



**THEORETICAL BASIS OF GENDER RELATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK
PHRASES**

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Korakuzieva Diyora Ikboliddin kizi

diyoraotajonova17@gmail.com

The teacher of Andijan state institute of foreign languages

ANNOTATION

This article discusses the identification of the main features of phraseological units, which are of great importance in the process of communication, and their content are considered from a genderological point of view. Also, it studies the formation of gender linguistics and research objects in modern linguistics.

Key words

gender, gender linguistics, speech, method of communication, phraseological unit.

INTRODUCTON

Language learning enriches the inner world of a person both practically and theoretically. In this regard, the study of the department of phraseology and its main concept, phraseological units, is of particular importance in linguistics. Phraseological units reflect a significant stock of cultural, cognitive, religious and historical knowledge in their content structure, and this is a very important aspect in language learning.

The gender research of phraseological units is also considered one of the topical issues, because its focus is on the cultural and social factors that determine the social attitude to men and women, as well as the specific features of the use of linguistic tools due to belonging to a certain gender. Conceptualization of gender, description of its layers and components, taking into account the national-cultural, etymological and historical features, it is also important to study in depth the process of determining the factors and parameters that make up the main gender concepts. While conducting research on the gender research of phraseological units, we believe that it is necessary to dwell on the theoretical foundations of gender linguistics.

The direction of gender linguistics requires the study of the peculiarities of female and male speech, the characteristics of the speech of representatives of each gender with a polite attitude, and the differences and similarities between male and female speech are the object of study of this direction. This area is at the center of



research of many linguists. We can take as an example the work of scientists like Coats, E.A. Zemskaya, A.P. Martinyuk, R. Lakoff, Dj. [1].

The concept of gender, which is one of the new concepts in the modern paradigm of linguistics, appeared in the 60s of the 20th century. Later, it began to be reflected in several scientific studies based on the genderology direction of linguistics. First of all, the American psychoanalyst Stoller studied gender as a concept. The scientist proposed to divide the gender concept into two, i.e. biological (gender) and sociological (gender) types [2]. As we know, biology and physiology are sciences that study gender characteristics, and psychology and sociology are disciplines that study gender characteristics. The interpretation and proposal of the researcher Stoller led to the formation of a separate direction called gender linguistics among modern humanitarian knowledge. In world linguistics, considerable scientific research has been carried out on the subject of gender, and research is still being carried out. According to the researcher G.A. Brandt: "Gender is a set of characteristics that can be influenced by culture and can evaluate the verbal and behavioral aspects of women and men spiritually" [3].

Also, the researcher N.L. Pushkaryova interprets this term as follows: "Gender is a system of relations and interactions, consisting of dominant and subordinate features of society [4]. Gender linguistics not only studies the relationship between social groups, but also studies the behavior of members of this social group in world cultures. This means that women and men follow certain social norms demanded by the society.

Scientist E. I. Goroshko makes the following comments about gender linguistics: "Gender characteristics are reflected in speech, behavior, acceptance of social models of women and men" [5].

Also, the researcher J. Lakoff said that in the process of dealing, women are distinguished by such qualities as high level of empathy and adaptability to their interlocutor, they listen carefully to the opinions of their interlocutor and do not try to be superior in the communication process. He knows that men are more aggressive during the conversation, try to control the situation and try to come to an agreement. He also notes that, in addition to the features noted in English, women use rising intonation instead of falling intonation in affirmative interrogatives, a lexicon that lacks semantically deep meaning, the usual they widely use special borrowed words that describe women's activities, language tools and modal loadings that express strong emotional meanings in the spoken speech. He adds that men do not use exclamations, have a low level of stylistic color, and use a lot of slang lexicon that has the meaning of insult [7].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS



Since our research is directly related to comparative linguistics, we used comparative and translation methods in our research. We know that differences in communication styles do not explain the problems that arise in relationships between women and men. That is, psychological problems such as failure in love or attention, sincerity, selfishness are sometimes reflected in relationships, and they are the result of political and economic inequalities. But the mentioned features are often expressed without justification. So, women and men perceive and evaluate existence differently. Gender variability of speech is manifested at different levels of the language, i.e. at the phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and semantic levels. Gender relations are used not only in a coded form, but also create a set of topics and features of the speech phenomenon.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Above, we discussed the emergence of gender linguistics in world linguistics, its historical stages, and the research conducted on the term gender. As it is known, the study of male and female speech always remains relevant. Through this research, we are also conducting research on the nature of idioms in male and female relationships and their invisibility at different levels.

It is known that the influence and observation of stereotypes, gender asymmetries and connotations in the English and Uzbek phraseological worldviews creates a basis for the lexicographic description of gender signs.

