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EMOTIONAL AND EVALUATIVE SEMANTICS OF ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN PHRASEOLOGY WITH A GENDER COMPONENT

Summary. The article investigates the emotional and evaluative semantics of gendered phrases in English and Ukrainian from a cross-linguistic perspective. The main attention is focused on the identification, classification and typologization of gender-marked phrases by the nature of emotional evaluation – positive, negative or neutral. The study was carried out taking into account the socio-cultural context, which made it possible to trace how phraseological units reflect gender stereotypes enshrined in the national linguistic picture of the world. The expressive, ironic and discriminatory elements in the structure of phrases that form the evaluative color of statements are analyzed.

The expediency of dividing phraseologisms into neutral and emotionally marked ones is substantiated, and the dynamic nature of emotional evaluation, which depends on the speech context, the speaker's pragmatic attitude, social environment and cultural norms, is considered. The concept of a bi-gender idiom is proposed – a phrase that gives both genders an equivalent emotional evaluation. The peculiarities of translation of such units, which often require transformations to preserve the meaning and expressiveness, are considered. A comparative analysis shows a greater number of negatively colored phrases about women in both languages, with a tendency to stereotype female images, while male components mostly have positive connotations.

The article also analyzes the peculiarities of phraseological units in the context of the national mentality: it is found that in the Ukrainian language there are fewer phrases with a pronounced emotional color, which may indicate differences in cultural attitudes and gender perceptions. The proposed classification model of phrases with a gender component based on emotional attributes and intensity of evaluation provides a basis for further research in the fields of phraseology, gender linguistics, translation studies, sociolinguistics and cultural studies. The practical value of the article lies in the possibility of using its results in compiling bilingual phraseological dictionaries, developing translation strategies and teaching intercultural communication.

Key words: bi-gender idiom, gender linguistics, gender semantics, emotional evaluation, stereotype, phraseology.

In modern linguistics, there is a growing interest in the study of how social stereotypes are reflected in language, in particular, the study of the gender component in phraseology. Phraseological units, as well-established speech patterns, often reflect culturally

determined ideas about the behavior, character traits, and social roles of men and women, often fixing stereotypes, sometimes even discriminatory ones. It is important to study and classify the emotional and evaluative potential of gendered phrases, as well as to analyze the ways in which they are reproduced in translation [1].

Despite the existence of studies on general types of evaluative phrases, gender semantics remains an under-researched aspect, especially in the context of comparing English and Ukrainian. This gap in scientific knowledge justifies the relevance of the proposed study. The results can be useful in the field of translation studies, sociolinguistics, linguoculturology, and for the formation of gender-neutral language practice within the framework of modern language ethics [2].

The problem of reproducing evaluative meanings in phraseology, especially in the context of interlingual and intercultural communication, is the subject of considerable attention in modern linguistics. In particular, the role of phraseological units with a distinct emotional and evaluative load and gender marking is being studied.

The works of such researchers as N. Arkadieva, V. Zvereva, O. Selivanov, and G. Sokolov examine the general theoretical aspects of phraseology as a system of linguistic units with a high degree of expressiveness and semantic complexity. They emphasize the close connection of phraseological units with national and cultural stereotypes and the role of the connotative component in shaping the meaning of these units.

In the field of gender linguistics, special attention is paid to O. Semino, N. L. Kononenko, M. Made, who study the linguistic reflection of social ideas about women and men, in particular, stable language clichés that fix gender stereotypes, as well as their evaluative coloring [3; 4].

Also important are the studies of T. Butenko, I. Korunets, and A. Schweitzer, who study the difficulties of interlingual translation of phraseological units in view of their cultural specificity and ambiguity [5]. They especially emphasize the transmission of expressive and emotional and evaluative meanings.

Thus, although modern philological science has considerable theoretical and practical material on phraseological units with a gender component, the problem of adequate reproduction of their evaluative meanings in interlingual translation remains relevant and requires further research. This is the main reason for the relevance of the proposed work, which is aimed at a comparative

analysis of English and Ukrainian phraseological units with a gender component to clarify unexplored aspects.

According to the study, we focus on such aspects as the classification of phraseological units with a gender component according to their emotional evaluation (positive, negative, neutral), as well as the analysis of translation strategies that can preserve or compensate for their emotional and evaluative component.

The purpose of this article is to analyze in depth the gender evaluation of phraseological units in English and Ukrainian through the prism of emotions and evaluative meanings, as well as to study the peculiarities of their translation, taking into account the cultural and linguistic specifics of each language.

To achieve this purpose the following objectives are set: to conduct a comparative analysis of gendered phraseology in English and Ukrainian, focusing on their classification by emotional evaluation; to identify strategies for translating gendered phraseology that allow preserving or compensating for their emotional and evaluative component; to assess the impact of culturally specific aspects on the translation of phraseology reflecting gender stereotypes.

