

The role of gender in compound words describing human appearance

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the significance of the gender factor in describing a person's appearance and character in compound words in English and Uzbek languages. Gender-marked compound words that describe a person's character and appearance in fiction are considered within moral and behavioral frameworks, based on values such as good vs. bad, good vs. evil, and beautiful vs. ugly. The analysis highlights gender-marked compound words that portray a person's character and appearance, focusing on both positive and negative evaluations.

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Inson qiyofasini tavsiflovchi qo'shma so'zlarda jinsning roli

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

gender lingvistikasi,
gender belgisi,
so'z-stilistik belgisi,
so'z-kognitiv-kontseptual
muhim so'z,
qo'shma so'zlar.

Maqolada qo'shma so'zlardagi shaxs qiyofasi va xarakteridagi gender omilining tahlili ingliz va o'zbek tillarida alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Yaxshi – yomon, yaxshi va yomon, chiroyli – yomon: gender badiiy insonning belgi va qiyofasini tasvirlab qiyin so'zlarni belgilangan, qadriyatlar asosida, axloqiy, qiziqishlariga hisoblanadi. Tahlilda ijobiy va salbiy baholash rejasida erkakning fe'l-atvori va tashqi qiyofasini tavsiflovchi jinsni belgilaydigan qiyin so'zlar aniqlandi.

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Роль гендера в составных словах, описывающих внешность человека

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

гендерная лингвистика,
гендерно маркированное
слово,
стилистически
маркированное слово,
когнитивно-
концептуально значимое
слово, составные слова.

В статье анализируется гендерный фактор в описании внешности и характера человека, который в составных словах приобретает особое значение в английском и узбекском языках. Гендерно маркированные составные слова, описывающие характер и внешность человека в художественной литературе, рассматриваются с нравственной и поведенческой точки зрения, основываясь на таких ценностях, как хороший – плохой, доброе – злое, красивое – уродливое. В ходе анализа выявлены гендерно маркированные составные слова, описывающие характер и внешность мужчин в положительном и отрицательном оценочном контексте.

One of the first works on gender linguistics, was the work of Jespersen "The Language". In his work there is the chapter named "The Woman" and there is no the Chapter named "The Man", because women's language is marked, and the male – relevant literary norm. English dictionary words about women mostly negative assessment. So, in the dictionary, Roget in category "untidy" all words belong to the woman, slut, frump, bitch, and others. In the same category education – all the words of men, but two, expressing a claim on education: pedantess, bluestocking.

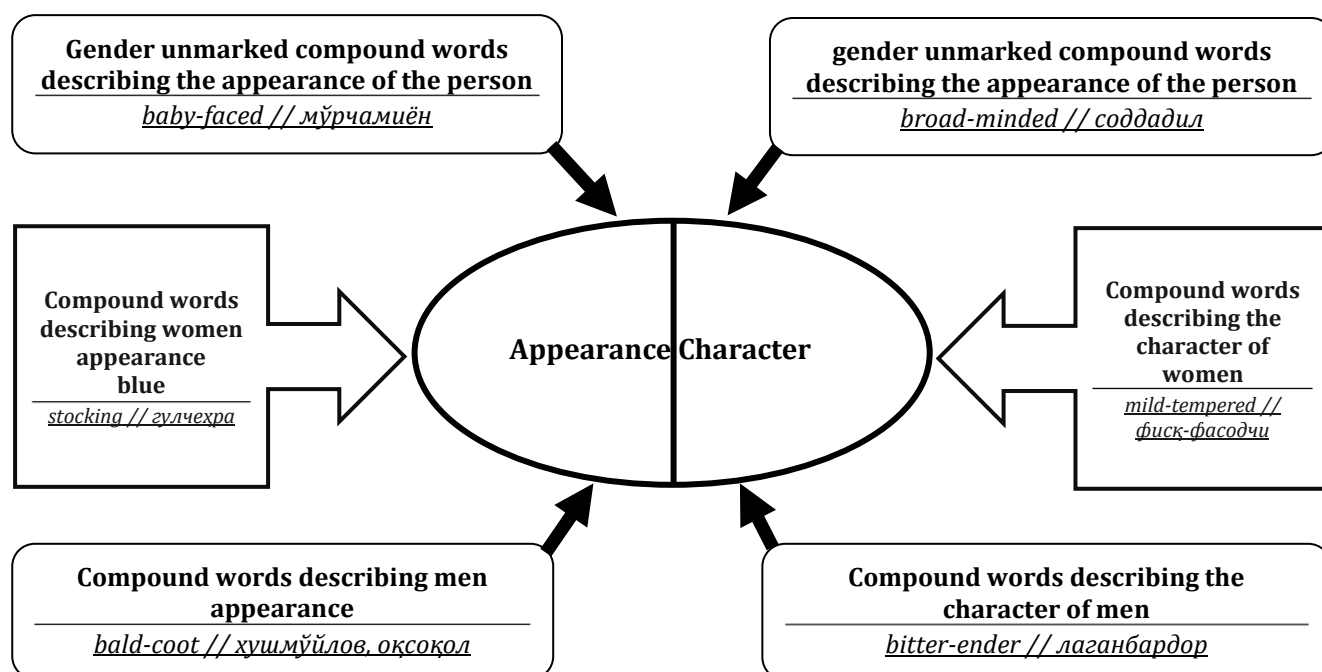
Women self-evaluation, focus on internal, personal qualities (refinement, charm, wit, sophistication, gentleness, wisdom, balance, uniqueness, courtesy, tact and the like), while men mostly appreciate women on external data (beauty, hair, legs, love, bed, sex, eyes, model, shape, veiling). In this research, gender-marked vocabulary followed by D. U. Ashurova understood the words contained in its semantic structure of the word edificatory – man, woman, girl, boy. It is important to note that "as part of stylistic methods of gender-marked words in the stylistic transformations becomes stylistically infected. Moreover, in the context of artistic works gender and stylistically marked words acquires cognitive-conceptual significance. This allows us to derive the following significance: a gender-marked word -stylistically-labelled word -cognitive-conceptual significant word".

