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LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF KINSHIP RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLE IN WORKS OF ART (IN THE CONTEXT OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

Klicheva Amira Bekmurodovna
Trainee-teacher at Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages
klichevaamira73@gmail.com +998883118813

Abstract. This article explores the linguocultural features of kinship relations as represented in works of art in the context of English and Uzbek languages. Kinship relations are examined as culturally marked linguistic phenomena that reflect social structure, family values, and national worldview. Drawing on a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek literary texts, the study identifies both universal and culture-specific characteristics in the linguistic representation of kinship. The findings demonstrate that English literary discourse tends to emphasize individual relationships and psychological aspects of family interaction, whereas Uzbek works of art foreground collective identity, hierarchical family relations, and culturally embedded norms of respect. The article highlights the role of kinship terminology and stylistic devices in conveying cultural meanings and shaping artistic discourse, contributing to a deeper understanding of the interaction between language, culture, and literature.

Keywords: kinship relations; linguocultural features; literary discourse; English and Uzbek languages; cultural identity; comparative analysis

Introduction

In contemporary linguistics, the close interrelationship between language and culture has become a central focus of scholarly research. Within the framework of linguocultural studies and intercultural communication, particular attention is paid to the ways social relationships are verbalized and culturally encoded in language. Among these relationships, kinship relations occupy a significant place, as they reflect not only familial structures but also deeply rooted cultural values, social norms, and collective worldviews of a given speech community. The study of kinship terminology and its stylistic realization in works of art therefore provides valuable insights into the interaction between linguistic form and cultural meaning. Works of art, especially literary texts, serve as a rich source for analyzing linguocultural phenomena, as they represent authentic contexts in which language functions as a carrier of cultural knowledge. In English and Uzbek literary traditions, kinship relations are portrayed through a variety of lexical, stylistic, and pragmatic means that reveal both universal and culture-specific features. While English literary discourse often emphasizes individual relationships and psychological distance between family members, Uzbek works of art tend to foreground collective identity, respect for elders, and hierarchical family ties. These distinctions are manifested through kinship terms, forms of address, metaphorical expressions, and narrative strategies employed by authors.

Despite the growing body of research in linguocultural and comparative linguistics, a systematic comparative analysis of kinship relations in English and Uzbek works of art remains relatively underexplored. Most existing studies focus either on kinship terminology in isolation or on sociolinguistic aspects of family relations, without sufficient attention to their artistic and stylistic representation in literary discourse. This gap underscores the necessity of a contrastive linguocultural approach that examines how kinship relations are conceptualized, linguistically

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encoded, and artistically realized in the two languages. The present article aims to analyze the linguocultural features of kinship relations as reflected in English and Uzbek works of art, identifying both shared and culture-specific characteristics. By focusing on literary texts as a primary source of data, the study seeks to demonstrate how kinship relations function as a meaningful cultural code that shapes character interaction, narrative structure, and the overall artistic worldview in English and Uzbek literature.

Literature review

Kinship relations have been widely studied in linguistics, anthropology, and cultural studies as a reflection of social structure and cultural values. Early anthropological research emphasized kinship as a culturally constructed system, which later influenced linguistic approaches to kinship terminology as a socially and culturally marked lexical domain. In linguistics, kinship terms are viewed not only as naming units but also as indicators of social roles, hierarchy, and interpersonal relations. Within linguocultural studies, scholars argue that kinship concepts are embedded in cultural models and collective worldviews. Research in this area demonstrates that kinship terms often convey implicit cultural meanings shaped by traditions, norms, and value systems. Such meanings become particularly evident in literary discourse, where language functions as a carrier of cultural knowledge.

Literary and stylistic studies highlight the role of kinship relations in character development and narrative structure. Kinship expressions in works of art help reveal emotional bonds, power relations, and culturally specific patterns of family interaction. Although kinship has been examined in English and Uzbek separately, comparative linguocultural analyses of kinship relations in literary texts remain limited, which justifies the relevance of the present study.