These tasks will help not only to expand the understanding of the mechanisms of translation of phraseological units with gender evaluations, but also to contribute to the development of linguistic theory in the field of interlingual and intercultural interactions at the level of phraseology.

Taking into account the presence or absence of an evaluative component in the meaning of phraseological units, it is advisable to distinguish two groups: the first is the so-called «neutral» phrases that do not carry an axiological load and, accordingly, are not the subject of our study; the second is phrases with an existing evaluation, which is manifested with varying degrees of intensity. It is the latter that constitute the main object of our analysis.

Since the general types of evaluation have already been discussed in the scientific literature, we will focus on a less studied aspect – gender-based evaluation. Based on a systematic analysis of English and Ukrainian phrases that contain elements of gender labeling, the author proposes a corresponding classification [6].

The key criterion for classification is the emotional assessment of the gender component – positive, negative or neutral emotional coloration that accompanies gender traits in phraseological units [7]. An in-depth analysis showed that it is advisable to take into account the intensity of this emotional assessment. In this regard, a typology of phrases with gender semantics has been developed.

Within the proposed classification, there are transitional phraseological units that cannot be clearly assigned to a particular group due to the variability of their emotional evaluation, which depends on the linguistic situation, the speaker's personality, extra-linguistic factors, and contextual use. These include, in particular, ironic and humorous phrases, the evaluation of which varies according to the context. For example, the phrase a Mummy's boy in a positive sense characterizes the close, warm relationship between a son and his mother, while in a negative sense it indicates a weak, non-independent man. Similarly, the Ukrainian phrase «вражий син» can convey both admiration and indignation, depending on the situation.

An interesting phenomenon is the functioning of the so-called bi-gender idioms, which have the same evaluative value regardless of the gender of the subject. These include phrases such as a man/woman of the world, mistress/master of situation, Mister/Miss Right, a man/girl Friday, which reflect universal positive qualities. At the same time, the translation of such phrases requires special

care, as the semantic equivalence is not always preserved: for example, the golden boy – «улюбленець», а a golden girl – «успішна, популярна дівчина»; principal girl – головна актриса, while principal boy – жіноча актриса в ролі юнака (травесті).

The analysis of the material allows us to outline several trends. First, the phrases reflect traditional ideas about traits typical of men and women. In Ukrainian, there are half as many phrases with feminine components in the meaning as there are with masculine components. In English, on the other hand, there is a relative balance between the number of phrases with masculine and feminine markers. At the same time, the English culture is dominated by a positive assessment of masculine qualities, such as courage and strength: a man's man, one of the lads, a man of men, between man and man.

The peculiarity of the analysis is the need to distinguish between the meanings of the word man, that can mean both «чоловік» and «людина». The first meaning is gendered, while the second is conditionally neutral, although it can also be seen as gender-biased, which makes it important to replace it in some contexts (for example, mankind – humankind, chairman – chairperson). So, in expressions such as a man of science, a man of action, a man of moods «man» refers to a person in general and can be replaced by person without changing the meaning.

In Ukrainian phraseology, emotional coloration is less intense than in English. They are mainly focused on describing realities, characteristic actions, customs, and have the function of generalization or instruction. The emotional component, including gendered ones, is not dominant. This may be due to the mental peculiarities of Ukrainian society, which historically tends to be gender-equal, that is reflected in the phraseological system. For this reason, the words woman, man, daughter as components of phrases do not actually function.

As for the positive assessment of women's qualities in English phrases, it is one and a half times less than the assessment of men's qualities. Among them are beauty (a glamour girl), cheerfulness (merry as the maids), hard work (a maid of all work), and the image of an ideal woman (Miss Right, one's best girl). However, here too, an ironic connotation or a conditional positive connotation is often traced.

The analysis of the phraseological material revealed that the negative traits attributed to women are quite typical and recurrent in the phrases of both languages. The most common among them are frivolity (a silly goose, not the only hen on the roost, Ukr. як курка лапою), excessive talkativeness (to cackle like a hen, a gossiping woman, Ukr. на язык дуже скоренька), inconsistency, trickery or guile (a snake in a skirt, a woman's trick, a lady's answer, Ukr. баба з воза – кобилі легше, що в баби на думці, те й на язиці). In a number of phrases, the negative assessment is expressed through a reference to a woman's certain physiological or emotional dependence: the moon is on her (a hint of one's menstrual cycle), a woman's tears are her weapons, a woman's tongue wags like a lamb's tail.

These phrases are markers of established gender stereotypes and reflect a traditionally patriarchal view of the social role of women [7]. They can also convey social tension or imbalance in the perception of gender roles. Similar phrases are also common in Ukrainian: баба на два сказала, бабі пів копи роботи, а коло неї півтора гавкоти, що A woman will tell, the devil will not lie.

