

SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS WITH A GENDER COMPONENT OF MEANING

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INGLIZ TILIDAGI GENDER KOMPONENTLI NEOLOGIZMLARINING SEMANTIK TUZILISHI TAHLILI

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АНАЛИЗ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ С ГЕНДЕРНЫМИ КОМПОНЕНТАМИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Abstract: The article presents the results of the semantic analysis of English neologisms with a gender component of meaning, which were recorded in lexicographic sources. As a result of the study, thematic groups of new vocabulary were identified that characterize men and women according to various parameters: appearance, family relationships, professional activity, areas of interest, etc.

Key words: neologism, gender-marked vocabulary, androcentrism, connotation, gender component, thematic groups.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada leksikografik manbalarda qayd etilgan gender ma'no komponentiga ega ingliz neologizmlarining semantik tahlili natijalari keltirilgan. Tadqiqot natijasida erkaklar va ayollarni turli parametrlarga ko'ra tavsiflovchi yangi lug'atning tashqi ko'rinish, oilaviy munosabatlar, kasbiy faoliyat, qiziqish sohalari va boshqa tematik guruhlar aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: neologizm, gender-belgilangan lug'at, androsentrizm, konnotatsiya, gender komponenti, tematik guruhlar.

Аннотация: В статье представлены результаты семантического анализа английских неологизмов с гендерным компонентом значения, зафиксированных в лексикографических источниках. В результате исследования были выделены тематические группы новой лексики, характеризующие мужчин и женщин по различным параметрам: внешность, семейные отношения, профессиональная деятельность, сферы интересов и т.д.

Ключевые слова: неологизм, гендерно-маркированная лексика, андроцентризм, коннотация, гендерный компонент, тематические группы.

INTRODUCTION (BIBEDENIE/KIRISH).

The development of the vocabulary of any language and its enrichment with new units is a natural and logical process. In the modern period, a particularly active increase in new vocabulary is noted. Online dictionaries and glossaries regularly record the facts of the formation of new units and their use in various

types of discourse. The need for scientific study of this dynamic process of updating and replenishing the vocabulary contributed to the emergence of neology – a science that studies various aspects of new formations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS (ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОД/ADABIYOTLAR

TAHLILI VA METODLAR). The process of formation of new units in a language can be determined by various factors. According to L.P.Krysin, "... it is necessary to take into account the action of both internal, in particular, linguistic factors proper, and external, namely, social factors; since the true causes of linguistic evolution lie in the interaction of these factors"[1]. External, or extralinguistic factors play a primary role in the process of emergence of new words in the conditions of the modern rapidly developing world. "It is quite natural that extralinguistic factors primarily give birth to a particular word. And these factors influence not only the process of word emergence itself, but, in general, also the choice of the method of denoting the denotation: word formation, change of meaning of a word existing in the language, various types of borrowing..."[2].

Over the past decades, a large number of lexical units have appeared in the English language, the spheres of use of which cover all areas of modern human life. Social life, ideology, and human worldview undergo changes along with the development and improvement of science, technology, production and other processes, and spheres of society. The formation and development of various social movements in the modern world greatly contributes to the emergence of new ideas, realities and phenomena, which in turn generates the need to name them, as well as to change language policy, to create language forms devoid of any kind of discriminatory marking (racial, sexual, age, etc.) Thus, the feminist movement, which acquired particular activity and strength at the end of the 20th century, caused numerous changes not only in various spheres of social life, but also in the field of language[3].

In addition to new vocabulary with a feminine component in the semantics of the word, numerous neologisms with components characterizing the male gender are also actively entering the English language under the influence of changes in society and public consciousness. It should be noted that the popularity and influence of the long-standing policy of feminism, aimed at equalizing the sexes and eradicating the remnants of patriarchy, has led to a more critical perception of male behavior by society, especially in relation to women, which has resulted in the emergence of masculine-marked units with a negative and derogatory connotation.

DISCUSSION(ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/МУХОКАМА)

The reason for the growth of gender-marked vocabulary over the past two decades is also the emergence of new realities and the absence in the language of units that name these realities, properties, entities, phenomena. Thus, the issues of the functioning of gender-marked units and the construction of gender are relevant and of interest to modern linguistics[1].

The aim of the article is a semantic analysis of gender-marked neologisms that appeared in the English language at the beginning of the 21st century. The article reveals what characteristics of modern men and women are recorded in new formations of the English language, what thematic spheres of the linguistic picture of the world they reflect, what pragmatic assessment they are characterized by.

