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G.Z. Beysembaeva

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian national university, Nur-Sultan, 010000, Republic of Kazakhstan

GENDER ASPECT OF EMOTIVE VOCABULARY FUNCTIONING IN THE ENGLISH AND KAZAKH LANGUAGES

The article contains the analysis of the gender aspect of emotions based on the selection from literary works in the Kazakh (T. Ahtanov "Қóp томдық шығармалар жинағы", В. Маулин "Шығармалар") and English languages (Hancock P. "Love in the lakes", Naylor H. "In the shadow of the mountains"). Detailed structural-semantic analysis of male's/female's discourses reflecting the emotional state of the subject is presented. A number of illustrative examples are provided as well. The substantiation of the psycho-emotional component of emotions is given. The mechanism of the transfer of emotions of the subject is presented. The emotional aspect is demonstrated through the expression of a number of interjections, adjectives, and verbs.

Key words: gender aspect, genderology, emotions, vocabulary, emotiveness, female speech, male speech.

INTRODUCTION

Gender linguistics is situated at the intersection of linguistics and genderology and has close ties with sociology, political science, social and psycholinguistics. Gender linguistics studies speech behavior realized with the help of language and means of genderology. Gender studies focus on stereotypical representations of female and male qualities, speech behavior of persons related to gender, exclusive categories in language, the amount of gender asymmetry, etc. The state of a person's inner world is reflected in his external activity. When studying it, we see how a person interacts with the external environment. And since communication with the external environment is largely carried out through language, the main attention should be paid to the language of the individual. Defining specificity in the language of men and women allows us to fully understand human psychology. From this point of view, linguistics occupies a special place.

The object of the study. Any nation has characteristic linguistic means and units. In addition, there are gender characteristics in Kazakh and English that are similar or different from each other. By studying the words expressing emotions in both languages, we can determine the emotional state of a man and a woman.

The purpose of the study. Identification of linguistic units of expression of emotions in the English and Kazakh languages, the study of individual groups of words and structures.

Study of the topic. Since the second half of the XX century, the studies focusing on a human have been widely spread in all sciences, i.e. the shortcomings of the structural paradigm have been identified, a new anthro-po-basic direction has entered scientific circulation. In this regard, the direction of research in various fields has become human-oriented, the main attention has been paid to the internal state of a person, national and personal characteristics. From here, new directions in linguistics developed such as ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, cognitive linguistics, gender linguistics.

MAIN PART

Gender linguistics is closely related to psychology. After all, the manifestation of linguistic units inherent in a man and a woman is associated with their psychological characteristics. Especially when studying a group of words expressing emotions, one should turn to psychology. O. Dobrunova and E. Kondrashina emphasize the importance of studying emotional qualities inherent in a person: "Psychological science primarily studies the activity of emotions in a person's life. Despite the clarity of this scientific position, the study of human emotions by psychologists does not give convincing results. This creates problems for linguists who study human emotions from a linguistic point of view " [1, 63]. And the study of this issue in the gender aspect gives science a lot of answers. A.V. Vandysheva notes the great prospects of gender linguistics because this aspect tells us that we can fully determine the nature of the inner emotional experiences of a man and a woman [2, 147]. N. Burenina emphasizes that in any society, a woman and a man use language differently [3, 43]. Here, according to psychological research, we prove that every person has different emotions. That is, the emotional relationship of a woman and a man are not similar to each other. Scientists associate this with the physiological characteristics of men and women. Therefore, in addition to human actions in the manifestation of emotions, there is gender specificity and discrepancy in the manner of speech and in the choice of words.

Emotion is an indicator of our inner state. A person throws out stress, joy and sadness through emotions. They can, of course, be expressed through verbal or nonverbal units. In science, psychology studies the picture of the emotional state of a person through various actions, facial expressions, gestures, and in linguistics, it studies which language units a person uses to cultivate his emotions. Just as a man and a woman are anthropologically different from each other, the language units they use to express emotions are also different. From this, we will highlight groups of words that reflect emotions inherent only in men and women.

