# THE CONCEPT OF THE FAMILY CONCEPT AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN LINGUISTICS

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***Annotation.*** *This article analyzes the concept of the concept of "family", its socio-cultural content and role in linguistics. It also extensively covers the expression of the concept of family through language units, its study based on linguoculturological and cognitive approaches. The connection between the concept of family, national consciousness, values and language is explained on a scientific basis.*

***Keywords:*** *family concept, linguistics, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, concept, national values, semantics.*

**Introduction.** The issue of the relationship between language and thought is one of the central problems of modern linguistics. In the process of understanding existence, a person perceives it through certain concepts and images and expresses this knowledge through language. From this point of view, language is of great importance not only as a means of communication, but also as a representative of the system of knowledge formed in the human mind. It is from this point of view that the concept of a concept has entered scientific circulation and is interpreted as a complex phenomenon located at the intersection of language, thought and culture. Today, research in the areas of conceptology, cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology is aimed at studying the conceptual system in the human mind, and in this process, the main attention is paid to concepts that reflect national and universal human values. One of such important concepts is the concept of “family”. The family was

formed as one of the most ancient social institutions in the history of mankind, and it has played an important role at all stages of the development of society. The family is of particular importance not only as a biological or economic unit, but also as an environment that ensures the spiritual, moral and cultural development of a person.

In modern linguistics, the concept of a concept is of particular importance. A concept is a complex semantic unit formed in the human mind, expressed through language and closely related to culture. The worldview, values and lifestyle of each people are reflected in its language. From this point of view, the concept of "family" is also one of the important objects of research in linguistics.

The family is one of the most ancient social institutions in the history of mankind, it is studied not only as a social, but also as a spiritual and cultural phenomenon. And language serves as the main means of expressing this phenomenon.

**Literature analysis and methodology.** The issue of the concept of family and its interpretation in linguistics has been widely studied in various areas of modern linguistics. In particular, representatives of cognitive linguistics interpret the concept as the main unit of the system of knowledge in the human mind. In this approach, the concept of family is interpreted inextricably linked with a person's social experience and individual worldview. Through a system of concepts, a person perceives existence and expresses it through language, therefore the concept of family is also considered an important component of national thinking. In linguoculturological studies, the concept of family is studied from the perspective of the interaction between culture and language. Scientific works in this area show that the concept of family is formed in each nation on the basis of its own values, traditions and social norms. Researchers interpret the concept of family as a cultural code,

justifying the reflection of national culture through language units. In particular, proverbs, sayings, phraseologisms and literary texts are recognized as important sources expressing collective ideas about the family. Discourse analysis also plays an important role in modern scientific work. In this direction, it is studied how the concept of family is expressed in various communicative situations, what semantic loads it has in the speech process. In particular, the transformation of the image of the family in the media, social networks and fiction is attracting the attention of researchers. This shows that the concept of family is not a static, but a dynamic phenomenon.

In addition, comparative-typological studies study the expression of the concept of family in different languages, identifying common and different aspects. This type of analysis is of great importance in solving the problems of intercultural communication. In general, the existing literature assesses the concept of family as a multifaceted, complex and dynamic system and indicates the need to study it based on various linguistic approaches.

In this study, a comprehensive approach was taken to study the concept of family from a linguistic perspective. In the research process, cognitive, linguocultural and semantic analysis methods were used in harmony, which allowed for in-depth coverage of various aspects of the concept of family. The cognitive analysis method was used to study the structure of the family concept in the human mind, its formation based on frames and scenarios. With the help of this method, the system of knowledge related to the family and their reflection in language units were analyzed. As a result, the mental model of the concept and its components were clarified. The linguoculturological method served to reveal the national-cultural characteristics of the family concept. Within the framework of this approach, the ideas, values, and traditions of the Uzbek people about the family were analyzed through language units. Lexical units related to proverbs, expressions, and rituals were selected as the main

empirical material. Using the semantic analysis method, the content area of the family concept was determined and its main and additional meanings were studied. In this process, the connotative and denotative meanings of lexical units were considered, as well as their functional properties in speech. Using the discourse analysis method, the expression of the family concept in various speech contexts and its communicative functions were studied. This method helped to reveal the social and pragmatic aspects of the concept of family. In particular, the transformation of the concept of family was analyzed on the basis of modern texts.