While female negatively labeled traits are mostly related to domestic, emotional or external aspects, male phraseology with

negative connotations in English is often associated with aggression, overconfidence, rudeness or immorality. For example: a brute of a man, a lady-killer, a man of straw, a he-man (in a pejorative sense). The Ukrainian language shows a similar trend: пияка як чіп, здоровий, та дурний, гордий як півень, дурень з грушею, що з воза впало, те пропало (in the sense of indifference, cruelty of a man).

The analysis has shown that the phraseological assessment of gender characteristics in English and Ukrainian has both common features caused by universal social ideas and specific features stemming from national linguistic pictures of the world. In general, contemporary linguistics is witnessing a growing interest in rethinking such phrases in the context of gender equality, which is an important step in the formation of a new linguistic ethics.

The article deals with the problem of gender evaluation of phraseological units in English and Ukrainian from the point of view of sociolinguistics. The analysis has shown that the phraseological picture of the world of both languages is closely related to the socio-cultural ideas about female and male behavior, which is reflected in stable speech patterns. Most of the analyzed phrases contain a distinct expressive and evaluative component based on stereotypes and traditional views on the role of men and women in society.

It has been found that in both languages, phraseology with negative connotations towards women prevails, in particular, those that emphasize their frivolity, excessive emotionality, talkativeness, or instability. In turn, male images in phraseology are more often associated with aggressiveness, rudeness, a tendency to violence, or indifference. Such an asymmetry in the phraseological reflection of gender characteristics indicates that patriarchal ideas are deeply rooted in the mentality of both peoples.

The study found that phraseological units with a gender component play an important role in reflecting and transmitting public perceptions of women and men. The analysis of English and Ukrainian phraseological material has shown the existence of established language clichés that reflect gender stereotypes, in particular through negative or positive emotional and evaluative coloring.

A significant number of phraseological units have a pronounced evaluation, which is formed due to the emotional, expressive and culturally determined component. Some phraseological units demonstrate asymmetry in the depiction of male and female images, which is due to historical and cultural factors of society development.

The comparison of English and Ukrainian language material allows us to identify both universal and specific features in the representation of gender images. The evaluation inherent in the phrases is important for analyzing the national linguistic picture of the world and is an indicator of social change.

Further research in this area could focus on: a deeper analysis of gender-marked phraseology in literary, media and journalistic discourse; studying the dynamics of changes in gender evaluation in modern speech under the influence of social transformations; conducting a cross-cultural analysis of phrases involving other languages (e.g. German, French, Spanish), which will expand the comparative component of the study; studying the impact of phraseological units with gender evaluation on the formation of the linguistic image of women and men in the minds of native speakers.

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Волкова М., Ткач П. Емоційно-оцінна семантика фразеологізмів англійської та української мови із гендерною складовою

Анотація. У статті досліджується емоційно-оцінна семантика фразеологізмів з гендерною складовою в англійській та українській мовах у міжмовній перспективі. Основну увагу зосереджено на виявленні, класифікації та типологізації фразем, що мають гендерне маркування, за характером емоційної оцінки – позитивної, негативної або нейтральної. Дослідження здійснено з урахуванням соціокультурного контексту, що дозволило простежити, як фразеологічні одиниці відображають гендерні стереотипи, закріплені в національній мовній картині світу. Проаналізовано експресивні, іронічні та дискримінаційні елементи в структурі фразем, що формують оціночне забарвлення висловлювань.

Обґрунтовано доцільність поділу фразеологізмів на нейтральні та емоційно марковані, а також розглянуто динамічну природу емоційної оцінки, яка залежить від мовленнєвого контексту, прагматичної установки мовця, соціального середовища та культурних норм. Запропоновано поняття бігендерної ідіоми – фраземи, що наділяють обидві статі рівнозначною емоційною оцінкою. Розглянуто особливості перекладу таких одиниць, які часто вимагають трансформацій для збереження змісту та експресивності. Порівняльний аналіз засвідчує більшу кількість негативно забарвлених фразем щодо жінок в обох мовах, з тенденцією до стереотипізації жіночих образів, тоді як чоловічі компоненти здебільшого мають позитивні конотації.

У статті також проаналізовано особливості фразеологізмів у контексті національного менталітету: встановлено, що в українській мові спостерігається менше фразем із яскраво вираженим емоційним забарвленням, що може свідчити про відмінності в культурних настановах і гендерних уявленнях. Запропонована класифікаційна модель фразеологізмів із гендерним компонентом за емоційною ознакою та інтенсивністю оцінки становить підґрунтя для подальших досліджень у галузях фразеології, гендерної лінгвістики, перекладознавства, соціолінгвістики та культурології. Практична цінність статті полягає у можливості використання її результатів при укладанні двомовних фразеологічних словників, розробці перекладацьких стратегій та у викладанні міжкультурної комунікації.

Ключові слова: бігендерна ідіома, гендерна лінгвістика, гендерна семантика, емоційна оцінка, стереотип, фразеологізм.