

## SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS EXPRESSING GENDER RELATIONS IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abdullayeva Munojot Mukhtorovna  
Senior Teacher of the Department of Foreign Language and  
Literature Faculty of Foreign Philology, National University of Uzbekistan

### ANNOTATION

The article deals with the English, Uzbek, Russian folk proverbs related to gender. The aim was to analyze the semantic analysis of the social status of the concepts of male and female. Moreover, we observed lexemes that represent family members mainly in family relations, Metaphorically expressed, and we try to compare, contrast and analyze the semantic features of Uzbek, Russian and English proverbs expressing gender relations, taken as examples from literary works. . Below we will look at the meanings and alternatives of some English and Russian proverbs in Uzbek.

**Keywords:** semantic, proverb, gender, metaphorical, lexeme, relation.

### Introduction

Regardless of the language in which proverbs are studied, paying attention to their semantic features helps to reveal the most important aspects of the research being conducted. Often in comparative linguistics, the analysis of the meanings of the terms existing in several languages and the discovery of new aspects of the existing lexemes in the language in this regard increase the value of the work being done.

In this article, on the example of Uzbek, Russian and English folk proverbs, we aimed to analyze the semantic analysis of the social status of the concepts of male and female within the framework of folk wisdom and language culture. Turning to folklore, recognizing it as a direction of culture, embodying the psyche and philosophy of the people, can be explained by the fact that it is the richest source of understanding about truth and man. The task of our research is to determine the meaning of language tools describing the worlds of women and men, proverbs with gender indicators in the expression plan were selected and classified based on the thematic principle on the topic of men and women.

We divided the analysis of proverbs into two large groups: groups describing the worlds of men and women. Moreover, we classified into smaller thematic groups like:

1. Social status of men and women
2. Views on family relationships, as well as family and couple roles.
3. Kinship relations (relationships between parents, uncles, aunts, etc.).

In many proverbs, the characteristic aspects of men are reflected through antonyms, the evaluation characteristic of the person increases and the positive meaning is strengthened. As a result, positive male identification prevails:

- ❖ Yigit borki, yetti pushtigacha nomi qolar, Yigit borki, yetti kunda nomi yo'qolar.
- ❖ A man who is kind benefits himself, but a cruel man hurts himself.
- ❖ Мужик, хоть и сер, да ум у него волк не съел».

The result of statistical observations showed that among the lexemes that represent family members mainly in family relations, wife, daughter, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law are used a lot. In some cases,

there are also variants of woman represented by nouns and adjectives such as "sumbul", "sanam", "yor" especially in Uzbek language, "красавица", "кумушка", "баба" in Russian language and "beauty", "angel", "lady" in English language. But they have a more primitive character than the male group:

- ❖ Suluv bo'lgan bilan yor bo'la olmas Tuva bo'lgan bilan, nor bo'la olmas
- ❖ Try to act like a lady.
- ❖ Баба слезами беде помогает

Metaphorically expressed in identifying the gender issue the use of the lexeme is of great importance. For example, the noun phrase "lion" is often used to describe men in Uzbek proverbs. Secretly comparing to a lion is not only a symbol of intelligence, nobility, bravery, but at the same time, it represents the characteristics of men. Below are examples of metaphorical proverbs that are used in both English and Russian too:

- ❖ Эрга навбат – шерга навбат;
- ❖ A woman is a weather cock
- ❖ Бабы хоромы недолго стоят

Now we will try to compare, contrast and analyze the semantic features of Uzbek, Russian and English proverbs expressing gender relations, taken as examples from literary works. Below we will look at the meanings and alternatives of some English and Russian proverbs in Uzbek.

	ENGLISH	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
1	A women have long hair, short brain	У женщины волос долог, а ум короток;	Sochi uzun , aqli kalta ( ayollarga qaratib aytilgan)
2	Three women and a goose make a marketplace.	Одна женщина -- баба, две бабы -- базар, а три -- ярмарка	Bitta kalla yaxshi ikkitasi undan yaxshi.
3	Like father like son	Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает.	Olmani tagiga olma tushadi
4	Geese with geese, and women with women.	Гусь свиные не товарищ.	Teng tengi bilan , Tezak qori bilan
5	The devil puts a touch of honey in a neighbor's wife.	В чужую жену черт ложку мёда кладёт.	O'zganiki oy ko'rinadi
6	Breakfast like a king, lunch like a queen and dine like a pauper.	Завтрак съешь сам, обед раздели с другом, ужин отдай врагу.	Nonushtani o'zing baham ko'r, tushlikni do'sting bilan baham ko'r, Kechki ovqatni dushmaningga ber.
7	It is a wise child that knows its own father.	Не учил отец, а дядя не выучит.	Ota ko'rgan o't yo'nar, Ona ko'rgan to'n bichar.

Moving on to the analysis of proverbs, as can be seen in the examples, the Russian and Uzbek equivalents of proverbs have preserved the English gender lexeme

(A women have long hair, short brain; У женщины волос долог, а ум короток; Sochi uzun, aqli kalta (addressed to women), replaced by another genderological lexeme (It is a wise child that knows its own father. Не учил отец, а дядя не выучит. Ota ko'rgan o't yo'nar, Ona ko'rgan to'n bichar.) and in general

we can see proverbs expressed by another lexeme instead of a gender-logical lexeme (Like father like son. Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает. Olmani tagiga olma tushadi.).

At this point, if we talk about their semantic scope, we can understand the same thing, that is, the meaning of using proverbs is exactly the same.

The famous Russian writer Leo Tolstoy said, "In every proverb, I see the image of the people who created this proverb", which expresses proverbs and the mentality of the people. In fact, the presence of lexemes expressing gender relations in English, Russian and Uzbek folk proverbs and their use in different contexts can be a proof of the writer's opinion. In conclusion, we can say that proverbs strictly express the conclusion of many centuries of life experiences, constant daily observations in the form of a complete thought, they always have the diversity of meaning of each word, the stability of expressions, and the stability of form. prevails. But depending on the place of use, their range of meaning is constantly expanding. In the process of translating English proverbs into Uzbek var us or Uzbek proverbs into Russian and English and providing alternative versions of proverbs, it is very important to preserve the meaning of the proverbs. That is why working with proverbs requires a deep study of their semantic features and the original meaning of each proverb. Otherwise, an incorrectly analyzed proverb may not be able to completely convey its original meaning in another language.

#### REFERENCES

1. The Penguin dictionary of proverbs / Comp.: R. Fergusson. — L.: Bloomsbury Book, 1991. — 365 p
2. Аникин В.П. Мудрость народов // Пословицы и поговорки народов востока. – М.: Наука, 1961. – 76 с
3. Imomov K., Mirzayev T., Sarimsoqov B., Safarov O. O'zbek xalq og'zaki poetik ijodi. -T.: O'qituvchi, 1990. - 303b.
4. Karamatova K.M., Karamatov H.S. Proverbs–Maqollar– Пословицы. – Т.: Mehnat, –2000. –398 b
5. Meider, W. Dundes, A. The Wisdom of Many: Essays on the Proverb. - NewYork: Garland, 1995. –340 p
6. Растье Ф. Интерпретирующая семантика (Пер. с франц.) / Ф.Ратсье – Нижний Новгород: Деком, 2001.