The mechanisms of transmission and demonstration of human emotions using linguistic means have always been relevant in scientific paradigms. This is studied by several sciences, including psychology, sociology, physiology, philosophy, ethics, medicine, linguistics, literary studies.

The most common approach to the realization of emotion is its reflection in speech activity by special language means and with the help of speech mechanisms. By special language means we mean emotive words and their reflection in the language [4, 39]. Emotional words include conjunctions, phrases, words that have emotional significance. Emotionally significant words most often include an adjective, a verb, and a noun.

In English, emotion is more often given by adjectives than by verbs. For example: *to be sad, pleased, afraid, angry, happy, disgusted, glad, etc.* These adjectives do not reflect an active emotion, but a passive state of a person. And in the Kazakh language, emotions in a negative sense are most often expressed by verbs: *kóp ashýlandy, qatýlandy, qamyqty, jyndandy, doldandy, kúzeldi, jalyqty, kúñirendi, jabyqty, etc.* According to the research by V. Potapova, evaluative adjectives are most often used in the speech activity of women. He points out that a woman uses the adjectives *pretty, awful* instead of *very or so* [5, 127].

The difference in the language of a man and a woman becomes obvious when they enter into a dialogue. For example,

- *Well, I think it is a rather terrific movie, actually.*
- *Not bad, no* [6].

If the first word here belongs to a man, then the second replica is a woman's word. From this, we can see that women use modal verbs more often.

Frequent use of affective vocabulary (awfully, pretty, terribly nice) is associated with the high emotionality of women [5,164 p.]. Judging by V. V. Potapov's research, a woman's immersion in internal moods is carried out more than men. It follows that many linguistic units expressing emotions were inherent in the female language [5, 173]. Women also turn to non-linguistic means of expressing emotions, such as accent and voice rhythm.

-*It's fantastic because I've been living thousands of lives, not only my life. Lots. I've also been doing all the literature, Italian literature* [6].

Although not often, such structures are also present in the speech act of men. For example:

- *You've mentioned that you rehearsed for three months before shooting – what did that actually involve?*

- *I'm obsessed [6].*

- *...do you think people equate your life and art a little bit too closely?*

- *Yes, I do think that. I think that for some reason it gives people pleasure to equate the life of certain movie actors or actresses with their actual lives [6].*

- *I am afraid that's all we have time for.*

- *Thank you all for coming. I'm flattered and astounded that you showed up, and if you see my movie, don't be too harsh on it [6].*

Scientists believe that interjections occupy a special place in the manifestation of mood and emotions. Interjections are a separate structure that cannot be analyzed as part of a sentence, does not come into contact with other sentences, but is an indispensable linguistic unit in the transmission of various human moods during speech activity. Since by nature interjections tend to express the mood of the speaker.

Many emotional words, especially interjections, reflect emotions in a general form. When studying the main context as a whole, we can state that they are used both in a positive and negative sense. Take, for example, the interjection " *Oı* ", this word can express both joy and regret. If we say « *Oı, bárekeldi* », then we see that in a positive sense it means admiration. And « *Oı, munyń ne?* » on the contrary, in the sense of discontent. That is emotional words are directly related to the situation. Zmeeva believes that there are several levels of emotional expression [7, 104]. That is, emotions can be both positive and negative sides. Basically, this is directly related to the temperament and behavior of a person. Although men are most often use words of a cool, elevated tone, in the language of more gentle men, such words may not occur. After all, as scientists clarify, a person puts his character into words. Also in the speech activity of women, conjunctions, additional words, words expressing the speaker's self-confidence, or determining his attitude to someone else's opinion are commonly used. In English, such structures include linguistic units as *probably, possibly, certainly, I think, I suppose, you see, to seem, to my mind*, in the Kazakh language, modally significant constructions such as *meniń oıymsha*, as well as interjections *oıbai, apyrmai* can also be used. For example:

- *Oıbai-aı, men ony oilamappyn-aı. Báse, ne aparsaq eken? – dedi* [8, 8]. Here, the woman uses the conjunction « *oıbai* » when she simply expresses an experience, in the following case, the woman uses this interjection strongly worrying about a loved one.

