GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGY

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Abstract: The study of language in terms of lexical and phraseological combinations helps to understand the cultural systems formed in this language. Paying attention to the structure of phraseological units and their semantics, at the same time revealing their linguistic and cultural features, helps to make a gender analysis on the masculine and feminine level of the language, because language as a cultural phenomenon bears all the historically established and modern gender codes that have developed traditionally. The Russian language, like many other languages, contains phraseological expressions that reflect certain socio-cultural features of society. One of these features is gender differences, which are reflected in the phraseology of the Russian language. Gender differences in phraseology of the Russian language are shown in the use of certain expressions and idioms, associated with the sex of the person in question.

Keywords: gender; Russian phraseology; gender differences; phraseological expressions; culture.

1 Introduction

In order to analyze Russian phraseology from a gender perspective, one can consider as the main source the phraseological dictionary of the Russian language, edited by A.I. Molotkov. There are many phraseological expressions in the Russian language reflecting gender differences in society. Some of them are associated with notions of male and female behavior, roles and qualities inherent in each gender. However, it should be noted that there are also neutral expressions that are not associated with gender and do not reflect stereotypes [11, p. 255-256].

Gender differences in Russian phraseology manifest themselves at different levels:

- At the level of vocabulary and collocations: there are phraseological expressions and stable expressions that have different forms depending on the gender of the person they refer to. For example, “to speak on behalf of a man” and “to speak on behalf of a woman” (“говорить от имени мужчины” and “говорить от имени женщины”).
- At the level of meaning: some phraseological expressions have different meanings depending on the gender of the person they refer to. For example, “a horse under a wife” (“конь под женой”) can mean “a poor man” or “a stallion owned by a woman” (“жеребец, которым владеет женщина”).
- At the level of usage: some idioms are only used in relation to people of a particular gender. For example, “to ignore woman’s logic” (“забыть на женскую голову”) has a negative connotation and is used only in relation to women [9, p. 31-32].

Cultural and gender codes in Russian phraseology can manifest themselves at several levels:

There are phraseological units that contain gender and cultural stereotypical expressions. For example, the expression “woman at the wheel” (“женщина за рулем”) can be used to indicate that a female driver cannot drive well.

Some phraseological units contain images related to male or female roles in society. For example, the phrase “the man of the house” (“мужчина в доме”) may be used to indicate that the man is the head of the family and is in charge of all family ‘internal affairs’.

Phraseological units may contain cultural codes related to traditions and customs. For example, the phrase “raise a hand against a woman” (“поднять руку на женщину”) may be used to indicate that a man violates cultural norms prohibiting violence against women.

Phraseological units may contain references to religion and culture. For example, the phrase “black as Satan” (“черная как сатана”) can be used to indicate something that is very dark and sinister.

Some phraseological units may reflect the position of women in society. For example, the expression “a woman's word is not strong” (“женщина слово — не серпухо”) can be used to indicate that a woman cannot keep her word and is not a reliable source of information [4, p. 21-22].

In general, gender differences in Russian phraseology are related to traditional stereotypes about men and women and may reflect socio-cultural features of society. However, modern demands on language and society imply a more flexible and equitable approach to language use and the avoidance of discrimination based on gender [8, p. 11-13].

There are several approaches to the study of gender differences in Russian phraseology. One of them is the analysis of the use of gender-neutral and gender-specific phraseological expressions depending on the gender of the speaker and addressee. The peculiarities of the use of idioms in different social groups, such as age, professional or ethnic groups, are also studied. Another approach is to analyze the semantics of phraseological units and to identify gender stereotypes associated with them. For example, phraseological expressions containing words related to male or female spheres of activity are studied, and stereotypical ideas about the roles of men and women in society are analyzed. It is important to note that the study of gender differences in phraseology in the Russian language has not only a linguistic but also a socio-cultural aspect, since language is a reflection of social relations and stereotypes associated with gender [12, p. 122-123].

3 Method

The study used both general scientific research methods and specifically linguistic ones: descriptive, comparative methods, techniques and methods of lexicosemantic analysis, as well as metalinguistic - in the analysis of cognitive-linguocultural information contained in phraseological units and proverbs.

4 Results

Phraseological expressions related to men's and women's ways of thinking

Phraseological expressions are expressions used in language as complete units with a stable meaning and an unbreakable connection between the words that make them up. They can have origins in different cultures and eras, and are often related to the way people think and behave in a certain cultural environment. There are many idioms associated with men's ways of thinking (see Table 1), reflecting different aspects of male culture and psychology. Some of these include:

