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The Main Characteristics of the Concept “Man” in Russian and English

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Abstract

This article deals with the essential peculiarities of the concept of “Man” in English and Russian languages as well as gives examples from Russian literary novels. In addition, it provides the concept of “Man” in national cultural sphere of both countries.

Key Words: *aesthetic evaluation, connoisseurs, probability, intellectual, economic.*

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Over the past 5 years, the gender factor has been the object of linguistics research. And this is not accidental, because gender is one of the most important characteristics of a person's personality and affects his social, cultural and cognitive orientation in the world. Recently, researchers have been increasingly interested in the concept of "man". Since this concept expresses gender relations characteristic of a particular linguistic and cultural community, we consider it a very difficult problem to study, the solution of which cannot be carried out by means of private scientific approaches. Gender is an integral part of collective and individual consciousness and requires its study as a cognitive phenomenon manifested in stereotypes expressed in the language and speech of individuals experiencing certain pressure from linguistic structures expressing themselves as male or female representatives and expressing collective views.

The concept of a man in linguistic pictures of the world is explored in some aspects that find expression in the national cultural sphere.

During the analysis, we identified the main conceptual features of the concept of "man". These include the biological and physiological characteristics and appearance of a man, intellectual abilities, marital status, social status and the social roles that men play in society. It is these conceptual features that underlie the ideas about a man in the Russian picture of the world. Representations often involve comparing men and women within the same paremiological unit, based on the

juxtaposition of men and women in the categories of "right-wrong".

In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language, the concept of "man" is given the following definition:

1. A person who is the opposite of a woman by gender.

2. Such an adult person, unlike a boy, a young man. My son has grown up, he is already quite a man [1]. The dictionary of the Russian language by S. I. Ozhegov gives the following definition of the words "man", "husband": Man. 1. A person who is the opposite of a woman by gender. 2. Such an adult person, unlike a boy, a young man. My son has grown up; he is already quite a man [2]. As you can see, in these dictionary entries, the concept of "man" is considered primarily from the point of view of his physiological and age characteristics, where social status is determined only by marital status.

In the Russian language, the concept of a man is dominated by an assessment of appearance, character, and life experience. For an English-speaking society, the most important things are a man's behavior in society, his sexual behavior, his lifestyle, his interaction with other people, his attitude towards a woman.

It is in ethnic groups that such physical traits as obesity and overweight, excessive physicality and, such as heaviness, clumsiness, clumsiness are acquired negatively through language. Russian also objectifies the presence of a belly in men as a "defect" in appearance. The label "clothes" verbally actualizes the following "male flaws":

- a) excessive attention to clothing and appearance;
- b) excessively flat appearance;
- c) untidiness.

In all two societies, the undoubted advantage of the male image is strong physical strength as an indicator of health and strength. For Russians and British, the body can also be an object of aesthetic evaluation, emphasizing the following features of this figure:

- a) broad-shouldered and muscular;
- b) athletic physique;
- c) fit and slim.

A number of negative words have also been identified in the English language, meaning homosexuals who wear women's clothes or pretend to be women (for example, drag queen, ponsy). It should be noted that the semantic field of the masculine gender is the most expressive in the Russian language, which indicates the value of this aspect.

In Russian, you can see that the concept of "man" has its own characteristics, such as tall stature, youth, curls in hair, elegance in clothes, manners, social slowness of gait as a sign of status and these include excessively tall or short stature, extreme thinness, old age, wrinkled face, fluffy hair, very thick beard and mustache.

The combination of two socio-cultural codes (peasant and aristocratic) in Russian society is reflected in the system of value assessments of male names. On the one hand, men tend to see a good worker, a master: this is indicated by the positive names of men in a negative assessment of health, physical strength and weakness, negligence, negligence.

On the other hand, the negative and positive features of the "worldly man" belong to men: frivolity, indifference, frivolity, bravery, attitude towards women. In English society, ideas about a person are mainly formed in the system of norms and relations of secular society, therefore, the most updated semantic field for an English person is "appearance", "behavior", "attitude to others", "lifestyle", "political and social views and opinions" (for example, John Bull, Blimp, chauvinist, redneck, lad).

In English, man can be used as a general concept and means a person regardless of gender: man is a "man", which is atypical for the Russian language, where a man is derived from a husband and retains a gender orientation in his semantics. In our opinion, the word man in the generalized meaning of "man" was used in connection with the dominant position of a man in society, when he was the only breadwinner in the family, and the duties of a woman were reduced to raising children and maintaining order in the house.

But besides them there are other meanings, which is a feature of the ethnos speaking the language.

When studying the concept of a man in the English-speaking picture of the world, the following results were obtained:

- 1) a man is a person who has a job;
- 2) the man who committed the crime;
- 3) male servant

A man as a servant can be interpreted as follows: before the XXI century, rich people had different servants in their service. The second of

these meanings is explained by the feudal life of the Middle Ages, when the sovereign or seigneur gave his vassals allotments of land for military service in their service. But only a person can be a pedestrian, a valet, as well as a butler or a majordomo.

Given the change in some human relationships and customs over time (especially the recognition of freedom and equality of all people), one can understand why the second meaning becomes:

4) a man is like a best friend.

From all of the above, we can conclude about the peculiarities of the development of the concepts of man, man, which are filled with new and new meanings, valuable both for the layman of the native language and for connoisseurs of the subject.

Let's consider the concept of a man in the English and Russian language parodies. In a kind of mirror of the cultural stereotypes of the Russian people. A collection of Russian proverbs by I. Dahl was taken for analysis.

The concept of a man in the Russian language picture of the world is described from the outside and the inner world as a strong and patient, as well as an honest man. Analyzing various sayings and proverbs of a particular language, we can say that, with the help of them, an individual or a listener does not purposefully create a picture of the world of the language being studied. In addition, it is possible to identify various negative qualities in the concept of a man, such as laziness, irresponsibility.

The second bad trait of a man's character is irresponsibility and,

consequently, mismanagement. The habit of Russians to act according to the law of "probability" is ridiculed. Many paroemias are based on the semantic opposition of assumptions and outcomes, the names of reality at the entrance and exit of the process are evaluated according to their economic (pragmatic) value. Among the qualities unworthy of a man, one should name the interlocutor. Talkativeness and intemperance in speech are considered as feminine traits that are clearly reprehensible.

Among other human flaws and vices, cowardice, greed, stubbornness, malice and stubbornness, stubbornness and speed, dishonesty and dishonesty, lack of independence are negatively evaluated by paroemias. However, the corpus of such parodies is small.

The concept of a man from the side of his consciousness, then you can identify stupid, smart, and teaching men. In this picture of the world, you can see the kind of men they are, how they get out of various situations. In the process of studying a man, you can also attach such signs to him as cunning, which gives additional coloring, such as tenacious. In addition, in the parodies, a man can be described as intelligent and capable. Ability is considered as a household concept. A man cannot be intellectual, and then he must be economic. Then its value increases in reality. His ability replaces his intelligence. Exploring the concept of a man in the linguistic picture of the world, it is necessary to pay attention to the initial meaning of this concept, what role he played in the family and in society, universal and specific signs and

qualities. Pay attention to these points in the future, you can compare me with another language. The analysis is carried out at the boundary of linguistic worldviews and can be closely intertwined with each other. If

you carefully study the parodies, you can see all the color in the attitude of a man, what he should be and what he was, and many dual signs were revealed that determined the essence of a man.

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