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# Comparative Analysis of Gender-Oriented Research

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**Abstract**—This article analyzes the research conducted by world scientists in the field of gender, identifying the relevance and necessity of the issues raised in them through scientific methods. In particular, scholars have studied the gender phenomenon, gender parameters, as well as the semantic grouping and gynocritical analysis generated through the gender component. A scientific approach to this work has been expressed. In the analysis of the research, it is substantiated by the fact that the issues in this area in Uzbek translation studies are not sufficiently studied.

**Keywords**---gender linguistics, genealogical approach, genealogy, linguistic genealogy, women's prose.

## Introduction

In recent years, the number of studies devoted to the study of gender parameters in language and speech has been growing in world linguistics. O. L. Kamenskaya proposes to divide them into two: gender linguistics and linguistic genealogy Kamenskaya (2002). While gender linguistics studies language and verbal behavior using gender methods, the subject of linguistic genealogy studies the category of gender use. Gender issues are studied not only in philosophy, psychology, sociology, but also in linguistics from the point of view of language and speech, and in translation studies, the degree to which the gender discourse reflected in the works of art is presented in the language of translation is examined Kamenskaya (2002); Kirilina (2002); Kirilina (2003); Shirinova (2019). O.L. Kamenskaya, A.V. Kirilina, D. Cameros also study gender parameters in two groups: general and gender parameters.

## **Materials and Methods**

In describing the theoretical and methodological basis of the research of Russian scientists in the field of gender, O.A. Voronina shows three main models:

• Theory of social construction in gender issues;

- Understanding categories as a stratification category related to gender stratification;
- Interpreting gender as a cultural metaphor Voronina (2001).

It is known that in linguistics, a certain linguistic method is used in the study of gender issues. One such method is that meta-analysis is the most optimal method. E.E. Pastukhova studies the issues of "women's prose" in Russian prose in the XX and XXI centuries. In the book "Gender and ethnogender" co-authored by L.F. Kharaeva and Z.A. Kuchukova, they mainly study the prose of Kabardian women Kuchukova et al. (2019). The study identifies the gnological boundaries of women's prose, the role of the image of women in the Nart epic and Kabardian folklore, a comparative study of gender stereotypes in the prose of "omen" and "men", the peculiarities of the evolutionary movement in Kabardian "women's prose". L.Abazov's short story "Mother's call", D.Damin's short story "In our world, I am a passer-by", M.Khakuashev's historical-philosophical novel "Way home" were selected for the research. The term gender is explained in the pamphlet as follows:

"The term "gender" emphasized the two-component nature of the human race, consisting of men and women. Paradoxical as it may sound, but this simple cognitive truth came to the field of scientific and theoretical problems only in the middle of the XX century" [6.10].

Indeed, such a situation leads to the separation of a single knowledge of humanity into a vector of binary research, i.e., "female" and "male". In Uzbek linguistics Z.Akbarova, N.Akhmedova, Sh.Iskandarova analyzed the linguistic features of women's speech in one form or another based on the material of the Uzbek language. Shakhnoza Gulyamova in the study of gender features of Uzbek language euphemisms focuses on the principles of manifestation of gender features in Uzbek euphemisms and pragmatic, linguoculturological factors in the occurrence of gender meaning in euphemisms Gulyamova (2020). Based on the study of the concept of "gender" in the research, the dissertation describes the main views on the problem of social gender in modern linguistics, explains the gender differences, and identifies gender groups of euphemisms based on the nature of the Uzbek language. She also examines the occurrence of gender meaning in euphemisms based on linguistic and non-linguistic factors and evaluates from a linguoculturological point of view that the principle of "politeness" serves as a means of forming gender-differentiated euphemisms. It should be noted that the Uzbek language creates a concise glossary of genderspecific euphemisms based on examples collected by the scientist in the research (Egorychev et al., 2021; Suacana, 2016; Nyandra & Suryasa, 2018). Reveals the scientific novelty of the work using the methods of synchronous, component analysis, comparative, ethnolinguistic, systematic, contextual, and sociological analysis. In particular, among the fear, superstition, socio-political, personal factors that create euphemisms in the Uzbek language are lifestyle, origin, personality, taste, level, age, appearance, physical and mental potential, and cultural levels - speech etiquette, the role of behavior as a priority is the main scientific material for gender research (Dollar et al., 2001; Saifnazarov et al., 2021; Berryter, 2019).

Sh. Gulyamova summarizes the characteristics of men and women in their mentality and divides them into several groups:

### Man:

- focused on solid, logically based evidence;
- tries to see the whole universe;
- relies on important results, not words and emotions;
- correctly assesses possible formal relationships (both positive and negative).

