SYMMETRIC AND ASYMMETRIC FEATURES OF GENDER COMPONENT PROVERBS EXPRESSIONS IN THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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INGLIZ, O'ZBEK VA RUS TILLARIDA GENDER KOMPONENTLI MAQOLLARNING ASSIMETRIK VA SIMMETRIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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АСИММЕТРИЧНЫЕ И СИММЕТРИЧНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОСЛОВИЦ С ГЕНДЕРНЫМ КОМПОНЕНТОМ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ, УЗБЕКСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Abstract. The article explores the philosophical and linguistic aspects of symmetry and asymmetry, emphasizing their importance in understanding the universal and diverse concepts used in languages of different systems. It highlights the continuous development and refinement of these notions over time, underscoring the significance of the symmetry-asymmetry principle as a fundamental universal concept for comprehending nature, time, motion, and space theories. Furthermore, the study investigates the symmetric and asymmetric characteristics present in proverbs containing gender components across English, Russian, and Uzbek languages. By examining these linguistic expressions, the research delves into how gender roles and relationships are manifested through language structures. The article aims to reveal common patterns and deviations in the construction of gender-related proverbs, shedding light on the intricate interplay among language, culture, and gender dynamics. Additionally, the article delves into gender asymmetry, particularly through gender lacunarity, and analyzes its significance in the gender category and its representation in proverbs. Special attention is given to the concept of metagender and its manifestation in proverbs from different language systems.
Keywords: symmetry; asymmetry; proverb; gender; lacuna; metagender; GCP; language system; universal principles.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada simmetriya va assimetriyaning falsafiy va lingvistik jihatlari o'rganilib, ularning turli tizimlar tillarida qo'llaniladigan universal va xilma-xil tushunchalarni tushunishdagi ahamiyati o'rganildi. U bu tushunchalarning vaqt o'tishi bilan uzluksiz rivojlanishi va takomillashib borishini ta'kidlab, simmetriya-assimetriya tamoyili tabiatni, shuningdek, vaqt, harakat va makon nazariyalarini tushunishning asosiy universal tamoyili ekanligini ta'kidlaydi.

Simmetriya-assimetriya tamoyili tabiatni, shuningdek, vaqt, harakat, makon nazariyalarni o'rganishning asosiy universal printsipidir. Ushbu tamoyilning tushunilishi ilmiy dunyoqarashning inqilobiy, fundamental kashfiyotlari va yutuqlaridan biri deb hisoblash uchun barcha asoslar mavjud. Shu bilan birga gender assimetriyasining asosiy ko'rinishlaridan biri gender lakunarligidir. Gender lakunarlik jins kategoriyasida qanday ahamiyatga ega ekanligi va maqollarda bularning aks ettirilishi misollar orqali tahlil qilindi. Metagender atamasiga ham alohida to'xtalgan holda metagenderning turli tizimdagi tillarda ifodalangan maqollarda qanday ifoda etilishi ham maqolada qayt etib ketilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: simmetriya; assimetriya; maqollar; gender; lakuna; metagender; GKM; til tizimi; universal tamoyillar.

Аннотация. В статье исследуются философские и лингвистические аспекты симметрии и асимметрии, подчеркивая их важность в понимании универсальных и разнообразных понятий, используемых в языках разных систем. Она подчеркивает непрерывное развитие и совершенствование этих понятий со временем, подчеркивая то, что принцип симметрии-асимметрии является фундаментальным универсальным принципом для понимания природы, а также теорий времени, движения и пространства. Кроме того, исследование выявляет симметричные и асимметричные характеристики, присущие пословицам, содержащим гендерные компоненты на разных языках, таких как английский, русский и узбекский. Путем изучения этих языковых выражений в работе исследуется, как гендерные роли и отношения проявляются через языковые структуры. Кроме того, в статье рассматривается гендерная асимметрия, в частности через гендерную лакунарность, и анализируется ее значение в гендерной категории и ее отражение в пословицах. Особое внимание уделяется понятию метагендера и его выражению в пословицах из различных языковых систем.

Ключевые слова: симметрия; асимметрия; пословицы; гендер; лакуна; метагендер; ГКП; языковая система; универсальные принципы.

Introduction

The deep exploration of the philosophical aspects of matter has brought humanity to the necessity of working with the general scientific concepts of symmetry and asymmetry. In this context, the conceptual content of these notions has been consistently developed and refined over time.

