



GENDER DIFFERENTIATION OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE VERBALIZATION

Djalilova Zarnigor Obidovna

Eps Teacher, English Language Department Bukara State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: - The given article aims to identify the fundamental distinctions between male and female verbalization comportment due to gender and cultural identity. This article withal analyzes the state of the art in the study of language changes due to gender. The article analyzes the theoretical and experimental work of Russian and peregrine scientists involved in the study of the gender factor that influences the verbalization comportment of speakers.

KEYWORDS: Gender, sociolinguistics, gender factor, speech behavior, male and female speech.

INTRODUCTION

Gender linguistics examines the expression of gender in language, studies the representation of men and women in the act of communication, determines the linguistic mechanisms of the functioning of gender cognations and contributes to understanding the essence of the phenomena that occur in language and society.

Gender differentiation is one of the ecumenical phenomena that, one way or another, consider and study all the sciences of man. It permeates all spheres of human cognance and culture. If until recently it was believed that gender differentiation is not

directly cognate to language, and in linguistics it was not given much attention, then the works that have appeared recently have engendered an affluent substratum for constructing a theoretical model of male and female comportment, albeit many issues still remain controversial and require further research.

The relevance of the study of gender issues is associated not so much with the novelty of its thesaurus, not with the possibility of studying a new direction in sociology, but with the significance of the gender phenomenon for the life of an individual, organization and the whole society. Gender is one of the basic dimensions of the social structure of society,

“GENDER DIFFERENTIATION OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE VERBALIZATION”

along with class affiliation and age. It is included in social institutions, and therefore acquires fundamentality and constancy. Gender takes root in the mind with early childhood in the form of gender representations and gender stereotypes. Children learn the norms, rules and values of gender culture, in which socially determined ideas about the specificity of female and male, about the distribution of social roles between men and women, about the relationship between their social statuses have already been created. Starting from childhood and then throughout all age periods, individuals reproduce gender stereotypes and gender representations. In this regard, there is a need for a more detailed interpretation of the concepts of "gender", "gender perceptions" and "gender stereotypes".

The object of research in this work is gender-oriented vocabulary: gender stereotypes, gender-marked and metaphorical units with a gender component implemented in the language as the main functional units of the gender linguistic picture of the world.

The subject of the study is a comparative analysis of the functioning of gender units on the example of the male and female parts of the English-speaking society.

The main objectives of the study are:

- Deepen and expand the concept of a gender picture of the world and a gender linguistic picture of the world
- To consider in detail the concept of a gender stereotype as a macro-component of the gender language picture of English-speaking countries;
- To analyze the functioning of gender stereotypes and gender-marked, politically correct and metaphorical units with a gender component on the example

of male and female speech in English society.

In recent decades, new research areas have been intensively developed in linguistics, based on an anthropocentric approach to the study of linguistic phenomena. A special place in such linguistic areas is occupied by gender studies. The basic concept of gender studies is gender, which is understood as a specific set of cultural characteristics that determine the social behavior of women and men, their relationship with each other. The focus of gender studies is on cultural and social factors that determine the attitude of society towards men and women, the behavior of individuals in connection with belonging to a particular gender, stereotypical ideas about male and female qualities - all that translates the issue of gender from the field of biology into sphere of social life and culture.

The concept of "gender" entered the modern linguistic paradigm much later than in other humanities, namely in the second half of the last century. In 1975, the work of the anthropologist G. Rubin "Exchange of women: notes on "political economy" of gender, in which gender is seen as "a set of agreements governing biological gender as a subject of social activity." A little later, this definition formed the basis of many concepts.

The first mention of the concept of gender in the language falls on the period of antiquity, when the category of grammatical gender was considered and analyzed. At that time, according to the symbolic-semantic hypothesis, it was believed that the grammatical gender arose in connection with the presence of people of different genders. At the same time, the meaning of activity and strength was attributed to the names of the masculine gender, the names of the feminine genders were endowed with the semantics of passivity. However, it was recognized that the

"GENDER DIFFERENTIATION OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE VERBALIZATION"

category of gender can influence the perception of words and concepts (for example, Russians represent the days of the week according to the gender of the word denoting them).