Our observations and observations of other researchers can establish that men are more receptive to the new language in their speech more neologisms terms.

Speech women are more neutral and static, in her vocabulary is more often obsolete words and phrases. Women it is much more emotional, resulting in more frequent use of interjections, metaphors, similes, epithets, figurative words. In its lexicon more words describing feelings, emotions, psychophysiological state. Women tend to use euphemisms. They try to avoid elements familiarity, called names, nicknames, invective vocabulary.

The study showed that the studied compound words from the point of view of gender characteristics are divided into six types:

Table № 1



1) compound words describing men appearance in English and Uzbek languages:

In English, *bald-coot* – (*with little or no hair on your head: a bald spot on the top of his head; go bald (lose your hair) I started going bald in my twenties.* (MAC. p. 99)); *bald-faced* – (*mainly American used for emphasizing that someone who does something bad is not ashamed or does not try to do it secretly – blatant: a bald-faced lie.* (MAC. p. 99)); *barrel-bellied* – (*a man who is barrel-bellied has a wide waist.* (MAC. p. 106)); *bullet-head* – (*having a small, round head.* (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume I p. 111)); *camel-back* – (*a man who is hunched*); *clod-hopper* – (*clumsy, heavy-footed person, a rough farm worker.* (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume I p. 155)); *face-fungus* – (*beard and moustaches*); *fat-guts* – (*a man who has too much flesh on his body and weights too much.* (MAC. p. 539)); *grey-haired* – (*a person whose hair is greying or becoming white.* (MAC. p. 661)); *lack-beard* – (*without beard-lack – a situation in which you do not have any or do not have enough of something you need.* (MAC. p. 794)).

The material which was used during the research showed that compound words in English language describe the head and face of men.

The same in Uzbek language – (*Йигитлар кулумсираб, ўртадаги думалоқ юзли, хушмўйлов йигитга ишора қилишди.* (Х. Султонов, “Онамнинг юрти”, 432-б)); *оқсоқол* – (*Бу оқсоқол кетса, ўрнига ёшроқ қорасоқол келади.* (С. Сиёев, “Ёруғлик”, 182-б)); *ҳабашбашара* – (*Залда уни кутиб, барра кўзининг жунидек жингалак соч, қора кўз, қоп-қора ҳабашбашара Муса соатига қараб турар эди.* (П. Турсун, “Ўқитувчи”, 467-б)); *такасоқол* – *эчкисоқол* – (*Кенг ҳам дўнгнешонасини, чўзиқ жағи, такасоқолини силади.* (Т. Мурод, “Юлдузлар мангу ёнади”, 643-б) – *Яхши ухладингми? – деб сўради такасоқолли нонуштадан сўнг.* (Х. Тўхтабоев, “Ширин қовунлар мамлакати”, 643-б)); *ялтирбош* – (*Ҳамро Раҳимов тўладан келган, ўрта бўй, ялтирбош, буғдойранг, қирқ ёшлардан ошган киши эди.* (Ж. Абдуллахонов, “Тўфон”, 109-б)); *навжувон* – (*Кексалик келиб эрди, дилда кўп эди армон, Яшнатиб, яшартиб сен, навжувон этиб келдинг.* (Ҳабибий). *Кўча-кўй ола-қуроқ кийинган ва*

