



GENDER STEREOTYPES IN SAYINGS AND PROVERBS

Ergashev Muhammadjon Rakhmonovich

(PhD) Associate professor of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

A.Baxromova,

Student, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Kokand

Annotation. Gender stereotypes are formed according to the principle of opposition. There is a tendency to equalize gender stereotypes. Proverbs about women and men describe the main stages of their lives, positions in society, reflecting the importance of gender identity.

Key words: stereotypes, gender, paremii, masculinity, femininity, connotation, opposition.

“Thus, the gender ideology not only creates ideas about femininity but it also shapes conceptions of masculinity” Patricia Hill Collins

To begin with, let's define the concept of gender. The powerful wave of the women's movement in the West of the late 60s - early 70s gave impetus to the development of research, which is now called gender. Definition of gender (gender) as a sociocultural gender, there is little to explain to those who have not been specifically interested in the gender approach in modern research (mainly feminist). "Gender" is one of the central and fundamental concepts of modern society and needs to be understood. (S. De Beauvoir, Y. Kristeva, etc.)To begin with, let’s define the concept of gender. The powerful wave of the women’s movement in the West of the late 60s – early 70s gave impetus to the development of research, which is now called gender. Definition of gender as a sociocultural gender, there is little to explain to those who have not been specifically interested in the gender approach in modern research (mainly feminist). “Gender” is one of the central and fundamental concepts of modern society and needs to be understood. (S. De Beauvoir, Y. Kristeva, etc.) The word itself does not have an adequate translation in the Russian language, and its spelling and pronunciation are scalped from English. Therefore, it is necessary to understand what meaning and meaning are given to this word where it came from. In the English-Russian dictionary of V. Muller, you can see that gender has two meanings. The first is grammatical gender and the second is gender as a playful designation. In the dictionary With . Ozhegov’s gender category has, in addition to the meaning of the grammatical class of words (masculine, feminine, neuter gender) and varieties of something or areas of activity, also the designation of a number of generations (and in the subject of animals - the union of several species) The word itself does not have an adequate translation in the Russian language, and its spelling and pronunciation are scalped from English. Therefore, it is necessary to understand what meaning and meaning are given to this word where it came from. In the English-Russian dictionary of V. Muller, you can see that gender has two meanings. The first is grammatical gender and the second is gender as a playful designation. In the dictionary With . Ozhegov's gender category has, in addition to the meaning of the grammatical class of words (masculine, feminine, neuter gender) and varieties of something or areas of activity, also the designation of a number of generations (and in the subject of animals - the union of several species).

Gender is one of the basic dimensions of the social structure of society, which, along with other parameters, forms a social system. This allows us to consider gender as one of the most important indicators of the social structure of society, which determines the ordering of the entire social system.

39	ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 12 Issue: 02 in February-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Awareness of gender identity is a constructive element of society based on the differences between the sexes produced by society. In the modern understanding, gender is not a consequence of individual biology or a predisposition to be one or another type of person. We can say that this is not an individual quality at all, but an order established by society, of which every person is a part.

Gender stereotypes are generalized ideas that have formed in culture about how women and men behave in a positive way. Gender stereotypes perform a number of functions related to the need to explain certain differences between the sexes, to represent these differences, as well as to justify their existence.

A woman needs a man like a fish needs a bicycle.

Thus, it can be concluded that today there is a tendency to equalize gender roles, which manifests itself in the independence of women from men, as well as the assignment of such a quality as purposefulness to a woman. In proverbs and sayings and their definitions in relation to men, a positive assessment of the image of a man prevails. In the family, the father acts as a role model: One father is worth more than a hundred schoolmasters; Like father like son. A man's wisdom is determined by his attitude towards a woman:

Honest men marry soon, wise men not at all.

At the same time, men are given advice warning them against choosing women by appearance, where beauty is not the main thing: Newer choose your women or your linen by candlelight. The status of a man is determined by the presence of a family, in particular a good wife: A good wife and health is man's best wealth; A man without a wife is but half a man; Wives must be had, be they good or bad. In addition, the appearance of a family has a positive effect on a man, warns against unjustified risks: He that has a wife and children has given hosts to fortune.

According to the results of the analysis , the following stereotypes are fixed for men:

1. In the most general sense, men are characterized as rude and noisy:

Boys will be boys.

2. Men like to eat: It's ill speaking between a full man and a fasting; **The way to a man's heart is through his stomach.**

3. Men love with their eyes: **Boys seldom make passes at girls who wear glasses.**

Despite the positive representation of a man, a number of qualities that characterize a man negatively are fixed in proverbs and sayings:

1. Men do not fulfill their promises: **A man apt to promise, is apt to forget.**
2. Male vice — drunkenness: **He that drinks beer, thinks beer; Heaven takes care of children, sailors and drunken men.**
3. **When men get together, work stops.**

Proverbs and sayings are an excellent example of cultural stereotypes in which people's experience and self-awareness are fixed. Of course, in quantitative terms, the male triumph is recorded in Russian paremiology. The male picture of the world is filled with: a) power over a woman (“жена не горшок – не расшибешь”); b) awareness of self-importance (“муж пашет, а жена ляшет”); c) representation of a woman as a half-man (“кобыла не лошадь, баба не человек”).

In conclusion, summarizing the results of the study of gender stereotypes, it can be argued that in the worldview of native English speakers, a woman is a negative image, which is manifested in the predominance of paremias with negative connotation. For men, it acts as a sample and is characterized mainly positively. However, in modern paremias, one can detect a tendency to equalize gender roles in connection with the democratization of society.

It is difficult for a person to become a mature person, a perfect person without acquiring high qualities and values, without forming in himself a feeling of love for a person, without being beautiful, decent, humane.

REFERENCES:

1. Tuhtamurodovna, Y. G. (2020, December). From The History Of The Fergana Economic Region. In International Scientific and Current Research Conferences (pp. 157-160).
2. Юсупова, Г. Т. (2020). РОЛЬ ФЕРГАНСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЙОНА В НАРОДНОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ 50-70 ГОДОВ XX-ГО ВЕКА). In НАУКА И ТЕХНИКА. МИРОВЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ (pp. 284-287).
3. Юсупова, Г. (2020). Ферганский экономический район регион с высокоразвитым хлопководством, шелководством и садоводством: история и современность. Общество и инновации, 1(1/S), 548-553.
4. Sadigovich, Y. E. (2022). FORMATION OF A POSITIVE STABLE MOTIVATION OF STUDENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 68-74.
5. Elyorjon, Y. (2022). DEVELOPMENT OF SUGGESTIVE ABILITIES IN FUTURE TEACHERS ON THE BASIS OF A PERSON-ORIENTED APPROACH. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(11), 353-359.
6. Yuldashev, E. (2022). DEVELOPMENT OF SUGGESTIVE MOTIVATION FOR PUPILS' EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES. Science and Innovation, 1(3), 667-672.
7. Юлдашев, Э. С. (2022). ЎҚУВЧИЛАРНИНГ ЎҚУВ ФАОЛИЯТИ УЧУН СУГГЕСТИВ МОТИВАЦИЯСИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ. Science and innovation, 1(B3), 667-672.
8. Makhkamovna, I. A. (2021). The Family as an Important Factor in the Formation of Adolescent Characteristics. European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability, 2(2), 34-36.
9. Makhkamovna, I. A. (2022). MEDIA PEDAGOGY-A SEPARATE AREA OF PEDAGOGY. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 66-70.
10. Makhkamovna, I. A. (2022). STAGES OF REJECTION OF INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN EDUCATION. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 74-76.