## Woman:

- · accepts communication emotionally;
- affected by the details;
- given to emotions;
- looks with pleasure at any type of communication Gulyamova (2020).

The scholar groups a national marker that reveals the female and male character in the eastern mentality. Consequently, the character of oriental women is characterized by gentleness, sensitivity, and empathy (Akbarova, 2007; Shirinova, 2021; Shirinova et al., 2020). In men, on the contrary, it relies on logically based ideas, does not give in to emotions, gives a realistic assessment of events and happenings.

Muhabbat Kurbanova emphasizes the need to pay special attention to two aspects when studying gender research:

- Women and men express their thoughts in a specific way when describing a certain reality, a part of it, or in other cases (gender feature of speech).
- Much attention is paid to the existence of linguistic tools in the language system that expresses the concepts of femininity and masculinity (in the language system, the separation of women and men, the definition of language units that serve to differentiate).

The scientist emphasizes the need to distinguish between grammatical (formal) and biological (real) gender concepts. Nafisa Nasrullaeva in her research on the formation of the concept of gender in the phraseological landscape of the world in English and Uzbek identified the types of gender semantics that are activated in the phraseological units of gender index Nasrullayeva (2018). She proved that the process of formation of gender concepts based on the material of phraseology of comparable languages takes place in conceptual stages based on semantic, associative, and extralinguistic knowledge related to the mystical meaning of components, reflecting the lexical meaning of language units. As part of the research, the scientist created an English-Russian-Uzbek dictionary of gender-specific phraseological units. This, in turn, will enrich the Uzbek lexicography with another new type of dictionary, as well as serve as a scientific theoretical material for research in this area (Sexton & Bowman-Upton, 1990; Hankivsky, 2012; Menaka, 2017).

N. Nasrullaeva divides the semantics formed in the phraseology through the gender component into four types:

- denotative semantics that directly convey gender meaning;
- a contradictory semantics that conveys the gender meaning about the denotation of the opposite sex;
- a portable meaning based on the metaphorical shift of the substantive gender component;
- semantics that neutralizes the gender meaning that exists in phraseological unity Nasrullayeva (2018).

This study is important in the study of gender discourse mantas in different language systems, using them to identify linguistic and non-linguistic factors (Zoirova & Shirinova, 2021; Silverstein, 1985; Yates, 2001). The image of women in the study of literary scholars has also been studied on the example of various language materials. Umida Fayzullaeva's research on the inner world of women in the novels of modernist Virginia Woolf focuses on the identification and description of the main factors that reveal the inner world of women in the novels "Jeyob khonasi", "Delloui khonim", "Mayok sari", "Orlando" and "Tolqinlar" Fayzullayeva (2020). The author's novel reflects the concept of "woman", describes the inner feelings and sufferings of women, their attitude to men's culture through factual materials, and reveals the author's ability to create a portrait of women in the work.

In the works analyzed in the research, U.I. Fayzullaeva draws attention to the problem of women, their attitude to men's culture, the specificity of women's art, the importance of economic independence for women. The writer and protagonist also think about identification issues. As the scientist pointed out:

"Woolfe tries to portray not only the modern woman, her views and inner feelings, but also the ideal woman in her image in her image .... It should be noted that this concept consists of several layers: on the one hand, the attitude to the "word of women" in the direct actions of the novelist in real life; on the other hand, the plot, the artistic idea of the works written by women, and the image of the female protagonist are reflected" Fayzullayeva (2020).

## **Results and Discussion**

In this study, Virginia Woolf's novel style, writing experience, the formation of an authorship strategy and its integration into her work, the author's strategy to achieve a coherent and fluent story in depicting the inner world of a woman are revealed as a holistic monographic work. In our research, we also relied to some extent on the scientific views of Umida Fayzullaeva in covering the inner closeness between the writer and the work, the issues of personal identification of the writer in the creation of the image of the protagonist. Eshmatova Yulduz tried to reveal the role of women in social life, the spiritual world, the role and place of women in the development of literature in the study of the art of the female psyche in Uzbek short stories of independence Eshmatova (2020). In this study, aimed at studying the national and cultural heritage of Uzbek literature in the period of independence, expanding the artistic and poetic scope of the prose of the period, the role and place of women in the works of writers, the scientist identifies several

conceptual tasks and tries to solve them. In particular, the scientist systematized the various artistic interpretations of women's psychology in Uzbek short stories of the independence period, the writer's artistic skills, new means of psychological analysis, and their peculiarities (Caselli et al., 2006; Yip & Wong, 2014; Wang & Wong, 2021).