- Sporting lifestyles: Men who grew up in a sporting environment often use phrases related to sportsmanship, winning and losing. For example, “to take the upper hand” (“побить верх”) or “to subdue” (“подавить себе”) may reflect a desire to be the leader and to win.
- Military experience: Men who have served in the military use phrases associated with militaristic culture and strength, such as “stand up for defense” (“защитить на защиту”) or “take charge” (“встать на себя ответственность”). They may also use language associated with hierarchical structures and command.
- Sexism: In some cultures, there is a common perception that men should be more dominant and aggressive than women. This can be reflected in phraseologies such as “taking charge” (“брать за правило”), “tough sex” (“крепкий пол”), and “men's work” (“мужская работа”).
Table 1: Phraseological expressions related to men’s and women’s ways of thinking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
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| **Mature approach**  
("Мужской подход") - a way of solving problems based on logic and analytical abilities. | **Feminine approach**  
("Женский подход") - a more emotional and intuitive approach to problem solving. |
| **Mature way of thinking**  
("Мужское мышление") - a tendency to analyze, plan, and solve problems, as well as to compete and achieve goals. | **Feminine way of thinking**  
("Женское мышление") - a capacity for empathy, intuition, as well as the ability to perceive and understand the emotions of others. |
| **Mature thinking**  
("Мужское мышление") - the ability to think abstractly and reason logically. | **Feminine mind**  
("Женская душевность") - a capacity for empathy, intuition, as well as the ability to perceive and understand the emotions of others. |
| **Mature approach**  
("Мужской подход") - implies an intellectual capacity for abstract thinking and solving complex problems, as well as the ability to make rational decisions. | **Mature manner**  
("Мужественный стиль"") - often associated with a more straightforward, competitive and assertive style of communication, based on achievement. In such conversations, men often talk about knowledge, education, and culture, as well as the ability to think critically and analyze. |
| **Mature talk**  
("Мужской разговор") - often associated with a more straightforward, competitive and assertive style of communication, based on achievement. | **Mature talk**  
("Мужской разговор") - often associated with a more straightforward, competitive and assertive style of communication, based on achievement. |
| **Mature thinking**  
("Мужское мышление") - reflects a rigorous and clear mindset, which may be reflected in problem solving. | **Mature thinking**  
("Мужское мышление") - a capacity for empathy, intuition, as well as the ability to perceive and understand the emotions of others. |
| **Mature approach**  
("Мужской подход") - describes the ability to anticipate and forecast events, as well as to strategically plan and manage resources. | **Mature approach**  
("Мужской подход") - a stereotype or prejudice that suggests women are more likely to be indecisive and hesitant in making decisions. |
| **Mature rationalism**  
("Мужество разумом") - implies a high level of knowledge, education, and culture, as well as the ability to think critically and analyze. | **Mature rationalism**  
("Мужество разумом") - a stereotype or prejudice that suggests women are more likely to be indecisive and hesitant in making decisions. |
| **Mature imagination**  
("Мужество воображением") - refers to strategic thinking and the ability to see the "big picture". | **Mature imagination**  
("Мужество воображением") - a stereotype or prejudice that suggests women are more likely to be indecisive and hesitant in making decisions. |
| **Mature determination**  
("Мужество решимости") - describes the ability to anticipate and formulate events, as well as to strategically plan and manage resources. | **Mature determination**  
("Мужество решимости") - a stereotype or prejudice that suggests women are more likely to be indecisive and hesitant in making decisions. |
| **Mature calculation**  
("Мужество расчетом") - describes the ability to anticipate and formulate events, as well as to strategically plan and manage resources. | **Mature calculation**  
("Мужество расчетом") - implies an intellectual capacity for abstract thinking and solving complex problems, as well as the ability to make rational decisions. |
| **Mature common sense**  
("Мужество здравомыслие") - a particular style of thinking that involves taking a more emotional and multi-faceted approach to communication. | **Mature common sense**  
("Мужество здравомыслие") - a particular style of thinking that involves taking a more emotional and multi-faceted approach to communication. |
| **Mature intelligence**  
("Мужество ума") - implies a more direct and straightforward approach to problem solving. | **Mature intelligence**  
("Мужество ума") - implies a more direct and straightforward approach to problem solving. |
| **Mature approach**  
("Мужский подход") - describes the ability to anticipate and formulate events, as well as to strategically plan and manage resources. | **Mature approach**  
("Мужский подход") - implies an intellectual capacity for abstract thinking and solving complex problems, as well as the ability to make rational decisions. |
| **Mature common sense**  
("Мужество здравомыслие") - reflects men's tendency to take leadership positions and make important decisions. As a result, women may have developed a more cautious and deliberate approach to decision-making, which can be linked to this role of women. | **Mature common sense**  
("Мужество здравомыслие") - reflects an intellectual capacity for abstract thinking and solving complex problems, as well as the ability to make rational decisions. |

Phraseological expressions related to women's ways of thinking are driven by cultural and gender factors. Some of these factors include:

- The structure of society: in many cultures, women often play the role of nurturing children and caring for the family, which affects their way of thinking. For example, the phraseology "maternal instinct" ("материнский инстинкт") can be linked to this role of women.

- Language culture: some languages may have certain phrases that are used to describe women's behavior, such as "female intuition" ("женская интуиция"). This may be related to traditional notions of women's roles and men's roles in society.

- Social norms: in some cultures, men and women are expected to display certain qualities. For example, men are often ascribed strong, aggressive, and determined traits, while women are expected to be soft, caring, and sensitive. These stereotypes can manifest themselves in language and phraseology.

