



THE CONCEPT OF «WOMAN» IN THE STATICS AND DYNAMICS OF PHRASEOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The article deals with the study of gender stereotypes represented in the phraseological system of the English language, considering the semantic characteristics of gender stereotypes in the traditional consciousness of people.

Keywords: concept, gender studies, gender, gender, masculinity, femininity.

In the last decade, not only in the world but also in Uzbek linguistics, the direction of research based on the socially and culturally marked gender specificity (gender) has been defined more and more clearly. The intensive development of "female" and gender studies can be regarded as one of the most important aspects of the current transformations in the national humanitarian space. There is an opinion that the linguistic tradition, taking gender into account, has its roots in the ancient world, when the categories of natural sex (sexus) and grammatical gender (gender) began to be understood. The issue of gender equality has never been more acute for society, and in Uzbekistan in particular, special attention is now being paid to gender equality and the protection of women's rights. The modern Uzbek woman is not only a caring mother and wife, but also an active participant in public life and even a representative of the authorities. Over the past century, the image of the Uzbek woman has gradually changed, and in just the past few years, the role and position of women in the country have increased significantly. Throughout most of the twentieth century, women were the custodians of the home and were mainly engaged in child-rearing and family chores. In the new century, women began to participate more and more actively in the social and political life of the country. This tendency has especially 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 most underdeveloped area in the general interdisciplinary field of gender studies, which is the reason for its relevance.

In many ways, the view of women has been influenced by the ideas of biological determinism, which explained socio-cultural differences related to the gender of the individual, natural factors. In recent years, the confluence of cognitive and cultural studies has contributed to the fact that human gender began to be seen not only as a "biological substance", but also as "a culturally conditioned thought construct".

In this context, the categorical apparatus of many scientific The term "gender" is introduced in the disciplines in order to distinguish the socio-cultural aspects of gender from the biological, transmitted the concept of "sex", and show that a person's sex is shaped by the social, cultural, linguistic experience of the individual.



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

In English, there has been a recent decline in androcentricity due to a revision of the traditional gender social roles of men and women in society. Some words appearing in English show the changes that are taking place in English society, e.g: "economically empowered women", "househusband" (similar to the word "housewife"), "careerwoman". Other words that have entered the English language more recently show that modern women are taking the initiative in the courting process, e.g. "girlpower" (from a song by the English band Spicegirls) means that girls should take the initiative in courting; "to go dutch" means that a man and a woman pay separate bills in a cafe (which is quite common in modern England). The unquestionable ideal for an English man is a woman - not just an attractive one, but a woman of mystery, who is both masculine and dangerous. In this connection in the phraseological language of the concept "woman" there are the following names of women: Mata Hari, Amazon, Dragon Lady . Mata Hari, as a real-life person, embodies a woman of extraordinary physical attractiveness, highly developed mental faculties and at the same time very dangerous, from whom anything can be expected. The Amazon archetype is used to describe a militant woman who is physiologically and mentally strong, but also sexually attractive. She is difficult to conquer, but her victory makes her all the sweeter. The Dragon Lady exists as the ideal of an oriental woman. As a rule, this example describes an ambitious woman with a high social status and atypical appearance, which is the reason why men are so passionately attracted to her. Feminist linguistics has had a particular influence on the formation of modern English. The main achievement of feminist linguistics is that it has allowed women to 'see' themselves differently through language, to overcome some of the male asymmetry and dominance in language. Gender studies "allows a more accurate and clearer account of the human element in language, which can result in an increase in knowledge both linguistically and interdisciplinary. The gender approach allows describing not only the anthropocentric system of language, but also "exploring the possibilities and limits of its subsystems related to 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 identity, which affects the deepest layers of personality, is the most important aspect of its formation. As I. Goffman shows, "the deepest, most intrinsic trait of a person is his belonging to a certain sex"; "femininity and masculinity in a certain sense are the antecedents and the original ways of expressing the essence - something that can be instantly transmitted in any social situation, something that hits the very target in characterizing a person". Thus, the positive value of the functioning of gender stereotypes in the communication space consists in ensuring mutual understanding between representatives of social groups of men and women, as well as in creating conditions for the continuity of such understanding. It 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 is not yet fully clarified. Society will not be stable if the broadcast gender stereotypes do not correspond to the actual ideas of men and women about each other and themselves. In the latter case, interpersonal communication will involve an exchange of gender meanings, i.e. to a large extent, it will be reduced to mutual clarification of male and female meanings, rather than to communication between individuals. If such clarification does not take place, then alienation may arise both between men and women, and between generations, because gender stereotypes will cease to be updated in the process of communication, and therefore will not be reproduced; a communication process not based on the community of gender stereotypes and not accompanied by intensive exchange of gender values, can only be superficial, mechanical, utilitarian.

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