The next stage in the study of the influence of gender on language was the discovery by travelers of the primitive languages of America and Africa (XII-XIII centuries), which were divided into male and female versions. Most often, the female language was considered as a deviation from the norm - the male language. Further studies of the gender factor in language were based on the belief that all differences between male and female languages are predetermined by biological gender.

At the beginning of the 20th century, gender aspects of language and communication interested linguists with a worldwide reputation in linguistics (E. Sapir, O. Jespersen, F. Mautner), although at that time their works in this area had not yet developed into an independent direction. Language began to be considered in connection with society and the person in it; new directions in linguistics appeared - sociolinguistics, pragmatics, psycholinguistics, the theory of discourse and communication.

At the end of the 60s. 20th century communicative semantics, sociolinguistics began to develop intensively, scientists began to gradually move away from the structuralist view of the language, conduct research within the framework of pragmatics and pay attention to the influence on the language of the psychophysiological and social characteristics of the individual (gender, age, level of education, etc.) [4, with. 123].

The history of this direction has about three decades. In 1970, Mary Rich Kay organized the first seminar at the University of California on problems of language and

gender, and then in 1975, based on the materials of this seminar, she published a book called "Male/Female Language." The fundamental work on feminist criticism of language was the study published in the same 1975 by Robin Lakoff "Language and the place of women in English and monographs", Louise Pusch "German is the language of men" and Senta Tremel-Plötz "Women's language" - the language of change written on data obtained on the basis of the German language. A special journal Women and Language has been published in English since 1976, where all the latest information on international and interdisciplinary research in the field of feminist language criticism is printed. Representatives of feminist linguistics see their main goal as a critique of the patriarchal consciousness in language and a language reform aimed at eliminating the inferiority of the representation of the image of a woman in language and genderist asymmetries that exist in language and speech. The theoretical basis for the feminist criticism of language was both the basic concepts of critical linguistics and some of the views of W. Humboldt and his followers, as well as the famous Sapir-Whorf hypothesis or "the theory of linguistic relativity", partly arising from the ideas of the great German linguist.

Features of the speech style of men and women are manifested at two levels: speech behavior and speech. For example, men interrupt more often, are more categorical, and tend to control the subject of the dialogue. Significantly, contrary to popular belief, men talk more than women. Men's sentences are usually shorter than women's ones. Men in general are much more likely to use abstract nouns, while women are much more likely to use concrete ones (including proper names). Men are more likely to use nouns (mostly specific) and adjectives, while women use more verbs. Men use more

"GENDER DIFFERENTIATION OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE VERBALIZATION"

relative adjectives, while women use more qualitative adjectives. Men are more likely to use perfective verbs in the active voice. Women's speech includes a large concentration of emotionally evaluative vocabulary, while men's evaluative vocabulary is more often stylistically neutral. Often, women tend to intensify, first of all, a positive assessment. Men use more negative evaluation, including stylistically reduced, swear words and invectives; they are much more likely to use slang words and expressions, as well as non-literary and profanity.

A. Kirillina and M. Tomskaya in their article "Linguistic gender studies" gave the distinctive characteristics of male and female written speech. Male written language: 1.) use of army and prison jargon; 2.) frequent use of introductory words, especially those that have the meaning of a statement: obviously, undoubtedly, of course; 3.) the use of a large number of abstract nouns; 4.) the use of words with the least emotional indexing when conveying an emotional state or evaluating an object or phenomenon; monotony of lexical devices when conveying emotions; 5.) combinations of officially and emotionally marked vocabulary when referring to relatives and friends; 6.) the use of newspaper and journalistic clichés; 7.) the use of obscene words as introductory (Love, *****, found) and the monotony of obscene words used, as well as the predominance of obscene invectives and constructions denoting actions and processes, as well as the predominance of active voice and transitive verbs; 8.) discrepancy between punctuation marks and the emotional intensity of speech.

