THE LINGUOCULTURAL REPRESENTATION OF KINSHIP RELATIONS IN CHINESE AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGY

https://doi.org/10.24412/2181-1784-2026-24-51-51

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Annotation. *This study examines the linguocultural representation of kinship relations in Chinese and Uzbek phraseology. The research identifies semantic and cultural meanings conveyed through kinship terms in phraseological units. Comparative analysis demonstrates both universal family values and culturally specific patterns reflecting social hierarchy, respect, affection, authority, and interpersonal relationships in the two languages.*

Keywords: *kinship terms, phraseology, Chinese, Uzbek, linguoculture, semantic analysis, cultural values, phraseological units, family relations, comparative linguistics.*

Kinship terminology represents an important linguistic reflection of social organization, cultural values, and interpersonal relations. In Chinese and Uzbek, kinship terms extend beyond their direct nominative meanings and frequently occur in phraseological units expressing social attitudes, moral principles, emotional states, and behavioral norms. Therefore, the analysis of kinship-based phraseology provides valuable information about the cultural worldview encoded in both languages.

The present study aims to identify and compare the semantic and linguocultural characteristics of Chinese and Uzbek phraseological units containing kinship terms. The research is based on a qualitative comparative analysis of phraseological units selected from Chinese and Uzbek linguistic and phraseological sources [Сун 2005:19; Ли, Очилов 2010:15]. The analyzed units were grouped according to their dominant meanings, including respect and authority, family solidarity, affection, conflict, and social relationships.

The comparative analysis demonstrates that kinship terms in both languages possess considerable metaphorical potential. For example, the Chinese expression **"父母之命，媒妁之言"** ("parents' decision and the matchmaker's words") reflects the traditional importance of parental authority in marriage. Uzbek phraseological expressions containing paternal and maternal references similarly emphasize respect for elders, family responsibility, and moral behavior. At the same time, the metaphorical representation of kinship differs according to cultural context. Chinese phraseology frequently reflects traditional hierarchical relationships associated with Confucian values, whereas Uzbek phraseology demonstrates the importance of family solidarity, respect for elders, and close community relations.

The findings indicate that kinship-based phraseological units function not only as linguistic expressions but also as carriers of culturally significant meanings. Their comparative study contributes to understanding similarities and differences in the linguistic worldviews of Chinese and Uzbek speakers and may be useful in foreign-language teaching and intercultural communication.

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