

Gender Characteristics of Kinship-Based Personal Names in Different System Languages

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Abstract: The term of kinship is of great interest to linguists for a number of reasons. First of all, the units of a given semantic field, especially its nuclear part, i.e. words denoting persons related by direct (blood) kinship belong to the core of the lexical system of any language. The article gives a classification of this group of lexical units on the basis of a number of features: the degree of relationship (direct, or consanguinity), the degree of relationship, i.e. chronological remoteness of the designated person from homo loquens in perspective and retrospective plans; given enough a detailed description of language tools that serve different areas of a given semantic field in different languages.

Key words: terms of kinship, direct (blood), half-blood and consolidated kinship, word-formation characteristics of kinship terms, ethno- and linguoculturemes.

Modern linguistics is increasingly turning to the study substandard lexical units (SLU). Depending on the communicative task, it is possible to migrate standard lexical units into the substandard layer of the language. As part of this process, expansion of the meaning of a standard lexical unit, which is due to various linguistic transformations and evolutionary the nature of the language.

The hallmark of any language system is its communicative dynamics. Germanic linguists point out that typological studies are often focused only on analysis of linguistic phenomena at the phonetic and grammatical levels, while time as "collation of languages at the lexical level demonstrates the connection originality of the linguistic form with the concept in the description of the same situations." Comparison of lexical systems of two or more languages will allow drawing parallels in the functioning of these systems, to establish correlation between lexical elements and the described reality².

In the studies, there is no grammatical gender in the Uzbek language and only in the Turkic languages comments about the existence of a linguistic expression of biological sex. But how the concept of gender is expressed in the Uzbek language, in the expression of gender what linguistic means are actively involved, the presence of intermediate events questions about it have not been studied in the framework of a large-scale study so far. that's right we can see some ideas in this regard in grammar textbooks and some articles. For example, the Uzbek language was created under the influence of the Russian language until the 70s of the 20th century in grammars, a special place is given to the category of grammatical gender in nouns and

In the Uzbek language, there are three ways to express the gender of living beings: lexical, morphological and it is noted that there are syntactic methods. A.N. Kononov also published his "O'zbek tili grammatikasi" expressed a similar opinion. But it was created in later period textbooks and grammars do not pay attention to the issue of gender³.

From the point of view of the morphological and word-formation structure, languages differ in different ways: 1) by degree of kinship (blood, partially consanguineous and consolidated), 2) by degree of kinship (first generation, i.e. the generation of the speaker - homo loquens), second generation - direct parents, the first step of ancestors, the third generation, the parents of the parents, i.e. the second degree of kinship by seniority, and, accordingly, the first degree of descendants (son, daughter), second step (grandson, granddaughter), etc.

Modern linguistics pays considerable attention study of kinship terminology. It should be noted that this language nomenclature reflects certain cultural images, as well as keeps them in the minds of native speakers for a long period time, there is also the possibility of constructing secondary cultural images⁴.

Following the leading linguists, it should be emphasized that comparative-historical and typological linguistics occupies the leading position on the study of linguistic and cultural heritage⁵.

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² Попова, З.Д., Стернин, И.А. Язык и национальная картина мира. – Изд.2. – М.– Берлин: Директ-Медиа, 2015. - 101 с. Бирюкова, Радченко, Викулова, Попова 2000: 11].

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⁴ Бурыкин, А. А. Какая реальность наблюдается исследователями при описании систем терминов родства / А. А. Бурыкин // Алгебра Родства. – СПб.: МАЭ РАН, 2001. – Вып. 5. – С. 63-75.

⁵ Бурыкин, А. А. Какая реальность наблюдается исследователями при описании систем терминов родства / А. А. Бурыкин // Алгебра Родства. – СПб.: МАЭ РАН, 2001. – Вып. 5. – С. 63-75.

Modern researchers do not give an unambiguous interpretation of the category "terms of kinship", this definition is actively discussed in linguistic environment. Conducting research on the semantic field "terms of kinship", one should take into account that there is a considerable number of works devoted to this problem. Researchers, in particular A. V. Burykin, I. V. Zykova, V. N. Teliya, M. V. Nikitin, N. V. Bagicheva, adhere to the point of view that in terminology of kinship manifests national identity, social roles that influence human behavior are traced. At the described language layer contains information about the rights and responsibilities of a person (shaping expectations), performing a certain social role, and aspects of its direct performance (expressed in stereotypes).

In any system of kinship terms, there is a leading gender opposition: according to A. V. Kirillina, this is the opposition "mother" - "father". For establishing the leading role of this opposition in various linguistic cultures: English, German and Russian - it is necessary to consider existing classifications of kinship terminology systems.

Family and family values are in a priority position for every member of the world society. It is in family foundations that value orientations, which are carefully guarded and transferred from older members of a social group to younger ones. Family gives a person protection from all the negative events happening around.