- Historical factors: in the past, women were not allowed to take leadership positions and make important decisions. As a result, women may have developed a more cautious and deliberate approach to decision-making, which can be linked to this role of women.

In general, phraseological expressions associated with the way of thinking of women and men are caused by cultural and gender reasons, including stereotypes, social norms, and cultural traditions.

Phraseological expressions reflecting differences in the social roles of men and women

Phraseological expressions related to differences in men's social roles may have cultural and gender-specific reasons (see Table 2). They reflect ideas about traditional male roles in society and culture. For example, some cultures believe that men should be strong and fearless. Therefore, expressions referring to strength and courage, such as "to be as strong as a bull" ("быть крепче быка") or "strong as an ox" ("мужествен как бык"), may appear in phraseology. These expressions emphasize the importance of physical strength and courage for men. The phrases also reflect traditional male roles in relationships with women. For example, the phrase "to take care of a woman" ("работать над женщину") may reflect the idea of women as something that a man can "give up" ("отдать женщину на попечение другому") or "to leave a girl" ("оставить девушку") may be related to the idea of men as hunters and women as prey. Some phraseological expressions may contain sexual and/or derogatory connotations, which may be related to sexual stereotypes and discrimination. For example, the phrase "to give up one's wife" ("стыдно жену на ненадежную") may reflect the idea of women as something that a man can "give up" ("отдать жену на попечение другому") to another man [10, p. 133-134].

Table 2: Phraseological expressions reflecting differences in men's and women's social roles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
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| **A man's job**  
("Мужская работа") - means a job that is generally considered more suitable for men. | **Glass ceiling**  
("Стеклянная стенка") - a metaphorical expression that refers to the invisible obstacles women face in advancing their careers in a male-dominated society. |
| **A man's talk**  
("Мужской разговор") - a metaphorical expression that refers to the invisible obstacles women face in advancing their careers in a male-dominated society. | **A man's word**  
("Мужское слово") - implies that a man is honest, and to keep his word and be a man of his word. |
| **A woman's sixth sense**  
("Женское шестое ощущение") - the ability to notice details and nuances that men may miss. | **Men's strength**  
("Мужская сила") - means a job that is generally considered more suitable for men. |
| **Women's intuition**  
("Женское интуитивное",
"Женское интуитивное"") - the ability to feel and intuit when making decisions. | **Men's strength**  
("Мужская сила") - means a job that is generally considered more suitable for men. |
| **Women's intuition**  
("Женское интуитивное",
"Женское интуитивное"") - a particular style of thinking that involves taking a more emotional and multi-faceted approach to communication. | **Men's strength**  
("Мужская сила") - means a job that is generally considered more suitable for men. |
| **Woman's logic**  
("Женский лог"") - can be used to describe an inconsistent and incomprehensible woman, which can lead to the stereotype that women are less logical and less intelligent than men. | **Men's strength**  
("Мужская сила") - means a job that is generally considered more suitable for men. |
| **Woman's logic**  
("Женский лог"") - can be used to describe an inconsistent and incomprehensible woman, which can lead to the stereotype that women are less logical and less intelligent than men. | **Men's strength**  
("Мужская сила") - means a job that is generally considered more suitable for men. |
| **Women's gut feeling**  
("Женское чутье") - the ability to sense something without explicit evidence or explanation. | **Men's strength**  
("Мужская сила") - means a job that is generally considered more suitable for men. |
| **Women's guts**  
("Женская сила") - the ability to notice things not only as they are, but also as they could be. | **Men's strength**  
("Мужская сила") - means a job that is generally considered more suitable for men. |
Phraseological expressions related to differences in women's social roles may have cultural and gender-specific reasons, as culture and gender stereotypes influence how we express our thoughts and how we perceive the world. For example, the Russian language has many female-related idioms that express negative stereotypes about women's role in society, such as "get the job done". The phraseology "man at work" describes a situation where a man is in a higher social position and more powerful in society.

Phraseological expressions reflecting differences in economic opportunities between men and women

Phraseological expressions referring to differences in economic opportunities between men and women

Table 3: Phraseological expressions reflecting differences in economic opportunities for men and women

4 Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that gender differences in phraseology represent a reflection of socio-cultural stereotypes existing in society. They manifest themselves in the way we express certain ideas, emotions and attitudes, as well as how we perceive people.
by gender. Some phraseological expressions may contain explicit or implicit gender connotations that influence our perception and evaluation of people. However, in today's society, gender-neutral language is increasingly taken into account and the use of gender-conjugated expressions is avoided. This contributes to a more equal and inclusive society, where everyone is entitled to their own unique expression and does not feel discriminated against on the basis of their gender.

Overall, gender differences in phraseology require serious study and analysis by linguists and gender studies specialists. It is important not to forget that language is not only a reflection of reality, but also a means of shaping it, so it is necessary to monitor how we use language and how this affects our perception of the world around us.

**Literature:**


**Primary Paper Section:** A

**Secondary Paper Section:** AI