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INNOVATSION G'OYA  
VA YECHIMLAR**

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**Annotatsiya**

Mazkur to'plamda "Yangi davr ilm-fani: inson uchun innovatsion g'oya va yechimlar" mavzusidagi XVIII Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari jamlangan. Nashrda respublikaning turli oliy ta'lim muassasalari, ilmiy markazlari va amaliyotchi mutaxassislari tomonidan tayyorlangan maqolalar o'rin olgan bo'lib, ular ijtimoiy-gumanitar, tabiiy, texnik va yuridik fanlarning dolzarb muammolari va ularning innovatsion yechimlariga bag'ishlangan.

Ushbu nashr ilmiy izlanuvchilar, oliy ta'lim o'qituvchilari, doktorantlar va soha mutaxassislari uchun foydali qo'llanma bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, innovatsion yondashuv, zamonaviy fan, fanlararo integratsiya, ilmiy-tadqiqot, nazariya va amaliyot, ilmiy hamkorlik.

**Barcha huquqlar himoyalangan.**

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## GENDER REPRESENTATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBIAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS: A COMPARATIVE AND LINGUOCULTURAL APPROACH

**Khidirova Shakhnoza Gafforovna**

Termez State University

Termez, Uzbekistan

**Annotation.** In contemporary linguistics, phraseological and proverbial units are increasingly investigated from comparative, contrastive, and linguocultural perspectives. As culturally marked linguistic units, proverbs and proverbial phraseological expressions reflect the worldview, traditions, values, social experience, and historical development of a particular speech community. One of the significant aspects of their analysis is the representation of gender and gender-related concepts. The present study examines gender representation in English and Uzbek proverbial phraseological units from comparative and linguocultural perspectives. Particular attention is paid to the representation of male and female images, family and social roles, behavioral characteristics, and culturally established gender stereotypes. The study also considers the influence of national mentality, historical development, traditions, social relations, and everyday life on the formation of gender-related meanings. Comparative analysis makes it possible to identify both common features and culture-specific differences in the proverbial phraseological systems of English and Uzbek. The study further considers monoequivalence, polyequivalence, semantic equivalence, and nonequivalence as possible types of correspondence between proverbial units in the two languages. The research demonstrates that proverbial phraseological units function not only as conventional linguistic expressions but also as important carriers of cultural information concerning gender, family, social behavior, and national values.

**Keywords:** proverbial phraseology, phraseological units, gender, gender representation, gender stereotypes, gender roles, linguoculture, comparative linguistics, contrastive linguistics, English, Uzbek, proverbs, equivalence.

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK MAQOL-FRAZELOGIK BIRLIKLARIDA GENDERNING IFODALANISHI: QIYOSIY VA LINGVOMADANIY YONDASHUV

**Shaxnoza G'afforovna Xidirova**

Termiz davlat universiteti

Termiz, O'zbekiston

**Annotatsiya.** Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda frazeologik va paremiologik birliklar qiyosiy, kontrastiv hamda lingvomadaniy nuqtayi nazarlardan tobora ko'proq tadqiq etilmoqda. Madaniy jihatdan belgilangan til birliklari sifatida maqollar va maqol xarakteridagi frazeologik iboralar muayyan nutq jamoasining dunyoqarashi, an'analari, qadriyatlar, ijtimoiy tajribasi va tarixiy taraqqiyotini aks ettiradi. Ularni tahlil qilishning muhim jihatlaridan biri gender va genderga oid tushunchalarning ifodalanishidir.

Mazkur tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi maqol xarakteridagi frazeologik birliklarda genderning ifodalanishini qiyosiy va lingvomadaniy nuqtayi nazardan o'rganadi. Unda erkak va ayol obrazlari, oilaviy va ijtimoiy rollar, xulq-atvor xususiyatlari hamda madaniyatda qaror topgan gender stereotiplarining ifodalanishiga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Shuningdek, milliy mentalitet, tarixiy taraqqiyot, an'analar, ijtimoiy munosabatlar va kundalik turmushning genderga oid ma'nolar shakllanishiga ta'siri ham ko'rib chiqiladi.

Qiyosiy tahlil ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi paremiologik-frazeologik tizimlarda uchraydigan mushtarak jihatlar va muayyan madaniyatga xos farqlarni aniqlash imkonini beradi. Tadqiqotda, shuningdek, ikki tildagi maqol birliklari o'rtasidagi muqobilikning monoekvivalentlik, poliekvivalentlik, semantik ekvivalentlik va noekvivalentlik kabi turlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari maqol xarakteridagi frazeologik birliklar nafaqat an'anaviy til ifodalari, balki gender, oila, ijtimoiy xulq-atvor va milliy qadriyatlarga oid madaniy axborotning muhim tashuvchilari ekanini ko'rsatadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** maqol xarakteridagi frazeologiya, frazeologik birliklar, gender (ijtimoiy jins), genderning ifodalanishi, gender stereotiplari, gender rollari, lingvomadaniyat, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, kontrastiv tilshunoslik, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, maqollar, muqobilik

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Phraseological units constitute an important component of the lexical and cultural system of every language. They preserve collective experience and reflect the worldview, traditions, values, social relations, and historical development of a speech community. Therefore, the comparative and contrastive study of phraseological units in different languages provides an opportunity to identify universal features as well as national-cultural differences.

