

SEMANTIC FIELD “FAMILY” IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK IDIOMS

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ABSTRACT: The article analyzes the main trends in the use of the semantic field “Family” in the formation of idioms in the Russian and Uzbek languages; the cognitive foundations of this process are revealed.

KEYWORDS: Diomatic, cognitive linguistics, semantic field, kinship concepts, linguocultural specifics, differential features.

INTRODUCTION

An analysis of the internal form of Russian phraseological units indicates that for native speakers, the family is a cell of society, the core of which is members of the nuclear family, and the ties between parents and children are more significant than the ties of spouses. Much less conceptually significant are the connections of blood relatives not in a straight line. To an even greater extent, this applies to various kinds of properties.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

At the same time, the Russian family is quite patriarchal. This is manifested not only in the fact that consanguinity plays a greater role in the nuclear family compared to marriage, but also in the fact that the nominations of male relatives are used much more often than female ones (cf.: brother - 29 FU, sister - 13 FE).

The reason for this, in our opinion, is that in Russian society, to a certain extent, the patriarchal way of life that has been established since ancient times has been preserved to a certain extent - with the supremacy of a man in the house. From ancient times, men were responsible for the well-being of members of their tribe and family: they got food, protected from enemies, built settlements, and ruled states. This led to their privileged position in the family hierarchy.

In addition, the patriarchal nature of the Russian concept of the family is also manifested in the fact that it is more focused on the past, since in general there are more nominations of relatives of the older generation, that is, ancestors, than nominations of the younger generation, especially the second generation (cf. : grandfather (grandfather) - 11 FU; grandmother - 4 FU; granddaughter - 2 FU; grandson - 1 FU).

Finally, the analysis of the internal form of Russian phraseological units clearly indicates that native speakers of the Russian language prefer to use the main terminological designations of family members. Synonymous variants (mainly derivational and/or diminutives) are recorded exclusively in the nuclear part of the SPS (nuclear type), emphasizing not only that it is the connection between parents and children, as well as between children, that seems to be the most significant, but also that it is these connections are the closest in emotional and personal terms.

CONCLUSION

In general, the different selectivity of individual members of the SPS in the analyzed phraseological corpora (cf. the absence of phraseological units with the lexeme grandson 'grandson' in English idioms) indicates that in the conceptual picture of the world of the Russian and Uzbek ethnic groups, they and those associated with them conceptual connotations play a different role, which is reflected, in particular, in those semantic (and conceptual) transformations that occur with kinship terms as part of phraseological units.

All the more important is the fact that in both languages the nominations of the closest blood relatives of the nuclear family, and predominantly male, are the most in demand and, therefore, conceptually significant.

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