

DESCRIPTION OF WOMEN'S IMAGE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS

Z.N.Djumaniyazova

University of Tashkent for Applied Science, Tashkent
ziloladjumaniyazova@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10439713>

Key words: *linguistics, cognitive linguistics, gender, woman, femininity, modesty, generosity, wisdom.*

Abstract: *In this article, several proverbs from English and Uzbek with a female character were analyzed. It artistically depicts the chastity, honor and femininity of English and Uzbek women.*

Linguistics is a science about language, its social nature, function, internal structure, classification, rules of specific languages and historical development. The object of the science of linguistics is the language, and it has been studied in different periods, the characteristics and functions of the language from different points of view. In the last decade, cognitive linguistics has become one of the most rapidly developing areas of the science of language as a result of the new methodological direction of knowledge, i.e., the widespread development of research based on the cognitive approach.

The emergence of cognitive linguistics is associated with the work of American scientists in the second half of the 1970s (Lakoff; Paivio; Taylor, etc.). Russian linguists are also working successfully in this field and have made a significant contribution to the development of some of its theories (E. Kubryakova; O. Kolosova; A. Baranov; R. Frumkina, etc.). Many works on the interdependence of language and cognition are found their place in Uzbek linguistics as a new field (D.U. Ashurova, Sh. Safarov, O. Yusupov). After all, cognitive linguistics justified itself as a science.

It is known that cognitive linguistics mainly deals with semantics, which is why it is also described as "consistent semantics". As language

units serve to represent the objects and actions that occur in the world, semantics connects the relationships between language units in the real or imaginary world. Linguistic semantics studies these relations. While semantics as a branch of linguistics answers the question of how a person can convey various information using words and grammatical rules, the focus of cognitive linguistics is not only the "unity of language form and substance", but more importantly "language and human unity", and this is its difference from structural linguistics. Accordingly, cognitive linguistics is closely related to communicative pragmatics and discourse theory. Cognitive science is also defined as a science that studies the processes of consciousness and higher perception based on the use of theoretical information models.

One of the important features of cognitive linguistics is that it allows us to see language in relation to man, that is, his mind, knowledge, thinking and understanding processes, in which the main focus is on how language forms and any linguistic phenomena are connected to human knowledge and experience and how they are in the human mind and focuses on how it is depicted. Accordingly, it is no exaggeration to say that cognitive linguistics continues the history of interaction with the science of language and the science of human psychology (A.A. Potebnya, G.

Shteinthal, W. Wundt). Because despite the fact that linguistics and psychology are two different social sciences that differ sharply according to their methodology, the formation of language relies on certain psychological mechanisms.

It can be said that cognitive linguistics is closely related to psycholinguistics, if the cognitive approach is one of the methods of explaining language events using the theory of knowledge. Because "psycholinguistics as a science psychologically bases linguistic hypotheses (or, in other words, the application of psychological methodology to the theory of linguistics), while cognitive linguistics bases psychological hypotheses linguistically (determining their reality)."

O. Yusupov defines the tasks of cognitive linguistics as follows:

- 1) to determine the role of language in the emergence of human knowledge;
- 2) understanding the processes of categorization (creating concepts and dividing them into types), conceptualization (creating concepts) and nomination of the world and things in it;
- 3) to determine the relationship between the conceptual system and the language system;
- 4) solving problems related to linguistics and cognitive (conceptual) images of the world.

In our study, the fourth of the above-mentioned tasks of cognitive linguistics, that issues related to linguistic and cognitive images of the world, will be considered from the perspective of gender research in the phraseological system of the language. In this work, we determine the specific social and cultural characteristics of the concept of woman through the theory of knowledge in the phraseological system of the language, and we can confirm that linguistics is inextricably linked with linguistics and cognitive linguistics.

D. Kurtson also describes linguistics as a branch of sociolinguistics: "Linguistics, a branch of linguistics that is part of sociolinguistics...". Although it has been a long time since the difference in women's speech was noticed, research in this area is still ongoing. We know that in linguistics, the difference between women is noticeable not only in the tone of voice, but also in the words they use a lot in conversation. The word gender is used as a scientific term in sociology, psychology, linguistics and other fields to describe the place and difference of women in society. The word gender is often used in the biological and physiological field. In gender linguistics, various related and unrelated features of women's language are studied. Gender linguistics (linguistic gender ology) is a scientific direction that

uses a linguistic concept that studies gender (socio-cultural gender, understood as a traditional construction, relatively autonomous from biological sex) as part of interdisciplinary gender research.

The results of many researches in this field can be seen in the following proverbs: "Three women are four gossips. A house well-furnished makes a woman wise. A woman's mind is in her beauty. Woman's tongue wags like a lamb's tail. A silent woman is a gift from God. A woman is like the moon-some nights it is silver others gold".

The mentioned proverbs describe situations typical of women's speech (sharpness of her tongue, talkativeness, variability, propensity for discussion, her wisdom). All these examples cannot be said to belong to all women in the world, most of them have been formed as stereotypes.

Along with observations of traditional methods of analysis in linguistics, interest in new methods of analysis connecting it with sociology, psychology and other sciences is growing. New modern directions are emerging in linguistics related to these methods of analysis. One of such directions is linguo-gender ology. The source of research of this science is the study of gender characteristics of language, which includes two issues: differences and specific characteristics of women's speech; in the language system, attention is paid to language units that express concepts related to femininity

In the study of gender issues in linguistics, all forms of speech activity: written and spoken texts can serve as research objects. There are many works devoted to these issues in world linguistics. The reason why discourse is given special importance in the study of the language and gender problem is that many phenomena conditioned by femininity signs, including the characteristics of women's speech, occur in speech. In the studies carried out in the Uzbek language, the term discourse means more oral text. In any interpretation, the discourse is inextricably linked with the concept of the text. It should be noted that in linguistics, the issue of the relationship between the concepts of discourse and text has been the cause of scientific debate. At this point, the following opinions of linguist Sh. Safarov are reasonable: "It is appropriate to study these two phenomena that are being compared in the relation of "hyperonym" - "hyponym". Discourse is a certain type and series of human conscious activity, and the text is a manifestation of it. The interpretation of the category of discourse in such a broad sense, generalizing content, is already recognized as a rule for the communication system, other fields of science interested in human conscious activity -

philosophy, sociology, psychology, cybernetics, etc." It is not difficult to determine femininity in the process of communication. At this point, it is appropriate to dwell on some gender features of the discourse. When talking about the gender characteristics of the discourse, the comparison of lexemes used in women's speech is also of particular importance.

References:

1. Dushatova, S. (2022). "Analysis of the concept of euphemism. youth, science, education: topical issues, achievements and innovations" 1(3), 159-163.
2. Sakhibovna, M.G. (2022, August). "The role of linvo-cultureme in the study of national and cultural features of speech units. in international conference: problems and scientific solutions". (Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 48-52).
3. Ganieva, M. S. (2021). "Socio-philosophical aspects of the study of the issue of gender and entrepreneurial woman in a new society". Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(12), 441-445.
4. Ganiev, B. S., & Ganieva, M. S. (2020). "Semya kak vajnyi sotsialnyi factor formation of entrepreneurial skills and youth" (Opyt Uzbekistana). In Problemy social psychology and social work (pp.25-27)