- *Oıbai-ai, oıbai-ai, Seiilhan-ai, jetseishi. Jyndy qatyn óltiredi ǵoi* [8, 30]. The emotional tone of the same union in these two situations is ambiguous. Therefore, depending on the specific situation, the structures of the female language can perform a different evaluative function. The next most frequently used interjection in female speech is « *ıapyrai* ». For example: «... *Sveta kishkene qabaǵyn shytyp otyrды da: - Iapyrai, beker bolǵan eken munyń, - dedi.*» [8, 21]. Consequently, a woman, showing her emotions in relation to a particular case, chooses and uses appropriate constructions.

A woman tends to be afraid compared to a man. Therefore, a woman can say a few words or sentences when she is afraid. For example, - *Bul ne masqa-ra! Qaran qalǵyr kileń, adamsyńdarma, haiyansyńdar ma? Baladan, jas baladan nege ual - maisyńdar? Óńsheń uatsyz! Kórgensizder* [8, 64]. Here, as we can see, several words are used in a row. The words « *masqara* », expressing the emotions of a woman, and sentences in the meaning of the question, and words with an increased emotional connotation " *óńsheń uatsyz*", " *kórgensiz*". This feature is found in the English language as well. For example:

- *Do I... do I have to pay now? she asked, feeling more stupid than ever.*

- *But... But I thought you were a hot – bath and soft – towels sort of a man said Laura.*

- *I'm... I'm not sure. What water sports are you doing? I quite like sailing, but I don't know if...'* [9, 43].

- *Túy, kisini osynshama qorqyttyń ǵoi, óziń bu dúniede bar ekensin.* – *dep aimalai berem* [8, 73]. The word « *túy* », used in the Kazakh language for fear or disappointment in something, is often characteristic of the female language.

For male's language verbs in an imperative mood are mostly found. The frequent use of such words is associated with the sharpness, courage, and severity of a man's character. For example:

- *Swing your legs around, shouted Bruno. Use your feet to stop yourself*

- *Nobody does. But you get used to it replied Bruno* [10, 37]. Such an example can be given from the Kazakh language. - *Jóǵal deimin saǵan, kózime kórinber!* [8, 97].

Language units that clearly express emotions in a man's speech activity are used less frequently than in the language use of a woman. This is mainly due to the fact that a person is not too sensitive to emotions and can behave seriously in any situation [P. 11, 209]. And a woman is often too impressionable and takes everything personally. Therefore, in the female language, mood swings, hoarseness, frustration, and resentment are often encountered. In men's speech, the expression of negative emotions is often accompanied by slang words. For example, - *Oı, aqymaq, shesheńniń etegine jarmasqan bále emes pe ediń?* [8, 209]. Here the substantive adjective « *aqymaq* » with a negative meaning is a word that possesses the meaning of rudeness. Such rude speech in the language is typical for men. This, of course, is closely related to the physiological nature of a man. After all, a man is more dominant than a woman. There is a large number of vulgar vocabulary in the language use of man. Of course, such constructions are usually used when a man is angry, in situations where he is upset.

- *Áteńelettiń qatyny buryn shalyp jyǵatyn edi, endi alyp jyǵatyn bolypty ǵoi,* - *dep kúńk ete qaldy* [8, 41]. As can be seen from the following example, a man often uses negative words in anger. The word that expresses a man's anger here is the word « *Áteńelettiń* ».

- *Qap, sen qatyndy ma... -dep kijinip turdy da, kenet asyǵys sheshine bastady* [8,406.]. It is possible to immediately find out whether this speech belongs to a man or woman. First, the constructions « *qap*», « *tát* » are used more in a man when he is angry, and secondly, although the word « *qatyn* » is the literary norm, it is one of the words that men use towards women when they are angry or not satisfied. The author also expresses the emotions of the hero with the verb « *kijinip* ».

A.V. Kirilina, a researcher of gender linguistics, emphasizes that the gender factor, which is based on the natural gender of a person, occupies a special place in the transmission of a specific personality characteristic [12, 96]. That is, if we take each person as an individual, then gender linguistics can play a crucial role in determining the personality traits inherent in a person.

