HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

EXPRESSION OF THE CONCEPT OF "FAMILY" IN PROVERBS OF KOREAN, ENGLISH AND UZBEKI LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article examines and contrasts how the concept of family is portrayed in proverbs written in Korean, English, and Uzbek. This work is important from a scholarly standpoint because it uses comparative analysis to examine the linguistic and cultural patterns that underlie the concept of family in Uzbek, Korean and English.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada koreys, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi maqollarda “oila” tushunchasi qanday tasvirlangani o‘rganiladi va taqqoslanadi. Ushbu tadqiqot o‘zbek, koreys va ingliz tillarida “oila” tushunchasining asosini qiyosiy tahlil orqali o‘rganganligi sababli akademik ahamiyatga ega.

해설: 이 논문은 한국어, 영어, 우즈베크어로 된 속담에서 ‘가족’이라는 개념이 어떻게 묘사되는지를 검토하고 비교한다. 본 연구는 비교 분석을 통해 우즈베크어, 한국어, 영어에서 ‘가족’ 개념의 기반이 되는 언어적·문화적 양상을 탐구한다는 점에서 학문적으로 중요한 의미를 지닌다.

Proverbs are timeless expressions of events and experiences that have passed through people's lives. That is why we have frequently used them to disclose people's culture, traditions, morality, and lifestyles. Proverbs are some of the most beautiful expressions of people's spiritual heritage and understanding. One of them is the concept of "Family". In its own language and culture, each country in the world has a unique perspective on family. This article examines the function of the family, thoughts on the family in Korean, English, and Uzbek languages, as well as the contrasts and similarities in family upbringing among different peoples, using Korean, English, and Uzbek proverbs.

Introduction

Globalization increased cultural connections, and the necessity to acquire foreign languages highlights the importance of studying the relationship between language and culture. Today, learning a foreign language entail not only memorizing grammatical rules and vocabulary, but also understanding the speakers' perspective, values, and country culture. In this context, linguacultural studies is an important scientific field that investigates people's cultural features and national mentalities through linguistic units.

Language reflects individual cultures, customs, and societal ideals. Concepts are seen as important linguistic elements that represent people's perceptions of the world, perspectives on life, and value systems. Among these, the concept of "family" is central to all people's cultures as an essential component of human life. Comparing how this topic is expressed in different languages can reveal both unique and shared aspects of national cultures.

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This study is significant because it allows for a comparative investigation of the linguacultural aspects of the notion of "family" in Uzbek, English, and Korean, revealing parallels and variations in the three peoples' family values, cultural viewpoints, and national mentalities. The study's findings have theoretical and practical implications for the development of linguacultural studies, comparative linguistics, and foreign language teaching approaches.

The study's goal is to conduct a comparative analysis of the characteristics of the expression of the concept of "family" in linguistic units, specifically proverbs, phraseological units, and kinship terms, in Uzbek, English, and Korean linguistic cultures, and to reveal their national and cultural content. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were assigned:

1. Explain the linguistic essence of the idea of "family";
2. Identify language units that reflect the concept of "family" in Uzbek, English, and Korean;
3. Conduct a comparative investigation of the semantic and cultural features of these units;
4. Identify similarities and differences between the three nation's family values and national mentalities.

This study's findings will aid in understanding the connection between language and culture, teaching Uzbek, English, and Korean languages, and promoting intercultural interaction.

Methodology and Literature Review

V.A. Maslova defines an idea as a cultural unity expressed in national thinking and reinforced in the psyche through language.

According to the analysis of G. Abdugaforova, the concept of "family" is equally important in Uzbek and English proverbs. But while in English proverbs more attention is paid to individuality, in Uzbeks the importance of family unity, honoring and showing respect to elders, collective ideas has been determined. Through this, it became clear that the two nations have slightly different worldviews towards the family.

According to L. Yusupova's investigation, while English and Uzbek proverbs reflect comparable concepts about family relationships, their content and techniques of depiction differ. Uzbek proverbs emphasize patriarchal norms and generational hierarchies.

N. Shakirova and M. Muqimov, like the previous researchers, found that while the notion of "family" in English and Uzbek has a common definition, its perception varies depending on country culture. While in Uzbek, family is expressed more extensively through collective and kinship ties, in English, nuclear family and personal independence are predominant. The study confirmed that language reflects national thought and social norms.

Umarov's research also underlines the significance of extended family bonds in Uzbek proverbs, contrasting them with the nuclear family, which is common in English proverb. This research is particularly relevant for understanding cultural variances in the concept of family.

According to Lee Hyun Sok (2014), Korean proverbs are both language units and cultural resources that reflect traditional Korean family values, gender roles, kinship relationships, and social viewpoints.

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Kim Hyon-suk (2017) stressed that proverbs reflect people's lifestyles, natural surroundings, culture, customs, history, and philosophy of living. He saw proverbs as a vital tool for conveying Korean culture. The author also discussed how Korean proverbs represent the social stratification system, power structure, and people's attitudes toward the ruling elite in ancient Korea.