Women's written speech: 1.) the presence of many introductory words, definitions, circumstances, pronominal subjects and additions, as well as modal constructions expressing varying degrees of

uncertainty, presumption, uncertainty (maybe, apparently, in my opinion); 2.) a tendency to use "prestigious", stylistically elevated forms, clichés, book vocabulary (experienced a feeling of disgust and disgust; sharp conversation; silhouettes of teenagers); 3.) the use of connotatively neutral words and expressions, euphemisms drunk); 4.) the use of evaluative statements (words and phrases) with deictic lexemes instead of calling a person by name (this bastard; these bastards); 5.) great figurativeness of speech when describing feelings, a variety of invectives and their accentuation with amplifying particles, adverbs and adjectives.

When analyzing the intonation of male and female voices, attention is usually paid to such phenomena as the speech competence of women, avant-garde or conservatism, emotionality, social status and social speech. The issue of speech (intonation) competence was identified by comparing female and male readings of the text in a group of the same social status. Educated women have the same intonation norm for reading as men. A significant difference, however, is observed, in particular, for descending tones. Both men and women tend to increase the frequency of descending tones. However, women "outperform" men in this direction, increasing the frequency by 21.2% (against 13.4%). Therefore, it is assumed that women show a special sensitivity in the field of modern pronunciation trends in the use of tones, becoming truly conduits of pronunciation innovations.

Many linguists, including V.V. Potapov emphasizes that one of the characteristic features of female speech is the use of evaluative adjectives. A man, if he uses evaluative adjectives, then rather those that define quantitative and parametric relationships. A woman is more likely to say awful or pretty instead of very or so.

"GENDER DIFFERENTIATION OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE VERBALIZATION"

Conclusion

In conclusion of this study, it should be noted the prospects for further cross-cultural, comparative, ethno- and linguo-culturological studies of the features of interlingual correspondences in a gender key based on two or three languages.

Gender based on archetypal opposition "male - female", has a dual function. On the one hand, it is a tool with the help of which both individual and collective consciousness perceives and evaluates the world, in which all the diversity of human relations is reduced to the history of the main couple - Men and Women. On the other hand, in the course of historical and socio-cultural development, it undergoes a modeling process, "breaking" old stereotypes and forming new traditional attitudes that reflect understanding roles, places and functions of men and women both in a single society and in the world community as a whole.

Since this area of linguistics is under development, its study seems to be very promising. In the presented course work, in addition to highlighting this topical issue, a brief overview of general issues related to gender issues with access to the linguistic base was given.

REFERENCES

1. Sapir, E. Male and female variants of speech in the Yana language / E. Sapir // Selected works on linguistic and cultural studies. - M., 1993. - S. 455-461.
2. Kirilina, A. V. Gender: linguistic aspects [Text] / A. V. Kirilina. - M.: Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 1999. - 180 p.
3. West, K. Creating gender (doinggender) / K. West, D. Zimmerman
4. // Gender notebooks. Issue. 1. - St. Petersburg, 1997. - S. 94-124.
5. Skachkova, I. I. Gendernajaproblematika v zarubezhnomteoreticheskomjazykoznanii : kistoriivoprosa [Text] / Skachkova // VestnikTGJeU, Teorija i metodologijagendernyhissledovanij. - 2009. - No. 4.
6. Alpatov V.M. History of linguistic currents. Tutorial. M. : "Languages of Russian culture", 1998.
7. Obidovna, D. Z. . (2022). Speech Behavior and its Gender Specificity on the Basis of the Main English Language Variants. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 22, 199-205. Retrieved from <https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/1146>
8. Djalilova Z. O. Studies on gender linguistics in the field of Uzbek language //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 3.
9. Obidovna D. Z. &Sadullaev Denis. (2021). Formulas of speech etiquette in a gender-engineered communication strategy. central asian journal of theoretical & applied sciences, 2 (6), 5-11. Retrieved from <http://cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/180>.
10. Obidovna D. Z. Comparative Analysis Of Uzbek Men's And Women's Speech Through The Prism Of Gender Linguistics //Central Asian journal of literature, philosophy and culture. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 2. – C. 22-26.
11. Obidovna D. Z. Gender issues in foreign theoretical linguistics: concerning the history of the issue //Gender issues. – 2021. – T. 7. – №. 6.
12. Jalilova Z. O. on the formation of the language of scientific literature in the history of the english language //E-Conference Globe. – 2021. – C. 18-22.
13. Jalilova Z. O. Concerning the issue of terms, having a place with various morphological classes (in view of the