Results and discussion

Linguocultural Nature of Kinship Relations

Kinship relations represent one of the most culturally marked domains of language, as they reflect social organization, family structure, and value systems inherent to a particular culture. From a linguocultural perspective, kinship terms function not only as lexical units denoting biological or social relationships but also as carriers of cultural meanings and social norms. In works of art, these meanings are intensified through context, characterization, and narrative strategies, allowing kinship relations to serve as a key element in the representation of cultural identity. In English and Uzbek literary texts, kinship relations are shaped by different cultural orientations. English culture, often described as more individualistic, tends to represent family relations in terms of emotional closeness or distance between individuals. Consequently, kinship terms in English literary discourse are frequently neutral and context-dependent, with meaning derived from the characters' behavior and dialogue. In contrast, Uzbek culture, which emphasizes collectivism and strong family ties, encodes kinship relations more explicitly through language, reflecting respect, hierarchy, and social obligations within the family.

Kinship Terminology in English Works of Art

In English literary discourse, kinship terms such as mother, father, sister, and brother are commonly used in both literal and metaphorical senses. Their linguistic simplicity, however, does not imply semantic poverty. Instead, English authors often rely on narrative context, descriptive passages, and stylistic devices to convey the depth of family relationships. For example, the use of first names instead of kinship terms in family settings may signal emotional distance or conflict, while the repetition of kinship nouns can emphasize intimacy or dependence. Moreover, English works of art frequently portray kinship relations as dynamic and negotiable rather than fixed. Parent–child relationships are often depicted through dialogue

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that highlights personal autonomy, generational tension, or psychological struggle. As a result, kinship terms in English literature function as flexible linguistic tools that reflect changing social roles and individual identities rather than rigid family hierarchies.

Linguocultural Representation of Kinship in Uzbek Literary Texts

Uzbek literary texts demonstrate a more elaborate system of kinship terminology, which reflects the culturally significant role of family and community. In addition to basic kinship terms, Uzbek employs numerous specific lexical units that distinguish age, gender, and line of relation. Such terms are not merely referential but also expressive, conveying respect, affection, or social distance. In works of art, the frequent use of kinship terms as forms of address reinforces collective identity and emphasizes moral values such as filial duty and respect for elders. Uzbek authors often use kinship relations as a central narrative mechanism to express cultural continuity and ethical norms. The portrayal of elders as authoritative figures and younger family members as bearers of responsibility illustrates the hierarchical nature of family relations. Linguistically, this hierarchy is manifested through respectful forms of address and culturally marked expressions, which play a crucial role in shaping character interaction and narrative tone.

Comparative Analysis of English and Uzbek Kinship Representation

A comparative analysis of English and Uzbek works of art reveals both universal and culture-specific features of kinship relations. While both literary traditions use kinship relations to develop characters and convey emotional depth, the linguistic realization of these relations differs significantly. English literature tends to foreground individual experience and psychological nuance, relying on implicit linguistic means, whereas Uzbek literature emphasizes collective values and social roles through explicit and culturally loaded kinship terminology. These differences highlight the role of language as a reflection of cultural worldview. In literary discourse, kinship relations function as a linguocultural code that allows readers to interpret characters' behavior and social positions within a culturally meaningful framework. Therefore, the analysis of kinship relations in English and Uzbek works of art contributes to a deeper understanding of how language and culture interact in shaping artistic meaning.

Conclusion

The analysis of linguocultural features of kinship relations in English and Uzbek works of art demonstrates that kinship is not merely a biological or social category but a culturally significant linguistic phenomenon. Literary texts reveal how kinship relations function as a means of expressing cultural values, social norms, and interpersonal dynamics within different linguistic communities. Through artistic discourse, kinship terms acquire additional stylistic and pragmatic meanings that reflect the worldview of a particular culture. The comparative perspective highlights both universal and culture-specific aspects of kinship representation. While English literary discourse tends to emphasize individual identity and psychological relationships, Uzbek works of art foreground collective values, hierarchical family structures, and respect-based interaction. These differences are clearly manifested in the choice, frequency, and stylistic use of kinship terminology.

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