A man often stumbles during a speech. That is, they do not use a lot of words and constructions simultaneously as women do.

- *Endi... Jalpy erterek jinalayq* [8, 58].

- *Sen... sen jata ber, Nazırash... Ánsheın jattyǵy trevogasy shyǵar,* - *dedi Qasymbek* [8, 37].

- *I-i... pálendeı esh nárese joq. Komandırler ornında bolsyn, ásker daıyn tursyn depti. Múmkın joǵarǵy jaqtan tekserı keletin shyǵar* [8, 37].

In describing the man's anger, the famous Kazakh writer B. Maylin said: " *Temir sıaqtanǵan qatty saısaq oń jaq bileginen qapsyra ustaǵan eken, kesip tastamasa aı - yrylar emes... Yzǵarly ashı, ýytty kek maǵyn túgel qorshap alǵandaı* " [13, 4]. This is a characteristic feature of a man. Here, the rigidity and resentment inherent in a man's character are so urbane that they are given the adjectives « *yzǵarly, ýytty* ». Obviously, when describing the inner mood of a woman, the phrases « *yzǵarly ashı*», « *ýytty kek* » are not used. Because men are the ones who come to anger, the ones who come to revenge. And a woman is naturally affectionate to a man. Therefore, even a woman's anger does not contain any excessive rudeness.

In the Kazakh language, there is a praying to the Lord when a woman is worried or satisfied. It is mainly expressed with the words « *Qudaı-aı*», « *Jasaǵan*», « *Táńirim* ».

- *Jasaǵan Qudaıǵa myń da bir rahmet,* - *dedi áieli qolyn búrip mańdaıyna tigizip shoqynyp jatyp* [8, 61].

Here, the joy and satisfaction of a woman is expressed in gratitude to the creator, but on the contrary, the word of the soul of the person who is experiencing his current state is woven as follows: – *Qudai-at!.. Ne qylmysymyzdan bul kúge tústik eken? – dedi* [8, 63].

In both of these examples, it is clear that the word « *Qudai* » is the keyword in recognizing a woman's emotions. However, depending on the meaning and purpose for which the same word is used, it takes on different shades in the context. The scientist G. Shokym notes that these words « *Qudai* », « *Jasaған* » are characteristic of the female language [14, 18].

The female language is also characterized by repeated repetition of the same word. This is mainly due to the insecurity of a woman compared to a man. For example: - *Aғатаулар, ағатаулар... Bizdi óltirmeңder, óltirmeңder!* [8, 97]

From this speech act, we can see that two words are said separately, repeated twice. One is the word that grabs the attention, and the other is the verb to push. And if we turn to the plot in this work, we see that it is the words of a girl who fell into the rear of the enemy. That is, a person who is afraid often repeats language constructions. At the same time, we can see that the act of speech is directly related to psychology. After all, it is known that when a person is afraid, the brain can respond objectively to what is happening. According to this, even a word in human usage can be transmitted by different tautologies, without touching each other.

In the female language, the repeated use of the same word is also reflected in the concretization of something. - *Misha, Misha, put this vase where it will not break*, - said the officer [8, 39]. Here, the word *Misha* was used repeatedly. In other words, the hero himself tells about the full fulfillment of the action that he owes to the person he is looking at.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the study of words that reflect emotions in Kazakh and English is relevant in the gender aspect. After all, the emotions and state of the inner world of a person are transmitted to the external environment using special language tools. We found that there is a slight difference between men and women in using these language tools. This difference is because a woman and a man differ from each other in temperament and behavior. Men are often characterized by a serious, cool vocabulary, while women are characterized by words that clearly express emotions.

Since a person's mood and emotions are studied in psychology, we need to study them in the gender aspect, linking psychology and linguistics. Women often use words and various emotional expressions, as well as interrogative and exclamation sentences. We note the convergence of female and male languages in English and Kazakh. In both languages, women tend to be more emotional and use more words to express their emotions in speech. And since men are calm in their behavior, they often use words of command. And when given to anger, they often say rude words which is one of the characteristic language features of a man.