Studying the philosophical aspects of symmetry and asymmetry brought the necessity for humanity to work with general scientific concepts about them. The conceptual content of these terms has been developed and refined continuously in the field. The concept of symmetry-asymmetry is

the primary universal principle for understanding nature, as well as time, motion, and space theories (9, 208). Symmetry refers to the order, regularity, and uniformity of objects and phenomena in objective reality.

It manifests stability, coherence (2, 32). *Asymmetry*, on the other hand, represents a disruption of order, regularity, and a certain uniformity. The disturbance of coherence and stability is evident in asymmetry with various scales and diverse connections (2, 39).

According to A. A. Kretov's opinion, symmetry is given more attention in linguistics; he emphasizes that symmetry is the unique, fundamental concept in forming a language[1] . In 20th century linguistics, there is a shift towards the teachings of the systematics of the linguistic phenomena of F. Saussure without ambiguities and doubts. A well-known Swedish linguist positions the signs in the system of the section of static analysis of linguistics as always indicating a certain stability, leaning towards symmetry. In his "General Linguistics Course" work, the linguist clearly emphasizes the specific characteristics of language variants, distinctly highlighting synchrony and diachrony, as well as discussing the parallelism of sound and meaning. He writes: In general, the difference in mutual relations emphasizes the presence of positive characteristics.

Symmetry in its linguistic variations pertains not only to some systematic linguistic phenomena (both lexical and grammatical, e.g., synonymy and homonymy) but also extends to repetitions (starting from phonetics and ending with syntax) and some methods of forming literary texts (e.g., anagrams) (1, 1463).

In recent times, despite the presence of numerous works by scholars addressing the issue of asymmetry in language and speech, the terminological meaning of the concept of asymmetry in linguistics has not been clearly defined. Undoubtedly, the classification criteria for asymmetric phenomena should be based on specific properties of linguistic phenomena. Furthermore, scholars have noted the necessity not to completely unify the entire spectrum of language phenomena related to the conceptual apparatus of the "symmetry-asymmetry" category, which is central to understanding the semantics of linguistic signs and expressing them in grammatical forms.

From the point of view of the symmetry phenomenon, it is also possible to understand that the characteristic features, concepts, and methods that possess mutual similarity, similarity, order, and equality among the linguistic units at the surface level are considered. The existence, similarity, and heterogeneity of correspondences can be observed in every aspect of linguistics under the umbrella of the symmetry term. Attention is paid to the unit serving for the length of a language — a word. In this case, it is important to mention the scholars who worked out on the sphere of linguistics to investigate the asymmetric and symmetric features in the language. European scholars N. Chomsky's "Syntactic Structures" (2), F. de Saussure's "Course in General Linguistics" (3), R. Jakobson's "Linguistics and Poetics" (6), G. Lakoff: "Metaphors We Live By" (7), M. Halliday's "An Introduction to Functional Grammar" (5).

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[1] Here the scientist relies on the works of A. A. Potebnya "From notes on Russian grammar" and "Works on linguistics" by F. de Saussure.

Main part

Symmetry and asymmetry play significant roles in linguistics in various ways:

1. *Word Order and Sentence Structure*. In syntax, the arrangement of words in a sentence can exhibit symmetry or asymmetry. For example, languages may follow a *Subject – Verb – Object* (SVO) order symmetrically or employ different word orders like *Object – Verb – Subject* (OVS) asymmetrically.

Word order in sentences can often demonstrate symmetry or asymmetry, impacting both the aesthetics and clarity of language. Here are examples of both.

Symmetric Word Order in Sentences

Symmetric word order often involves repetition or mirroring of structures, making text more rhythmic and balanced. It is commonly used in poetry and prose for emphasis or stylistic purposes.

1) Chiasmus: A rhetorical device in which two or more clauses are balanced against each other by reversal of their structures. Example*: "Never let a Fool Kiss You or a Kiss Fool You."*

2) Antimetabole: Repeating a phrase in reverse order. Example*: "Eat to live, not live to eat."*

3) Parallelism: Using components in a sentence that are grammatically the same or similar in their construction, sound, meaning, or meter. Example*: "She likes cooking, jogging, and reading."*

Asymmetric Word Order in Sentences

Asymmetry in word order involves a deviation from a standard or expected pattern, which can create emphasis, surprise, or a casual tone.

