

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF "FAMILY EDUCATION" TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKI

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Abstract:

The article discusses the fact that family education is the general name of the processes of influencing children by parents and other family members to achieve desired results, that the family is considered both a living environment and an educational environment for a child, and that family education the pedagogical meaning of the related words is revealed. Key words: family, term, upbringing, environment, education, study, thought.

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Introduction

In many ways, the family upbringing system determines what kind of child he raises, what he can instill in him, what values, norms, and rules he or she conducts. Under his influence, the sociality of an individual and the basis for his formation as an individual are formed. In many ways, the family upbringing system determines what kind of child he raises, what he can instill in him, what values, norms, and rules he or she conducts. Under his influence, the sociality of an individual and the basis for his formation as an individual are formed.

There are various types of family upbringing that affect the uniqueness of the person being formed: 1. Civil upbringing is a targeted, morally determined process of mastering the democratic self-government skills of children and young people and strengthening an individual's responsibility for political, moral, and social life. legal choices. A sense of patriotism arises in the family. Love for God begins with love for loved ones. An adult develops love for the family into a love for God, and family values form a sense of citizenship and patriotism in it; 2. Secular education is education that meets the requirements of selfish ethics. Such upbringing is aimed at fostering a culture of behavior in society and has only social significance. Educating a civilized secular person and inserting the necessary algorithms of socially acceptable behavior into him does not require access to the deep secrets of the universe; Elite upbringing is discipline formed in an elite society or group. The highest authority that a person applies in determining his behavior in relation to mind nurturing; 4. Marginal education is the upbringing of a person outside the scope of the basic social formations of a particular society, the dominant social and cultural norms and moral principles, from the point of view of his cultural level. National, religious, holistic, classy, and party education are also distinguished. Therefore, national discipline is based on national experience, traditions, and traditions and is aimed at forming a certain

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type of individual—a representative of a certain nation. Religious (confessional) education is education in accordance with the laws of confessional education and experience that are formed in a certain religious environment and sect belonging to parents. Integrated education is based on international experience, has a universal nature, develops under the influence of many ecological factors, and passes from generation to generation. Class upbringing is to educate a person taking into account the uniqueness of his or her belonging to a certain social background. Finally, party education is to educate an individual in an environment with a particular party relationship, attitudes and relationships.

It is better to start discussing the topic of the family with close relatives. Close relatives in English - the nuclear family - the main family, a small family.

Children of one parent are called brothers. There is no exact translation of this word into Russian, so someone asked you, "Do you have brothers?" When asked, it simply means "Do you have any siblings?"

Family – oila Parents – ota-ona Father – ota Mother – ona Daughter – qiz Son – o'g'il Sister – opa Brother – aka Grandparents – bobo-buvi Grandchildren – nabira (внуки и внучки) Grandfather – bobo Grandmother – buvia Grandson – abira (o'g'il) Granddaughter – nabira (qiz) Aunt – tog'a Uncle – amaki

A family is a social and pedagogical group created to optimally meet the needs of each member for self-preservation (breeding) and self-verification (self-esteem). The family creates the concept of a home in a person not as a room where he lives, but as emotions, feelings that they expect, love, understand, protect. A family is a creature whose person is completely "contained" in all its manifestations. All personal qualities can be formed in the family. The fateful importance of the family in shaping the identity of a growing individual is well-known. Family rearing is a system of upbringing and education that develops in a particular family setting with the efforts of parents and relatives. Raising a family is a complex system. This is influenced by the irritation and biological (natural) health of children and parents, their material and economic well-being, their social status, their lifestyle, the number of family members, their residence, and their attitude toward the child. All this organically cohesively and in each specific case manifests itself differently.

Dictionary for working with parents

Parental authority is the influence of father and mother on children - the influence of a parent and mother on children, based on knowledge, moral qualities, instilling respect for parents.

Acceleration is an acceleration of the physical development of children, including various anatomical and physiological manifestations: an increase in the weight and neck of newborns, and a decrease in puberty. It is believed that the acceleration is associated with the effects of both biological and social factors, particularly the more powerful effects of information.

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Altruism is a willingness to act selflessly for the benefit of others, irrespective of their own interests.

Conversation is a method of learning information based on oral communication. One of the forms of parental work.

Marriage is a family alliance where a man and a woman bring about their rights and obligations to each other and their children.

Family education is a systematic, targeted effect of adult members and family composition on a child. The main and general task of raising a family is to prepare children for life in existing social conditions; narrower - mastering the knowledge, skills and skills necessary for the normal formation of an individual in a family environment.

Humanitarianism is love, attention to people, respect for human identity; kind attitude towards all living beings.

Childhood is the stage of development of a person from birth to puberty. While the time frame for the latter is individual and variable over time, the upper limit of childhood is set at about 11-13 years. An important period of development is early childhood. Its disruption, such as separation from human society, can lead to irreversible mental illnesses.

Deceleration is the reverse process of acceleration, i.e. slowing down the biological processes of all organs and systems of the body. Perhaps the acceleration, as well as the slowdown that is occurring at the moment, is the result of the influence of a set of natural and social factors on modern human biology. **Pedagogical diagnosis** is a conclusion on the appearance and qualities of an individual or community that can be directed to pedagogical influence or studied for educational purposes, as well as factors of pedagogical importance that affect students.

A conflicted family is a seed whose relationship between couples is regularly conflicting in nature: rudeness, quarreling, destroying feelings of love and respect.

Behavioral culture is the behavior and forms of communication of people based on morality, aesthetic taste and adherence to certain norms and regulations. The lecture is one of the forms of work with parents aimed at improving their pedagogical culture. The lecture should stimulate active cognitive activity and contribute to the development of creative thinking in students. Love for children is an expression of parental love, affection, and care. Parental love is perhaps the most sincere because it is based on the conscious and endless sacrifice and self-sacrifice of parents.

Tarbia's method is a way of influencing an individual's mind and behavior in a pedagogical way.

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