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**SOME PROBLEMS OF THE VERBALIZERS OF CONCEPT OF "MAN" IN  
MODERN LINGUISTICS**

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**ANNOTATION**

This article is devoted to investigate some problems of the verbalizers of concept of "man" in Modern Linguistics. This article mainly focuses on the semantic field of the word "man", with phraseological units, idioms, proverbs and sayings.

**ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqola zamonaviy tilshunoslikdagi "odam" tushunchasini so'zlovchilarning ba'zi muammolarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu maqolada asosan "odam" so'zining ma'no sohasiga, frazeologik birliklar, idiomalar, maqol va matallarga e'tibor qaratilgan.

**АННОТАЦИЯ**

Данная статья посвящена исследованию некоторых проблем вербализаторов концепта «человек» в современном языкознании. В данной статье основное внимание уделяется семантическому полю слова «человек», с фразеологизмами, идиомами, пословицами и поговорками.

**Key words**

concept, verbalizers, semantic field, phraseological expressions, derivatives, compounds, idioms, slang words, proverbs, etymology.

**Kalit so'zlar**

tushuncha, verbalizatorlar, semantik maydon, frazeologik iboralar, hosilalar, birikmalar, idiomalar, jarangli so'zlar, maqollar, etimologiya.

**Ключевые слова**

концепт, вербализаторы, семантическое поле, фразеологические выражения, производные, соединения, идиомы, жаргонные слова, пословицы, ЭТИМОЛОГИЯ.



The concept of “man” is used in different places with different meanings. If we investigate about the verbalizers of the concept of “man”, we can say that this word is widely used in different spheres of Linguistics.

When it comes to the semantic field of a word, one may encounter a number of problems, especially in translation. Words have multiple meanings and are often hard to translate. That is why, in this article, we have tried to focus on the semantic field of the word man, by the medium of different phraseological expressions, derivatives or compounds, idioms, slang words and proverbs.

The semantic field of the word man, just like the semantic field of any other word in the English language, shifts over time. Thus, the original meaning of this word was human being exclusively, while nowadays it is prevalingly used to refer to adult male. Nevertheless, its semantic field also extends in some uses to the generic human.

This article aims at focusing on the semantic field of the word man (with its plural form men), by trying to render its different meanings and connotations. We are all aware of the fact that the word man, just like any other word, has been submitted to a systematic process of linguistic evolution, to the point that the modern meaning is fundamentally different from the original use. Regarding the etymology of the word man, it is first encountered in Old English, having the form mann, meaning adult male, although it could also designate a person of unspecified gender. The Old English form is derived from Proto-Germanic mannz, meaning human being, person, which is also the etymon of the German word mann, meaning man, husband.

The domain of phraseological expressions based on the word man (with its plural form men) consists of a limited number of expressions:

- a man about town = a society man;
- a man as honest as the skin between his brows = the most honest man in the world;

- a man of sense = a reasonable person;

As far as derivatives are concerned, man can be found in the following words:

- manful (adjectival suffix -ful) = male, virile;
- manfully (adjectival suffix -ful, adverbial suffix -ly) = stout-heartedly;
- manhood (noun suffix -hood) = humanity; masculinity, virility; maturity;
- mankind (noun suffix -kind) = humanity;
- manwise (adverbial suffix -wise) = humanly.

The compound words, having in their structure the word man (or its plural form men), are numerous and are given below:

- man-at-arms = soldier, military man;
- man child = male child;



- man eater / man-eating = cannibal, anthropophagus;
- mangold = stock beet;

The linguistic domain of the idiomatic expressions based on the word man / men is delineated by means of certain illustrative phrases. Here are some examples:

- a dirty old man (used in informal language) = an older man who thinks too much about sex;
- a ladies' man = a man who likes the company of women and is successful with them;

The slang expressions related to the word "man" and its derivatives are numerous, either we speak of the British slang or the slang used by the other Anglophone countries: America, Australia, Canada, New Zealand or South Africa. Man (or its plural form men) appears in various slang expressions, among which we can mention the following:

- action man (British English, military term) = a dynamic, active man;
- alderman (British English, humorous) = tail (of an animal);
- alias man (American English) = scrounger; shrewd, stealer;
- arse-man = a man who appreciates mostly a woman's nates;
- auntie-man (British English) = an old gay;

The word man (or its plural form men) can also be encountered in a few proverbs given below. For each and every English proverb we have tried to give an explanation, in an attempt to render its significance:

- "A man can die but once." = This saying is used to encourage someone who is reluctant to undertake a dangerous endeavor.
- "A man is known by the company he keeps." = People may base their judgement of someone on the reputation of his / her friends.
- "A man's hat in his hand never did him any harm." = Kind words worth much.
- "Every man has his faults." = Everybody can sometimes make mistakes.
- "In the kingdom of blind men the one-eyed is king." = A smart man, within a group made up of foolish people, is considered a great genius.

This article has tried to render as many constructions or combinations of words as possible based on the word man, which help any learner of English distinguish spoken from written, formal from informal, literal from figurative usage.

People who are learning English find many types of figurative language to be hard to understand because of their vocabulary limitations. The efficiency of vocabulary learning is a prerequisite for the success of language learning. Students or other speakers of English find it hard to remember all the English words or phrases at the same time because some of them can look alike. English words are

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numerous and only a systematic arrangement of them, based on the semantic field theory, would lead to the development of one's linguistic competence.

During the vocabulary learning process, one can compare the words that have similar semantic meanings which can be used incorrectly owing to their slight differences. When discussing the semantic field of a word, it is very important to understand the difference between the literal and figurative meanings of that particular word. Thus, the idiomatic constructions, the slangs, the metaphors, the similes, the hyperboles or the sayings based on the word man provide a new perspective on this specific word for anyone who wants to be at home with the English language.

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