Interpretation of phraseological units of the analyzed language and their adequacy in contexts of use. All this ensures the relevance of describing the gender construction in phraseological materials, demonstrating the formation of gender concepts, and providing genderological information related to the traditional stereotypes of masculinity and femininity in the English and Uzbek language cultures.

In the minds of men and women, the concepts of beauty and ugliness have clear boundaries: beauty is an attribute of women who try to have it, for men this attribute is not so important. This is proved by a number of phraseological units expressing the beautiful image of women:

(as) red as a cherry – to have rosy skin (gilos kabi qizil - pushti teriga ega bo'lmoq); have roses in one's cheeks – to have rosy cheeks (yonoqlari pushtirang bo'lmoq); a slick chick – an attractive girl (jozibali qiz).

"on the shelf" means outdated or left-over goods, unmarried women who want to start a family late, "fishing fleet" refers to girls of marriageable age going abroad to start a family in expression, "wallflower"¹–applies to young girls who are not attractive in appearance.

In the studied complex of phraseological units in the English language, the majority recognize a man as a loyal helper, a polite, courteous person, his



advantages over a woman, such as courage, willpower, and high intelligence. We can give the following phraseological units as an example:

square John - honest man; knight without Fear and without Reproach - fearless, brave man; a gentleman of fortune - lucky man; clever dog - a smart boy. In English culture man's main activity deals with public outside sphere, which belongs to him: lord and master; men in grey suits, a made man - a person who reached high position himself. There is a universal stereotype that money and power in society also belong to men: a man of mark - man of high position; a man of business - businessman; great lion - powerful (about a man); a man about town - noble man; the king of the castle - leader, chef.

In addition, in the Uzbek language, we can meet the following phraseological units in relation to men and women: oppok kiz - (colloquial caressing.) sweet girl (polite address to a girl), podachi oshi - shepherd's food, a combination of various products food, living widow - straw widow, cub pilot - new pilot, fine gentleman - worldly fashion man, oliveta, principal girl - leading actress, knight of fortune - revenge knight for easy money, adventure seeker, the old lady - mother, old lady, liberty A sailor on vacation or fired, his mother's milk came to his mouth - tired, tired, white dad - grandfather, grandmother, father - (approve) oh, bless, live, good!, girl to give out (or take out) - to marry a girl [8].

In English culture a wife, who tries to get power in family is negatively marked: the gray mare - a woman holding husband under her heel; wear the breeches - to have power in the house. A man, who gives power to his wife is also negatively marked as he doesn't fulfill his typical behavioral norms: to be under one's heel - to be under wife's power; knight of the forked order - betrayed, altered husband.

In English phraseology, a woman is represented as a weaker sex, she performs the stereotypical functions of a wife, girlfriend, mother and has the corresponding gender qualities: one's good lady - wife; Sister Ann is a loyal friend; the softer sex - weak, weak. The field of women's activity is mainly related to the inner space, i.e. home and family. However, in the modern English culture, the interests of women are not only related to the internal space, but they also operate in the external space, that is, they also concern professional activities. For example, in offices: a hello girl - operator girl; a woman of letters - a woman writer; a girl Friday - a reliable secretary girl.

A significant part of phraseological units are units with specific expression. The group of phraseological units in which the gender component is "veiled" is small in number: skirt chaser - a man who "chases" women. In this phrase, two implicit components - the skirt, which is female, and the chaser, which is male - interact. Phraseological units do not clearly express age, i.e. show it in a hidden



way, and we can take the following as examples: a dolly bird - a young simple girl; front trout - old woman; a bit of fluff - a very young girl. Among the well-expressed phraseological units, the most popular are those with components indicating the professional activity of men and women: a boy in buttons - a boy working in a hotel; a Jack of all trades - owners of various professions; a confidence man - a fraud, dishonest; a hello girl - operator girl; a woman of letters - a woman writer.

As we have analyzed above, phraseological units related to gender exist in English and Uzbek languages and have been polished and preserved over the years. In this research work, we have analyzed several such phrases, and then in our research we will consider the content of gender phraseological units in the languages being compared. Also, by studying gender idioms, we will contribute not only to the field of phraseology in modern linguistics, but also by studying phraseological units that are considered the property of the whole people, the nation, from the linguocultural aspect, we will add forgotten phrases in English and Uzbek culture to the language fund

CONCLUSION

Thus, speaking about the specific characteristics of phraseological units with gender, we can conclude from the components of their composition that they are represented at all levels of the language system; It is no exaggeration to say that gender reflects the linguistic reality, the national culture of the language.

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