CONCEPTUAL MEANING OF WORDS “AKA” AND “OPA” IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH FAMILY DISCOURSE

Aliyeva Ayshe Edemovna, Senior teacher of Gulistan State Pedagogical Institute
e-mail:ayshe030@gmail.com

Abdurasulova Charos Azim qizi, student of Gulistan State Pedagogical Institute
e-mail: Charosabdurasulova@gmail.com

Abstract. The article describes the function of language in the family and address discourse. The aim of the article is to show how the meaning is represented in both of the discourses in the Uzbek and English languages. The article also reveals the specifications of the family discourse for the formation of the individual’s world picture and the manner of address. The linguistic analysis of Uzbek and English concepts of “aka” (brother) and “opa” (sister) has been distinguished in their primary dictionary meaning and their additional associative meaning in the social clue of the Uzbek and English context.

Keywords: language, concept, representation, family discourse, dictionary meaning, associative meaning.

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ OILAVIY NUTQIDA “AKA” VA “OPA” SO‘ZLARINING KONTSEPTUAL MA’NOSI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tilning oilaviy va manzilli nutqdagi vazifasi tasvirlangan. Maqolaning maqsadi o‘zbek va ingliz tillari nutqida ma’no qanday ifodalanganligini ko‘rsatishdir. Maqolada, shuningdek, shaxs dunyosi va muomala uslubi tasvirini shakllantirish uchun oilaviy muhitdagi manzilli nutqning xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. O‘zbek va ingliz tilidagi “aka” va “opa” tushunchalarini lingvistik tahlil qilish o‘zbek va ingliz kontekstlarining ijtimoiy nuqtai nazaridan lug‘aviy ma’nosi va ko‘chma ma’nosidagi farqlari aniqlangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: til, tushuncha, reprezentatsiya, oilaviy nutq, lug‘aviy ma’no, assotsiativ ma‘no.

КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СЛОВ “АКА” И “ОПА” В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ СЕМЕЙНОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье описывается функция языка в семейном и адресном дискурсе. Цель статьи – показать семантическое значение данных концептов в узбекском и английском дискурсах. В статье также раскрываются особенности семейного дискурса для формирования картины мира индивида и

формы обращения. Лингвистический анализ узбекских и английских концептов «ака» (брат) и «опа» (сестра) выявил различия в их первичном лексическом и дополнительном ассоциативном значении в социальной среде узбекского и английского контекста.

Ключевые слова: язык, концепт, репрезентация, семейный дискурс, лексическое значение, ассоциативное значение.

"Language in use" is the most considered approach in studying the language as functionally organized unit. The representations of socio-cultural aspects in which language reveals its function is of significant consideration for language study. The family discourse is one of such socio-cultural aspects which can be represented in different ways in communication of the Uzbek and English languages. Family is the place where communication is formed sincerely which is helpful for a deep analysis of the family discourse in both the languages [4, p. 61). Кулявина А. П. suggests that discourse is a non-stable, dynamic an extraverted phenomenon [3, p. 58]. Consequently, it is based on cultural, pragmatic and cognitive intentions of the speakers in communication thus effecting the conceptual meaning of the words which, in the result, can obtain additional associative meaning in Uzbek and English context.

Being the sphere of domestic communication [2] suggests the "family discourse" as the most meaningful and extensive act of communication. According to how language is used and who speaks that language the family discourse can form concepts. The concepts of "aka" and "opa" are formed based on cognition theory by Golubovskaya [1, p. 41). She explains that discourse can be regarded as "a carrier of the already acquired cognitive experience", and new ideas about the world are created on its basis and is represented by the members of the family, children and even relatives. At the same time, emphasis is placed on every relationship within the family.

Considering the above mentioned description of a family discourse we can say that the concepts of "aka" and "opa" are used in their primary dictionary meaning in the family discourse in relation to parents and children. For example, the concept of "aka" and "opa" means the eldest son or daughter born from the same parents (in relation to his younger brothers):

Aka – bir ota-onadan tug'ilgan katta o'g'il (o'zidan kichiklariga, ukalariga nisbatan). Katta aka. O'rtancha aka (elder brother, middle brother, younger brother) (Vikilug'at. https://uz.m.wiktionary.org/wiki/aka).

Opa – bir ota-onadan tug'ilgan farzandlar ichida o'zidan kichiklarga (ukalarga, singillarga) nisbatan katta qiz. Nizomjon opasiga ko'rinmay, yong'oq orqasidan aylanib o'tib ketdi. S. Ahmad. Ufq.

The same meaning can be traced in English family discourse for the concept "brother" and " sister" given by the Cambridge Dictionary:

Brother – a man or boy with the same parents as another person: Johnny is my younger/older/big/baby/little brother (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/).

Sister – a girl or woman who has the same parents as another person**:** Emily is Sophie's younger/little/older/big sister (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/).

As it is seen from examples the concept of “aka” and “opa” in the Uzbek language is similar in their dictionary meaning to the English “brother” and “sister”. These concepts in this very case have no any associative meanings but those of their belongings to the members of the family.