In linguistics, there are various classifications terminology of kinship, built on the basis of the allocation of various signs of relationship. Within the framework of this study, it is advisable note the classification of Yu. I. Levin, who distinguishes only two positions in the kinship system:

- ✓ blood relationship, in turn subdivided into direct relationship and collateral;
- ✓ non-blood relationship, i.e. kinship through one of the spouses⁶

Taking into account the above classification in the context of the objectives of this work seems appropriate in the analysis of substandard lexical units with terms of kinship to reduce the boundaries of the study and focus only on the two main kinship terms that are present in English, German and Russian and are on the top level of any of the analyzed classifications, namely terms "mother" and "father". Other kinship terms found in substandard lexical units of the studied languages were not included in the field of the present study.

On the other hand, it seems logical assumption that the use of the terms "mother" and "father" in substandard lexical items to refer to situations objective reality has such characteristics as national identity, stereotypical thinking, certain social roles of communicants that influence behavior of a person, which allows to reveal the linguocultural specifics the use of substandard lexical units with the components "mother" and "father" and their derivatives in the media discourse of the studied languages.

It can be assumed that, being a part of substandard lexical units, kinship terms "mother" and "father" based on basic characteristics, inherent in the standard lexemes "mother" and "father" will acquire certain additional characteristics that will demonstrate the functional aspect of substandard lexical units with components "mother" and "father" and their derivatives. Linguistic and cultural correlation of linguistic worldview of an individual with extralinguistic reality and social environment can be represented by updating the data additional characteristics in media discourse.

The Russian language is dominated by monobasic terms in the group of terms blood and partially blood (direct relationship (father, mother, daughter, son, grandson, granddaughter, grandfather, grandmother, great-grandfather, great-grandmother, brother, sister, great-grandson, great-granddaughter, aunt, uncle. A similar phenomenon is also observed in class of terms of consolidated kinship (father-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, brother-in-law, daughter-in-law, matchmaker, matchmaker), as well as some terms of partial relationship (nephew, niece).

The terms of the secondary, i.e. partial blood kinship in the Russian language are presented in the form of phrases formed according to the models "word, indicating degree of kinship + term of primary kinship" (cousin, cousin uncle, great aunt, great great grandfather, cousin / grandmother / great grandmother; second cousin, second cousin, etc).

Compound words clearly dominate in English, German and French. Exception constitute the terms of nuclear kinship in all three languages. These include the designations of representatives of three generations: eng: father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister; German: Vater, Mutter, Sohn, Tochter, Bruder, Schwester; in French: père, mere, fils, fille, frère, soeur. In addition, some terms of secondary kinship are rooted: cf. eng.: cousin, cousine, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew; german: Enkel, Enkelin, Ururenkel, Ururenkelin, Nefte, Nichte, Tante, Onkel, Cousin, Cousine. The minimum number of single-basic terms kinship is characteristic of the French language: neveu, niece, tante, oncle, cousin, cousine, in Uzbek jiyān, xola, tog'a, amma and others.

In this case, a characteristic feature of the German language it is a combination of two methods of word formation - word formation and prefixation. When forming terms of kinship of the second degree, as in English and French languages use the lexeme *groß* "big, great" in relation to ancestors and the prefix *ur-* in relation to ancestors of the third and fourth degrees of kinship, as well as in relation to descendants second, third and fourth degrees of kinship: *Vater* "father" → *Großvater* "grandfather" → *Urgroßvater* "great-grandfather" → *Ururgroßvater* "great-great-grandfather", *Mutter* "mother" → *Großmutter* "grandmother" → *Urgroßmutter* "great-grandmother" → *Ururgroßmutter* "great-great-grandmother", *Sohn*

⁶ Левин, Ю. И. Алгебра родства / Ю. И. Левин // Наука и жизнь. – 1982. – № 8. – С. 92-97.

"son" → Enkel → "grandson" → Urenkel "great-grandson" → Ururenkel "great-great-grandson", Tochter "daughter" → Enkelin "granddaughter" → Urenkelin "great granddaughter" → Ururenkelin "great-great-granddaughter".

Sometimes kinship terms are used as interjections: Russian: Honest mother! "expresses amazement, admiration," Dear mother! "Expresses amazement," Mother of God! "expresses amazement, admiration, fear," My fathers! "expresses amazement, fear, joy," Mother of the Blessed! ", "expresses amazement, fear, fright", Mother dear! ", expresses amazement, delight, surprise", etc.

Comparative study of root lexemes for both direct and half relatives allows us to draw the following conclusions.

Russian language from other languages is in that the designations of the parents of the spouses form lexical oppositions, cf. father-in-law: father-in-law, mother-in-law: mother-in-law, while in English, German and other languages have universal patterns of compound words to refer to stepparents or adoptive parents relatives. As for the Turkic languages, in they play an important role gender and age factors. In different languages, there is also asymmetry in the structure of these semantic fields both in terms of language inventory means, and in terms of conceptualization of the national picture of the world. For example, in English, German and French, there is a clear trend towards linguistic differentiation according to signs of "degree of kinship" and "age level of kinship".

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