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Different Approaches To The Concept "Woman" In Linguistics

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Article History	Abstract:
	The article discusses the quirks of the term "woman," and a number of expressions related to the idea of "woman" have a close relationship with words and synonyms with figurative meanings. All of this is often related to language development because the vocabulary of a country's native tongue reflects that country's material and spiritual growth. The semantic area of the word "woman" serves as the article's object, the lexical unit "Woman." The article's goal is to define the meaning of the word "woman" as it relates to the representation of relationships.

Introduction.

The terms "woman" and "mother" generally refer to ideas such as "lover," "beloved," maternal kinship, "girlhood," "marriage," "motherhood," as well as areas of expertise, professions, and work that are specific to women. It should be remembered that we are discussing "woman" expressions, which are expressed in the form of words, phrases, and even body language. Sentences that are grouped together lexically and semantically. Various lexical-semantic groups of the expression can be seen in this regard. "Woman" is used as the opposite of the term "male" (which is not a masculine pronoun).[1]

Methods.

The Indo-European origin of the term "woman" (wife, woman) source. "Wife. Character from Indo-Europeanism: General Slovyan. An even more ancient meaning, "women in female," gave rise to the older meaning. On the problem of lexico-semantic and stylistic features the word "woman" has not been specially studied, but in all scientific works written on vocabulary, lexicology and stylistics, such linguists as B.Kamoletdinov, M.Muhammadiev, M.N.Kasymova, H. Majidov, M.Salomov, Sh.Karimov and others, speaks about the direct and figurative meaning of the use of vocabulary in different styles of speech and different shades of the meaning of words.[2] The above authors, in the course of disclosing the topics of their research, also expressed interesting thoughts about the meaning of concepts, the semantics of words, lexico-semantic groups, as well as stylistic features of vocabulary in Uzbek and Russian languages. It should be noted that in the study of the semantics of words and their place in the formation of phraseological units, the works of above mentioned scholars and their scientific works have become a reliable source for research on this topic. Instead of adjudicating on the dispute over whether "woman" denotes a natural or social kind, this

paper investigates contextualism, a distinct response in the dialectic according to which the meaning of the term varies across contexts.

Research.

According to contextualism, "woman" is sometimes a sex term where biological markers of reproductive function determine whether an individual is a woman; sometimes "woman" is a gender term and the social roles one plays are the deciding factor; yet there are other times where the application condition of "woman" is settled by a person's self-identification. Thus, advocates for the view claim that contextualism can accommodate both the diverse meaning of the term and trans women's right to self-ascription.[3]

The contextualist approach aims to solve some puzzles regarding the term "woman" and is clearly motivated by important normative and practical considerations. Despite being sympathetic to these considerations. Careful examination of these accounts reveals a common issue, namely, there is an internal tension between a contextualist stance and the commitment to trans-inclusive language. In addition, there are some methodological worries having to do with the challenges fit for philosophical semantics. What appear as semantic debates are manifestations of deeper, multi-dimensional disagreements in our ethical and political convictions, metaphysical and epistemic beliefs, as well as our views on language, including what it is and what we can and ought to do with it. We should recognize these broader and deeper theoretical and practical difficulties, rather than collapsing them all into semantics. [4] The question of the use of the figurative meaning of words is mutually explored in linguistics and literary criticism.

Results and discussion.

First of all, it should be noted that literary material is subjected to linguistic analysis literature. Here we can observe the value transition based on the use of figurative and expressive means: comparison, metaphor, exaggeration etc. Professor H. Majidov[7] is quite right notes that "to what extent lexical meanings are born with a metaphorical style, or receive a connotation by other lexical means from a variety of artistic techniques, such as comparison, metaphor, exaggeration, metonymy, praise, personification, etc., all of them diversity is divided into completely different groups - comparison, metaphor and synecdoche". In describing the external appearance and inner world of a woman, it is important pay attention to the use of means of artistic expression, "a work of art is created on the basis of metaphor, and in it an important role is played by the creative person and his creative material takes on an artistic and sensual character".[5]

The possibilities of the poet in the image of the external appearance and internal your character's worlds are limitless. In achieving this goal, the main the tools of the poet are the means of artistic representation. Certainly, language tools are the material for solving this problem. Expressions such as words, turns, phrases, sentences, etc.[6] From here there is a close connection between fiction and language. "A literary critic who studies a writer's work seeks to determine assignment of images and those associative representations that they called in the structure of the whole work. The task of the linguist in the study figurative speech is, first of all, to establish what the image is expressed by means. But this is not the main thing. Much more important to establish what is figurative semantics in words, phrases, and find out the laws of its formation"[8]

Conclusion.

The majority of scientists paid close attention to the placement and function of metaphors, comparisons, polysemantic words, metonymy, allegory, description by a synonym, antonym, phraseological unit, and other literary devices in their research, particularly when examining characteristics of the language and style of presentation of a particular poet, writer, or their individual work of art. Phrases and words that serve as a means of artistically describing a woman's appearance and mental picture. Language fiction varies from other literary genres chiefly in its use of imagery, which also helps to expand the language's vocabulary and vividly portray certain events. The female form lost every bright feature, including the face, hair, curls, lips, growth, as well as the character, thoughts, and deeds. Because of this, women's beauty, attractiveness, personalities, and representations are seen as being beyond of poets' purview. Poets have compared with natural items. Particularly appealing among these statements are the words and phrases that serve to represent the body and appearance of women. The poets were not accurate in their representation of women and her description.

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