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# ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF GENDER COMMUNICATION ON THE EXAMPLE OF ITALIAN AND UZBEK LITERATURE

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### Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis and comparison of linguistic features of gender communication in Italian and Uzbek literature in the context of intercultural interaction. Gender is considered as a cognitive-cultural phenomenon manifested in linguistic structures, speech behavior and artistic discourse.

**Keywords:** Gender communication, intercultural communication, Italian literature, Uzbek literature, linguistic representation of gender, gender concepts, gender metaphor, comparative analysis, artistic discourse, cultural differences

### Introduction

Modern linguistic studies of intercultural communication are increasingly based on the understanding of language as a system closely related to cognitive and cultural processes. One of the significant factors influencing the nature of communication is gender, which is manifested both in language structures and in models of speech behavior and artistic discourse. In the context of the interaction of different cultures, gender sensitivity becomes especially important, since differences in the values and social roles of men and women can affect the interpretation of the text and lead to communicative discrepancies. In this context,

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a comparative analysis of the linguistic features of gender communication based on the material of Italian and Uzbek literature makes it possible to identify the mechanisms of cultural representation of gender concepts and determine their role in intercultural understanding [1].

Gender as a cultural and cognitive phenomenon is reflected not only in linguistic units, but also in the collective consciousness of cultural carriers. The socially conditioned experience of the individual, his motivational attitudes and system of values form ideas about masculinity and femininity, which are fixed in speech practices and literary texts. Communicative difficulties in intercultural interaction are often explained not by the lack of commonality of linguistic means, but by the difference in cognitive models of interpretation of reality. Literature as a form of cultural representation provides particularly rich material for observing such differences, since in a literary text, gender roles are manifested through a system of characters, descriptive models and ways of organizing the narrative. In the Italian and Uzbek literary traditions, gender symbolism performs the function of structuring the artistic space and reflects society's ideas about acceptable models of behavior [2]. The analysis of the linguistic features of gender communication involves addressing the structural capabilities of language to express the category of gender. The Italian language has a developed grammatical gender system that provides explicit gender markings in agreement and nomination. This contributes to a clearer reflection of gender differences in the text and affects the interpretation of the characters. The Uzbek language, on the contrary, does not contain a grammatical category of gender, which reduces the degree of formal gender marking and transfers the expression of gender differences to the sphere of lexical means and contextual interpretation. This difference demonstrates that the linguistic structure can distribute the importance of gender in communication and artistic description in different ways.

No less significant are the lexical and semantic resources used to represent gender characteristics. In the literary texts of both cultures, metaphorical descriptions,

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epithets and stable models of character characteristics are widely used. However, their semantic content is conditioned by cultural traditions: Italian literature often emphasizes individual emotional experiences and the psychological depth of the character, while the Uzbek literary tradition more often emphasizes the social role, moral responsibility and connection of the individual with the collective [3]. Thus, the choice of linguistic means reflects culturally fixed expectations regarding the behavior of representatives of different genders. Extralinguistic factors related to the historical development of society and its cultural norms also play a significant role in the formation of gender communication. The Uzbek literary tradition was formed in the context of stable social models, where gender roles were often determined by family and social responsibilities. Italian literature, especially since the period of realism, demonstrates a wider range of individual strategies of behavior, including critical reflection on social constraints [4]. Historical and political changes, the processes of modernization and globalization contribute to the transformation of gender representations and their linguistic expression, which is manifested in the emergence of new types of characters and communicative models. Intercultural interaction reinforces these processes, leading to the coexistence of traditional and new forms of gender representation.

Of particular importance for intercultural analysis is the use of gender metaphor, which is understood as the transfer of the characteristics of masculinity and femininity to objects not directly related to gender. In literary discourse, such metaphors are used to describe historical processes, social phenomena or national identity. Their frequency and functions depend on the cultural context, in some traditions they serve as an emotional and evaluative tool, in others - a tool for symbolic self-description of the community.

In the intercultural perception of the text, differences in the interpretation of such metaphors can lead to an ambiguous understanding of the artistic meaning. Differences in the content of ideas about masculinity and femininity

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have an impact on intercultural communication and are manifested in the choice of communicative distance, interpretation of verbal and non-verbal behavior, assessment of the admissibility of certain speech strategies and perception of artistic images [5]. At the same time, the gender factor cannot be considered in isolation, it interacts with age, social status and communication situation. Hyperbolization of its role can lead to incorrect generalizations, while an integrated approach allows you to identify the real mechanisms of communication functioning.

Thus, a comparative study of the linguistic features of gender communication based on the material of Italian and Uzbek literature shows that gender is an important component of intercultural interaction [6]. Differences in linguistic structure, cultural values and historical experience determine the representation of gender roles and can influence the interpretation of the text. Understanding these differences contributes to a deeper analysis of artistic discourse and the development of intercultural communicative competence, which is especially important in the context of expanding cultural dialogue.

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