



## **CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT «FACE» IN THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES**

<https://doi.org/10.53885/edinres.2022.8.08.008>

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*Abstract. The article is devoted to the study and contrastive analysis of the concept «face» as a special way of revealing the worldview of people on the example of English, Russian and Uzbek languages, in which the Uzbek language acts as an intermediary language between Russian and English.*

*Keywords: concept, contrastive analysis, paradigm, linguistic comparative studies, dominant, comparison, linguistic and regional studies, culture, originality.*

## **КОНТРАСТИВНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ КОНЦЕПТА «ЛИЦО» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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*Аннотация. Статья посвящена изучению и контрастивному анализу концепта «лицо», как особого способа раскрытия мировоззрения людей на примере английского, русского и узбекского языков, в которых узбекский язык выступает языком-посредником между русским и английским языками.*

*Ключевые слова: концепт, контрастивный анализ, парадигма, лингвистическая компаративистика, доминанта, сравнение, лингвострановедение, культура, самобытность.*

## **ИНГЛИЗ ВА РУС ТИЛИДА “ЮЗ” ТУШУНЧАСИНИ КОНТРАСТИВ ТАҲЛИЛИ.**

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*Аннотация. Мақолада ўзбек тили рус ва рус тиллари ўртасида воситачи бўлган инглиз, рус ва ўзбек тиллари мисолида одамларнинг дунёқарашини очиб беришнинг махсус усули сифатида «юз» тушунчасини ўрганиш ва қарама-қарши таҳлил қилишга бағишланган.*

*Калит сўзлар: тушунча, контрастив таҳлил, парадигма, лингвистик қиёсий тадқиқотлар, доминант, таққослаш, тилишунослик ва минтақашунослик, маданият, ўзига хослик.*

**INTRODUCTION.** In philological science, traditions have developed for studying and describing the image, which correspond to various scientific

areas - from long known to relatively new ones. In modern linguistics, on the issue of imagery, there are several points of view. Some scientists study speech imagery - tropes and figures, adhering to the most ancient tradition [1, p.58; 2,p.24]. Others, in addition to the figurativeness of speech, consider it necessary to study the figurativeness of the proper language as sign property [3, p.45; 4,p.124]. Our work is in line with those areas of linguistic research for which the idea of paradigmatic image is significant, which consists in the implementation each of some invariant, «eternal idea». The idea of paradigm the image is not new. It exists in science for

**MATERIALS AND METHODS.** The considered lexical units are presented in fiction examples for an illustration of semantic specifics. To achieve the purpose the following methods of investigation were used: the method of semantic definition, the method of correlation of language and social phenomena, the comparative method and the descriptive method. The idea of image invariance was expressed by N. V. Pavlovich: "... to understand an image, you need to know its paradigm" [5,p.65].

The figurative paradigm is understood as «both the invariant itself and the set of images in which it is realized.» In this case, the image invariant is understood as "the complex meaning of  $X \rightarrow Y$ ; where X and Y are concepts that are in relation to the contradiction, and the arrow shows the direction of identification of X and Y. Moreover, X and Y are invariants of lexical series, X is that which is identified, and Y is that with which the identification takes place. What is identified (X), it is customary to call the left component of the paradigm (referent), and that with which the identification (Y) occurs, the right component of the paradigm (agent) [6,p.185].

For the first time, an attempt was made to make a detailed comparison consideration of the most frequent and productive figurative paradigms with the left component "face" in three different systems, typologically and genetically unrelated languages – English and Russian. Where in the object of the study is English and Russian stable figurative means that implement aesthetic evaluation, since it is metaphors and figurative comparisons that are more than any other means. languages, give us the opportunity to see the national and cultural specifics language, reflected in the special semantic functioning of linguistic units.

Face assessment is the most interesting and diverse section of assessments person's appearance. The variety and diversity of these assessments is due to the fact that the face is, first of all, the object of attracting attention in the "first sight" a stranger and a way to penetrate into his inner world.

Psychologization of these assessments, which consists in attempts to consciousness to attribute psychological signs to certain facial features, revealing the inner world of the individual, manifests itself most fully and in a variety of ways. This manifestation is associated with the existence in ordinary consciousness ideas about the standards of a beautiful face, which is manifested in the presence of a complex of features detailing this standard. These are the views about the correct features of the face, its shape, skin color, as well as about such «details» face, as the size and shape of the eyes,

nose, mouth. Each of these “details” is attributed by each ethnic group to a certain attribute that correlates with the psycho-emotional characteristics of the personality’s behavior, manifested in interpersonal communication. Thus, V. M. Boguslavsky affirmed that the assessment of a face is a reflection of historically developed complex ideas. This necessitates taking into account the background knowledge, connotations in the use and perception of these words [7,p.243].