безовта бир қиёфада зир югириб юрган навжувонлар билан тўлди. (С. Сиёев, “Куёвсалом”, 7-б)), тепакал – (Тепакал одам.. Терговчи ёш бўлса ҳам, сочлари тўкилиб, тепакал бўлиб қолган, тирноқларигача заҳар бир одам экан... (О. Ёқубов, “Излайман”, 67-б)); улуғсифат – (Йўлакка кирганидан сўнг ўзини дадил тутди, ҳатто икки томондаги қатор кетган эшикларнинг биридан чиққан улуғсифат бир одамдан Кенжанинг қайси уйда эканини тортинмай сўради. (А. Қаҳҳор, “Сароб”, 281-б)); хомсемиз – (Намоз Очилов – қирқни қоралаган, хомсемиз, тепакал йигит. (С. Сиёев, “Отлиқ аёл”, 409-б)); шабкўр – (Шабкўр одам. – Овқат емаслик натижасида кишининг боши айланади... кўзлари хиралашади, ҳатто шабкўр бўлиб қолади. (ЎТИЛ, 531-б)).

2) compound words describing women appearance in English and Uzbek languages:

In English: blue-stocking – (an educated woman who is interested in serious subjects. (MAC. p. 150)); damsel-fly – (a young beautiful girl); demi-rep – (a woman who is on the fringe of respectable society. (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume I p. 229)); good-looker – (physically attractive, especially with an attractive face. MAC. p. 650); large-eyed – (with big eyes); wasp-waisted – (slender at the waist. (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume II p. 463)); white-haired – (a grey-haired woman); made-up – (wearing make-up on her face. (MAC. p. 907)); Madonna-braided – (a woman whose hair is plaited); pie-eyed – (an unpleasant girl);

In this group, together with a description of positive assessment appearance meets the predominance of negative descriptions estimate the characteristics of appearance women using complicated words in the English language.

As for the Uzbek language, the main focus when describing the positive assessment given to her appearance.

For e. g: гулчеҳра – (Қалам қошлар бежирим, сокит, Гулчеҳрангда сипойи ғурур. (Уйғун, 521-б)); дилнавоз – (Мулойим, дилнавоз садолар унинг (Йўлчининг) бутун томирларидан ҳордиғини суғургандай бўлди. (Ойбек, “Танланган асарлар”, 615-б)); паричеҳра – (Паричеҳра қиз. Қиз руҳида ташвиш сояси, Ўйланади ул паричеҳра, Балки, шердир бу қиз дояси? (М. Қўшмоқов, “Али Қамбар”, 223-б)); хушқомат – (Юбқа оқ кизгидан қалпоқ кийган хушқомат қизни аввал танимабман. (П. Қодиров, “Қадрим”, 434-б)); хуштабассум – Хуштабассум аёл. (ЎТИЛ, 433-б); хушхандон – (Йўлда таниш – билишлар учраса, хушхандон кўришаман, ярашса-ярашмаса ҳазил қиламан. (С. Сиёев, “Эркаклар эртаги”, 434-б)); соҳибжамол – (Соҳибжамол аёл. Хотинининг юзига тик қарашга чоғланди-ю, аммо қани энди у малак, у баргикарам кўйлакли соҳибжамол кўз олдидан кетса. (М. Мансуров, “Ёмби”, 385-б)); гулбадан – (Менинг шайдолигим бу нозпарвар дилрабодандир, Ярашган қадду қомад, хулқи хуш, нозик адодандир, Мулойим, гулбадан, ширин сухан, табъи расодандир. (Хабибий, 517-б)); эркакшода – (Шаддод, гапини бировга бермайдиган, эркакшода Асрора звенога бошлиқ бўлди. (С. Ахмад, “Уфқ”, 49-б)); сарвқомат – (Юзи гул, сарвқомат сочи сумбул, Кўзи наргис каби мастона, бир кел. (Хабибий, 447-б)); бадчеҳра – (Қовоғи солиқ, хўмрайган, бадчеҳра Маъмур сигарета чекиб ўтирибди. (Ойбек, “Нур қидириб”, 137-б)).

