LEXICO-SEMANTIC GROUPS OF WORDS EXPRESSING THE CONCEPT OF "GENDER" IN FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTARCT
The article defines the lexical-semantic groups of words of masculine and feminine gender, analyzes their semantic similarities and differences in the lexical-semantic field. And a few examples given.

Key words: concept , gender characteristics, semantic groups, semantic field.

The lexical units included in the modern German and Uzbek concert "gender" belong to the masculine and feminine genus can be studied in the following semantic groups:

1) Gender-specific words denoting gender differences (Der Mann- male, man, human, Die Frau female, woman, wife; Das Mädchen- The girl, Der Sohn – the son)

2) A gender-specific semantic group representing a person's age: Ein Mädchen- a girl, Ein Junge- a boy, Eine Frau - woman in general, Ein Mann-a man, Eine Alte- old woman, Der Alte- old man, graybeard, grandfather. Due to the rod category absence in the Uzbek language, the adjectives in front of names can be used equally for people of both gender.

3) Gender-defined semantic group representing brotherhood:
 words denoting the femininity of the referent - mother, - sister, aunt, aunt, - bride, - fiancee; - wife, -brother's wife, – sister-in-law;- grandmother; –mother-in-law; (Die Mutter- она,Die Schwester- sister, Die Tante-aunt ,Die Schwiegertochter- bride, Die Braut- fiancee, Schwiegerschwester- brother's wife, – sister-in-law;-Die Graßmutter- grandmother;-Die Schwiegermutter- mother-in-law).

It should be noted that the semantic field of words denoting kinship in Uzbek is much wider than in German. For example, the Germans represent "aunt" with the word "Die Tante" and the word uncle and with the word Der Onkel. It is also noteworthy that in both languages there are more words belonging to the feminine than in the masculine genus.

4) semantic group with gender identity representing marital status: a woman with a husband; - unmarried girl,– есир, single,   - unmarried single guy (unmarried girl). (Die verheiratete Frau , Das Fräulein ,Die Witwe, Der Junggeselle).

5) a gender-defined semantic group representing interpersonal intimacy, kindness, is usually used by adults in the sense of pampering minors, or to express a man's pragmatic attitude toward a woman. This place is usually associated with the value, beauty, sweetness, charm of things and concepts:

In German: Meine Liebe – dear, Mein Wertchen - lovely. At this point, German women can call men by the names of valuables, birds and animals: Mein Kätzchen – my kitty, Mein Schatz – my value. In this case, the semantic field of words spoken in Uzbek in relation to women is larger: dear, beloved, beautiful, honey, darling, coddle, my golden.

6) a semantic group with a gender symbol that indicates that the referent belongs to a social group: king- queen, - prince-, princess,— duchess, peasant,- peasant woman; monk - nun, secretary - secretary woman (Der König - Die Königin, Der Königssohn, Der Prinz-Die Prinzessin , - Die Herzogin, Der Bauer-Die Bauerin, Das Mönch - Die Nonne, Der Sekretär - Die Sekretärin).

7) a semantic group with a gender identity that indicates belonging to a nation or ethnic group:— black woman, Irish - Irish woman(or a girl), - gypsy - gypsy woman (Der Neger-Die Negerin, Der Irländer-Die Irländerin, Der Zigeuner-Die Zigeuner);

8) semantic group of gender, representing the profession, type of occupation: ein Eunuch - a castrated slave serving in the palace. This group usually includes only words that describe the female profession:– seamstress, dressmaker, – monk woman; - witch; – ballerina, female emperor,— a woman who creates comedy; (Die Näherin, Die Nonne, Die Hexe, Die Ballettänyerin,Die Königin).

9) a gender-specific semantic group representing sexual orientation:
- perverted woman; - lady,– virgin; (Die Prostituierte, Das Strichmädchen, Der Weibennar, Die Jungfrau);

10) a semantic group with gender characteristics that characterizes appearance, behavior: - fair man-blonde, - soft-spoken woman, - funny, – greedy, belligerent, quarrelsome woman, - lick, evil woman. (Der Blonde-Die Blondine,Die leise Frau, Der Spaßmacher, Der gierige Mensch, Die streitsuchtige Frau, Die hexe Frau);

11) semantic group of gender, representing the origin, place of residence: – male (female) living on the outskirts of the city, noble, princess, prince (Der Dörfler-Die Dörferin, Der Hinterwälder- Die Hinterwäldlerin, Das Edelfräulein, Die Edelfrau);

It can be seen from the examples that in the formation of the lexical-semantic field of gender, the word-formation through the lexical units belonging to the genitive, that is, the genus, the masculine genus, plays an important role.

The number of words that fall into this or that semantic field depends on extralinguistic factors. The proliferation of gender-specific words that describe shortcomings in women's behavior is explained by the fact that men in society look down on women. [Borodina 2001: 129].

The semantic group that makes up the concept of woman is constantly updated in the language development process and enriched at the expense of new words.

The lexical-semantic field of the concept of woman is also expanded by words from other languages: termagant (eng) — poisonous woman, , virago(afro) – amazon, slut woman brahma (ind.) – charming woman.

Thus, the lexical-semantic field of words included in the "woman" concept is a hierarchical combination of words that express the same concepts in the language, forming a certain semantic sphere. [Abduvakhobova 2012 : 11-15].

The onomaseological significance of a semantic field is determined by the presence of an initial sema, or hypersema, which indicates that the object belongs to a particular class. The semantic characteristic of the field is reflected in the combination of the lexical units that make up this area with each other through their own meanings through integral-differential features. [Voevudskaya 2001:112] It is these characters that help to identify them and their distinguishing features within a field.

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