

Gender Peculiarity of Compound Words in Describing the Appearance and Character of a Person in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: The current article is devoted to find new approaches of comparing and classifying the compounds which describe human appearance and character in English and Uzbek languages. As we know, there are not enough manuals, which compared the Uzbek and the English languages. The novelty of the work is that in the work one can see a tabulated sample of English and Uzbek compound words used to describe a person's appearance. 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, is considered moral, 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.

Key Words: classification of compound words, gender, tabulated of compounds, male and female, literature, character, appearance, positive compounds, negative compounds, cognition.

Introduction. Word-building is one of the main ways of enriching vocabulary. A compound is a word composed of more than one free morpheme. There are four main ways of word-building in modern English: affixation, composition, conversion, abbreviation. There are also secondary ways of word-building: sound interchange, stress interchange, sound imitation, blends, back formation. Like all other linguistic phenomena compounding may be approached synchronically and diachronically. If a synchronic treatment concentrates on structural and semantic features relevant for productive patterning of compound words, the diachronic treatment is concerned with the various changes compound words undergo in the course of time and the way compound words appear in the language. Once a compound has been formed it is subject to all the phonological changes affecting English polysyllabic words. [1, 145]

The most productive type of compound words describing human appearances and character in English language are: [2, 25]

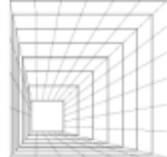
- 1) Adjectives with the components **looking**: *good looking*
- 2) Solid compounds as N+Adj: *lemon-yellow*
- 3) Adj+Adj compounds : *dark-blue, grey-white*
- 4) Adj+N+ed compounds : *blue eyed*
- 5) Compound words with suffix **-like** : *froglike*

In Uzbek language there are following productive models:

1. Compound words with component **бад**: *бадбашара, бадбахт*
2. *Compound words with component хуши, сер: хушигуомала, сермулозамат*

Compound nouns describing human appearances can be as simple words in English language but in Uzbek they are compound: *blond* - *малласоч* - «блондин», «блондинка»; *brunette* - *қорасоч* - «брюнетка», «брюнет».

Simple words describe human appearances in general but compound nouns give specific information. In English: battleaxe - an unpleasant woman who tells people what to do in a



determined and rather frightening way; lazybones - someone who is behaving in a lazy way: Come on, get out of bed, lazybones! cowboy - a man in stories and films called Westerns about the North American West. A cowboy's job was to look after cattle, but they are often shown in dangerous situations and especially having fights with native Americans. A man whose job is to look after cows on a ranch in the US; chatterbox - someone who talks a lot.

In Uzbek: оқсоқол, хуимўйлов, мешқорин.

The research shows that such examples we can find such compounds in both languages. E.g. : bald-head ; hunch-back - букур одам , big-belly - мешқорин, white-skin - оқбадан; сарвиқомат - nice-looking , менакал - bald-pate

The Janitor was a horsey-looking customer. She patted her mouse-colored hair with the pen. There was a perplexed creature with a pear-shaped face. Kathleen had a small straight nose and large- brown eyes. She was a plump, rosy-cheeked, wholesome apple-faced young woman.

In Uzbek: Тилласочу қорабадан, олмаязу болдахан.... Гулгунчай нозик баданим лолаузорим, Шамиодқаддим, чаимухуморим. Эшикдан тишлари тушиб, лаблари ичига кириб кетган кампирдахан зағчакуз бир чол кириб, таъзим үлди.

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: pedants, 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. [3, 253-266]. 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".

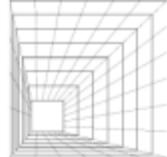
Our observations and observations of other researchers can establish that men are more receptive to the new language in their speech more neologisms terms.

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:

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. 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. barrel-bellied – a man who is barrel-bellied has a wide waist. bullet-head – having a small, round head.; camel-back – a man who is hunched; clod-hopper – clumsy, heavy-footed person, a rough farm worker. face-fungus – beard and moustaches; fat-guts – a man who has too much flesh on his body and weighs too much. grey-haired – a person whose hair is greying or



becoming white. lack-beard – without beard-lack – a situation in which you do not have any or do not have enough of something you need. [4, 134]