In this study, the scholar Hurshid Dostmuhamedov's "Choyongul or kuyiqishloqkcha qotillik", "Hijranim mingdir", Sh. Butaev's "Kayvoining mangu makoni", "Shohona sovga", Yulduzlarga eltar yol', Nazar Eshankul's 'Urush odamlai", "Momoqoshiq", Abduqayum Yuldosh's "Timsohning koz yoshlari", "On uchinchi uy yoki Otchopar", "Sunbulaning ilk shanbasi", Sabir Onar's "Chambilbelning Oydalasi", In his stories such as "Enashamol" written by Bahodir Kabul, the analysis of pictorial means such as female psychology, landscape, letters, which are a deep artistic means of emotional experiences, is analyzed using comparative typological, biographical, psychological analysis. In particular, Yu. Eshmatova described the writer's skill in creating a new type of image of a woman in the short story of independence, her art of portraiture, individuality in speech, and the image of an Uzbek woman in a non-traditional image with appropriate examples (Kourilsky & Walstad, 1998; Fischer et al., 1993).

Guli Ergasheva takes a hermeneutic approach to the study of the terminology of gender discourse and the problems of its translation in English and Russian. She explored the social significance of the application of semantic categories such as frame, prototype, idealized cognitive models, natural semantic metatyl to applied linguistics in the conceptualization and categorization of human rights terms and concepts. In particular, the dissertation's scientific conclusions, collected examples and results were used in the creation of the "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Gender Terms and Concepts", created jointly by the Women's Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United Nations Development Program. This, in turn, serves to enhance the social and practical aspects of each study.

Another piece of research in this area is the work of Aziza Radjabova on the historical evolution of the geder phenomenon. The scientist tries to clarify the stages of formation of the modern gender phenomenon, emphasizing that gender issues are one of the most important issues at all stages of human development Radjabova (2019). Since this study is mainly in the field of sociology, the study considers the role of women in society at all times, especially in the East and the West, until the XIX - XX centuries, when they had almost no rights. Facts about inadequate attitudes towards women, restrictions and insults applied to them in ancient Greece, Rome, and China are given. In the West, especially in the kingdoms of England, France, Castile and Aragon, the role of women in public administration has also been reported. Although this study is not a linguistic study, the role of women in society, the evolutionary indicator of attitudes towards them, has been proven in the example of states.

Noruzi Makhnaz addresses contemporary Russian and Iranian literature in a comparative approach to her research on the expression of the image of women in Russian and Persian prose "Noruzi (2011). He first assesses the relevance and scientific significance of this topic as follows:

"In the last decades of the century, in modern humanitarian knowledge and in world art, special attention is paid to gender issues. Numerous and varied publications of psychologists, sociologists, philosophers, linguists, literary critics, literary historians in Russia and Iran testify to this. In this regard, it becomes obvious that the specificity of the reconstruction of female images in both Russian and Persian prose has been insufficiently studied in literary criticism" Noruzi (2011)

As Noruzi Makhnaz noted, scholars in all fields have tried to consider and interpret gender issues in their own way. Of course, it is wrong to say that the scale of work in the context of this phenomenon, all the issues in this area have been resolved, the problems have been resolved. That is why the scientist considers the image of women in modern prose on the example of Russian and Persian materials. Based on the scientific theories of T.N. Erokhin, I.Shitov, R.Veyli, L.Savenkova, he tries to determine the ontological status of the female image in Russian and Persian prose from the point of view of genealogy from the Middle Ages to modern times. In ancient Russian and Iranian literature, the typological image of a woman was described in "Shahrizada", "Ming bir kecha", "Rudabe", "Texmine", "Sindoxt", "Shirin", "Shirin and Khisrav", "Layli", "Layli and Majnun", "Vis i Ramin" studied on the example of these works. While a comparative analysis of the works selected as part of the study in the study, the researcher seeks to identify the concept of woman and the concepts surrounding it. For example, the concept of "home" - "strength" - a woman is considered as a concept of "protector of the family" and expresses its conclusion as follows:

"The comparison made it possible to conclude that the Persian to the conclusion that Persian literature was constantly moving away from the one-dimensional image of the female character inherent in ancient Persian literature, expanded the range of female destinies: gentle and beloved wives, faithful spouses, hardworking mothers, capable of self-sacrifice: passionate lovers, single women suffering from war, from an unstable political situation in the country" Noruzi (2011).

## Conclusion

In the process of analyzing this research, it became clear that in the works of world writers, the universal character is similar in terms of the image of a woman, a woman's character, a woman's inner experiences, a woman's psyche, a woman's anxiety. Their destiny, their worries, their position in society, in short, all revolve around a single concept. The comparative aspect of gender studies in Uzbek translation studies, especially in the works translated from French into Uzbek, has not yet been monographed. This is one of the factors that determine the relevance of our research.

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