

**ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF GENDER
COMMUNICATION USING THE EXAMPLE OF ITALIAN, ENGLISH AND
UZBEK LITERATURE**

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights three (biological, psychological and social) factors that contribute to the identification of gender stereotypes. The biological factor determines gender differences through natural categories. Social factors are identified using gender roles established by nature.

Key words: *gender stereotypes, masculinity and femininity, sexual differentiation, separatism, polyandry and polygyny, gender dysphoria, gender socialization.*

There are three main areas of sources of gender stereotypes and concepts. In this case, tribiological, psychological and social features in language play an important role in identifying differences between the sexes. Gender is defined using a biological, that is, essentialist approach. This approach reveals masculinity and femininity through the biological difference between a man and a woman, that is, a natural category, thus masculinity and femininity are physical qualities, moral standards, a set of moral characteristics inherent in a man and a woman from birth. According to the above, masculinity is a means responsible for the composition, tasks, and natural essence of men, including femininity [1, p. 29]. The differences between male and female speech are primarily marked by emotionality. Emotions, first of all, as a separate part of speech, are expressed by interjections: Well, well, my dear, - said Mr. Vinegar (Yes, yes, dear, said Mr. Vinegar); Ohi che dolore!; uh che male! (Oh, how it hurts); Voy, sho'rimiz quridi,...-dedi tulki (Ah, misfortune has befallen us...- said the fox); Women have a very high level of emotionality and use these types of words more than men.

T.V. Vinogradova, V.V. Semenov introduced hereditary mechanisms to the biological basis of sex differences, the biological structure of women and men [2, p. 65]. The biological system is designated using various stylistic devices such as epithet, climax, metaphor, comparison (analogy) and, among other things, antithesis: Oy desa og'zi bor, kun desa ko'zi bor. Qiz kulsa og'zidan guldasta, yig'lasa ko'zidan dur to'kilarkan (Her lips are like the moon, and her eyes are like the sun. If a girl laughs, then flowers flow from her lips, and if she cries, pearls fall from her eyes);

Enumeration (homogeneous members): She was so beautiful, so modest, affable, and so reasonable that anyone who saw her could not help admiring her (She was so beautiful, modest, intelligent that everyone who saw her could not help but admire her); Un giovane è stato tra i suoi coetanei più agili, forti e coraggiosi (the young man was the most skillful, strong and courageous among his peers); bu yigit shu qadar hushqomat, qora ko'z, qora qosh, qizil yuz yigitki... (this young man was so handsome, black-eyed, with black eyebrows and red cheeks);

Hipperbole: When she cried, she did not do tear, but pearls and precious stones rolled from her eyes (When she cried, she did not shed tears, but pearls and precious stones rolled from her eyes); Il re di tutta travi a vista, guardando la sua bella moglie (Looking at the beautiful wife, the king shone and fluttered); ...bu qizning chiroyini ko'rib, husniga mast bo'lib, hushimdan ketib yiqilibman; (Seeing the beauty of this girl, intoxicated by beauty, he lost his mind and fell); bo'yi bulutga tegadigan; Iqbol go'zallik bobida yetti iqlimga dong'i ketgan ekan; (growth reached the clouds, Iqbol became famous in all seven parts of the earth);

As an exception, in the English language, metonymy is more often used to describe the female gender, for example: Slender girl with green skin and hair (slender girl with green skin and green hair); the method of

metonymy more often describes men based on the material of Uzbek fairy tales: katta-katta barzangilar chiqib...(burly giants coming out);

Obviously, to express the biological trait of gender, physiological age aspects are also taken into account, that is, the female “blooming, graceful” age is 15-18 years, and the “end of beauty” is 25-28 years. And as for the middle age of women, it is not reflected in fairy-tale material at all; the senile stage, in comparison with men, is expressed negatively. Male physiological age traits are expressed in binary opposition. The male “blooming, youthful” age is 10-20 years, and the senile age is 70 years old, reflected in a binary image, more precisely in positive and negative shades.