1) Anastrophe: A form of literary device wherein the order of the noun and the adjective in the sentence is exchanged. Example: *"Intelligent he is, but not wise."*

2) Parenthesis: Insertion of a verbal unit that interrupts the normal syntactical flow. Example: *"He finally answered (after taking five minutes to think) that he did not understand the question."*

3) Ellipsis: Omission of a word or words which are readily implied by the context. Example: *"The European soldiers killed 10,000; the African soldiers, 12,000."*

These stylistic choices can dramatically affect the rhythm, emphasis, and tone of a piece of writing.

2. *Gender and Pronouns*. Gender systems in languages can exhibit symmetry or asymmetry. Some languages have symmetric gender systems where nouns are divided into distinct gender categories, while others might have asymmetric systems with irregular gender assignments.

Languages with symmetric gender systems maintain consistent rules for gender categorization across most nouns, often with clear-cut rules for determining gender based on word endings or other morphological markers. Here are a couple of examples:

1) **Spanish**: In Spanish, nouns are generally categorized as either masculine or feminine. A large number of masculine nouns end in '-o' (e.g., *"chico"* meaning boy), and feminine nouns often end in '-a' (e.g., *"chica"*

meaning girl). This gender distinction extends to adjectives and pronouns used with the nouns.

2) **German**: German has three genders (masculine, feminine, neutral), and while there are some irregularities, many nouns follow common patterns (e.g., masculine often ends in '-er', feminine in '-e', neutral in '-en'). Each gender impacts the form of articles and adjectives used, such as "der" (masculine), "die" (feminine), and "das" (neutral).

Asymmetric Gender Systems

Asymmetric gender systems may exhibit irregular or less predictable gender assignments, with rules that have multiple exceptions, sometimes causing confusion even among native speakers.

1) **French**: While French broadly categorizes nouns as masculine or feminine, there are many exceptions to general rules, and the gender of many nouns must be memorized rather than deduced (e.g., "la mer" [the sea] is feminine, but "le lac" [the lake] is masculine).

2) **Russian**: Russian also exhibits an asymmetric system where noun endings can suggest gender, but not as straightforwardly as in more symmetric systems. While masculine nouns often end in a consonant, and feminine nouns in '-a' or '-ya', there are myriad exceptions and different endings for neuter nouns, thus complicating the learning process.

Gender in English can be described in several key points:

1) Natural Gender: English uses gender-specific pronouns based on natural gender, typically when referring to people and animals with known sex. For example:

"He" — for males,

"She" — for females,

"It" — for objects or animals when the gender is unknown or irrelevant.

"They" is a singular pronoun for individuals who prefer it or when the gender is unknown or unspecified, also used in plural regardless of gender. Ex. *She's a holiday dame. He is like the poor helper. Good AMERICANS when they die go Paris.*

2) Absence of Gendered Nouns: Unlike languages such as French or German, English nouns do not have gender forms. A noun like *"teacher,"* *"doctor,"* or *"child"* can refer to individuals of any gender.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

A load of books does not equal one good teacher.

The child is the father of the man.

3) Lack of Gender Agreement: English does not require adjectives or articles to agree in gender with nouns, which simplifies the language structure compared to languages with grammatical gender. For example, the adjective *"beautiful"* remains the same whether describing a woman, a place, or an object: "beautiful man," "beautiful woman," or "beautiful scenery."

*A **good wife** and a good name hath no mate in goods nor fame*

*A good wife makes a **good husband**.*

***Good fences** make good neighbors*

In the following example the adjective "good "is used to describe male, female even for thing at the same time. The lack of gender agreement in English is one of its distinguishing features compared to many other

languages that require agreement between nouns and other parts of speech (such as adjectives, articles, and verbs).

4) Social Changes in Language. In recent years, significant evolutions have been seen in how English handles gender, particularly with growing awareness and acceptance of non-binary identities. The singular "they" has become widely accepted both in casual and increasingly formal contexts to refer to someone whose gender identity does not conform to the traditional binary. New pronouns like "ze/hir" have also been developed in some communities, though they are less commonly used in mainstream discourse.

Rephrasing to Avoid Assumed Gender Roles. Example: *"Parents need to pick up their children at 3 PM."* instead of using *"mothers"* to avoid assuming specific gender roles in caregiving.

Language use in professional and public communications is consciously adapting to avoid assumptions about roles based on gender.

