



THE CONCENTUAL FIELD OF MAN AND HIS INTELLECT IN ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY

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Abstract

The real research is devoted to the complex analysis of the set expressions with the meaning of mental abilities of the woman in two languages. The lexico-semantic microsystems and their ingredients are exposed to the detailed research. The work is done on the example of phraseological units, paremias (proverbs and sayings) and aphorisms of two structurally-different languages. The following article describes the notion of gender and gender stereotype. The author points out the actuality of the present research, demonstrates parts or parameters which create gender stereotypes, enlightens the main factors of the gender concepts "man" and "woman" on the material of English genderly marked phraseological units, i.e. phraseological units which contain in their structure a component denoting a man or a woman. The author presents statistic information about genderly marked phraseological units belonging to different semantic groups (appearance, social status, marital status, intellectual skills, etc.). Theoretical part of the article is proved by a number of examples which reveal gender stereotypes in the English phraseology.

Keywords: actualization, gender component, conceptual, masculinity, femininity, semantics, phraseological unit.

The hypothesis of this research states that it is possible to call the phraseological field "female intellect" a complex cultural and linguistic formation which include the basic lexico-semantic groups of the intellectual area of an inner world of the woman. This very lexical field possesses certain specific signs which partially coincide in the Russian and English language cultures. The real study sets as the objective the comparative studying of the lexico-semantic features of the set expressions designating female intelligence in the Russian and English languages. The objective causes the solution of the following tasks:

1. To frame the theoretical and methodological base of the research on the basis of the analysis of the existing approaches to the studying of the expressions considered;
2. To reveal the group of the analyzed expressions in the Russian and English languages and the criterion of its allocation;





3. To define the structure of the phraseological field "female intellect" in the compared languages.

The relevance of the research is confirmed firstly by the classification of the set expressions mentioned in the cultural linguistic plan where in a figurative basis the relation to the world of the Russian and English language societies is imprinted. Secondly, for the general theory of linguistics the consideration of the paremiological, phraseological and aphoristic units from the point of view of their cultural linguistic features is very significant. Thirdly, the studying of the set expressions in the lexicosemantic plan possesses the considerable theoretical importance as the detection of the compliances and distinctions in the set expressions of two structurally-different languages.

The set expressions in general widely show the cogitative activity of the separately taken linguistic and cultural education that represents the considerable material for the comparative research as through the comparison it is possible to comprehend an interior world of the people and societies in details. A review of international research on the theme of research. In the course of studying problems of gender linguistics several scientific results have been achieved, including: androcentricity – orientation at a man and damage of a woman's image in the lingual world view was proved (New York University, USA), the function of gender in communicative relations was revealed (Toronto University, Canada); the basic notions of feministic linguistics were worked out (Chicago University, USA); the main concepts of gender linguistics were concretized (Oxford University, Great Britain); gender markers in language units are revealed (Cambridge University, Great Britain); the main role of gender in communication was proved (Moscow State University, Russia); methodology of modeling and observation of communicants' behavior due to their sex and age was worked out (Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia); comparative analysis of English and Uzbek phraseological and paremiological units has been done (Uzbek State University of World Languages, Uzbekistan); the process of gender conceptualization of the semantics of English phraseological units has been worked out (Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan).

R. Lakoff's work "Language and Woman's Place", which had proved androcentricity in lingual world view, led to further development of gender linguistics, among which the most important are issues by E. Baron Dennis, Biemans Monique, Cameron Deborah, Christie Christine, King Ruth, Lakoff George, O'Barr William and Atkins Bowman, S. Romaine, D. Tannen, Thorne Barrie. Gender factor in the language was investigated by Russian linguists – specialists in gender studies: O.A. Vaskova, M.D. Gorodnikov, E.I. Goroshko, D.O. Dobrovolski, I.V. Zikova, A.V. Kirilina, V.A.





Nikolskiy, V.V. Potapov, V.N. Telia, I.I. Haleeva and others, in whose works gender was investigated as main concept of lingual culture, as factor of peculiar communication language function.

The problems of cognitive and gender linguistics were investigated in the following scientific issues of Uzbek linguists: D. Agzamova, G.Sh. Atahanova, D. Ashurova, M. Galieva, A. A. Morozova, N.N. Panjjeva, M. Rasulova, Sh. Safarov, K.D. Tuhtaeva, G.S. Hakimova, M.K. Halikova, G.I. Ergasheva, U.Yusupov and others. G.Sh. The tasks left to be investigated. to disclose national-cultural specifics of genderly marked phraseological units of the English language; to work out parameters forming gender concepts «man» and «woman»; to demonstrate statistic information about groups and subgroups of genderly marked phraseological units on the material of idiomatic dictionaries. Carriers of a certain mentality (in this case Russians and British) connect intellectual characteristics of female persons with other various qualities inherent in the person. For example, "the beautiful woman – the silly woman", "the silly woman – the changeable woman", "the silly woman – the emotional woman", "the silly woman – the cunning woman", "the clever woman – the reasonable woman", "the clever woman – the wise woman", etc. The phraseological images used in the Russian and English languages for the characteristic of woman's intellectual state have both international, and ethnocultural character.

We revealed a wide choice of lexemes at the name of the woman in Russian, and quite narrow circle of lexemes in English. The existence of the phraseological field where the set expressions designating female intelligence can be allocated in a separate class of units of the Russian and English languages thanks to existence in them of the system signs and communications defined for this class is proved. The phraseological field "female intellect" is systemically organized, its structure is similar in the Russian and English culture that is explained by anthropocentrism of semantics, a universal view of world around and the person, a community of mythological ideas and international sources of loan.

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