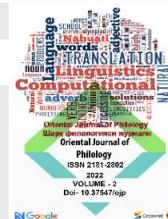


Oriental Journal of Philology**ORIENTAL JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGY**

journal homepage:

<http://www.supportscience.uz/index.php/ojp/about>**STUDY OF KINSHIP TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH***Amina Alauddinovna Jaugasharova**Doctoral student at NSPI named after Ajiniyaz**Nukus, Karakalpakstan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: kinship terminology, linguistic structure, social relationships, kinship relations, communication.

Received: 24.11.25

Accepted: 25.11.25

Published: 26.11.25

Abstract: This article presents data on the study of kinship terms in English language through the years. Kinship terms can be considered as a pattern of social and cultural interaction of language. There are mentioned several viewpoints of researchers and described kinship terms as a linguistic structure of a language.

INGLIZ TILIDA QARINDOSHLIK TERMINOLOGIYASINING O'RGANILISHI*Amina Alauddinovna Jaugasharova**Ajiniyoz nomidagi NDPI tayanch doktoranti**alimjanovash97@mail.ru**Nukus, Qoraqalpog'iston***MAQOLA HAQIDA**

Kalit so'zlar: qarindoshlik terminologiyasi, til qurilishi, ijtimoiy munosabatlar, qarindoshlik munosabatlari, muloqot.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi qarindoshlik terminlarining yillar kesimida o'rganilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Qarindoshlik terminlarini tilning ijtimoiy va madaniy o'zaro ta'siri namunasi sifatida ko'rib chiqish mumkin. Tadqiqotchilarning bir qator nuqtayi nazarlari tilga olingan va qarindoshlik terminlari tilning lingvistik tuzilishi sifatida tavsiflangan.

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ РОДСТВА В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ*Амина Алауддиновна Жаугашарова**Доктарант НГПИ имени Ажинияза**Нукус, Каракалпакстан***О СТАТЬЕ**

Ключевые слова: терминология, родства, языковая структура, социальные представлены данные об изучении

отношения, родственные отношения, терминов родства в английском языке по коммуникация. годам. Термины родства можно рассматривать как модель социального и культурного взаимодействия языка. Упоминаются несколько точек зрения исследователей и описываются термины родства как лингвистическая структура языка.

Introduction. As an important part of addressing forms, kinship terms are frequently used in our daily life. English language kinship terminology has own historical background, which makes this kinship system unique in the field of linguistics. This article defines a systematic induction of the English kinship terms, which illustrates the picture of anthropology of these terms and that reveals the importance of kinship terminology in every day usage, which will attach much more attention to the significance of learning kinship terminology for communication as well.

Literature review. The scientific significance of kinship systems was first appreciated by Morgan in what is perhaps the most original and brilliant single achievement un the history of anthropology. That many of Morgan's particular interpretations are no longer acceptable does not diminish the luster of his work. Since his day, major contributions to the theory and analysis of kinship have been made by Rivers, Kroeber, Lowie, and Radcliffe-Brown. [4;91]

There are several scholars who conducted researches on the terms of kinship like Morgan L.H, Schneider D, Kroeber A.L and Murdock G. They made a great contribution to the field of kinship terminology in linguistics. They not only explained kinship terminology with the help of their researches but also classified it into categories according to relationships.

However, according to Ochilova G.U research conducted in this area over many years shows that the topic to a certain extent also covers the fields of linguistics and ethnography. The functional division of this object shows that kinship terms are a structurally distinct group of language signs, reflecting the synchronous and diachronic features of the social system and demonstrating the ability to adapt stably to historical changes. [6;77]

Research methodology. This study uses a qualitative linguistic approach combining with historical and typological analysis by comparing different scholars' views and theories on the terms of kinship in English language. This data is based on comparative analysis of these terms which are taken from historical linguistic sources.

Discussion and results. Henry Lewis Morgan was the first anthropologist to see that the terminology was a method of classification and as such its study led to the understanding of kinship systems. Researcher Schneider defines kinship primarily not in physical concepts, but in symbolic relationships, in particular, indoctrination and biological concepts. As a scientist, he believes that kinship is not a preconceived system that connects biological and social relationships. [1;119]

The study of kinship terminology in English began with the research of the American scientist Luce Henry Morgan, whose famous work is called "Kinship and Kinship Systems of the Human Family" and this work was published in 1871. Morgan with his research contributed to the field of kinship terminology and made a great contribution. [1;119]

According to River, another researcher of kinship terms in English, kinship terms used in society can reflect the type of family in society, its living conditions, lineage and other aspects of that society. Kroeber's 1929 paper is important because, first, it destroyed the concept of a simple classificatory/descriptive typology of kinship terminologies. All kinship systems have both classifying and descriptive terms. Second, because it suggested a way of dealing with kinship terms in different groups. [1;120]

The phenomenon of kinship terminology goes deeper into linguistic structure and is closely tied to customs, traditions, and norms. It requires psychological and behavioral analysis. We cannot separate ourselves from social, religious, cultural belonging, isolate ourselves, and distance ourselves from reality to understand kinship structures and the functions associated with kinship terminology. The anthropological approach remains the bridge that combines these perspectives and possibilities in studying the subject. [2;296]