These aspects highlight English's relatively simple and flexible approach to gender, mainly focusing on usage in pronouns and the increasing social sensitivity toward gender identities in communication.

3. Phonology and Morphology. Symmetry and asymmetry can also be observed in phonological and morphological processes. For instance, symmetrical patterns in morphological inflection may demonstrate regularity, while irregular forms can introduce asymmetry.

Both English and Russian exhibit symmetry and asymmetry in phonological and morphological processes, reflecting the underlying structures and rules of each language. Here, we will delve into specific examples from each language.

Asymmetrical Phonology in English language
Phoneme Distribution: As mentioned previously, certain sounds in English only appear in specific positions within syllables. For example, the /h/ sound appears only at the beginning of syllables (e.g., "hat" but not "ah*h*"). Another example is the phoneme **/ŋ/:**

The phoneme /ŋ/ (as in the final sound of "sing" or "long") occurs only in medial or final positions within a syllable, never at the beginning. You will not find any standard English words that start with this sound, which creates an asymmetrical distribution when compared to other consonants like /m/ or /s/ that can appear in initial, medial, or final positions.

*A woman's stre**ng**th is in her to**ng**ue*
*Better be an old man's darli**ng** than a you**ng** man's slave*

Voicing Assimilation: The voicing of final consonants can change based on the voicing of the following word's initial consonant, as in "have to", often pronounced as "hav to" due to the voicing of the consonant.

*The busiest man **have** the most leisure*
*A dead woman will **have** four to carry her forth*

Morphology in English:
Asymmetrical Morphology
Irregular Verbs. English has a number of irregular verbs which do not follow general conjugation patterns (e.g., go/went, is/was).

*The father you **go** in the forest, the more firewood you find.*
*Man **does** not live by bread alone.*

Pluralization. The formation of plurals in English is largely irregular, with different rules applying randomly (e.g., "child" becomes "children", "mouse" becomes "mice", but "cat" becomes "cats").

***Children** and fools tell the truth*
*A burnt **child** dreads the fire*

In the Russian language. Symmetrical Phonology

Vowel Reduction. Russian exhibits a symmetrical vowel reduction system in unstressed positions, where vowels like o and e frequently reduce to an indistinct sound (ə or ɨ), regardless of their position in the word (e.g., *moloko* [məlɔˈko], *perevod* [pʲɪrʲɪˈvot]).

Asymmetrical Phonology:

Consonant Devoicing: Final devoicing of voiced consonants is common in Russian, making pairs like "áîã" (god) and "áîê" (side) pronounced the same at the end if isolated (/bok/).

The are some examples

Thus, a diphthong is two sounds representing one phoneme, and a triphthong is three sounds representing one phoneme. Both diphthongs and triphthongs are asymmetrical formations: 2F:1f or 3F:1f. (In passing, we note that in the European tradition, diphthongs are usually used to call combinations of vocals with sonants.) Are there any phenomena in language that are mirror-symmetrical to diphthongs and triphthongs? Are there any cases where one sound conveys two or even three phonemes?

Yes, such phenomena are observed. For example, in the word ПЕЧЪ, the sound Ч correlates with two morphemes and phonemes at once. On the one hand, *пеку-пекут* — Ч correlates with К at the root ПЕК-. On the other hand, несу — *нести, брошу — бросить, плачу — плакать, сяду — сесть, ем — есть*: the sound Ч is also correlated with the infinitive suffix=ТЬ. We form the infinitive form from the past tense forms, replacing -ЛИ with -ТИ or -ТЬ: *несЛИ; несТИ, пеЛИ; пеТЬ, жиЛИ; жиТЬ, пекЛИ, *пекТЬ, секЛИ ; *секТЬ, рекЛИ; *рекТЬ, легЛИ; *легТЬ.*

As we can see, in all these cases, in place of К-Ть or Г-Ть, it is pronounced |Ч|. Consequently, one sound denotes two phonemes at once; one form performs two functions. We called such sounds bifOns (бифоны).

Russian:
- **Symmetrical Morphology:**
  o **Verb Conjugations:** Russian verbs generally follow a regular pattern based on the verb ending (e.g., first conjugation verbs ending in -*ать, -ять* etc.). Each conjugation pattern has predictable alterations for person and number (e.g., говорить (to speak) -> я говорю, ты говоришь, он говорит).
- **Asymmetrical Morphology:**
  o **Noun Declension:** Russian nouns follow one of three declensions, but the assignment of nouns to these declensions can be idiosyncratic, and there are numerous exceptions in each declension pattern

(e.g., мышь (mouse) follows an irregular pattern different from the typical second declension for feminine nouns).