In recent decades, the study of phraseological units has expanded beyond purely structural and semantic analysis. Researchers increasingly consider phraseological expressions as cultural signs that encode information about the worldview and mentality of language users. This approach is particularly relevant to English and Uzbek, which have developed within different historical, geographical, and sociocultural environments.

Proverbial phraseology represents a specific and important area within phraseological studies. Proverbial phrases and expressions are conventional sayings that are close to proverbs in their figurative and communicative functions. At the same time, proverbial phrases may demonstrate a certain degree of grammatical variation depending on their contextual use. Consequently, their analysis requires consideration of semantic, structural, pragmatic, and cultural characteristics.

An additional perspective in the study of proverbial phraseology is gender. Proverbs and proverbial expressions may reflect culturally established ideas about men and women, their social and family roles, moral characteristics, behavioral patterns, and interpersonal relations. Thus, gender representation in proverbial phraseology provides valuable material for examining the relationship between language and culture.

Main Part Gender is not limited to biological distinctions; in linguistic and sociocultural research, it is also associated with socially and culturally constructed roles, expectations, and patterns of behavior. Consequently, gender-marked phraseological units can be understood as figurative linguistic expressions that represent concepts related to men, women, and culturally established ideas about masculinity and femininity.

A comparative study of English and Uzbek phraseological systems reveals similarities and differences in the formation of male and female images. National-cultural factors play an important role in determining the semantic and evaluative characteristics of gender-related phraseological units.

From a linguocultural perspective, gender-related proverbial units are closely connected with such factors as national mentality, family traditions, social organization, moral values, historical experience, religion, and everyday life. These factors influence the images, metaphors, and evaluative meanings used to characterize men and women.

In both English and Uzbek proverbial phraseology, male images may be associated with concepts such as responsibility, work, family, social status, strength, decision-making, and provision for the family. Female images may be connected with family, marriage, motherhood, household responsibilities, appearance, interpersonal relations, and moral characteristics. However, the frequency and semantic evaluation of these concepts may differ between the two linguistic cultures.

An important feature of the Uzbek cultural context is the prominence of family and kinship relations. This can be observed in phraseological material related to marriage, family

responsibilities, parents, children, and relatives. English phraseological units also contain gender-related representations, although particular images and social associations may differ according to cultural and historical context.

The representation of women is an important area of proverbial phraseology. Female images may be represented through characteristics related to family, morality, beauty, wisdom, behavior, and social relationships. Male images, in turn, may be associated with social responsibility, authority, work, strength, and family status. Such representations should be interpreted as culturally transmitted linguistic patterns rather than as descriptions of every individual member of society.

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek proverbial phraseological units can also be conducted according to the degree of equivalence between corresponding expressions. Four major types can be distinguished:

1. Monoequivalence – one proverbial unit in one language corresponds relatively closely to one unit in the other language.
2. Polyequivalence – one source-language unit may have several possible equivalents in the target language depending on context and semantic nuance.
3. Semantic equivalence – the linguistic structure and lexical components may differ, while the general meaning and communicative function remain similar.
4. Nonequivalence – a proverbial phraseological unit has no direct counterpart in the other language because it expresses a culturally specific concept, image, or social experience.

These types of equivalence are particularly significant in the analysis of gender-related proverbial units. Two languages may express a similar idea concerning marriage, family responsibility, or the behavior of men and women through completely different images. In such cases, semantic and cultural equivalence may be more important than formal lexical similarity.

The analysis of gender in proverbial phraseology should therefore take into account the historical and cultural context of the expressions. Proverbs and proverbial phraseological units may preserve traditional views concerning masculinity, femininity, family relations, social responsibilities, and moral behavior. At the same time, these representations may change as social values and cultural attitudes develop.

A comparative approach makes it possible to distinguish universal and culture-specific components. Concepts such as family, marriage, motherhood, fatherhood, work, responsibility, respect, and interpersonal relations occur in both English and Uzbek proverbial systems. Nevertheless, the linguistic images and evaluative meanings associated with these concepts may differ due to differences in cultural traditions and historical experience.

**Conclusion** The comparative and linguocultural analysis of gender representation in English and Uzbek proverbial phraseological units demonstrates the close relationship between language, culture, and social experience. Proverbial expressions function not only as conventional linguistic units but also as repositories of cultural knowledge through which ideas about family, social behavior, morality, masculinity, femininity, and gender roles may be transmitted across generations.

The comparison of English and Uzbek materials reveals both universal concepts and culture-specific patterns. The representation of men and women is influenced by national mentality, historical development, family traditions, social organization, and other

extralinguistic factors. Consequently, the interpretation of gender-related proverbial units requires attention to their semantic, pragmatic, and linguocultural characteristics.

The identification of monoequivalence, polyequivalence, semantic equivalence, and nonequivalence is also useful for comparative analysis and translation. In particular, nonequivalent and culturally specific proverbial units can provide valuable evidence of differences between English and Uzbek linguistic worldviews.

Thus, the study of gender representation in English and Uzbek proverbial phraseology represents a productive interdisciplinary area connecting phraseology, paremiology, gender linguistics, linguoculturology, comparative linguistics, translation studies, and intercultural communication.

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## **XVIII RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYASI MATERIALLARI**

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**Mas'ul muharrir:** *F.T.Isanova*  
**Texnik muharrir:** *N.Bahodirova*  
**Diszayner:** *I.Abdihakimov*

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