



Pragmatic Features of Father-Child Speech in Uzbek and English Languages

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Annotation: This article analyzes the pragmatic characteristics of parent-child speech in Uzbeki and English. Experts also emphasize that along with the differentiation of the stages and functions of family socialization, pragmatic specific socialization methods in father-child speech are a priority.

Keywords: special social unity, couple, father -child speech, kinship relations, domestic life unity, moral and legal responsibility, certain obligations.

Introduction

The family is a unique social unit, based on the couple, parent-child union, kinship relations, domestic life unity, moral and legal responsibility and certain obligations of parents to raise their children and children to their own parents established by society.

Periods of family life - a category describing the dynamics of changes from the formation of the family to its dissolution. Family functions - the way the family and its members live and manifest their activities, is the history of family functions and is closely related to the socio-economic conditions of society.

The emotional-emotional communication function of the family is its ability to maintain certain warm relations between its members, showing kindness, mutual care, mutual support, love and being loved.

The educational function of the family is to transfer the cultural and spiritual heritage from generation to generation, educate the young generation, and provide the society with its cultural heritage. The function of providing physical strength refers to the conditions that depend on ensuring that family members are physically healthy, energetic and feel good.

The function of providing spiritual communication arises from a person's desire to have his own genealogy, spiritual and cultural traditions. Reproductive function is the function of the family not only related to the creation of generations and successors, but also to be happy as a father and mother, and it also serves the state to maintain a certain amount of native population. The function of stabilizing happiness and peace is also very important, it helps to solve the problems of each member of the family, protect it from various external influences, and if necessary, help to form protective immunity in it. The function of the economic economy is to run a household, to meet the material and spiritual needs of family members.

A couple's love for each other, which is one of the emotional relationships between a couple, is equally visible. But in the relationship between parents and children, the love of parents and children takes different forms. Emotional connection on the part of the parents is manifested in the



form of parental (roditelskoy lyubvi) love, that is, maternal love, paternal love, and on the part of the child, first in the form of attachment, then in the form of son or daughter (childhood) love.

Method and material

A parent's love for a child has its own history. Until the 18th century, "parental love" was not considered a separate trait. Parental relations are manifested in the form of socio-cultural requirements established by society, in the form of upbringing, mental and physical health of the child, control and punishment of the child. The reason for this is that birth and child mortality are not high. In medieval Europe, mortality among children under the age of 5 was 30%. Due to the large number of children, parents could not give special love to each child. It was only in the 18th century that motherly love was recognized as an obligatory trait in Europe.

1. Unconditional emotional acceptance - loving the child no matter what;
2. Conditional emotional acceptance - loving the child based on his behavior and achievements;
3. Ambivalent emotional attitude - a combination of positive and negative attitudes towards the child. For example: love and hate;
4. Indifferent attitude - indifference, coldness, distance, low empathy;
5. Emotional denial.

Maternal love is a natural biological instinct. But there are also cases of child abandonment. When the psychological characteristics of such women are studied, this situation is caused by the crisis of the woman's emotional state, violation of her needs, and social circumstances. Acceptance or rejection of a child depends on the type of personality.

Rejecting a realistic type-child is a goal-directed event. Women of this type weigh all the pros and cons. In this, he puts his own interests first. The child is treated like a tool: if it is needed, it is left, if it is not useful, it is denied. For example, if the child benefits from the issue of housing, they will return to the maternity ward and take the child back without any remorse. Psychological characteristics of women of this type: they have a low need for natural motherhood and usually a low level of empathy. Apamnesida, who is cold and reserved towards his grown-up family, easily rejects the child without any emotional experience.

Valuable type-motherhood is very expensive, social status and money are of great importance to them, so if this aspect is not correct, it will lead to conflict experiences. This condition continues during pregnancy and after the birth of the child. As a result, the mother has a feeling of guilt, anxiety, which in order to protect herself, her attitude towards the child will not be good. They have a constant struggle of motives, it is difficult to make decisions.

Creative type - women of this type have a very low level of rejection of a child, even if their social situation is difficult. They have a strong natural maternal instinct, strong love for the child. According to the concept of E. Fromm, maternal and paternal love are different; It has a different effect on the occurrence, appearance and development of the child.

Motherly love is unconditional in nature, does not depend on the child's achievements, is blind, and is not fair. Paternal love is conditional and demanding, the child must achieve the father's love. The father fulfills the task of social control: checking the child, demanding discipline, making him submit to the rules.

Research has shown that adolescents correctly accept punishment from the father; and he accepts his mother's punishment as rejection, dislike, enmity (vrajdebnost). In the process of upbringing, the



model of parenting behavior of father and mother changes depending on the gender of the child, which is an important condition for the formation of the child's sexual compatibility.

In the studies, visible differences in the father's behavior in the upbringing of boys and girls were seen. Fathers treat the child in infancy and early childhood without gender discrimination. Gender differentiation begins in education, when a child is in kindergarten. Father is of great importance in the formation of masculine qualities in boys, and feminine qualities in girls. Masculine qualities include: autonomy, independence, competitiveness, goal achievement; Feminine qualities include high level of empathy, caring, communicativeness.

Father's or mother's attitude towards son and daughter depends on the age of the parents, the relationship between the couple, the number of children in the family, how many children the child has in the family, and the personality of the child.

If the relationship between the couple is good, the father will pay more attention to the upbringing of the children. As a role model, he helps in the formation of gender-appropriate characteristics in boys and girls. If the couple's relationship is not good, situations such as "mother and daughter against father" or "father and son against mother" occur in the family, which in turn leads to disorders in children's personality development.