Both languages illustrate how symmetry and asymmetry in linguistic processes reflect deeper phonetic, phonological, and morphological principles governing their structure and usage. These patterns not only shape the way words and sounds are formed but also influence how languages are learned by non-native speakers, highlighting the complexities and irregularities inherent in language systems.

4. Pragmatics and Discourse. Symmetry and asymmetry are crucial in pragmatic and discourse analysis. Conversational implicatures, indirect speech acts, and turn-taking can involve symmetrical or asymmetrical communication patterns.

5. Cross-Linguistic Studies. Comparative linguistics examines symmetry and asymmetry across languages to identify universal linguistic principles and variations. This comparative analysis helps linguists understand how different languages exhibit symmetry or asymmetry in their structures and systems.

Overall, symmetry and asymmetry play a fundamental role in shaping linguistic structures, relationships between elements in a language, and the overall communication dynamics.

Gender asymmetry indicates the presence of gender inequality in the system's structuring when one of the verbal gender forms, representing male/female concepts, is not represented equally. In each group of the small system, nominations are formed using one of two specific methods: gender pairing or the gender-neutral form. Gender pairing takes the paired names of male and female persons within its system, thereby indicating the presence of a specified type of gender symmetry in the formation of nominations. With the differential feature, nominations entered into gender pairs share the same integral value, i.e., male/female ownership. For example, the term *"parent"* in gender pairs has the same integral value as ***"parent,"*** while the gender sign is distinguished correspondingly-terms like *"father, отец, ota"* pertain to male, and *"mother, мать, ona"* relate to the female gender.

Gender pairs manifest their textual organization in *two forms*. *The first form* of gender pairing has a clear feature: the structural parts of the pair are expressed in a single clause. For example,

*A good **wife** makes a good **husband**.*
*Like **father** (**mother**), like **son** (**daughter**).*
Первую дочь бери — по отцу, по матери, а вторую — по сестре!
Баба пляшет, а дед плачет.
*Yomon farzand **ota-ona**ni yerga qaratar,*
*Yaxshi farzand **ota-ona**ni elga oralatar.*
*Yomon **erkak** to'y buzar, Yomon **xotin** — uy.*

In the above-mentioned examples, it can be observed that in each expression in the transforming languages, the structural parts of gendered component expressions are the same. For example, in Russian, *отец and мать, баба and дед;* in English, *wife-husband, mother-father, son-daughter*; in Uzbek, *ota-ona, erkak-xotin* express mutual symmetry characteristics.

The second form of gender component expressions possesses a hidden character, and the structural parts of the expression are expressed through various expressions in transforming languages. In this form, expressions show asymmetric characteristics as well, meaning discrepancies in the gender components are noticed. In these expressions, asymmetry is observed, where gender components like *ota-ona (father-mother), o'gil-qiz (son-daughter), aka-uka (uncle-nephew), opa-singil (aunt-niece)* don't exhibit symmetrical equality, but rather show discrepancies such *as ota-o'gil (father-son), ona-qiz (mother-daughter).* Comparisons or identifications of such asymmetric features can be observed in transforming languages during the transformation process. For example,

*Каков **батюшка**, таковы у него и **детки**.*
*Какова **матка**, таковы и **детки** ("Like **mother**, like **daughter**").*
***Ona**siga qarab **qiz**ini ol.*

In the above examples, one of the primary manifestations of gender asymmetry in expressions in the text is gender lacunarity. Gender lacunarity is not a clearly defined term in linguistics currently, neither as interlingual nor intralingual lacunarity but is characterized by various language perceptions. For instance, intralingual gender lacunarity in the scientific research work named "The phenomenon of lacunarity in the semanticization of the gender component" by M. P. Alexeyeva and E. G. Basalaeva defines gender lacunarity in expressions as the presence of only one element in the expression. According to the authors' view, this provides the possibility to express the idea of "the existence of lexical gaps related to gender" rather than the representation of pairing in gender categories (11, 173).