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 қулумсираб, ўртадаги думалоқ юзли, хушмўйлов ийигитга ишора қилишиди. Оқсоқол – Бу оқсоқол кетса, ўрнига ёшроқ қорасоқол келади. ҳабашбашара – Залда уни кутиб, барра қўзининг жунидек жингалак соч, қора кўз, қоп-қора ҳабашбашара Муса соатига қараб турар эди. Такасоқол – эчкисоқол – Кенг ҳам дўнгпешонасини, чўзиқ жаси, такасоқолини силади.– Яхши ухладингми? – деб сўради такасоқолли нонуштадан сўнг. Ялтирибош – Ҳамро Раҳимов тўладан келган, ўрта бўй, ялтирибош, бугдойранг, қирқ ёшлардан ошган киши эди. навжувон – Кексалик келиб эрди, дилда кўп эди армон, Яшнатиб, яшартиб сен, навжувон этиб келдинг. (Ҳабибий). Кўча-кўй ола-қуроқ кийинган ва бозовта бир қиёфада зир югириб юрган навжувонлар билан тўлди. Тепакал – Тепакал одам.. Терговчи ёши бўлса ҳам, сочлари тўқилиб, тепакал бўлиб қолган, тирноқларигача заҳар бир одам экан.. Улугсифат – Йўлакка кирганидан сўнг ўзини дадил тутди, ҳамто икки томондаги қатор кетган эшикларнинг биридан чиққан улугсифат бир одамдан Кенжсанинг қайси уйда эканини тортинмай сўради. Ҳомсемиз – Намоз Очилов – қирқни қоралаган, ҳомсемиз, тепакал йигит. Шабқўр – Шабқўр одам. – Овқат емаслик натижасида кишининг боши айланади.. кўзлари хирадлашаади, ҳамто шабқўр бўлиб қолади.

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

In English: blue-stocking – *an educated woman who is interested in serious subjects*. Damsel-fly – *a young beautiful girl*; demi-rep – *a woman who is on the fringe of respectable society*. Good-looker – *physically attractive, especially with an attractive face*. Large-eyed – *with big eyes*; wasp-waisted – *slender at the waist*. White-haired – *a grey-haired woman*; made-up – *wearing make-up on her face*. Madonna-braided – *a woman whose hair is plaited*; pie-eyed – *an unpleasant girl* [5, 186].

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.: гулчехра – Қалам қошлар бежирим, соким, Гулчехрангда

сипои ғурур. Дилнавоз – Мулойим, дилнавоз садолар унинг Йўлчининг бутун томирларидан ҳордигини сугургандай бўлди. Паричехра – Паричехра қиз. Қиз руҳида ташвиши сояси, Ўйланади ул паричехра, Балки, шердир бу қиз дояси? Хушқомат – Юбқа оқ кигиздан қалпоқ кийган хушқомат қизни аввал танимабман.

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

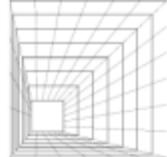
In English language: baby-faced – *a baby-faced adult has a round face like a young child's*. Boss-eyed – *someone who is boss-eyed has both eyes looking in towards their nose*. Bow-legged – *with legs that curve out sideways at the knees*. Cheekbone – *one of the two bones on each side of your face, below your eyes: She had a thin face with high cheekbones*.

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. E.g: лаганбардор – «Ҳа» деса, «лаббай! » дейдиган, сўз қайтармас лаганбардорлари унинг Тўқсоновнинг парвоз қилишини таъминлайдиган қанот бўлиб кўринадилар; лўттибоз – Шу мўъжаз хаётимда кўрдим гоҳо лўттибоз, Кўрдим гоҳо шерфуруши, гоҳо сур, мансабфуруши.

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).

Table № 2

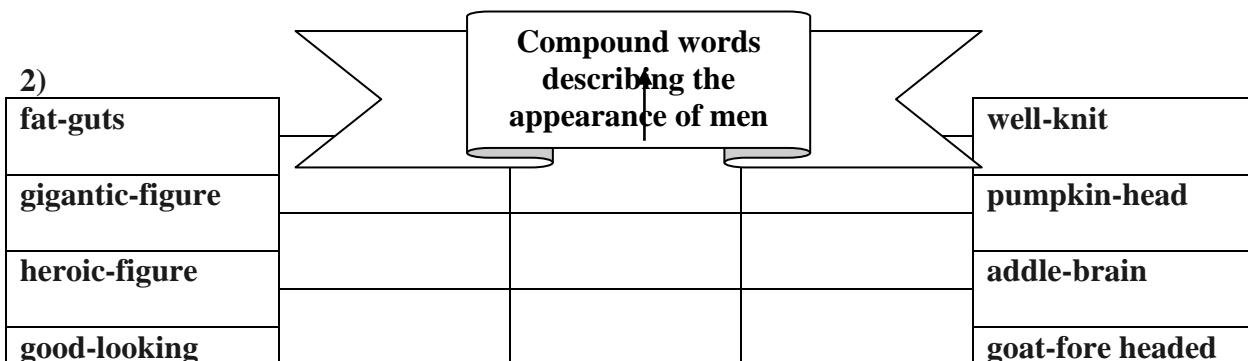
Compound words
describing the
appearance of
woman



