

# The General view of A Woman Concept and Female Job Titles

**Ohunova Nozima Alisher kizi**

Fergana state university  
English language department  
ESL Teacher  
akhunovanozima@gmail.com  
phone: +998904089052

**Abstract:** Since the beginning of human history, motherhood has been regarded as the most sacred and permanent attribute in many cultures. Although the roles and responsibilities of women have changed over time, due to social, political and economic events, the main responsibility of women has always been perceived as "motherhood". With the modern era, women have participated in social spheres therefore, certain expectations and expectations about motherhood were formed in terms of one-sided views. Although motherhood has evolved over the centuries, the expectations of mothers reflect similar characteristics in almost all cultures. There are various studies based on the concept of "woman" in psychology, anthropology and literature. In the following article, the concept "woman" will be analyzed widely socially and biologically.

**Keywords:** Cognition, feminine, suffix, dame, psychology, philosophy, endings

## Introduction

In recent years, there has been quite a lot of successful research in theoretical linguistics, and the study of modern linguistics and its newly emerging fields has attracted the attention of researchers. Cognitive ("cognition" - to know, "cognize" - to know, to understand, "cognitive" - to know, "cognition" - mind, thinking) linguistics emerged from cognitive science as an independent branch of modern linguistics. The difference of Cognitive linguistics among other cognitive sciences is a phenomenon related to its cognitive material, that is, the material of cognitive linguistics is language. In the 90s of the 20th century, conceptual research works related to cognitive linguistics began in linguistics. Concept during certain studies, it can be seen with several interpretations. For example, when translated from Latin, "conceptus" means concept, but at the same time, the concept itself is broader than the concept itself. represents meanings. It represents the content of the knowledge about a certain sign, the concepts of things and events specific to each linguistic community. Language is an effective means of expressing concepts<sup>1</sup>

## Discussion And Results

The concept we will explore below is also a direction of cognitive linguistics and its object of study is a concept. The problem of defining a concept existing in modern linguistics and the problem of relations between concepts and language units is an interrelated phenomenon. Currently, there are several views and theories about the term concept. Including Yu.S. Stepanov's definition of the concept as "a center of culture in the human mind, something that enters the mental world of a person in the form of culture"<sup>2</sup> is connected with the fact that the concept is the most widely used unit in linguistics and culture. Also, as stated by Y.S. Stepanov, "concept" is a collection of ideas, concepts, knowledge, associations, and experiences that accompany a certain word. A concept is a unit consisting of a concept and a unit of meaning with the same level of cognitive properties: a concept is a unit of thought, meaning is a semantic unit of language. The concept, as a material of consciousness, exists in the human mind with psychic traces and associations. Lingvo-cognitive conceptology uses the concept as a sign of the national cognitive unity modeled using linguistic tools to model and describe the field of national understanding. Its realization in speech through

<sup>1</sup> Tokhtasinova N.R. Definition of the concept of "Shame". NamDu scientific newsletter-2021/2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Pp.361-364.

<sup>2</sup> Introduction to the Literary studies. Textbook for higher educational institutions.-named after T..A.Qadiri people's heritage edition.,2004/p-224.

linguistic means also provides an opportunity to classify the concept according to the type of means: lexical (word), phraseological (phrase), syntactic (sentence), semantic (intonation) means and etc.

The concept woman has such several meanings in both languages. In English language there are various ways to express depending on biological and social statuses. Biologically, woman can be a mother, wife, daughter, virgin, sister and etc. This features mainly connected with family as well. A girl will become a woman after marriage, a mother after giving birth, and then may be a grandmother. Also, woman = aunt, sister, friend, sister-in-law, and so forth. These all units in the concept woman or female. Socially, woman = a pupil, a teacher, a nurse, a waitress, an actress, a leader. Actually, there exists certain job titles that is created only for feminine.

### 1. Firewoman<sup>3</sup>

When talking about gender-specific jobs titles, it is common to switch the suffix *-man* for *-woman*, as in *policeman* > *policewoman*, *fireman* > *firewoman*, *superman* > *superwoman*, etc. However, in some cases, a neutral alternative is found. For instance, in the case of *fireman/firewoman*, Americans came up with the term *firefighter*, which is actually supercool. Also, it isn't uncommon to replace the suffixes *-man* or *-woman* for *-person*, as in *chairperson*. This is okay, but it's not nearly as cool as adding *-fighter*!

### 2. Actress

Another typical fix for female job titles is to **add the suffix *-ress***. This happens with words like *actor* > *actress*, *master* > *mistress*, etc.

### 3. Headmistress

As specified in the previous case, here we're using *mistress* instead of *master*. However, it must be said, that in this case, language has found another neutral term, which is more common nowadays than using *headmaster* or *headmistress*. Here, **we'd typically say *head teacher* or *head of school***, depending on the actual job carried out by that person.

### 4. Heroine

I suppose that *heroes* or *heroines* don't really fall into the job category, but well, it's another gender-specific term.

### 5. Landlady

When the masculine noun ends in *-lord*, we typically change it to *-lady*. This is not too common, to say the least, but it does happen with *landlord* > *landlady*.

### 6. Barmaid

Using **the suffix *-maid*** is another possibility to make a male job title feminine. This is the case of *barman* > *barmaid*, although it isn't very common either.

### 7. Hostess

The **suffix *-ess*** is also used to make some job titles feminine. This is the case, for instance, of *host* > *hostess*, *prince* > *princess*, *duke* > *duchess*, etc.

In dictionaries, the concept woman equally synonym with female, wife, lady, dame, sheila, missus, gal. Here, we will analyze every word one by one by its definition.

Female-relating a woman or girls

Wife-the woman that a man is married to

Lady-a woman of a particular type or age

Dame-(AmE) (old-fashioned) a woman

Sheila-a young woman- used in Australia and New Zealand

Missus- a man's wife, or girlfriend who lives with him.

Gal-(AmE)(Informal) a girl or woman-used especially by older people

As it is blatantly obvious that the concept woman includes several words depending on social positions and conditions. So they are used accordingly.

---

<sup>3</sup> International Women's Day: 7 Gender-specific Job Titles

### Conclusion

The woman concept has been a broad theme in cognitive linguistics and it has been one of the most controversial topics in psychology, philosophy, social sciences and literature with the rise of feminism during the last three decades. Females have been an indispensable part of today's world as they have several functions in society. There has been created certain additions to express woman gender even in some profession. That is why, researching on the concept of a woman needs a lot of improvements to make.

### References

1. Rich, Adrienne (1995). *Of Woman Born: Motherhood as Experience and*
2. Institution. New York: W.W. Norton (Original publication year, 1976).  
Tokhtasinova N.R. Definition of the concept of "Shame". *NamDu scientific newsletter-2021/2<sup>nd</sup> edition*. Pp.361-364.
3. Ruddick, Sara (1989). *Maternal Thinking: Toward a Politics of Peace*. New York: Ballantine Books. International Women's Day: 7 Gender-specific Job Titles
4. <https://keepsmlingenglish.com>
5. Shakespeare, William (1967). *Shakespeare's Tragedies of Monarchy*. Charles Jasper Sisson (Ed.). New York: Dell Publishing Co. (Original work published, 1600).
6. Thurer, Shari (1994). *The Myths of Motherhood: How Culture Reinvents the Good Mother*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.