Below are examples in English, Russian and Uzbek that prove our opinion. For example,

*The **wife** is the key of the house*
*A good **woman** is worth (if she were sold) the fairest crown that's made of pure gold.*
*Хорошая **баба** — праздник, плохая — поминки.*
*Родился **сын**, как белый сыр.*
*Yomon **xotin** — dardsiz kasal.*
*Hunarli **yigit** — mevali daraxt*

In the analysis process of specific linguistic features, especially GCPs, gender lacunarity is observed from an intralingual point of view. In this context, gender lacunarity serves as a method to connect the specific elements of gender-based components used in the defined expression structures of the texts.

Therefore, to achieve the research purpose, it is necessary to differentiate between lacunar units that contain structural elements of gender lacunarity. The presence of nominated items in the text that do not have gender pairs allows for their characterization as gender lacunar units.

According to the definitions provided above, it should be understood as "a lacuna is a zero correlation of a lacunar unit" (5, 3). For example,

***Nobody** is perfect*
*Early to bed and early to rise, makes **a man** healthy, wealthy and wise.*
*Good **Americans** when they die go Paris.*
*Всяк **человек** своего счастья кузнец.*

***Добрые** умирают, да дела их живут.*
***Добрые** умирают, да дела их не пропадают.*
Sochingni kunda tara,(hidden gender).
Yoringga kunda qara.
__Odam__ bordir, odamlarning naqshidir.
__Odam__ bordir, hayvon undan yaxshidir.
Yerni suv buzar,
__Odam__ni — pul.

The gender component expressions mentioned above indicate that the zero correlation of lacunarity exhibits an isomorphic property in all transforming languages, meaning this property is universally acquired by all.

Using gender variance to identify the lacunae through corpus settings serves as the foundation for analyzing gender stereotypes. The compensation of gender variance requires emphasizing that when there is a discrepancy in gender terminology, it's important to note alternative phrases used in various naming degrees to express gender pairs. In analyzing the GCP in English, adaptations occur by contrasting their components with those in Russian and Uzbek. For instance,

- **English:** "*Geese with geese, and women with women*"
- ***Russian****: "Гусь свинье не товарищ"*
- **Uzbek:** *"Qari bilganni, pari bilmas.*"

Upon observing the counterparts of the provided English, Russian, and Uzbek proverbs, it is evident that while "Geese" and "Women" in English transform into "гусь" and "свинья" in Russian, the subsequent proverbs mirror these shifts through general gender expressions in Uzbek.

The proverbs highlight the contrasts through vivid imagery:
English: "One man's meat is another man's poison."

- **Russian**: "Что русскому здорово, то немцу смерть."
- **Uzbek:** "Otning oʻlimi itning bayrami".

One may observe the adaptation of the English phrase "One man's meat, one man's poison" into Russian as "Что русскому здорово, то немцу смерть." Additionally, in the Uzbek interpretation, the concept is transformed using zoonyms. This highlights the adaptation of expressions through the lens of cultural and linguistic contexts, showcasing how different languages capture similar ideas through unique cultural lenses.

The process of coding information in the second level of gender knowledge is carried out by encrypting linguistic signs with a semiotic motivation within the linguistic sign itself. Specifically, the meaning of male/female concepts within linguistic signs is conveyed through the motivating masculine or feminine imagery. Gender signs have distinctive characteristics that are indicative of their nature. For example, *"osmon ota"* (sky is father), *"yer ona"* (earth is mother), *"quyosh oʻgʻil"* (sun is son), *"oy qiz"* (moon is daughter).

Coding information involves assigning symbols or values to characters in a way that allows for data processing and communication in various fields, including linguistics. In the context of the examples provided, coding information would involve assigning specific meanings or representations to linguistic expressions that symbolize gender roles or

relationships, reflecting societal norms and cultural perceptions. Here are some examples for coding:

A father's goodness is higher than the mountains; a mother's goodness is deeper than the sea;

Old wife's fire

Чужая жена — лебедушка, а своя — полынь горькая

Отец твой — чулок (онуча), мать — тряпица, а ты что за птица?

Батюшка ковер, мать ладья, сынки хватки, дочки полизовочки (ток, гумно, цепы, метла).

Yer — ona, suv — ota, mehnat — boylik.

Bola — loy, ona — kulol

Qizbola — gul-lola.

Aql — Hasan, odob — Husan

The concept of gender diversity encompasses two opposing functions. On one side, the notion of gender asymmetry as the absence of a phenomenon points to the gender symmetry of a system, indicating balance within the system. On the other hand, encoding gender information with various levels assigns gender pairs containing a mix of nominations in itself, performing relative functions in shaping gender representation levels, thus integrating various conceptual fields of gender representation.

