



GENDER AND GENDER STEREOTYPES IN THE ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL SYSTEM

Termez State university

Khidirova Shakhnoza Gafforovna

ABSTRACT. The article under discussion reveals the issues of comparative and linguocultural analysis of the concept “gender” in Uzbek and English languages. The present study presents gender as a concept of linguistic culture and describes it as the basis that forms gender stereotypes on the material of phraseological units of English and Uzbek languages. The author of the article considers that gender is not a linguistic category, but its content can be revealed through the analysis of language structures, which explains the need for a linguistic study of the cultural representation of gender.

KEYWORDS: Comparative, linguocultural, gender, concept, analysis, cultural representation, masculinity, femininity, roles.

Gender investigation of phraseological units is actual as in the centre 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. In the course of studying problems of gender linguistics several scientific results have been achieved, including: androcentricity – orientation at a man and damage of a woman’s image in the lingual world view was proved (New York University, USA), the function of gender in communicative relations was revealed (Toronto University, Canada); the



basic notions of feministic linguistics were worked out (Chicago University, USA); the main concepts of gender linguistics were concretized (Oxford University, Great Britain); gender markers in language units are revealed (Cambridge University, Great Britain); the main role of gender in communication was proved (Moscow State University, Russia); methodology of modeling and observation of communicants' behavior due to their sex and age was worked out (Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia); comparative analysis of English and Uzbek phraseological and paremiological units has been done (Uzbek State University of World Languages, Uzbekistan); the process of gender conceptualization of the semantics of English phraseological units has been worked out (Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan)

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. Panjjeva, M. Rasulova, Sh. Safarov, K.D. Tuhtaeva, G.S. Hakimova, M.K. Halikova, G.I. Ergasheva, U.Yusupov and others. G.Sh.

The basic notion of gender investigations is gender which is considered to be a special set of cultural characteristics, determining men's and women's social



behavior, their interrelations which create, approve and reproduce imagination of masculinity and femininity as social categories. Gender is not a linguistic category, but its content can be revealed by the analysis of language structures explaining linguistic investigation of sex representation [3, 24]. There is a number of biological and social interpretations of role relations between men and women in society, they are called gender stereotypes.

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 [6, 138]. 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 masculine and feminine lingual consciousness the concepts of beauty and ugliness have exact borders: beauty is women's attribute who try to possess it, for men this quality is not so important. This is proved by a number of phraseological units describing women's beautiful appearance: (as) red as a cherry – to have rosy skin; have roses in one's cheeks – to have rosy cheeks; a slick chick – an attractive girl; hot stuff – young sexy woman. In the investigated complex of English phraseological units there are many, symbolizing a man as a faithful assistant,



decent, good-natured person, his advantages in comparison with a woman, braveness, willfulness, high intellect: square John – honest man; knight without Fear and without Reproach – fearless, brave man; a gentleman of fortune – lucky men; 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 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; Sister Ann – faithful friend; the softer sex – weaker sex, women; the weaker sex – women*.

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. The basis of investigation of phraseological meaning became the conception of idioms semantics proposed by V.N. Teliya as the hierarchal model expressed in the shape of macro components forming the semantic structure of idioms:

- 1) descriptive macro component;
- 2) evaluative macro component;



- 3) motivating macro component;
- 4) emotive macro component;
- 5) stylistic macro component;
- 6) grammatical macro component [5, 34].

As a rule, gender component in phraseological meaning can be expressed explicitly – in the aspect of expression and in the aspect of idiom’s content (man of the moment – influential man, important person), and implicitly, i.e. to exist in the aspect of content but to be absent in the aspect of expression: bit of fluff (or skirt) – sexy woman, hot stuff’s sexually attractive – temperamental (about a woman). A.V. Kunin confirms that implicitness is an important means of economical usage of language means while their functioning [4, 99]. Markers pointing at the explicit character of expression of gender component in PhU are nouns, pronouns and proper names pointing at masculinity or femininity: *man, boy, girl, woman, lady, he, she, Jack, Tom, Mary, etc.* It’s easy to create image, meant in the semantics of phraseological unit because the component itself points at gender belonging: *a man for all seasons – helpful person; a girl Friday – reliable clerk (about girl-secretary); brother in arms – brothers in army.* The largest is a group of phraseological units with explicit character of expression. The least is the group of implicit aspect of expression where gender component “veiled” in the structure of PhU: *skirt chaser – a man “chasing” women.* In this phrase there interact two implicitly expressed components – skirt, i.e. a woman and chaser, i.e. a man. Age is differently expressed by implicit phraseological units: *a dolly bird – young naïve girl; old trout – old woman; a bit of fluff – very young girlie.* Among explicitly expressed phraseological units the most popular are those which have components pointing at professional activity of men and women: *a boy in buttons – a boy working in hotel; a Jack of all trades – a man of various occupations; a confidence man – swindler, dishonest; a hello girl – girl-operator; a woman of letters – woman-writer.* The material of English phraseology shows some dimness of