"GENDER DIFFERENTIATION OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE VERBALIZATION"

- example of the terminological arrangement of social action) //Новый день в медицине. – 2020. – №. 4. – С. 501-503.
14. Sadullaev D. B. Philosophical understanding of terms and concepts by an author as an object of linguistic investigations //Молодой ученый. – 2020. – №. 22. – С. 627-631.
 15. Sadullaev D. B. (2020). Historical reality concepts. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 04 (84), pp. 414- 419
 16. Sadullaev Denis Bakhtiyorovich 2020. Concerning the history, formulation and interpretation of the conversion's issue in english language. International Journal on Integrated Education. 3, 3 (Mar. 2020), 95-97.
DOI:<https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v3i3.96>.
 17. Sadullaev D. B., Ostonova S. N., Shodiev S. S. Interpretation of philosophical terms and concepts as an essential subject for linguistic researches of xix-xx centuries, held in Russia and Europe // ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. Year : 2020, Volume : 10, Issue : 10, First page : (590) Last page : (598), Online ISSN : 2249-7137. Article DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2020.01171.4
 18. Sadullaev, Denis Bakhtiyorovich Terminology as a separate scientific field and its actual position in modern linguistics // ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. Year : 2020, Volume : 10, Issue : 11, First page : (1964) Last page : (1973), Print ISSN : 0000-0000. Online ISSN : 2249-7137. Article DOI : 10.5958/2249-7137.2020.01486.X
 19. Sadullaev, Denis B. "Problems of Understanding Philosophical Text as a Linguistic Phenomenon." JournalNX, vol. 6, no. 06, 2020, pp. 128-136.
 20. Sadullaev, D. B. (2021). Renaissance And Renaissance Philosophical Texts Through The Prism Of Historical Approach. The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations, 3(05), 364-371. <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajssei/Volume 03Issue05-67>
 21. Садуллаев Д. Б. Philosophical understanding of terms and concepts by an author as an object of linguistic investigations //Молодой ученый. – 2020. – №. 22. – С. 312.
 22. Sadullaev D. B. (2020). Concerning the history, formulation and interpretation of the conversion's issue in english language. International Journal on Integrated Education, 3, 3 (Mar. – 2020)
 23. Davlatova Mukhayyo Hasanovna. (2022). ASPECTUAL AND LEXICAL-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS. JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, 8(2), 116–121. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/BXDHT>.
 24. Davlatova M.H. Aspectual variability of informatiobn culture in the history of the English language.-International Journal of Integrated Education, Volume3, Issue III, March 2020.-P.34-38
 25. Davlatova, M. H. (2020). An Integrative history of Aspectual meanings. JournalNX-A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, Volume6, (4), 17-22.
 26. Davlatova M.H. Variability of Aspectual Meanings in English.-European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Science, Volume.7 No.12.2019.-P.778-780
 27. Хакимова Мухаббат, & Нематова Зебо. (2021). Лексические инновации периода ранненовоанглийского языка (XVI век). Central Asian journal of theoretical & applied sciences, 2(5), 202-207. Retrieved from <https://cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/190>

- 28.** Нематова, З. Т., & Хакимова, М. А. (2021). Идеи об идеальном человеке, языке, процветании в эволюции общественно-политических взглядов узбекских джадидов начала XX века. *Central Asian journal of theoretical & applied sciences*, 2(5), 219-224.
- 29.** Mukhabbat, K. Nematova Zebo Lexical innovations of the early English language period (XVI century). *International Engineering for Research and Development*.-2020.-№, 5(9).
- 30.** Нематова, З. Т., & Хакимова, М. А. (2020). Songs in teaching English to young second language learners. *Молодой ученый*, (50), 497-499.