Empirically, based on the research material, all traditional we divided images with a given common left component into large and small paradigms. Small paradigms, in turn, are divided into micro-paradigms. When identifying large, small paradigms, and micro-paradigms, we are guided by the procedure of vertical analysis as one of the variants of component analysis. In the vertical dimension, we compare values, standing at different levels of the hierarchy of generic relations, i.e. values with the meanings of hyponyms.

Let us consider figurative-metaphorical assessments in more detail, since they reflect the national picture of the worldview. The macro-paradigm FACE → Y is revealed in the following large paradigms: face → plants, face → natural phenomena, face → foodstuffs, face → religious representations, face → artifacts, and face → substance, material.

In all languages, a person is always actively comprehended in the categories of the plant world, and the most significant comparisons are “a person - a flower” and “a person - a fruit”. Accordingly, the grand paradigm FACE → PLANTS includes the following small paradigms: face → flowers and face → fruits.

The figurative means that are part of this paradigm are mainly describe the complexion, which can be perceived as a permanent, natural quality or as the ability of the skin of the face to acquire a different color as a result of a change in the psycho-physical state of a person. This paradigm represented by the following semantic dominants: in Russian - красный, румяный, розовый in English - red. Beautiful, «delivering pleasure to the eye» objects are objects painted in certain colors. In our case, in appearance of a person, the face is subject to the most pronounced aesthetic assessment.

Indeed, a face with three colors - red, white and black - is associated with beauty, harmony and health in English, Russian linguistic cultures. In our case, likening the face flowers (floristic objects) and speaking in English face red as a rose, rose-red face, face red as peony, in Russian (лицо) как мак / маков, цвет, как пион, we mean rosy cheeks. Thus, the cheeks correspond to the red color. «Ты румян, как маков цвет, Я, как смерть, и тощ и бледен», (А. С. Пушкин. Ты и я).

«Miss Hilton, I believe, said he, overtaking her, and bowing forward, so as to catch a sight of her rose-red face» (Gaskell. Ruth).

A comparative unit with a similar meaning, but with no equivalence in terms of lexical components, can be considered a stable comparison <as> red as a rose. Differences in the choice of standards can be explained first of all, the special natural conditions of the ethnic groups under consideration. So, the rose is considered in the UK as a typical English flower.

English language dictionary and culture testifies: rose, any of various wild or cultivated bushes with strong prickly stems. In Britain, it is thought of as a typically English flower [8]. Moreover, in English, the likening of a face to a flower occurs not only on the basis of color. In English in linguistic consciousness, the freshness and fragrance of flowers is transferred to the face of a person: <as> fresh as a daisy, fresh as a rose, smell like a rose. Of course, a girl or a young woman acts as an object of aesthetic evaluation:

«Emma combs out Kitty's long brown hair with a golden comb, and the dark curls hang down on each side of the little round pleasant face, fresh and blooming as a rose» (The Flower Garden).

The white color matches the skin. It is important that the face, neck are white and body. Complexion plays a very important role for the English, in English there is a special word for it - complexion. Compare: fair complexion - white complexion, where complexion - complexion; skin condition, fresh complexion - good complexion (lit. fresh complexion). Compare: This Solary (Baptistin), when I beheld him in the flesh, turned out a quite young man, very good-looking, with a fine black, short beard, a fresh complexion, and soft, merry black eyes» (Conrad. A Personal Record. Some Reminiscences).

The foregoing confirms the presence within the framework of the face paradigm → flowers only in English sustainable comparison face like a lily. In this case, “gentle” and «blameless, pure.» The desired comparison is used in aesthetic assessment of a girl or young woman. This is due to the fact that the white lily has long been considered a symbol of immaculate beauty, innocence and purity.[9]

«I don't wonder at thee for loving her, Seth. She's got a face like a lily» (Eliot. Adam Bede). The foregoing confirms the presence within the framework of the face paradigm → flowers only in English sustainable comparison face like a lily.

In this case, the “gentle” and «blameless, pure.» The desired comparison is used in aesthetic assessment of a girl or young woman. This is due to the fact that the white lily has long been considered a symbol of immaculate beauty, innocence and purity. Adjective metaphor blooming in Russian and blooming in English languages testify to a beautiful, healthy appearance, face.

**CONCLUSION.** As a result, the universal and specific features of aesthetic estimation of face in three languages have been revealed. The unity of laws of thinking predetermines the universal character of figurative paradigms with the minimum of cultural divergences. Creation of the figurative paradigms, realizing positive esthetic assessment in considered languages, is prospective from the point of view of the language and culture problem study, and the display of a certain fragment of a valuable picture of the world in the language.

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