

SEROTYPES OF COMMUNICATIVE BEHAVIOR IN GENDER LINGUISTICS

Kodirova Mahira

Andijan State University of Foreign Languages

2nd year graduate student of the Faculty of Foreign Language and Literature

Annotation:

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

Keywords: gender linguistics, nominative system, vocabulary, syntax, gender category, men's speech, women's speech, social group.

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: Reflection of gender 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 fields they are most common, what linguistic mechanisms are at the bottom of this process. Speech and the communicative behavior of men and women in general: what tools and in what conditions it is constructed, how social factors and the communicative environment (for example, the Internet) affect this process are 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 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, 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 men of this tribe used masculine speech to communicate, feminine speech was used by women with both sexes, and men used feminine 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. It seems that in this case there is a standard language widely used by all native speakers and a special "masculine" slang. 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 sub-system of the language of this tribe is preserved 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 speech changes. 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 influence of social status, nationality, gender, age and environmental factors. This study is very important because the respondents are careful about gender, age,



social status. This study is very important because the respondents were middle-class, ordinary city dwellers carefully selected in terms of gender, age, and social status. 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. At the same time, data on the gender specificity of speech behavior are very contradictory, as noted by psychologists Maccoby and Jacklin in 1974, who based almost all experimental work available at that time on differences in speech. analyzed on 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, processes of perception and, accordingly, 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 the peculiarity of the speech often belongs to the female gender. The study of male and female speech shows that there is a difference between speaking and writing between men and women. To study the influence of gender on language, it is necessary to consider gender characteristics together with status, social group, educational level, situational context, etc., as well as taking into account the changing situation in society. The interdisciplinary study of language and gender began with Linguistics Professor Robin Lakoff's book *Language and the Role of Women* (1975).

See examples and observations below.

See also:

- Language and gender
- Practice eliminating gender biased language



- Gender (grammar)
- Generic Pronoun
- Language
- Sexual language

Etymology

Latin, "race, kind"

Examples and observations

- "The use of language and the use of language are clearly inseparable because, over generations and centuries, people have always maintained cultural beliefs and ideas in the medium of communication, while the weight of the linguistic system is the things we say and the way we say them. methods."

(Penelope Eckert and Sally McConnell-Ginet, Language and Gender, 2nd ed. Columbia University Press, 2013)

- Language use and social relations

"Unlike the choice of words used to describe men and women in some parts of society today, the subtle and sometimes not-so-subtle differences are more understood, so we can understand why there is so much repetition E.g. , manager, letter carrier, salesman, and actor (such as "he is an actor") can use as many neutral words as possible. If language reflects social structure and social structure, judges, surgical positions, nursing positions, and elementary there is a possibility that the teaching tasks of the inner school will be carried out by women by men (or by men as men), such a change will inevitably be observed ... But, changing to a waiter or waitress, or Nicole Kidman as an actor, not an actor The depiction clearly shows real changes in gender relations. Romaine (1999, pp. 312-13) argues that measures to promote gender equality have not been matched by language use. Those who adopt gender-inclusive language do not have a more liberal view of gender inequality in language."

(Ronald Wardhaugh, Introduction to Sociolinguistics, No. 6, Wiley, 2010)

- "Doing" genders

"It appears that one of the things that is 'done' when friends talk to same-sex groups is gender, in other words, female conference participants mirror each other's contributions to the discourse and collaborate collaboratively to help each other. For the interpretation of stories and the construction of femininity in common



language, most people, on the contrary, make connections with others in part through playful disagreements, which position themselves in relation to male models of male dominance."

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