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CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF GENDER ASPECTS IN PAREMIAS

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Abstract: Contrastive analysis of gender aspects in proverbs is a study that compares the reflection of roles and images of men and women in proverbs and sayings of different cultures, nationalities or time periods to identify differences and similarities in their social perception, stereotypes and expected behavior patterns. This helps to understand how gender ideas were formed and changed in society, and what stereotypes were fixed in folk wisdom.

Keywords: Culture, gender, society, wisdom, aspects.

Introduction. The paremio logical basis of language, in which the concept of "woman" has a dominant position among all the genre diversity, powerfully represents the value representation of the national view of the world. Due to the fact that the paremio logical foundation of language performs the function of cultural and reflexive stereotyping, which is the most important cognitive and pragmatic function and makes pare mi as universal precedent units, we can state the importance of their use in English and Uzbek languages, from the point of view of value and semantic space. This fact determines the relevance of the topic of this article.

Gender investigation of phraseological units is actual as in the center of its attention there are cultural and social factors determining social attitude to men and women and peculiarities of using linguistics means due to belonging to a definite sex. Actual becomes also a deep investigation of the process of gender conceptualization, finding out factors and parameters forming basic gender concepts taking into account their national-cultural, etymological and historical peculiarities. Not less actual is the comparison of masculine and feminine stereotypes in the English phraseological world view.

Main part. The term «stereotype» is interpreted as «imagination» of fragment of surrounding reality, fixed mental picture which is the result of reflection of «typical» fragment of reality world in human's consciousness, invariant of a definite part of world view. Gender stereotypes present cultural and social opinions about qualities, attributes and behavioral norm of both sexes and their reflections in a language. In this or that degree stereotypes influence on every person. Stereotypes let people form imagination of the whole world, go out of their narrow social, geographical and political world. Genderly marked phraseological units are investigated as the concepts of English national culture and reflect peculiarities of English society. Gender stereotype of a woman in the English lingual culture consists of all nominations: woman, girl, old woman, mother, daughter, wife, mother-in-law, grandmother, granddaughter, niece, aunt, etc. Gender stereotype of a man consists of the following nominations: man, boy, old man, father, brother, husband, grandfather, uncle, father-in-law, comrade, friend, etc.

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 English phraseology a woman is represented as a weaker sex, she has to fulfill existing in society stereotypical duties of wife, girlfriend, mother and possesses suitable gender qualities: one's good lady – wife.

The sphere of women's activity mostly deals with inner space, home and family. However, modern English lingual culture observes changes in stereotypical opinion that women's interests deal only with inner space and there appear outer professions, e.g. in offices: a hello girl – girl-operator; a woman of letters – woman-writer; a girl Friday – reliable secretary girl. In English culture a wife, who tries to get power in family is negatively marked: the gray mare – a woman holding husband under her 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.

Literature review. R. Lakoff's work "Language and Woman's Place", which had proved androcentricity in lingual world view, led to further development of gender linguistics, among which the most important are issues by E. Baron Dennis, Biemans Monique, Cameron Deborah, Christie Christine, King Ruth, Lakoff George, O'Barr William and Atkins Bowman, S. Romaine, D. Tannen, Thorne Barrie. Gender factor in the language was investigated by Russian linguists – specialists in gender studies: O.A. Vaskova, M.D. Gorodnikov, E.I. Goroshko, D.O. Dobrovolski, I.V. Zikova, A.V. Kirilina, V.A. Nikolskiy, V.V. Potapov, V.N. Telia, I.I. Haleeva and others, in whose works gender was investigated as main concept of lingual culture, as factor of peculiar communication language function. The problems of cognitive and gender linguistics were investigated in the following scientific issues of Uzbek linguists: D. Agzamova, G.Sh. Atahanova, D. Ashurova, M. Galieva, A. A. Morozova, N.N. Panjieva, M. Rasulova, Sh. Safarov, K.D. Tuhtaeva, G.S. Hakimova, M.K. Halikova, G.I. Ergasheva, U.Yusupov and others. G.Sh.

Methods and results. The following research methods are used in the article: the method of scientific observation, thecomparative method, the descriptive method, the method of quantitative counting. The studymaterialwascompiled by English and Uzbek proverbs, obtained by special sampling from the followingparemiologicalcollections: G.B.Bryan & W.Mieder "A Dictionary of AngloAmerican Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases",A.Bertram "NTC's Dictionary of Proverbs and Cliches", W.Mieder "English Proverbs", B. Stevenson"TheHome Book of Proverbs, Maxims and Familiar Phrases", Neroznak V.P. From concept to word: theproblemof Conceptualism Philology / V.P. Neroznak // Questions of Philology and methods of teachingforeignlanguages: collection of scientific papers, Abdullaev M.A. Grammatical gender as a linguisticcategory(based on the material of multi-system languages. The paremiological units under consideration embody a particular set of pragmatic attitudesthatareintended to preserve and translate the ideological funds of national culture in both languageandculture,employs a cognitive-pragmatic approach to view proverbs as a unique class of precedent languageunitsbecause paremias serve as a vehicle for expressing the worldview of an ethnic group that is formingwithinaculture that is influenced by a variety of factors and internal contradictions. The study of paremiologicalunitsemantics aligns with linguistic science's tendency to examine the relationship betweenlanguageandculture when examining secondary nominative units that represent specific cultural meanings, owingtotheanthropocentric orientation of modern linguistics. During the process of a linguistic personalitysocializing,there is a simultaneous procedure of forming a hierarchy of values interconnected with it.

G. S.Hakimova emphasizes that paremics, being an extremely informative material for analyzingaparticular concept, expresses a frozen awareness that has formed over a long period, "it gives an"average",stereotypical picture of the world and expresses an assessment in an explicit form", she sees paremics as a marker of cultural stereotypes formed in the language. The importance of studying the main stereotypes of ethno-linguistic consciousness intheformationof semantic and pragmatic content of "woman" is explained by the ability of these paremiological unitstorepresent the main thought characteristics of ethno-linguistic consciousness, to implement

the inculturationof an individual in the course of mastering compromise morality, including a comprehensive assessmentofthe situation. The ideological concept of "woman" with a gender component is comprehendedbyourmindfully and collectively sets forth the accepted standards of behavior of representatives of different gendersincertain life circumstances in the family and in society. Concept of "woman" in paremiological fundsareone of the subjects of research of gender linguistics. "The purpose of gender research in languagecanbetostudy the speech behavior of the woman, to distinguish and describe female speech patterns". Thegoaloflinguistic genderologics - the study of gender signs of the language picture of the world, the speechbehaviorof women, taking into account the cultural tradition of this society, gender stereotypes andhistoricallyvariable concepts of "woman", a female vision of the world, the manifestation of female methodsofspeech self-realization.

Conclusion. Analysis proves the fact that represented image of a woman in the English phraseology is more negative than the image of a man. Gender stereotypes, actualized in the English lingual world view, are distributed on personal characteristics of men and women and their social roles. Stereotypical set of personal gender characteristics, expressed in English, includes stereotypes of appearance, stereotypes of personal characteristics and intellectual abilities of men and women, their behavioral and age stereotypes. Gender component in phraseological meaning can be expressed explicitly – in the aspects of expression and content of PhU and implicitly, i.e. to be present in the aspect of content, but be absent in the aspect of expression.

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