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Abstract: *This article discusses the foundations of gender linguistics and the differences between men's and women's speech.*

Key words: *gender linguist, nominative system, lexicon, syntax, gender category, men's speech, women's speech, social group.*

Annotation: *This article discusses the basics of gender linguistics and the differences between men's and women's speech.*

Gender linguistics (linguistic genderology) is a scientific direction that is part of interdisciplinary gender studies using the linguistic conceptual apparatus that studies gender (socio-cultural gender, understood as a traditional construction, relatively autonomous from biological sex).

The formation and rapid development of gender linguistics dates back to the last decades of the 20th century, which is associated with the development of postmodern philosophy and the change of the scientific paradigm of the humanities.

In general, gender linguistics studies two groups of issues:

Gender reflection in language: nominative system, lexicon, syntax, gender category and a number of similar objects. The purpose of this approach is to describe and explain how the presence of people of different genders is manifested in language, how men and women are valued and in which semantic areas they are most common, what linguistic mechanisms are at the bottom of this process. [1]

Speech and the communicative behavior of men and women in general: what tools and in what conditions it is built, social factors and how the communicative environment (for example, the Internet) affects this process is studied. In this field, the theory of sociocultural determinism and the theory of biodeterminism are still competing.

From the mid-90s of the 20th century, the rapid development of gender theory in humanities begins with the development of new theoretical relations. At the initial stage, research did not develop differentially; general methodological issues were the focus of attention of scientists.

In recent years, there have been various methodological approaches to the study of gender, which go back to different understandings of its nature and debates between supporters of bio- and social-determinism. The characteristics of the concept of gender in different languages and cultures, their inconsistency, as well as the consequences of this inconsistency in intercultural communication are also of interest to scientists. The data obtained in a number of studies allow us to draw a conclusion about the unequal level of

androcentrism of different languages and cultures and different levels of accuracy of gender representation.

In the middle of the 20th century. Attention was paid to the impact of extralinguistic factors on the language of some peoples. In the works of linguistic anthropologists in the 1940s and 1950s, it was noted that the gender of the speaker plays an important role in various linguistic situations. In particular, E. Sapir's work «Language, culture and personality» («Language, culture and personality»), published in 1949, in which he analyzed the language of the Indians of the Yan tribe, the oral speech of men and women and their relationship with the concept of «gender» learned He found that the men of this tribe used men's speech to communicate with each other, women used women's speech to communicate with both sexes, and men used women's speech to communicate with women. Consequently, the question arises as to how reasonable it is to talk about the existence of two parallel and equally important subsystems in the Yang language. Apparently, in this case, all native speakers

There is a standard language commonly used by and special «masculine» slang.[2]

Another type of language separation by gender was discovered by M. Haas in 1978 while researching the language of the Muscojin Indians in southwestern Louisiana, USA. In modern times, the female subsystem of the language of this tribe has survived only in the speech of women of the older generation. Young people have completely mastered men's speech, because they began to engage in the same activities as men. This phenomenon is especially interesting against the background of the change in speech

However, the first fundamental linguistic studies of this phenomenon were carried out only in the 60s. 20th century with the development of sociolinguistics. Attention was paid to socio-cultural factors affecting the formation of speech and language. As mentioned above, the age, gender, and social status of the speaker and interlocutor began to be emphasized among them.

A detailed study was conducted by V. Labov (1966), who analyzed the distribution of five phonetic variants of the combination «ing» among men and women in New York. He studied the effects of social status, ethnicity, gender, age, and environmental factors. This study is very important because the respondents were middle-class, ordinary city dwellers carefully selected in terms of gender, age, and social status.completely reduced their speech, because they began to engage in the same activities as men. This phenomenon is especially interesting against the background of the change of speech.[3]

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The speech of each respondent in different situations, from formal to informal, was analyzed simultaneously from several factors – linguistic, sociological and situational. This study gave scientific recognition to the hypothesis that gender is one of the factors influencing speech. [4]

At the same time, the data on the gender specificity of speech behavior are very contradictory, as noted by psychologists Maccoby and Jacklin in 1974 [5], who found almost all experimental studies available at that time analyzed the cases according to differences in speech. From women and men. Today, it is believed that gender characteristics should be considered together with status, social group, educational level, situational context, etc., as well as taking into account the changing situation in society.

For example, the Japanese language has a cultural tradition and a forced tradition of speech differences between men and women, which is expressed in the use of different suffixes, different names for the same things, etc. It is argued that young Japanese working women are abandoning «feminine language» and using «masculine» means of speech.

Differences in the speech of representatives of different gender groups are explained by the fact that the psyche of men is different from that of women, and different images of the world in different genders, that is, the processes of perception and, accordingly, the processes of expression. At the same time, we have identified a feature that contradicts the theory. Both men and women evaluate this or that situation based on their own experience, although

Although the peculiarity of the speech is often that of the female gender. A study of male and female speech shows that men and women

There is a difference between speaking and writing. To study the influence of gender on language, gender characteristics are combined with status, social group, educational level, situational context, etc., as well as changing social It is necessary to consider the situation.

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