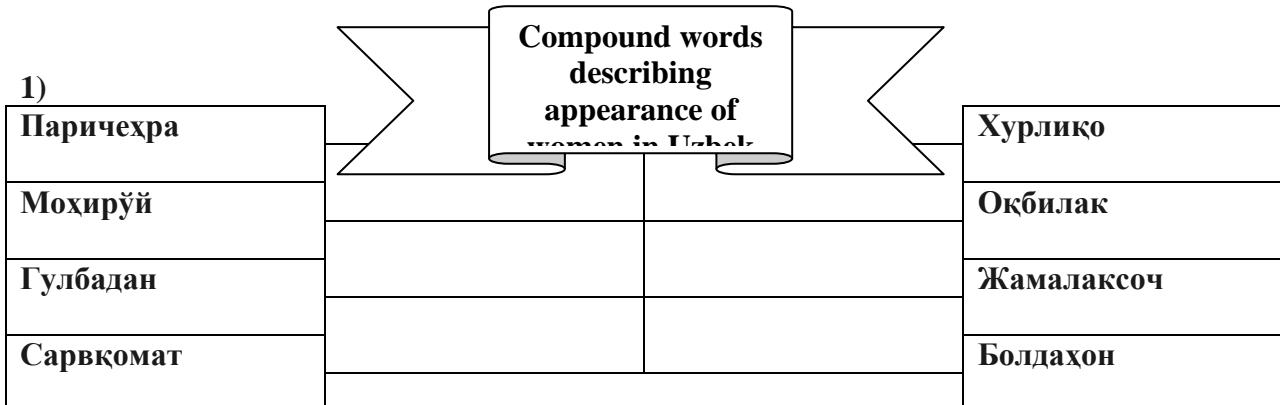
1)

large-eyed			blue-stockinged
damsel-fly			wasp-waisted
white-haired			braidness-haired
made-up			good-up bunged

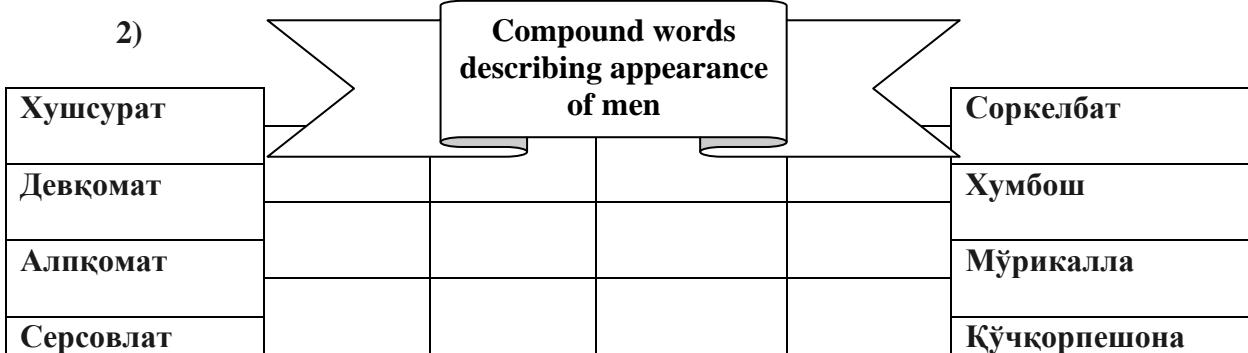
2)



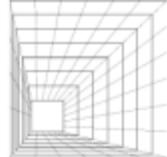
1)



2)



Conclusion. The gender factor in the appearance and character of the person in compound words acquires particular significance in English and Uzbek languages. Our study revealed productive word-building patterns of compound words that characterize the appearance and character of a person in the compared languages. The appearance of a person is expressed in words that directly denote



color, its shape, height, thickness, volume and other external signs. All this is also fixed in compound words. Gender marked difficult words describing the character and appearance of the man in fiction, is considered moral, 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. The research full of examples 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.

The analysis of the material showed that the external signs of a person, creating a certain semantic group in terms of their linguistic expression, are represented by many word-forming types of compound words.

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