Results and discussion

The investigation found that family values in English, Korean, and Uzbek proverbs are heavily influenced by national culture. For example, Uzbek proverbs emphasize vertical relationships, hierarchical systems, and reverence for elders, whereas English proverbs highlight nuclear family dynamics and spousal cooperation. Korean proverbs emphasize parental respect, eldest son responsibility, mutual family chores, and conventional gender norms. Korean proverbs also address mother-daughter-in-law relationships, filial piety, and patriarchal family norms. The following proverbs are examples of this:

UZ: Ota rozi, Xudo rozi - (Father is pleased, God is pleased)

ENG: A good wife makes a good husband.

KOR: 그 아버지에 그 아들 - (Like father, like son)

This demonstrates that traditional gender roles are understood differently in proverbs from all three cultures and are structured based on who is more prominent in the household and society. Each culture values the parent-child bond, but the emphasis varies. In Uzbek proverbs, filial obligation and lifelong loyalty to parents are greatly emphasized, but in English proverbs, parental responsibility and children's independence are balanced. In Korean proverbs, respect for parents (욘 , hyo), family obligation, and responsibility between generations are especially prized. Important values include the child's caring for his or her parents, protecting the family's reputation, and carrying on family traditions. The proverbs also emphasize the eldest son's responsibilities, family togetherness, and respect for elders. This distinction reflects larger cultural disparities in family relations. The following examples demonstrate this:

UZ: Bola — xizmatda, ota — izzatda (The child is in service; the father is in honor.)

ENG: The apple doesn't fall far from the tree

KOR: 부모 은혜는 하늘보다 높고 바다보다 깊다. (The love of parents is higher than the sky and deeper than the sea, meaning that the goodness of parents to their children cannot be measured by anything.)

In addition, when it comes to the role of women, this concept is also interpreted differently in each nation. For example, in Uzbek proverbs, women are mainly described as mothers and housewives, while in English proverbs, women's role in making decisions in the family is recognized. In Koreans,

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although in modern society the roles of women and men are promoted equally, in ancient times aspects such as 남존여비, glorifying men, looking down on women, and 남이선호사상, preferring sons, were considered important, therefore, in proverbs, women's role is mainly described as housewives, just like in Uzbeks.

Comparative analysis

In the proverbs of the Uzbek people, the family is represented as the most important social value, and parents are glorified as the support of the family and the main ones responsible for raising children. In particular, proverbs such as , "Oila – kichik Vatan", "Ota-ona rozisi – Xudo rozisi", "Ota – tog', ona – bog'", "Onaning ko'ngli bolada, bolaning ko'ngli dalada" promote the ideas of respect for parents, the duty of a child, solidarity and kindness in the family. In addition, the widespread use of terms expressing kinship in the Uzbek language, such as uncle, uncle, aunt, niece, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, shows that family and kinship relations are of particular importance in the life of the people. This clearly demonstrates the national values of the Uzbek people based on family, respect for elders and the preservation of kinship ties.

In English culture, the concept of "family" is mainly based on the nuclear family model. In this, special attention is paid to the independence, individual freedom and personal choice of the individual. In English society, family is interpreted, first of all, as emotional closeness, mutual support and an important part of personal life. This view is clearly reflected in proverbs and expressions such as "Blood is thicker than water" and "Family comes first". These paremiological units express the strength of family ties and the emotional connection between family members. At the same time, the use of generalized kinship terms such as uncle, aunt, cousin in English indicates that kinship relations are expressed in a narrower scope than in Uzbek or Korean culture.

In Korean linguistic culture, the concept of "family" (가족) is closely related to Confucian (유교) values, in which respect for parents (효), family duty, and responsibility between generations play a key role. In Korean society, the family is considered an important institution that shapes not only kinship relations, but also moral values and social responsibility. This view is expressed in proverbs such as "집안이 화목하다 만사가 형통하다" ("When there is harmony in the family, everything goes well") and "그 아리에 그 아들" ("As the father is, so is the son"). These proverbs reflect the importance of family harmony, the role of parents in raising children, and the continuity of generations. Also, the detailed distinction of kinship terms such as 형, 오빠, 보나, 언니, 시어머니, 장인, 장모, 메느리, 사위 in Korean shows that great importance is attached to the age, gender, and social status of family members. This reflects the national values of the Korean people based on family, respect for elders, and esteem for kinship ties.

Conclusion

In conclusion, in Uzbek, English and Korean linguistic cultures, the concept of "family" is recognized as an important social and cultural value. However, the historical development, traditions and worldview of each nation have led to a unique interpretation of this concept. While in Uzbek and Korean cultures, family unity, respect for parents, kinship ties and continuity of generations are of primary importance, in English culture, personal independence, the nuclear family model and emotional closeness are more valued. These differences are clearly manifested in proverbs, phraseological units and kinship terms, reflecting the national mentality and cultural values of each nation. Therefore, studying the concept of "family" from a comparative linguistic and cultural perspective serves to provide a deeper understanding of the similarities and differences between the languages and cultures of different nations.

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