

EMOTIONAL GENDER STEREOTYPES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract

Gender stereotypes show the cultural and social characteristics of images of male and female personalities within the framework of Uzbek non-verbal communication. These stereotypes differ in physical, physiological, mental, intellectual and personal characteristics. The gender study of non-verbal means allows us to distinguish cultural and social factors that determine society's attitude towards men and women. Concepts such as age, appearance, physical condition, activity, and intelligence are important indicators in non-verbal communication between men and women.

Key words: *gesture, interlocutor, stereotypes, nonverbal communication*

The more non-verbal is used in a sentence, the more verbal is unable to be expressed in words. Gestures are expressed by very quick and easy movements, but they cover and deliver to the interlocutor much larger meanings. Depending on the gender role of women and men in social life, their nature and character also affects the use of non-verbal means [1:6].

Gender stereotype "**Shame**". When men are shy, they look at the ground, women hold their cheeks with their palms, and sometimes they look at the ground and bow their heads, expressing similar and dissimilar gestures. "When he was leaving, the tea drinkers, who were filling the samovar with milk, kept their eyes on him and whispered that he is a fallen wrestler. Eshpolvan felt these words even if he did not hear them. Therefore, without raising his head, he crossed the black river bridge without looking anywhere" [2:83]. - The girl bowed her head shyly and blushed again [3:23].-Muhayya blushed and grabbed both of her cheeks. -Wow!..Did someone bring the dress to your mother? [4:27].

Gender stereotype "**Joy**". There are also gender similarities and non-uniform gestures in the expression of joy. Men usually express their joy by rubbing their palms together, clapping their hands and clapping their hands on their hips or thighs, while women in such situations are more relaxed and less emotional and are satisfied with clapping their hands. "Soon I brought a heavy, thick folder. Aybek was happy. He hugged me and tapped me on the shoulder" [2:19]. "Bashar was doing something on the porch. Brother Gafur came up to him and said, "What are you doing, don't do it like this." The boy looked at his father and said, "If you are Gafur Gulam, don't you know, you are naughty." Brother Gafur hit his knees and laughed loudly" [2:79]. In joy, most English women and girls put their hands together and press them to their chests. If they are happy with a gift, they will hold it in their arms and be happy. *She stood for a moment holding the letters to her breast, thinking longingly of Ashley. Her emotions toward him had not changed since the day when she first fell in love with him* [5:144]

Table 1: Nonverbal tools used in Uzbek culture

Expression of feelings	Men	Women
Grief	Head-clutching, stomping, fist-bumping, crying inside, shrugging, chest-punching	Punching him in the head, scratching his face, tearing the collar of his shirt
Grief	Punch the ground, punch, pull hair, punch head, shake head, gnash teeth	to pull out one's hair
Anxiety	To frown, to read, to read with one's hand	To frown
Joy	give a thumbs up	To clap, to jump
Shame	to turn the head down, to cover the face with the palm of the hand	cover your face with your palm

Table 2: Nonverbal tools used in English culture

Expression of feelings	Men	Women
Grief	punching, swearing, shouting	crying, holding his head with his hand, cursing
Grief	Punch the hand on the ground, punch, pull hair, punch head, shake head, gnash teeth	Shouting, swearing
Anxiety	To frown, to gaze, to swear	To frown, swear
Joy	showing the thumb and being proud	laughing, hugging a close partner

As we can see, the use of gestures between women and men is different. Research in gender analysis shows that men use gestures to express their emotional state and expressive behavior as women. Gender differences in nonverbal communication have led scholars to research the styles of female and male nonverbal communication in the scientific literature, some of which are perceived as feminine and some as masculine gestures.

Literature

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