PHRASEOLOGICAL AND CONCEPTUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF "WOMAN" IN RUSSIAN, ENGLISH, AND KARAKALPAK: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH

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Abstract

This article presents a comparative analysis of the concept of "woman" in Russian, English, and Karakalpak languages, focusing on phraseological and conceptual representations. Drawing on linguistic and cultural studies, the research explores how proverbs, idioms, and other paremiological units in these languages reflect societal norms, gender stereotypes, and evolving roles assigned to women. The study demonstrates that while the concept of "woman" is universally recognized across the three languages, there are significant variations in how women are portrayed. Russian and English phraseological units often carry negative connotations, reflecting traditional gender biases, whereas the Karakalpak language, rooted in conservative traditions, portrays women with a mix of respect and established societal expectations. This comparative approach sheds light on the cognitive frameworks that shape gender perceptions and highlights the importance of language in both perpetuating and challenging cultural gender norms. Such insights contribute to broader discussions on gender equality, cultural values, and the role of language in shaping social identity.

Keywords: Phraseology, concept of "woman", russian, english, karakalpak ,gender stereotypes,proverbs,idioms,cross-linguistic analysis, cultural representation, gender and language

Cross-linguistic studies on cultural and linguistic representations of gender reveal significant insights into how different languages encode gender stereotypes and societal roles. For instance, research highlights the parallel descriptions of men and women in Russian and Uzbek cultures, where proverbs reflect traditional gender discrimination, yet show a gradual shift towards less gender-specific language due to socio-economic changes[1].

Additionally, the concept of "woman" is examined through paremiological units, indicating a predominance of negative assessments in both English and Uzbek contexts, while also revealing a nuanced portrayal that varies across

cultures[2] These studies underscore the importance of understanding gender as a socially constructed phenomenon, influenced by cultural traditions and linguistic practices, which can perpetuate or challenge existing stereotypes.

Studying the concept of "woman" across different languages, particularly in Russian and English, is significant as it reveals culturally specific and universal views on gender, reflecting societal norms and values. The analysis of paroemiological units demonstrates how language encapsulates gender stereotypes and the collective consciousness regarding women's roles in society, which can differ markedly between cultures [3]. Understanding these differences enhances our comprehension of gender dynamics and the historical context of gender relations within various linguistic communities[4].Furthermore, such studies contribute to gender linguistics by highlighting the ideological constructs surrounding femininity, thus fostering intercultural dialogue and awareness of gender issues.This comparative approach not only enriches linguistic studies but also informs social and cultural discourse on gender equality and representation.

The concept of "woman" varies significantly across Russian, English, and Karakalpak languages, as evidenced by the lexical and semantic analysis of the term in these cultures. In Russian, the word encompasses various meanings, including biological and social roles, while in English, the representation often carries a more negative connotation in phraseological units compared to the positive descriptions found in Russian. The comparative study highlights that the thematic portrayal of women in proverbs reflects cultural values and gender stereotypes, revealing a predominantly androcentric perspective in both Russian and Uzbek cultures. Furthermore, the analysis indicates that the richness of the concept "woman" in Uzbek literature contrasts with its representation in English, suggesting a deeper cultural significance attributed to women in Uzbek society. Overall, these findings underscore the diverse cognitive frameworks surrounding the concept of "woman" across different linguistic communities.

Language serves as a powerful reflection of cultural norms and values regarding women, as evidenced by the paremiological analysis in both English and Uzbek contexts. Proverbs and sayings often encapsulate gender stereotypes, revealing the traditional roles assigned to women and the societal expectations surrounding them. The linguistic representation of women in these cultures highlights both positive and negative attributes, with a notable prevalence of negative stereotypes that reinforce male preference. Furthermore, the evolution

of language reflects broader social changes, indicating a gradual shift away from gender-specific discrimination as economic and cultural factors evolve. This interplay between language and cultural identity underscores how linguistic structures can perpetuate or challenge existing gender norms, ultimately shaping the collective consciousness regarding women's roles in society.

The concept of "woman" varies significantly across Russian, English, and Karakalpak languages, reflecting distinct cultural perceptions. In Russian, the term encompasses various lexical and semantic variants, such as an adult female capable of motherhood and embodying feminine qualities, while also revealing a complex cognitive space that includes both positive and negative connotations [5]

In contrast, the English perspective often presents a more negative portrayal, emphasizing stereotypes and societal roles that can diminish the female image. The Karakalpak language similarly reflects a unique cultural understanding, where the concept of "woman" is tied to traditional roles and attributes, indicating a conservative view that aligns with historical gender norms. Overall, these linguistic analyses highlight the intricate interplay between language, culture, and gender perceptions across these three languages.