3. Gender unmarked words describing the character of person in English and Uzbek languages:

In English language: baby-faced – (*a baby-faced adult has a round face like a young child's.* (MAC. p. 85)); boss-eyed – (*someone who is boss-eyed has both eyes looking in towards their nose.* (MAC. p. 152)); bow-legged – (*with legs that curve out sideways at the knees.* (MAC. p. 57)); cheekbone – (*one of the two bones on each side of your face, below your eyes: She had a thin face with high cheekbones.* (MAC. p. 231)); dry-eyed – (*not crying, although you are in a very sad situation.* (MAC. p. 429)); fair-haired – (*with hair that is light in colour.* (MAC. p. 497)); full-faced – (*showing all oall of someone's face looking straight at you: a full-face photograph.* (MAC. p. 573)); good-looking – (*physically attractive, especially with an attractive face.* (MAC. p. 614)); half-caste – (*an offensive word for a person who has parents of two different races, especially someone with one white parent and one native American or black parent. A more polite expression is person of mixed race.* (MAC. p. 641)); ill-favoured – (*ugly – someone who is ugly has a face that is unpleasant to look at. Ugly is an unkind word, so people often use the word plain instead, to avoid causing offence: The other man was hideously ugly. She won't wear T-shirts because she thinks her arms are ugly; as ugly as sin (=extremely ugly). She was rich and powerful and ugly as sin.* (MAC. p. p. 712, 1554)).

Such gender unmarked word you can fined in Uzbek language.

Е. g: зағчақўз – (*Эшикдан тишлари тушиб, лаблари ичига кириб кетган кампирдаҳан зағчақўз бир чол кириб, таъзим қилди.* (М. Осим, “Ўтрор”, 142-б)); мўрчамиён – (*Чумоли бел, ингичка бел. Бир туриб ўтирганда билдики, бел мўрчамиён. Ўзини ҳам бир тутам қилиб, энли камар билан қисиб қўйибди.* (Шухрат, “Умр поғоналари”, 670-б)); олакўз – (*Бир неча кундан кейин қўнғиз мўйловли олакўз киши келиб, Мустафони олиб кетди.* (С. Сиёев, “Ёруғлик”, 105-б)); бадбуруш – (*Гулсанам қамчи зарбидан чинқириб, ўрнидан турган эди, бадбуруш бир киши уни қисқичдай қўллари орасига олди.* (С. Кароматов, “Бир томчи қон”, 133-б)); хомсемиз – (*Намоз Очиллов – қирқни қоралаган, хомсемиз, тепакал йигит.* (С. Сиёев, “Отлиқ аёл”, 409-б)); чиллашир – (*Жуда озғин, ориқ. Илҳомжон ғилдиракни ўрнатиб, мурватларни калит билан қотираётганида, бир чўпон бола сутдан айрилган, чиллашир бузоқларни ҳайдаб ўтди.* (Н. Аминов, “Қаҳқаҳа”, 484-б)).

4. Compound words describing the character of men in English and Uzbek:

In English: bad-tempered – (*someone who is bad-tempered easily becomes annoyed or angry.* (MAC. p. 97)); bitter-ender – (*a man who stands firmly untill the end of a particular situation or period of time, even it is difficult or unpleasant.* (MAC. p. 137)); bold-face – (*without feelings of shame, immodest.* (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume I p. 93)); cherry-merry – (*lively*); clean-fingered – (*fair and acting according to the rules.* (MAC. p. 263)); cold-blooded – (*deliberately cruel and showing no emotion.* (MAC. p. 279)); cool-headed – (*always standing calm in difficult situations.* (MAC. p. 327)); double-hearted – (*a person who says one thing and means another.* (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume I p. 260)); dough-face – (*a weak-willed man*); free-handed – (*generous, giving and spending money generously.* (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume I p. 343)).