Also, parents are often observed to pay more attention to boys than girls in the family. In the course of evolution, girls have been much more self-sufficient than boys. That's why it's biologically justified to pay more attention to boys. In modern times, the role of parents is changing: the reason for this is the equal rights of parents and the work of mothers. Of course, this has both good and bad sides for the family and children.

The family environment is such a primary, initial socialization center, a place for every person. There are also secondary places of socialization, which include Mercy Homes, special boarding schools, and military schools.

Because the child was brought up there for a relatively long time, under the influence of the norms, values and requirements of that place, the worldview is formed and becomes a person. If withdrawal from primary or secondary socialization, deprivation of it, or deviant behavior as a result of external negative influences is noted, then, in scientific terms, a process called resocialization is implied.

The value and importance of family socialization is that, under its influence, firstly, a person is prepared for a big, independent life, including family life, and develops qualities and qualities suitable for him, and secondly, he has the opportunity to become a fully mature, well-rounded, intelligent, wise and healthy person.

That is, the family and its healthy spiritual environment teach the child to live in society, compromise with his peers, work in cooperation, be professional, obey the norms of ethics in dealings, psychologically prepares him.

Russian sociologist A. Antonov said that the family, as a social and psychological unit, has such normative and informational effects on the individual that, as a result, the child first of all acquires the legal norms and behavior patterns of the society. The more friendly, organized and strong the family is, the more effective its normative influence is. In such a family, in addition to its own values, society's values, rules and norms are respected, the child is taught to live in society from the beginning. Its importance lies in the fact that the child is organized, disciplined, conscientiously fulfills the assigned task, conscientiously fulfills the assigned tasks, both in the pre-school educational institution and later when he studies at school, college or lyceum, and can always have his place in the children's society.



Such a child will not be affected by various heresies, frivolous appeals, invitations, will grow up to be a person with an independent mind and a clear conscience. Because the Uzbek people know very well that the family is a small society, a reduced model of the society, if the family is strong, the society will be strong, that's why, especially during the years of independence, the family is valued in our country, and marriage is honored as a sacred bond.

Of course, there are other social factors that directly and indirectly affect the child's socialization process. For example, a number of processes such as reforms implemented at the level of society, state youth policy, educational institutions and their standards of education and training, religious institutions (mosques), market relations determine the content and essence of this issue. In addition to the above-mentioned resocialization process, the family environment itself can be associated with negative socialization in some cases.

Result and discussion

The original meaning and task of social education is to develop positive qualities in a child by increasing social activity. Usually, increasing social activity in the family is done by training the child's will. Because most of the time, parents pay attention to making their children smart and resourceful, and pay attention to improving their mental and physical strength and strengthening their will.

As a result of this, the child quickly stumbles in marriage, cannot overcome difficulties in various social situations, and grows up mentally fragile. That is why in family socialization special emphasis is placed on the child's social knowledge, social skills and measures aimed at their improvement.

Experts also emphasize that, along with the differentiation of the stages and functions of family socialization, specific methods of socialization take precedence in each of them. For example, Russian sociologist N. Andreenkova imagines the process of socialization in two major stages. Its first stage - including the part of life that ensures the formation of an individual as a social being, it makes up about a third of a person's life.

During this period, the child mainly:

- early initial socialization (childhood);
- the period of mastering marginal aspects of normative behavior (corresponds to adolescence);
- a stage in which the consequences of socialization, including the period of transition from adolescence to adulthood, are fully manifested.

The second stage is the stage of life, which includes the periods of activity of the person who has been formed in the society. In this case, the person first takes his place as a working member of society, and then as a mature person.

In the first years of socialization, its effectiveness depends more on the family, its socio-psychological environment, and how the parents fulfill their educational duty, as we mentioned above, in its later stages, the role of educational institutions and labor teams increases. Accordingly, the methods of socialization are also different.

Many scientists and experts on family issues are concerned that the modern family is not fulfilling its task of socializing the child's personality well and completely. A. Antonov said that the modern family is not able to show its social knowledge regarding child education due to its inability to form a family lifestyle.



In addition, in the studies conducted in Western countries, most women have no maternity rights, lack of desire to raise children, easy implementation of childbearing, living without officially registering marriage (civil marriage), bad relations between men and women after divorces have an extremely negative effect on children's socialization. Children of such couples, on the one hand, have a negative view of the family institution and marriage, and when they grow up, on the other hand, their character is formed as the owner of negative qualities such as selfishness, egoism, aggressiveness. Therefore, the most important factor in bringing up healthy young people worthy of their time in the society and bringing them to adulthood is the family of married couples living in harmony.

Psychologist V. I. Selivanov studied the process of personality formation in the family and came to the conclusion that a happy childhood is the result of joy and harmony in the family and parents' care for their children.

Conclusion

In the formation of disagreements and conflicts in interpersonal relationships in the family, it is confirmed that impatience, lack of understanding of others, inattention, irritability, irritability, illiteracy, ignorance, carelessness, indifference, rudeness, in some cases rudeness, bad taste, shamelessness, hypocrisy and even corruption occur. One of the conflicts that are characteristic for the Uzbek family is the conflicts that arise due to relations between the husband and wife's relatives:

1. Failure to take into account the existing difference between worldviews.
2. It is not welcome that young people sometimes fight with their parents for independent organization of their free time, independence in choosing friends, independence in the field of personality, dressing in accordance with fashion and today's demands, independence in choosing a profession, independence in choosing a life partner.
3. Behaviors of parents that do not correspond to social norms.
4. The fact that some children are not trained to work and as a result, they get used to living an easy life.
5. Some young people forget their filial duty.
6. Disagreements arising as a result of insufficient psychological-pedagogical knowledge levels of parents.

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