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Ағылшын және қазақ тілдеріндегі эмоционалды лексиканың гендерлік аспектісі

Г.З. Бейсембаева

Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан қ., 010000, Қазақстан Республикасы

Мақалада ағылшын (Hancock P. "Love in the lakes", Naylor H. "In the shadow of the mountains") және қазақ тілдеріндегі көркем шығармалардан (Т. Ахтанов "Көп томдық шығармалар жинағы", Б. Майлин "Шығармалар") алынған эмоциялардың гендерлік аспектісіне талдау жасалған. Тақырыптың эмоционалды күйін көрсететін ерлер / әйелдер дискурстарының ерекшеліктеріне құрылымдық-семантикалық талдау жасалды. Бірқатар мысалдар келтірілген. Эмоцияның психоэмоционалды компонентінің негіздемесі келтірілген. Субъекттің эмоцияларын көрсету механизмі ұсынылған. Эмоционалды аспект бірқатар одағай сөздерді, сын есімдерді, етістіктерді білдіру арқылы ұсынылған.

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Гендерный аспект функционирования эмотивной лексики в английском и казахском языках

Г.З. Бейсембаева

Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н.Гумилева, г. Нур-Султан, 010000, Республика Казахстан

В статье дан анализ гендерного аспекта эмоций на основе выборки из художественных произведений на английском (Hancock P. "Love in the lakes", Naylor H. "In the shadow of the mountains") и казахском языках (Т.Ахтанов «Многотомный сборник произведений», Б. Майлин «Произведения»). Дан детальный анализ структурно-семантический анализ особенностей мужского / женского дискурсов, отражающих эмотивное состояние субъекта. Приведен репрезентативный ряд примеров. Дается обоснование психо-эмоциональной составляющей эмоций. Представлен механизм передачи эмоций субъекта. Эмоциональный аспект представлен посредством экспрессии целого ряда междометий, прилагательных, глаголов.

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R.A. Shakhanova¹, G.K. Bekkozhanova², A.A. Kamzina², N.R. Argymbayeva³

¹Abai Kazakh national pedagogical university, Almaty, 050010, Republic of Kazakhstan

²Al-Farabi Kazakh national university, Almaty, 050040, Republic of Kazakhstan

³Kazakh national women's pedagogical university, Almaty, 050038, Republic of Kazakhstan

LINGUO-CULTURAL AND GENDER ASPECT OF FUNCTIONING IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND KAZAKH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Phraseologisms, paremias and aphorisms make our speech more expressive and, therefore, are so widely used in the national language. This research is devoted to a comprehensive analysis of the gender aspect of phraseological units of three non-related languages: English, Kazakh and Russian. Here we tried to define linguocultural characteristics in the use of the most expressive and valuable linguistic expressions. They are created and offered in languages to describe the national values, traditions and individual characteristics of languages. The best way to improve understanding of world culture, people and history is to study expressive means through comparative analysis. The main purpose of this article is to provide an insight into the benefits and utterances in thematic groups of non-related languages from perspectives of gender aspect. In this article we try to define linguocultural similarities and differences through linguistic phenomena of different cultures. This article examines the intellectual image of women and men in English, Russian and Kazakh phraseological discourse. The functional-semantic analysis of the gender semantic group aspect is defined with the use of formal-structural and semantic methods. Transference of proverbs and sayings are also revealed through finding equivalents of theme in contrasted languages which helped to distinguish their gender aspect.

Key words: phraseological units, proverbs and sayings, comparative-contrastive analysis, linguo-cultural aspect, non-related languages, gender aspect, semantic equivalence.

INTRODUCTION

Topicality of the topic is defined by the importance of phraseological units in description of gender aspect in linguistics. Gender aspect also reveals the national and ethnic characteristics of language units. When we analyze different languages from gender aspect we try to reveal their main national and linguistic peculiarities, differences and similarities. In this connection the theme under the research is very important.

Phraseological units cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready-made units. Functionally and semantically inseparable units are usually called phraseological units. The lexical components in phraseological units are stable and they are non – motivated i.e., its meaning