The combination of these methodological approaches ensured the scientific validity of the research and made it possible to comprehensively reveal the place of the concept of family in linguistics.

**Discussion and results.** The concept of "family" is a multi-layered concept formed in the human mind, which includes the following components:

a) social unity (parents, children, relatives)

b) spiritual values (love, respect, loyalty)

c) cultural traditions (customs, rituals)

d) moral norms (responsibility, duty)

The concept of family expresses not only biological or legal unity, but also a deep spiritual content. In each nation, the concept of family is formed in its own way, and these differences are clearly reflected in linguistic units. For example, in the Uzbek language there is an extensive and clear system of kinship terms such as "father", "mother", "brother", "sister", "brother", which express the subtleties of family relations.

Linguoculturology studies the relationship between language and culture. The concept of family is one of the most important concepts in this direction. The Uzbek people consider the family as a sacred value. This is reflected in the following linguistic units:

a) proverbs: “Family is the support of the state”, “Father is pleased – God is pleased”

b) expressions: “to build a family”, “head of the family”, “honor of the family”

c) ritual vocabulary: “wedding”, “wedding”, “bridal greeting”

These units express the social and spiritual significance of the family concept. Language serves as a means of transmitting family values from generation to generation.

From a pragmatic point of view, the family concept directly affects the communicative intention of the participants in the speech. When a person uses concepts related to the family, he not only transmits information, but also expresses his social position, emotional attitude and cultural identification. Therefore, the family concept serves as an important key to revealing the hidden meanings, implicatures and presuppositions of speech.

Within the framework of cognitive semantics, the concept of family is formed through frames and scenarios. In the human mind, situations related to the family are stored on the basis of certain scenarios and are activated through language. For example, when it comes to the process of marriage, raising children, or relationships between generations, these scenarios are automatically activated. This speeds up the understanding of language units and makes communication more effective.

The concept of family is also an important object of research from the point of view of gender linguistics. The expression of male and female roles in different languages through language forms stereotypes about the family. For example, in some languages, a man is more often depicted as the head of the family, and a woman as a caregiver. This situation reveals the influence of language on social consciousness and the ideological aspects of the concept of family. The concept of family is also diachronically variable, and its content

expands or narrows over time. While in traditional societies the family meant a broad kinship system, in modern society it is interpreted more in the form of a nucleus. These changes lead to the emergence of new units and meanings in the language system.

The study of the concept of family in linguistics is also important for intercultural communication. Since the ideas about family differ among different peoples, misinterpretation of this concept can lead to communicative barriers. Therefore, it is an urgent task to identify the national characteristics of the concept of family using conceptual analysis and study them comparatively. In general, the concept of family is manifested in linguistics not only at the level of a word or phrase, but also as a complex system that embodies human thinking, social experience and cultural values. Its in-depth study allows us to understand the internal mechanisms of language, the principles of the functioning of the human mind, and changes in society.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, the concept of family is a complex and multifaceted concept that occupies an important place in linguistics. The family is expressed through language as an integral part of human life and is inextricably linked with culture. Language units reflect ideas, values, and traditions about the family. In modern linguistics, studying the concept of family based on linguo-cultural and cognitive approaches is one of the urgent issues. This allows for a deeper understanding of not only language, but also human thinking and culture. The concept of family also has its own discursive characteristics, and it acquires different content in different speech genres. For example, in literary texts the image of the family is expressed more through emotional-expressive means, while in official and legal texts it is manifested as a clear normative concept. In publicistic discourse, the concept of family is highlighted in connection with social problems, a crisis of values, or spiritual

revival. This indicates that the concept has a dynamic character in the language system.

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