The analysis of gender-marked neologisms is aimed at identifying those characteristics, phenomena, aspects of life and worldview of modern men and women that are reflected in the semantics of these neologisms and characterize this fragment of the modern linguistic picture of the world[4].

The material for this part of the study was 100 neologisms selected from the English-language electronic lexicographic sources Word Spy, Cambridge Dictionary and Macmillan Dictionary (see a similar methodology in [Foubert, Lemmens, 2018]). The criterion for selecting the corpus of examples was the presence of structural or substantive gender marking, i.e. either the plan of expression of the word explicitly indicates a gender feature, or the corresponding semes (man, woman, female, male, dad, mum, gender, guy, girl , etc.) are identified as a result of component analysis of the lexical meaning.

Semantic analysis of the selected new words allowed us to identify 3 main thematic groups according to the gender characteristics they express. As a result, it turned out that the group of neologisms characterizing women and the group of neologisms characterizing men have the same quantitative indicator, both groups contain an equal number of units - 46 words each. The third group consisted of gender-neutral terms (8 units)[2].

RESULTS (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ/NATIJAR).

In the first group of neologisms characterizing women, most of the new formations relate to the sphere of "family and parenthood", i.e. these are

words whose semantics reflect women's attitudes to marriage and children, family life, and relationships in the family. Some lexemes enshrine a woman's unwillingness to have a family and children due to various ideological or personal attitudes. Examples neologisms this subgroups:

-leather spinster – a heterosexual or asexual woman who is happily unmarried and has no desire to seek a mate[5];

-HEN – a happy empty nester: a mother who is enjoying the freedom of having had children leave home [Cambridge Dictionary];

-birth striker – a woman who chooses not to have children because she is concerned about the world's population being too big [Cambridge Dictionary];

-motherism – prejudice or lack of respect towards women who stay at home to look after their children and do not go out to work[5].

Neologisms of the subgroup “discrimination of women” express the idea oppression and restrictions of women in society, mainly in the professional sphere and career opportunities. Women systematically face gender-based restrictions that hinder their professional development. Examples units transmitting given idea, are next neologisms:

Matilda effect – the systematic underrecognition of the contribution of women in science, particularly in favor of their male colleagues; glass cliff – the tendency for women to be selected for posts where failure is a strong likelihood.

Words of the subgroup “striving for realisation or “derivation” is united by the idea that a woman can be successful in various fields of activity, and can also possess such qualities as independence, autonomy, the desire to work hard, achieve success and be a leader:

-alpha earner – a wife who earns all or most of her household's income;

-doitherself – a woman who performs some or all of her home's repair, maintenance, and construction jobs;

-womenomics – the theory that women play a primary role in economic growth.

The subgroup “appearance” is the smallest (5 units) and destroys the stereotype about the desire for external attractiveness as a priority characteristic of the female sex. The words of this subgroup describe the indifferent and even dismissive attitude of a

modern woman to traditional ideas about female beauty and attractiveness, giving preference to comfort and functionality in clothing, hairstyle, etc.: momjeans – a style of loose-fitting jeans with a high waist, often considered unfashionable [4];

VSCO girl – a young woman who dresses in a casual, relaxed style and avidly shares this appearance with the world on social media [Macmillan Dictionary]; pit bush – a deliberate cultivation of hair in the female armpit [Cambridge Dictionary].

Thus, the analysis of feminized neologisms showed that the thematic sphere of “family and parenthood” is currently the most actively replenished group of vocabulary with a gender component of meaning. This is due to the high need to name new phenomena and ideas directly related to the concept of family and relationships between its members. In addition, it should be noted that most neologisms of this subgroup reflect the idea of a voluntary unwillingness to have children and create family relationships. This may indicate an established trend towards abandoning the traditional family lifestyle, as well as the growth of self-awareness of women in recent decades [1].

CONCLUSION (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ/XULOSA).

The conducted analysis of the semantics of gender-marked neologisms of various thematic spheres allows us to form an idea of the current state of this segment of the linguistic picture of the world. The revealed semantic features of neologisms of this group indicate a change in the representation of female and male images, a changing value system of the language community. The study showed that under the influence of extralinguistic factors, the perception and interpretation of ideas about gender roles and their inherent characteristics changes.

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