As you can see from the examples compound words in English describe the character of men in positive sites, but in Uzbek language compound words describe the character of men in negative sites. Е. g: лаганбардор – (“Ҳа” деса, “лаббай!” дейдиган, сўз қайтармас лаганбардорлари унинг (Тўқсоновнинг) парвоз қилишини таъминлайдиган қанот бўлиб қўринадилар. (П. Турсун, “Ўқитувчи”, 483-б));

лўттибоз – (*Шу мўъжаз ҳаётимда кўрдим гоҳо лўттибоз, Кўрдим гоҳо шерфуруш, гоҳо сур, мансабфуруш.* (А. Орипов, 515-б); *маишатбоз – (:Теракзорда талтайиб ётган маишатбозларни кўриш унга оғир эди.* (Ҳ. Фулом, “Тошкентликлар”, 526-б)); *майпараст – (Мен сизнинг пулпараст, молпарастлигингизга чидаб келдим, аммо майпараст, маишатпарастлигингизга чидаёлмайман.* (Ҳ. Фулом, “Тошкентликлар”, 530-б)); *мўмин-қобил – (Биласан-ку, Ғанижон акам мўмин-қобил, меҳнаткаш, зеҳни баланд.. йигит эди.* (Ойбек, “Улуғ йўл”, 669-б)); *тартиббузар – (Тартиббузарларга қарши курашда жамоатчилик кўмагидан фойдаланиш керак.* (ЎТИЛ, 687-б); *устабузармон – (Бола деган сал бўйи чўзилгандан кейин, мол боқади, бозор-ўчарингни қилади. Наҳотки тарақ-тарақ қилиб, устабузармон бўлиб ўтирса.* (Ойдин, “Ўзига монанд”, 300-б)); *хуштакаллуф – Хуштакаллуф одам.* (ЎТИЛ, 433-б); *хотинбоз – (Онасининг.. ўксиб-ўксиб еғлаётганини ҳам, ер ютгур “ўша” хотинбозни қарғаётганини ҳам эшитмади.* (Ў. Ҳошимов, “Қалбингга кулоқ сол”, 415-б)); *чаламулла – (- Сиз чаламулласиз, Ғайбаров! – деди Ҳайкал Ғаниевич.* (М. Дўст, “Ғалатепага қайтиш”, 449-б)).

5. Compound words describing female character in English and Uzbek languages.

Analysis of compound words describing female character in English and Uzbek languages, showed that in English there is a negative emotional and estimate characteristics of sexuality in the description of the female character. To the national specific features of Uzbek compound words from the perspective of gender include the predominance of positive emotional evaluation; description of internal, spiritual qualities of women.

In English: *sexpot – (a woman who has much sex appeal.* (Webster New World Dictionary. p. 1230)); *sexgoddess – (a woman who very sexally attractive.* (MAC. p. 1301)); *hard-bitted – (stubborn because of a difficult life or smth else.* (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume I p. 391)); *kind-hearted – (having a kind nature, sympathetic.* (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume I p. 465)); *light-hearted – (funny and not intended to be serious.* (MAC. p. 873)); *mild-tempered – (a woman who is gentle and does not often become angry.* (MAC. p. 949)); *milk-and-water – (feeble discourse or sentiment woman.* (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume II p. 32); *non-U – (a vulgar woman.* (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume II p. 67)); *self-conscious – (aware of one's existence, thoughts and actions.* (AS Hornby OALD of Current English. Volume II p. 269)).

In Uzbek language: *фисқ-фасодчи – (Ёлғон-яшиқ гапларни тарқатувчи, ғийбатчи; ифвогар; бўҳтончи.* (ЎТИЛ, 349-б)); *хуштабиат – (Оддийгина кийинган хуштабиат аёл Дадашевни кутувчилар столига таклиф қилди.* (И. Раҳим, “Тақдир”, 433-б); *камфаҳм – (Бир камфаҳм, ўзинг аҳмоқ боласан, Шу эсингман ахир бир ўласан.* (Муродхон, 312-б)); *хушқад – (Шийпонда енгил куй янграмоқда, хушқад, хушсурат бир жувон рақс тушмоқда.* (О. Ёқубов, “Диёнат”, 434-б)).

