**Family Structure of Leptons and Their Currents of An Axial
- Vector Nature** RASULKHOZHA S. SHARAFIDDINOV, Institute of Nuclear
Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences — Each of neutrinos has a non - zero mass
and regardless of whether it is a Dirac or a Majorana mass, can possess both anapole
and electric dipole moments. Between their form factors appears a connection, for
example, at the longitudinal neutrinos scattering on spinless nuclei. We discuss
a theory, in which a Dirac mass consists of vector and axial - vector components
responsible for separateness of leptonic current into the vector and axial - vector
parts of the same charge or dipole moment. Such a model can explain the absence
of truly neutral neutrinos vector interactions and the availability of an axial - vector
structure of a Majorana mass. Thereby it relates the two neutrinos of a different
nature. We derive an equation which unites the masses to a ratio of the anapole and
electric dipole form factors of any lepton and its neutrino as a consequence of their
unification in families of doublets and singlets. This testifies in favor of the existence
of the right - left dileptons and paradileptons of the axial - vector currents. Each
of them together with formation of a kind of system of the vector nature answers
to conservation of charge and any lepton flavor. Therefore, an axial - vector mass,
anapole and electric dipole moment of the neutrino become proportional respectively
to an axial - vector mass, anapole and electric dipole moment of a particle of the
same families.

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