Roger Brown in his book 'Words & Things', referring to kinship, states that the discrepancy which is of utmost interest to Whorf is the case in which one language has a single category and a single name while another language has more than one category and more than one name. Murdock worked on kinship terminology in 250 societies and pointed out that the English word aunt is used to refer to four distinct biological relationships. [5;44]

Various anthropologists have shown that kinship terminologies are neatly structured. They can be described in terms of certain elements and certain relationships among these elements, as can phonological and grammatical systems. But as a kinship terminology is a terminology, it must be part of a language, so these elements must be linguistic elements, and these relationships must be linguistic relationships. Thus, their proper description must in some form belong in the overall description of a linguistic structure. Thus, their proper description must in some form belong in the overall description of a linguistic structure. To understand fully the nature of kinship systems it is necessary to understand what kind of linguistic elements these are, and what kind of linguistic relationships. [10;37]

Kinship is a cardinal topic in anthropology because it is thought to be a driving force behind many aspects of societal organization (4;113).

A kinship terminology is not just a nomenclature system for the kinship relations recognized in a particular society, as it expresses both the organization of, and conceptual interrelations among, the kinship relations making up a kinship terminology [9;18]. The terminology

linguistically expresses a society's indigenous theory of kin relations through the semantic content of kin terms and through the culturally understood conceptual relationships among the kinship terms. The terminology can thus be viewed as an idea system composed of the conceptual relations structurally linking the terms in a kinship terminology into a conceptually bounded system of kin relations. For this reason, formal studies of kinship aimed at elucidating the kinship ideas and concepts that are part of the cultural milieu of a society focus on the terms of reference making up a kinship terminology rather than the terms of address. [8;61]

Kinship terminologies are universal: there is no society that does not have a set of reference terms used to express the kinship relations recognized in that society. Kinship terminologies vary in the number of terms from about 10 or so to

around 30 terms and differ not only in the number of kinship relations that are recognized linguistically, but in the interrelationships among these kin terms. The systematic study of kinship terminologies traces back to the seminal work of

Lewis Henry Morgan (1871), in the mid-nineteenth century, who carried out a worldwide study of structural differences among kinship terminologies by asking respondents for the kin terms that a terminology user would employ for each of

a series of genealogical relations. [3;131]. The relations were aimed at determining the way the kin terms in a terminology refer to lineal and collateral genealogical relations defined with respect to speaker. Morgan assumed that kinship relations are determined through procreation and marriage, hence a kinship terminology represented a particular group's organization of the domain of genealogically defined kinship relations. Subsequently, anthropologists have generally assumed that kin terms are linguistic labels for categories of genealogical relations determined through procreation as it is culturally understood. [8;62]

Variation in Kinship Relations: Kinship relations differ based on various factors, including the generation, age, gender, nature of the relative, and the specific kinship term used. These factors influence the nature of the relationship and the kinship terminology employed. Additionally, changes can occur after a person's death when someone else assumes a specific kinship term or status. For example, when a grandfather passes away, his grandchildren may no longer refer to themselves as "son of the grandson" but only in terms of addressing. Regulation of Kinship Behavior - Towards Relatives and in Society: Kinship terminology plays a crucial role in regulating behavior, both within the family and in broader society. It helps define appropriate conduct, rights, and responsibilities concerning various relatives. Classification of Relatives: Kinship terminology aids in classifying relatives based on their relationships and roles within the family structure. [2;299]

In general, the ethnographic direction of studying the phenomenon of kinship has developed from the search for special forms of social organization that give rise to the system of kinship terms, to the identification of "sociological universals" that can serve as a standard form and to the preservation of a general universal thesis that reflects the "real manifestations of kinship relations." Ethnographers have also created typologies of the structural features of the kinship system or have been engaged in typological studies aimed at determining the place of certain types in the historical typologies of kinship systems, and at the same time have identified the mechanisms of transformation of a given kinship system into another kinship system. [6;77]

The use of kin terms as linguistic cues highlights that kinship terminology are not a topic of interest in their own right, but a tool from which to infer historical differences in social life in the absence of other information, and equally, how they continue to inform behavior of individuals in contemporary society. Linguists and anthropologists have relied on the presumed link between typology and social structure in order to paint a picture of how our ancestors lived and navigated their world to understand the relationships and social networks our ancestors used to give rise to contemporary diversity. [7;6]

It's worth noting that, according to Murdock, various factors influence the development of kinship terminology, including evolutionary, historical, social, psychological, linguistic, and marital factors. The kinship system, or the type of kinship system adopted, also impacts the terminology used. For example, in Arab societies, kinship terminology can vary when dealing with polygamous marriages. The English anthropologist William Smith recognized these considerations when analyzing marriage types among Arabs, distinguishing between internal and external marriages, monogamous and polygamous unions, and their representation in ancient Arab documents. Furthermore, kinship terminology may differ when addressing relatives from the same mother versus those from the same father, or between relatives from different cultures when it comes to distinguishing their roles, status, and behaviors, such as paternal and maternal uncles or aunts. [2;300]

Conclusion. In summary, the theoretical views of English kinship terminology demonstrates that the system reflects broader linguistic, cultural and social principles identified by leading scholars in kinship studies. These contemporary academic viewpoints highlight that the evolution of English kinship terms is influenced by sociolinguistic factors such as gender inclusivity, diversity of family forms, and shifting cultural norms. Overall, these scholars' theories in this study demonstrates that English kinship terminology is best explained through a combination of linguistic, anthropological, and sociocultural frameworks.

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