ANALYSIS OF GENDER ASPECT IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Summary. The following article describes the notion of gender and gender stereotype. The author points out the actuality of the present research, demonstrates parts or parameters which create gender stereotypes, enlightens the main factors of the gender concepts "man" and "woman" on the material of English genderly marked phraseological units, i.e. phraseological units which contain in their structure a component denoting a man or a woman. The author presents statistic information about genderly marked phraseological units belonging to different semantic groups (appearance, social status, marital status, intellectual skills, etc.). Theoretical part of the article is proved by a number of examples which reveal gender stereotypes in the English phraseology.

Key words: actualization, gender component, conceptual, masculinity, femininity, semantics, phraseological unit.

It is known that the language reflects the cultural heritage of the people, and the phraseological level of the language preserves and manifests the cultural relations of the people. The study of phraseological units in terms of gender reveals the cultural specificity of gender stereotypes. This situation exists in any society, including English and Uzbek. Gender stereotypes reinforced in English culture have certain national and cultural specificity. This concept also corresponds to the culture of the Uzbek language, which represents the national and cultural characteristics of the development of the Uzbek society.

Gender - defined phraseological units are figurative language expressions that reinforce and reflect the concepts of "man", "woman" and thoughts about these concepts.

Gender linguistics is currently a relevant interesting direction in the science of language. Research in Gender Linguistics are carried out practically on the material of all modern written languages. From childhood males and females are different in many ways, both psychologically and physiologically. Although women and men,from a given social class ,belong to the same speech community,they might use different linguistic forms. In Uzbek female speech, politeness,s ervility, softness some shyness and expression of loyalty in speech addressed to the husband and husband 's relatives, children. But men tend to be harsh and proactive in conversation. Many scholars argue that men express their thouughts shorter than women. Men more often use nouns and numbers, while a woman's speech is saturated with verbs.

Gender indicates whether a particular noun or pronoun is masculine, feminine or neuter. Though most nouns in the English language do not have a gender(neuter gender), there are nouns related to people and animals which have different genders.According to the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the term 'gender' is defined as "each of the classes (masculine, feminine, and sometimes neuter) into which nouns, pronouns, and adjectives are divided; the division of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives into these different genders. Different genders may have different endings, etc." The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines gender as "a subclass within a grammatical class (such as noun, pronoun, adjective, or verb) of a language that is partly arbitrary but also partly based on distinguishable characteristics and that determines agreement with and selection of other words or grammatical forms". Examples of Gender in English Grammar .Gender of nouns can be classified as masculine, feminine and the neuter gender. Given below are a few examples of gender.

It is difficult to determine the gender of phraseological units in the Uzbek language using grammatical criteria, because there are no pronouns denoting a specific gender. The pronouns he and she in English correspond to the pronoun u in Uzbek, which can denote any object, thing or event; the English pronouns "his" and "her" correspond to their pronouns in Uzbek; English pronouns him and her correspond to Uzbek pronouns. It follows that pronouns in the Uzbek language cannot indicate male or female gender.

English and Uzbek proverbs are characterized by similarities and differences in terms of content. The proverbs that emerged as a result of people's experience and observations embody ideas about when to get married: Eng. Marry in May, rue for aye Uzb. Don't take a wife on Eid, don't take a new year in the rain.

Masculine gender examples	Feminine gender examples	Neuter gender examples
Man	Woman	Box
Boy	Girl	Car
Uncle	Queen	Mountain
Fox	Niece	Stone
Lion	Cow	River
Grandfather	Grandmother	Book

In linguistics, phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and other types of multi-word lexical units (often collectively referred to as phrasemes), in which the component parts of the expression take on a meaning more specific than, or otherwise not predictable from, the sum of their meanings when

used independently. For example, 'Dutch auction' is composed of the words Dutch 'of or pertaining to the Netherlands' and auction 'a public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder', but its meaning is not 'a sale in the Netherlands where goods are sold to the highest bidder'; instead, the phrase has a conventionalized meaning referring to any auction where, instead of rising, the prices fall.

Phraseology is an independent field of linguistics, and it was separated from lexicology as an independent department, a new field, from the 50s of the 20th century. In the formation of phraseology as a separate linguistic direction, including the emergence of Uzbek phraseology, V. V. Vinogradov has made important contributions. Because, during the time of the former Soviets, the phraseology of the languages of the colonial peoples appeared based on the teachings of this scientist. Academician A. Shakhmatov, V. Vinogradov, A. Yefimov, N. Shanskylar, and Sh. Rakhmatullayev, Y. Pinkhasov, M. Husainov, I. Kochqortoyev, B. Yo`ldoshev are the most important in the development of this field. scientists have done a great service.

Phraseological connections or phraseologisms are lexical units consisting of two or more words combined to express a figurative meaning, acting as a single unit in a sentence, integrated, stable in composition, ready, with figurative images. Phrases consist of at least two independent words (lexemas). Accordingly, phrases differ from words in terms of their expression: the material side of a word is a sound, and a phraseology is a word. The semantic plan of phrases is characterized by the phenomenon of semantic connection of more than one word on the basis of a certain image, on the basis of movement, and this is called phraseological meaning.

In the achievement of new successes of Uzbek phraseology B.Yo'ldoshev, Abdumurad and Abdugofur Mamatov contributed greatly to the new success of Uzbek phraseology. B.Yoldoshev explained in detail the connotative meanings of phraseology and their possibilities as a means of artistic image. Abdumurad Mamatov raised the problem of phraseological norm and showed the relationship between phraseological norm and phraseological variant. Abdugofir Mamatov, in his many works, revealed the problems of phraseological formation and explained the factors of its emergence. He showed that an important distinguishing feature of phraseologisms is content reshaping.

The earliest English adaptations of phraseology are by Weinreich within the approach of transformational grammar, Arnold and Lipka . In Great Britain as well as other Western European countries, phraseology has steadily been developed over the last twenty years. The activities of the European Society of Phraseology and the European Association for Lexicography with their regular conventions and publications attest to the prolific European interest in phraseology. European scholarship in phraseology is more active than in North America. Bibliographies of recent studies on English and general phraseology are included in Welte and specially

collected in Cowie & Howarth whose bibliography is reproduced and continued on the internet and provides a rich source of the most recent publications in the field.

Although phraseology is very ancient in origin, the science of phraseology spans nearly two hundred years. The founder of the science of phraseology is the Swiss scientist Charles Bally. In his work French Stylistics, he included special chapters on the study of word combinations.

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