masculine image which is formed from such points as appearance, character, marital status, social status, behavior, intellect of a man. The point «appearance» of a man in the English phraseological fund is presented by a large number of units both with positive and negative emotional mark: *bald as a coot – totally bald; admiral of the red – drunkard with red nose; blue-eyed boy – women’s beloved man. Jack among the maids – ladies’ man. Social status interprets professional qualities: a back room boy – specialist; a man of rank – a man of high position; a broken man – robber.*

Characteristics of man’s spiritual world includes, first of all, estimation of his intellectual abilities, willfulness: *a sharp man, a man of wisdom, a clever Dick – a clever person and as opposite: a silly billy, a Simple Simon, a proper Charley – foolish.* A man in the English culture always aims at leadership, power and managing. According to patriarchal notions, a man is the head of a family and he must make resolutions relating to family: *lord and master, the good man of the house; to wear the pants/trousers.* There is another model – a man pressed and managed by his wife: *a henpecked husband; to be tied to one’s wife’s apron strings, to live under the cat’s foot / paw.*

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.

List of literature:



1. Guseynova T.A. Phraseological units, characterizing a man // Scientific Journal of Chelyabinsk State University “Вестник ЧелГУ”. – 2010. - № 29 (210). – P.57-60.
2. Zikova I.V. Gender component in the structure and semantics of phraseological units in modern English. Dissertation ... candidate of science. – Moscow: Moscow State University, 2002. – 219 p.
3. Kirilina A.V. Gender: linguistic aspects. – Moscow: High School, 1999. – 224 p.
4. Kunin A.V. The course of modern English phraseology. – Moscow: High School, 1996. – 381 p.
5. Teliya V.N. Russian phraseology. Semantic, pragmatic and lingual cultural aspects. – Moscow: Science, 1996. – 334 p.
6. Ter-Minasova S.G. Language and intercultural communication. – Moscow, 2000. – 264 p.
7. МАМАТАЛИЕВА, Н. Х. (2018). МЕТОДЫ И МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ТОГО, ЧТОБЫ ПРЕПОДАВАТЬ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ. Развитие и актуальные вопросы современной науки, (2), 57-60.
8. МАМАТАЛИЕВА, Н. Х., & МУХИДДИНОВА, С. Х. К. (2018). ПРОБЛЕМЫ В ОБУЧЕНИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И НЕКОТОРЫЕ РЕШЕНИЯ. Наука среди нас, (4), 305-307
9. Narmuratov, Z. R. (2020). SOME ENGLISH PROVERBS WITH THE CONCEPT SCIENCE AND THEIR UZBEK EQUIVALENTS. Theoretical & Applied Science, (4), 524-527.
10. Narmuratov, Z. R. (2021). Proverb is as means of verbalization of concept. Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире, (7-1), 124-129.



11. BAKHRITDINOVICH, R. K. The Approach of Paremiology in Parallel Corpora. *JournalNX*, 6(05), 216-222.
12. Ruziev, K. B. (2020). Proverbs and corpus linguistics. *Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук*, (6), 64-67.
13. Ruziyev, K. (2021). Paremiological units and their differences. *InterConf*.
14. Ruziyev, K. (2021). Etymology of the word and term paremia. *InterConf*.
15. RUZIYEV, X. B., & SIDIKOVA, S. A. K. (2019). Translation problems of proverbs and some special tip for translating from English into Uzbek. *Наука среди нас*, (5), 100-105.
16. Рузиев, Х. Б. (2018). Semantic analysis of the words of value and respect in English and Uzbek. In *Человекознание* (pp. 40-41).
17. Рузиев, Х. (2017). Исторические и теоретические аспекты определения понятия "неологизм". К истории возникновения термина "неологизм". *Евразийский научный журнал*, (4), 391-392.
18. Ruziev, K. (2022). The phenomenon of synonymy in English proverbs. *Scientific Collection «InterConf»*, (132), 197-201.