The Russian language constructs the concept of "woman" through various lexical and semantic dimensions, reflecting societal roles and expectations. The term encompasses attributes such as motherhood, femininity, and the ability to nurture, as indicated by its definitions, which highlight a woman's biological and social roles, including being a wife and a caregiver.Additionally, the comparative analysis reveals that the perception of women in Russian is often framed positively, emphasizing qualities like intelligence and beauty, although there are also negative connotations present in certain contexts.

This duality illustrates the complexity of gender roles in Russian culture, where traditional expectations coexist with evolving views on women's identities and capabilities. Overall, the representation of "woman" in Russian reflects both cultural values and the linguistic framing of gender relations.

The perception of the concept "woman" in English is characterized by a predominance of negative connotations in phraseological units, reflecting societal attitudes that often emphasize stereotypes and traditional roles. Research indicates that while there are positive stereotypes associated with motherhood, the overall representation of women tends to be less favorable, with phrases suggesting limitations in intelligence and capability, such as "women have long hair and short brains". Furthermore, the comparative

analysis of English and Russian phraseology reveals that the thematic description of women is similar, yet English expressions often lean towards negative portrayals. This linguistic representation may be influenced by modern feminist movements, which challenge these stereotypes and seek to reshape the narrative surrounding women's roles and identities in society, although the papers do not explicitly detail this influence. Overall, the language reflects a complex interplay of cultural perceptions and evolving gender dynamics.

The concept of "woman" in the Karakalpak language reflects both traditional and contemporary views, highlighting the evolving role of women in society. Traditionally, women were seen as central figures in family and social life, responsible for maintaining household harmony and participating in cultural rituals such as childbirth and weddings . However, as society transforms, contemporary views are emerging where women are recognized as equal partners in decision-making and financial matters, actively pursuing careers and personal goals. This shift indicates a revival of national values intertwined with modernity, showcasing the dynamic nature of women's roles in Karakalpak culture amidst socio-political changes. The linguistic representation of women in Karakalpak reflects these dual aspects, illustrating a complex interplay between tradition and modernity in the perception of women's identities.[5]

The concept of "woman" exhibits both similarities and differences across English, Russian, and Karakalpak languages. In all three cultures, the notion of "woman" is universally recognized, often embodying essential human values such as motherhood, which is positively regarded in both English and Uzbek contexts. However, the phraseological representations reveal a divergence; English and Russian languages contain a significant number of negative connotations associated with women, reflecting cultural stereotypes and biases [5]. The lexical analysis indicates that while the basic definitions of "woman" align—highlighting biological and social roles—cultural nuances shape the perception and representation of women differently, with English and Russian exhibiting more critical views compared to the more neutral or positive framing in Uzbek.

This comparative analysis underscores the impact of cultural context on the conceptualization of gender across languages. The study of gendered language across different linguistic and cultural contexts reveals significant insights into societal norms and stereotypes. Research indicates that proverbs and sayings in languages like Uzbek and Russian reflect traditional gender roles and

discrimination, showcasing how language embodies cultural attitudes towards gender. Furthermore, the comparative analysis of the concept of "woman" in English and Uzbek highlights the cultural distinctiveness and cognitive frameworks that shape gender perceptions within these communities. This exploration underscores the importance of understanding how language not only reflects but also perpetuates gender stereotypes, thus contributing to broader discussions in gender studies about the interplay between language, culture, and social identity. Such studies are crucial for revealing the mechanisms of gender categorization and the evolving nature of gender roles in response to cultural changes.[6]

Future research on gender concepts could benefit from comparative studies across various languages and cultures, particularly focusing on the paremiological resources that reflect gender stereotypes and societal norms. The existing literature highlights the importance of understanding how different cultures conceptualize gender through proverbs and sayings, which serve as a reflection of ethno-linguistic consciousness and social values. Expanding this research to include languages beyond English, Russian, and Uzbek could reveal unique cultural insights and variations in gender representation. Additionally, examining the cognitive structures associated with gender in diverse linguistic communities may uncover the dynamic nature of gender roles and stereotypes, as well as their evolution over time. Such studies could enhance our understanding of the interplay between language, culture, and gender, contributing to a more comprehensive view of gender concepts globally.

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