., Stackhouse, T., & Wehner, E. Imitation performance in toddlers with autism and those with other developmental disorders // Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 44. 2003. – pp.763– 781.
9. Raxmonkulovna, A. M., Ixomqizi, S. S., & Xaitbayevna, N. M. (2020). Principles of understanding a positive language in translation (in act of the agata Kristi works). ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 10(4), 156-158.
10. Provenzo, E. F., Brett, A. and McCloskey, G. N. Computers, curriculum, and cultural change: an introduction for teachers. Rutledge. New York. 2005. - p. 328.
11. Khudoyarova, Ziyoda Maratovna, Kurbanova, Nigora Nematovna ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR APPLICATION // ORIENSS. 2021. №11. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/advanced-pedagogical-technologies-and-their-application>
12. Erkinovna Khabibullaeva Makhliyo. (2021). Experience Of Translating Historical Novels In Translation Studies. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 3(06), 84–90. <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajssei/Volume03Issue06-14>
13. Shakhlo Irgashbaevna Akhmedova. (2021). SYMBIOSIS OF ARTISTIC TRENDS IN CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE OF THE ARAB COUNTRIES OF THE PERSIAN GULF. CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES (2767-3758), 2(09), 105–109. <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crjps-02-09-23>