There are the following psychological factors that influence male and female moral curiosity: reason, logic and intuition, temperament, attention, adaptation to the environment, interest, assessment, physical parameters, improvement of vision, activity, power, work activity, initiative characteristics. Inside the text, we will identify some factors representing differences in male and female speech and behavior. V.P. Sheinov’s observations of male and female temperament deserve special attention [3, p. 24]. He believes that many men with the “choleric” temperament are impatient, ruthless and pugnacious: Princes snapped at and strangled him, foul princes and princesses were threatened by the fear of death, they made them swear that they will keep quiet about everything (The princes rushed at the young man and began to choke him, the princesses were intimidated, the vile princes made them swear that they would remain silent about everything); Regalarglielo non potevano, perche’ s’eran gia’ guastati coi parenti dei lei (since, having quarreled with relatives, the princes could not present rings to the princesses);

In the following places, the owners of the sanguine temperament alternate, they are very active, friendly and kind, they achieve great success and achievements: Si prega di sua moglie, la sua comprare un regalo (I will buy a gift and make my wife happy); O’g’lingiz bizga yordam berayotir. Quloq bolamiz orqasidan ho’kizimizni ko’p pulga sotib oldik. Tillaga boy bo’ldik; To’ng’ich botir sherni o’ldirishga ishonsa ham “Ukalarim bezovta bo’lmasinlar” deb to’qayning bir tomoniga qarab qochdi; Endi kenja o’g’il Badalqorachi uch devni o’ldirib, ularning mollarini olib, uch qizni, uch otni: Oltintoy, Kumushtoy, La’litoyni olib qaytibdi (Your boy is helping us. Thanks to our son, we bought an ox for a lot of money, we became rich, we have a lot of gold. The elder hero, having learned that he could kill a lion, ran away to a certain side of the garden without disturbing his brothers. Badalkarachi killed three divas, took away the horses, returned with three horses and girls).

Psychological factors of female character are identified with the help of the above temperaments, so many women belong to the sanguine temperament. In difficult situations they are distinguished by their resilience: Princess Margaret was not happy to know that someone will take the place of her mother. But she did not murmur, and on her father's order she went out of the day of his arrival to the castle gate to meet his stepmother, and give her all the keys (Princess Margaret was against the idea of someone taking her mother's place But without complaining, according to her father’s orders, she went out to the gates of the palace to meet and give all the keys of the castle to her stepmother); Le ragazze di Corsica, come coraggiosi e determinati, così come gli uomini. Mariuchcha Matteo è andato a cercarla: “Ma io non ti do niente. Anche nel regno dei morti, mi troverai” (Corsicans can be brave and decisive like men. Mariuccia went to look for her Matteo: “I will not give you to anyone. Even I will find you in kingdom of the dead”).

And phlegmatic people are brave people, but their negative traits are idleness and lethargy: The poor girl was frightened, because she was a lifelong laziness, and did not know how to spin (The poor girl was scared,

because she was a lazy person throughout her life, I didn't know how to spin yarn at all); Qimmat esa ishyoqmas, injiq va dimog'dor ekan (Kimmat was lazy, capricious and arrogant).

Gender is revealed with the help of psychophysiological qualities established by nature, but "in this process, basic human activities appear, they develop as a result of socio-historical processes, gender awakens under the influence of not biological, but social motives" [4, p. 166]. In order to identify the status of a representative of society, it is necessary to rely on auxiliary factors, such as employment, type of profession [5, p. 41], financial situation and level of education [6]. The status of an individual is manifested in internal social interactional relations, the role of a native speaker (individual) serves as a moral reaction in the process of behavioral systems. When examining social circumstances and its components, gender differences are observed. Researchers have proposed models for the acquisition of gender identity during socialization. In the societies identified by the famous anthropologist Margaret Mead in the 30s of the 20th century in the field of anthropology, the roles of parents, male and female positions in the social hierarchy are clarified in different ways.

Gender socialization is learned through gender stereotypes, passes from generation to generation as a legacy, is based on one gender or another, it involves the development of moral models, that is, those things are studied that are socially acceptable for both sexes [7, p.4]. Gender roles identified through the above factors constitute a complex of social gender stereotypes; they are particular phenomena of stereotypes and contain all types of stereotypes.

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