

The Concept "Woman" in Statics and Dynamics of English Phraseology

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Abstract:

This article deals with the concept and specifics of gender in linguistics. The concept of "woman" in the phraseology of the English language and the comparison of gender equality in different countries are also considered.

Keywords: linguistics, phraseology, the concept of "woman", gender equality.

In the last decade, and not only in the world, but also in Uzbek linguistics, the direction of research based on the socially and culturally marked specificity of gender has been more and more clearly defined. The intensive development of "women's" and gender studies can be considered as one of the most important aspects of the transformations taking place in the domestic humanitarian space at the present time. There is an opinion that the linguistic tradition, which takes into account the factor of gender, is rooted in the ancient world, when the categories of natural sexes and grammatical gender began to be understood. The issue of gender equality is more acute than ever before society, and in particular, in Uzbekistan today special attention is paid to gender equality and the protection of women's rights. A modern Uzbek woman is not only a caring mother and wife, but also an active participant in public life and even a representative of power. Over the past century, the image of the Uzbek woman has gradually changed, and literally over the past few years, the role and position of women in the country have increased significantly. Throughout almost the entire 20th century, women were the keepers of the hearth and were mainly engaged in raising children and family chores. In the new century, the fair sex has become increasingly involved in the socio-political life of the country. Especially this trend has intensified with the advent of modern technology.

Despite the intensive development of gender studies, the study of gender aspects of language and communication remains the least developed area in the general interdisciplinary field of gender studies, which determines their relevance.

In many ways, the view of a woman was formed under the influence of the ideas of biological determinism, which explained the socio-cultural differences associated with the gender of the individual, natural factors. In recent years, the combination of the achievements of cognitive and cultural studies has contributed to the fact that human gender has been viewed not only as a "biological substance", but also as a "culturally determined mental construct."

In this regard, the term "gender" is introduced into the categorical apparatus of many scientific disciplines, designed to separate the socio-cultural aspects of sex from the biological ones, transmitted by the concept of "sex", and to show that a person's gender is formed under the influence of the social, cultural, linguistic experience of the individual.

The involvement of this concept in the study of the concept a "woman" allows us to approach the study of sex as a cultural representation and reveal all its multifaceted content, namely social, psychological and cultural aspects.

In the English language, there has recently been a decrease in androcentrism due to the revision of the traditional gender social roles of men and women in society. Some words that appear in English show what changes are taking place in English society, for example: "economically empowered women" (economically empowered women), "househusband" ("householder" by analogy with the word "housewife"), "careerwoman" ("careerist"). Other words that have entered the English language recently show that modern women are taking the initiative in the process of courtship, for example, the concept of "girlpower" (from the song of the English group "Spicegirls") means that girls should seize the initiative in courtship. ; "togodutch" ("to be in share") means separate payment of bills by a man and a woman, for example, in a cafe (which is quite common in modern England). The indisputable ideal for an English man is a woman who is not just attractive, but a woman of mystery who is both courageous and dangerous. In this regard, in the phraseological language of the concept "woman" there are the following names of women: MataHari, Amazon, DragonLady . MataHari, as a real person, embodies a woman with extraordinary physical attractiveness, highly developed mental abilities and at the same time very dangerous from which you can expect anything. The Amazon archetype is used to denote a militant woman, physically and mentally strong, but at the same time sexually attractive. It is difficult to win, but the victory from this becomes even sweeter. Dragon Lady exists as an ideal of an oriental type of woman. As a rule, this example characterizes an ambitious woman, occupying a high social position, with an atypical appearance, which is the reason for such a passionate attraction to her men. Feminist linguistics had a special influence on the formation of modern English. The main achievement of feminist linguistics is that it allowed a woman to "see" herself differently through language, to overcome some male asymmetry and dominance in language. Gender studies "make it possible to more accurately and clearly take into account the human factor in the language, as a result of which an increment of knowledge, both proper linguistic and interdisciplinary, can be obtained ." The gender approach allows us to describe not only the anthropocentric system of language, but also "to study the possibilities and boundaries of its subsystems associated with masculinity and femininity as two hypostases of human existence."

Conclusion: The increased interest in gender manifestations in social communication is not accidental. Gender is one of the characteristics that most fully reveal the essence of an individual in society, and gender self-identification, affecting the deepest layers of personality, is the most important aspect of its formation. As I. Hoffman shows, "the deepest, innermost feature of a person is his belonging to a certain gender"; "Femininity and masculinity are, in a certain sense, precursors and original ways of expressing essence – that which can be instantly conveyed in any social situation, that which hits the very target when characterizing a person." Thus, the positive significance of the functioning of gender stereotypes in the communication space is to ensure mutual understanding between representatives of social groups of men and women, as well as to create conditions for the continuity of such mutual understanding. This is especially important in modern civil societies, where traditional unifying ideas - ethnic, ideological, cultural and religious - are gradually losing their collective meaning, and the gender aspect of the concept of civil society has not yet been fully clarified. Society will not be stable if the gender stereotypes broadcast do not correspond to the actual ideas of men and women about each other and about themselves. In the latter case, interpersonal communication will include the exchange of gender meanings, that is, to a large extent, it will be reduced to a mutual clarification of the meanings of male and female, and not to communication between individuals. If such a clarification does not

take place, then alienation may arise both between men and women, and between generations, since gender stereotypes will no longer be updated in the process of communication, and therefore will not be reproduced; a communication process that is not based on the commonality of gender stereotypes and is not accompanied by an intensive exchange of gender meanings can only be superficial, mechanical, utilitarian.

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