However, the family concepts of “aka” and “opa” and “brother” and “sister” can create a different meaning depending on social context they are used in. The representation of these concepts is socially and culturally determined in the Uzbek and English languages. Depending on the role of the family in the life of an individual, the person establishes the world around him simultaneously to the way he communicates in the family [5, p. 75-77). In this respect, the discourse of address is closely connected with the family discourse, which has alternative meaning in the languages we analyze. This fact concerns statement and subject of communication thus performing several functions in the process of direct speech [7, p. 853]. Similarly, as words can have another meaning connecting with other words in a sentence, the conceptual meaning can vary in different contexts as well [6, p. 277-286). The Uzbek etymology dictionary *vikilug’at* shows that the discussed concepts of “aka” and “opa” in the family discourse tend to extend their conceptual meaning in the act of addressing other people representing respect towards people who are older in age.

Aka – O‘zidan katga er kishiga murojaatda yoki unga hurmat yuzasidan ishlatiladi (bunda yakka holda yoki nutq qaratilgan shaxsni bildiruvchi so‘z bilan qo‘llanadi). *Aka,* eski shaharga qaysi avtobus qatnaydi? *Dehqon aka*, ehtiyot bo‘ling, aravangiz nobop, – boshini chayqab gapirdi Yo‘lchi. Oybek, Tanlangan asarlar.

Opa – 1. O‘zidan katta, ba’zan kichik ayollarga hurmat yuzasidan ularning ismiga qo‘shib ishlatiladi, maye., *Mastura opa,* Malika onam. *Rais opa* ham shu yerda bo‘lsalar kerak. S. Ahmad, Ufq. Yo‘q, *Mo‘ttixon opa*, bu ishni kechiktirmang, jon *Mo‘ttixon opa*. S. Zunnunova, Olov. **2**. O‘zidan katta, ba’zan kichik ayollarga hurmat bilan murojaat qilish shakli. Suhbatda Mastonning salmog‘i tobora ortmoqda edi. Ilgari “singlim” deb turgan yigitlar sal o‘tmay *“opa”* deydigan bo‘lishdi. A. Qahhor, “Maston”. *Hormang, opa*, charchamadingizmi? Ishlar qalay? T. Ashurov, Oq ot.

However, analyzing the concept brother in Cambridge English Dictionary, we reveal that the concept “brother” and “sister” has gained its additional associative meaning denoting “a person with a common interest”, “a title” or a profession in the address context.

Brother – [as form of address] 1. A man who is a member of the same group as you or who shares an interest with you or has a similar way of thinking to you: [as form of address] “Let us unite, *brothers* and fight this unjust law!” **2.** The title of a man, such as a monk in the English church: Bless you, Brother.

Sister – [as form of address]: 1. A woman who shares an interest with you, especially that of improving women's rights: “We must continue the fight, sisters!” **2.** A female member of an English church, especially a nun: God bless you, Sister. **3.** Female nurse who is in charge of a department of a hospital: Excuse me, Sister, could I have some water?

As we can see in the examples above, the concepts of “aka” and “opa” in Uzbek have acquired additional meanings of “respect” because of the national identities of Uzbek people and express the meaning of great politeness both to elder and younger people.

On the contrary, analyzing the English concepts of “brother” and “sister”, we can say that the cultural identities of Englishmen are referred to the meaning of “collaboration” and “goal achievement” which is an essential component in carrier development of any person.

In conclusion, the language used differently in family context: the concept of “aka” and “opa” in Uzbek and “brother” and “sister” in English can represent different meanings according to their cultural, linguistic and ethnic experiences of inUzbek and English languages.

Reference

1. Golubovskaya E. Verbal Representation of Ethical Stereotypes about the Dutch in English (an Insight into Cross-Cultural Perception via Language // Journal of Language and Education. Volume 1. Issue 3. 2015 – P. 41: Retrieved from https://www.hse.ru/data/2015/11/25/1080511124/Epdf

2. Кашкин В. Б. Бытовая философия языка и языковые контрасты// Теоретическая и прикладная лингвистика. Вып. 3. – Воронеж, 2002. Retrieved from http://www.philology.ru/linguistics1/kashkin-02.htm) (Дата обращения: 07.03.2024).

3. Кулявина А. П. Сооотношение понятии “текст” и “дискурс” как методологическая проблема // Известия Самарского научного центра РАН. 2015. № 1-5. – С. 58. https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sootnoshenie-ponyatiy-tekst-i-diskurs-kak-metodologicheskaya-problema (Дата обращения: 07.03.2024).

4. Sadirova K. K., Nauryzbaikyzya G. National Features of Family Discourse: A Comparison of Kazakh, Russian, and English Languages // International Journal of Society, Culture and Language (IJSCL), 2022. – P. 61. Retrieved from https://www.ijscl.net/article pdf (Дата обращения: 07.03.2024).

5. Sulaymanova D. A. Address in the English and Uzbek Family Discourse // Вестник науки и образования. № 12 (90), 2020. – P. 75-77. Retrieved from https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=43142714

6. Tilavova M. M. Polysemy in linguistics as a multifaceted and complex phenomenon // Journal of foreign languages and linguistics. № 6 (1), 2023. – P. 277-286. Retrieved from https://fll.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/

7. Shuay U. Лингвокулмтурологическая характеристика обращений в русском и китайском языках // Вестник башкирского университета. 2018. – С. 853. Retrieved from https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/lingvokulturologicheskaya

8. Viki lug‘at Online Uzbek Etymology Dictionary. Retrieved from https://uz.wiktionary.org/

9. Online Cambridge English Dictionary. Retrieved from https://dictionary. Cambridge. org/