Researchers have identified a two-tier model for describing individuals in the language based on metagender (universal) and gender (male and female) levels. If a specific gender is not explicitly indicated in certain expressions, metagender words are primarily used in their place. For example, in our research, it was found that in English expressions, the word "man" serves the metagender function; in Russian expressions, the word "человек" (person), and in Uzbek, the word "odam" (person) has assumed more metagender functions in addition to those associated with qualities, assumptions, social status, and certain professions.

A *covetous man* is like a dog in a wheel that roasts meat for others

A *friend* is never known till a man has need.

A *tailor* lacks trousers, a shoe-maker lacks shoes.

Early to bed and early to rise, makes *a man* healthy, wealthy and wise.

Nobody is perfect (10, 297–571).

Добрые умирают, да дела их живут

Жить в соседях — быть в беседах

Всяк человек своего счастья кузнец

Мертвый — покой, а живой — забота (15, 26–173).

Inson — odobi bilan

Osmon oftobi bilan

Ahmoqda aql boʻlmas,

Aqlli baxil boʻlmas.

Yetimchadan boy chiqsa,

Ayron bermas icharga.

Tikuvchidan boy chiqsa,

Qaychi bermas bicharga.

Havoning taftiga boq,

Odamning aftiga boq (8, 10–171).

The universal nature of the metagender principle articulates the concept of a bio-social universal principle that is enacted through gender symmetry. Analyzing the conceptual foundations of this phenomenon reveals the development of ideas about male/female/metagender concepts in the context of evolved cultural and historical conditions.

Conclusion

The properties of asymmetry and symmetry in gender component expressions constitute a universal phenomenon that embodies underlying concepts such as space, time, and action. Symmetry is a concept that maintains order and coherence in the syntactic structure of gender-related expressions and discourse.

The notion of asymmetry involves disrupting the structural form of a particular sentence or clause. In this case, gender component expressions in the Subject – Verb – Object (SVO) model are articulated through various models such as Subject – Object – Verb (SOV), Object – Verb – Subject (OVS), Object – Subject –Verb (OSV), Verb – Object – Subject (VOS), and Verb – Subject – Object (VSO). Gender component expressions in the SOV model, however, are articulated through SVO, OVS, OSV, VOS, and VSO models. In transforming languages, such asymmetric disruptions in grammar within the Gender Component Model (GKM) are utilized to amplify the emotional and expressive qualities. Thus, asymmetrical distortion in GKM contributes not only to grammatical distortion but also serves to enhance the stylistic and pragmatic features of these expressions.

In conclusion, the presence of symmetry and asymmetry in gender language structures reflects the complexities of linguistic systems and the dynamics of communication. Gender asymmetry, signaling inequality in gender representation, can be observed in the form of gender pairing or gender-neutral forms within language systems. Gender pairing, where male and female concepts are paired, demonstrates a specific type of gender symmetry in nominations. The shared integral value in gender pairs, such as "parent," maintains equality while distinguishing gender-specific terms like "father" and "mother." This gendered organization is evident in expressions across different languages, showcasing both symmetry and asymmetry in linguistic structures. Moreover, the presence of gender asymmetry in linguistic expressions reveals disparities in the representation of gender components across different languages. The second form of gender component expressions highlights these discrepancies, showing asymmetric characteristics where gender pairs like father-mother and son-daughter do not exhibit symmetrical equality but rather display variations like father-son and mother-daughter. The concept of gender lacunarity, although not clearly defined in linguistics, refers to situations where there is only one element present in an expression, indicating lexical gaps related to gender rather than balanced gender pairing. This asymmetry in gender representation can be observed in various expressions, emphasizing the nuances and complexities of gender dynamics within linguistic structures across languages.

Finally, researchers have proposed a two-tier model for describing individuals in language, which distinguishes between metagender (universal) and gender-specific (male and female) levels. When a specific

gender is not explicitly indicated in expressions, metagender words such as "man" in English, "человек" (person) in Russian, and "odam" (person) in Uzbek are utilized. These metagender terms serve not only to represent individuals irrespective of gender but also encompass qualities, assumptions, social status, and certain professions. The inclusion of metagender elements in linguistic descriptions helps to create a more inclusive and universal approach to representing individuals across various languages, highlighting the nuances and complexities in gender representation within linguistic structures.

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