
REASONS OF RAISING THE CONCEPT “MAN” IN ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY

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Abstract

In the article reasons of raising the concept “man” in english phraseology. He noted that strengthening the aspiration of young people to science, supporting the initiatives of entrepreneurs, the development of cooperation with foreign countries in various fields will continue to be at the center of reforms.

Keywords: Characteristic features, activity, attitude to labour, negative qualities, appearance, comments, belonging to the middle class, etymological memory.

Introduction

One truth we all need to understand: national history our people, especially, national to our youth it must be conveyed in the spirit, instilled in their hearts and minds. Otherwise, it will not have an educational effect. We need to teach our youth to learn from history, to draw conclusions, to arm them with the science of history, historical thinking He stressed that in order to live well, first of all, it is necessary to work well, to have a deep sense of responsibility and accountability, along with rights and freedoms. He noted that strengthening the aspiration of young people to science, supporting the initiatives of entrepreneurs, the development of cooperation with foreign countries in various fields will continue to be at the center of reforms [1-16].

Literature Analysis and Methods

There are many reasons of raising the concept of “man” in phraseology. Through these phrases we may easily understand the culture and out world of other nations, because these phrases are based on the customs, traditions and stereotypical approaches of this nation. So, in the phraseological unities with the concept “man” we may realize the stereotypical views of nations. But year by year notion may change its meaning and of course it will depend on social position of man in a society or in family. To analyze exact reasons, the questionnaire was taken from opposite gender members of the group of students. These questions will identify men's and women's features and let us analyze phrases with gender peculiarities.

The following questions were given to female, male to describe the same gender members and opposite ones: Characteristic features. Activity. Attitude to labour. Negative qualities. Appearance. Comments.

Many phraseological units have etymological originations. A good example is the German idiom, "seinen Hut nehmen" in English "to take one's hat" means to resign from one's post, office, to step down (referring to men). The inner form of this idiom is based on a physical action. In former times, middle class men used to wear a hat in public. They had to take the hat off entering a room. If a man was leaving he took his hat and the expression denoting this action developed the meaning "to leave a group, to say good bye". Of course, women also wore hats in public, but were not obliged to take them off when entering a room[1-2]. Therefore, a woman who was going to leave didn't take her hat. The consequence is that this idiom was originally restricted in its use and referred exclusively to males. Though the custom of wearing a hat in public has changed and the action of "taking the hat" no longer is of any importance, the gender – specific restriction of this expression still has an impact on its usage. The restriction to males clearly emerges from frequency analysis. Among more than 500 text examples drawn from the Internet only one example has been found with reference to a woman, to be precise, to a female minister. The text examples reveal another peculiarity of this idiom; the person resigning as socially important and their resignation has to have some consequences for a given social group. Either they come from a higher occupational group, such as ministers, directors, managers, chairmen and the like, or they are, e.g., a popular sportsman leaving a club. This usage restriction can be interpreted as correlating with the etymology. The etymologically relevant feature "belonging to the middle class" (wearing a hat was left up to middle class men) corresponds with the social importance of the resigning person. So the elements of etymological knowledge (labeled here "etymological memory") may have synchronic relevance.

Gender is a range of characteristics used to distinguish between males and females, particularly in the cases of men and women and the masculine and feminine attributes assigned to them. Depending on the context, the discriminating characteristics vary from sex to social role to gender identity. Sexologist John Money introduced the terminological distinction between biological sex and gender as a role in 1955. Before his work, it was uncommon to use the word "gender" to refer to anything but grammatical categories. However, Money's meaning of the word did not become widespread until the 1970s, when feminist theory embraced the distinction between biological sex and the social construct of gender. Today, the distinction is strictly followed in some contexts, like feminist literature, and in documents written by organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), but in most contexts, even in some areas of social sciences, the meaning of gender has expanded to include "sex" or even to replace the latter word. Although this gradual change in the meaning of gender can be traced to the 1980s, a small acceleration of the process in the scientific literature was observed when the Food and Drug Administration started to use

"gender" instead of "sex" in 1993. "Gender" is now commonly used even to refer to the physiology of non-human animals, without any implication of social gender roles[3]. While the social sciences sometimes approach gender as a social construct, and gender studies particularly do, research in the natural sciences investigates whether biological differences in males and females influence the development of gender in humans; both inform debate about how far biological differences influence gender identity formation.

The historical meaning of *gender* is "things we treat differently because of their inherent differences". It has three common applications in contemporary English. Most commonly, it is applied to the general differences between male and female entities, without any overt assumptions regarding biology or sociology. Sometimes, however, the usage is technical or overtly assumes a particular theory of human nature, which is usually made clear from the context. Finally, *gender* is also commonly applied to the independent concept of distinctive word categories in certain languages [1-3]. Grammatical gender has little or nothing to do with differences between female and male. The word *gender* comes from the Middle English *gendre*, a loanword from Norman-conquest-era Old French. This, in turn, came from Latin *genus*. Both words mean 'kind', 'type', or 'sort'.

Conclusion

Representation of gender relations in phraseological units includes gender-biased characteristics, actions and positions. Vocabularies of gender – based markers are similar in Russian and English. Specificity of each language becomes visible in semantic differentiation of idioms and its quantitative representation.

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