6. Gender unmarked compound words describing character of person in English and Uzbek languages:

In English: *broad-minded – (willing to accept many different types of behaviour and not easily shocked: My dad's pretty broad-minded so he won't mind if you drink.* (MAC. p. 171)); *narrow-minded – (disliking or not interested in ideas or cultures different from your own.* (MAC. p. 942)); *bookworm – (someone who enjoys reading books and spends a lot of time doing it.* (MAC. p. 150)); *bull-headed – (determined to do or get what you want;*

stubborn – bull-headedly, bull-headedness. (MAC. p. 178)); businesslike – (*serious and effective in the way you deal with things: Alan chaired the meeting in a very businesslike way.* (MAC. p. 184)); cheapsparing – (*the behaviour of someone who tries to save money in an unreasonable way.* (MAC. p. 232)); clear-headed – (*Able to think in a sensible and calm way.* (MAC. p. 251)); close-fisted – (*not willing to spend your money or give any to anyone.* (MAC. p. 257)); close-minded – (*not willing to try new things or consider other opinions.* (MAC. p. 277)); crackbrained – (*strange and not sensible: another of her crackbrained schemes.* (MAC. p. 323)).

These examples show that gender components unmarked compound words are the words of the national-cultural character, which is not typical for the Uzbek language.

Е. g: соддадил – (*Бу соддадил чолнинг куйиб-пишиб отини мақташидан атрофдагилар ҳам завқланиб кулишди.* (Мирмуҳсин, “Меъмор”, 543-б)); софдил – (*Софдил, камтар, билимдон дўст учун кўксингни оч, Яхшилардан сўз очиб, энг яхши сўз дуррини соч.* (С. бдулла, “Асарлар”, 555-б)); ширинсўз – (*У одамларнинг ҳаммаси ҳам мулойим, сермулозамат, сертаъзим, ширинсўз бўлар эди.* (А. Қаҳҳор, “Сароб”, 80-б)); ширинсухан – (*У ҳам хотинидай ширинсухан, ҳазилкаш одам экан.* (С. Анорбоев, “Меҳр”, 580-б)); ўзбилармон – (*Бошқаларнинг ишини камситишни яхши кўрадиган бу ўзбилармон одам, бу гал жиндай ён беришга мажбур бўлди.* (Ойбек, “Танланган асарлар”, 136-б)); иззатталаб – (*Ўзини иззат-ҳурмат қилинишни яхши кўрувчи, манман, мағрур. Иззатталаб одам.*); камсухан – (*Камтар ва камсухан гўзал Искандаро қулоқ солиб, жиддий ва оғир ўтирди.* (Ойбек, “Нур қидириб”, 311-б)); совуққон – (*У (Тўғонбек) шаҳзодага ниятларини дилга яширишни, ҳар қандай шароитда ҳам яширин ишлашни, ҳар вақт совуққон бўлишни кенгаш берди.* (Ойбек, “Навоий”, 542-б)).

Written as a table gender features of the use of compound words to describe a person's appearance in English and Uzbek languages (See table 2-3).

Таблица № 2

Compound words describing the appearance of women			
1)			
large-eyed			blue-stocking
damsel-fly			wasp-waisted
white-haired			braidness-haired
made-up			good-up bunged

**Compound words describing
the appearance of men**

2)

fat-guts			well-knit
gigantic-figure			pumpkin-head
heroic-figure			addle-brain
good-looking			goat-fore headed

**Compound words describing appearance of
women in Uzbek**

3)

паричехра			хурлиқо
моҳирўй			оқбилак
гулбадан			жамалаксоч
сарвқомат			болдахон

**Compound words describing
appearance of men**

4)

хушсурат			соркелбат
девқомат			хумбош
алпқомат			мўрикалла
серсовлат			қўчқорпешона

Compound words describing character of women in English

1)

hard-bitted		light-hearted
self-conscious		milk-and-water
feather-bedded		non-U
mild-tempered		ill-tempered

Compound words describing character of men in English

2)

bitter-ender		bold-face
clean-fingered		tramp-nature
double-hearted		cool-headed
absent-minded		free-handed

Compound words describing character of women in Uzbek

3)

ширинсўз		товуқмия
майдагап		шўртумшуқ
тегманозик		ғархотин
юмшоққўнгил		суюғоёқ

**Compound words describing
character of men in Uzbek**

2)

меҳмоннавоз		бекорчихўжа
чўчкафеъл		дарвештабиат
балчиқмия		муштумзўр
писмиқхўжа		шерюрак

Thus, the gender factor in the appearance and character of the person in compound words acquires particular significance in English and Uzbek languages. Gender marked difficult words describing the character and appearance of the man in fiction, are considered moral, and behavioral, on the basis of values: good-bad, the good and the evil, beautifully – ugly. The analysis revealed gender marked difficult words describing the character and appearance of the man in the positive and negative evaluation plan.

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