

SPEECH EXPRESSION OF GENDER AND ITS PRAGMATIC CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract. In this article, the specific features of gender linguistics were analyzed from the point of view of linguistics, and its manifestation in speech and pragmatic classification were selected as the main object of the article. It should be noted that the analysis of gender linguistics as a source of analysis causes it to be evaluated as the main object in speech relations today. In addition, the article demonstrates the ideas of gender linguistics with the help of examples.

Keywords: gender linguistics, speech expression, pragmatic classification, speech attitude, mutual differentiation, comparative analysis

Introduction. Analyzing the science of linguistics from different points of view today shows how wide it is. Along with important issues such as socialization of language, its place in society, influence on human psyche, relations between knowledge and language, language and thought, culturalization of language, the reflection of gender in it is considered to be the most relevant issue today. This article of ours is also about the issue of gender in language and the interpretation of its speech realization and pragmatic features. First, let's analyze what gender linguistics is and what is its importance.

Methods. In writing this article, the method of classification, description, and comparative analysis was effectively used.

Discussions And Results. When we say gender, first of all, biological sex, that is, female and male, is shown in the thinking of every person [5]. Gender linguistics, also known as language and gender studies or feminist linguistics, is a subfield of sociolinguistics that studies how gender affects language use, communication patterns, and linguistic behavior. This interdisciplinary field analyzes how gender identity, socialization, power dynamics, and cultural norms interact with language in different contexts. The main aspects of gender linguistics include the following¹:

1. *Language diversity*: Gender linguistics studies how language changes according to gender, studying differences in vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, and speech patterns between speakers of different genders. These linguistic changes can reflect and reinforce societal expectations and stereotypes about gender roles.
2. *Gendered Linguistic Practice*: Researchers in gender linguistics study how language is used to construct, negotiate, and perform gendered identities. This includes learning about speech

¹ Земская Е. А., Китайгородская М. А., Розанова Н. Н. Особенности мужской и женской речи // Русский язык в его функционировании. Под Ред. Е. А. Земской и Д. Н. Шмелева. — М., 1993. — С. 90—136.

styles, communication strategies, speech acts, and language choices that conform to or challenge traditional notions of masculinity and femininity.

3. *Socio-cultural factors*: Gender linguistics examines the influence of socio-cultural factors such as socialization processes, media representations, institutional norms and power relations on language use. These factors shape how gender is expressed and interpreted through language in different social contexts[7].

4. *Interrelatedness*: Gender linguistics recognizes the intersection of gender with other social categories such as race, ethnicity, class, sexuality, and age. Emphasizing the complexity of gender dynamics in language use, researchers analyze how multiple aspects of identity interact to shape linguistic practices and experiences.

5. *Language policies and practices*: Gender linguistics studies language policies, practices, and discourses that promote or challenge gender equality and inclusion. This includes discussions on gender-neutral language, the use of inclusive pronouns, and the reduction of linguistic bias and gender-based discrimination.

6. *Critical Discourse Analysis*: In gender linguistics, critical discourse analysis is often used to uncover power structures, ideologies, and inequalities in language use. Scholars study how language constructs and reflects gender norms, stereotypes, and power dynamics in society.

Analyzing gender linguistics, it is appropriate to comment on its realization in speech and its pragmatic description. Gender discourse refers to the way in which ideas, beliefs, and expectations about femininity and masculinity are shaped and communicated through language and communication practices in society. Pragmatic representation in gender discourse involves how these gender norms, roles and identities are communicated, negotiated and reinforced through the use of language in social interactions[3]. Language plays a crucial role in the formation and reinforcement of gender identities. Linguistic features such as vocabulary choice, intonation, politeness strategies, and speech patterns can reflect and perpetuate gender stereotypes and power dynamics. Gender discourse often reflects stereotypes and societal characteristics about appropriate behaviors, roles, and characteristics for men and women. Pragmatic representation is manifested in how people are expected to speak, behave, or interact according to their gender. Pragmatic expressions of gender are observed in how gender norms influence politeness and power dynamics. For example, language choices that assert dominance or submissiveness are traditional can be linked to gender roles and expectations. Gender discourse intersects with other social categories such as race, ethnicity, class, and sexuality, resulting in complex and diverse representations of gender in communication. A pragmatic analysis of gender discourse must take these intersections into account in order to understand the full range of gender identities and experiences. As we mentioned above, gender linguistics is based on gender. Gender can affect speech acts such as requests, compliments, apologies, and instructions. The pragmatic manifestations of gender are seen in the fact that these speech acts are performed differently depending on the gender of the speaker and the addressee. Therefore, the speech realization of gender linguistics is directly based on the qualities mentioned above².

The pragmatic realization of genderology is manifested in the speech of men and women. Linguistic differences between women's speech and men's speech have been the subject of the

² Гендер и язык / Под ред. А. В. Кириловой. — М., 2005.

study of gendered language use in gender linguistics. The differences in their speech are shown in the following³:

1. **Word Choice:** Women and men may have different preferences when it comes to using vocabulary. For example, some studies show that women tend to use more adjectives and adverbs, while men tend to use more definite and direct verbs.
2. **Voice tone and pitch:** Women often exhibit different intonation patterns and pitch modulation than men. Men may sometimes speak in a monotonous or stern voice.
3. **Uniqueness in the use of questions:** Women are more likely to use modal words (eg "I think", "maybe") and affirmative questions (eg "Is it true?" "Is that so?"). express z speech, while men can use these linguistic tools less.
4. **Politeness Strategies:** Women tend to use polite language cues like "please" and "thank you." Men can use it more directly without any signs of politeness.
5. **Length of Conversations:** Research shows that women tend to engage in longer and more interactive conversations, focusing on making connections and maintaining relationships through communication. Men can engage in shorter, more task-oriented conversations.
6. **Expressing emotions:** Women may express their emotions more openly in their speech, while men may be more reserved in expressing their emotions. This is reflected in the use of emotional vocabulary and expressions during interactions.
7. **Topic Selection:** Women may prefer to discuss personal experiences, relationships, and feelings in conversation, while men may be interested in topics related to activities, facts, and opinions.
8. **Language Style:** Women's speech is often described as more relational and supportive, with a focus on building relationships and fostering harmony. Men's speech may be more competitive and focused on asserting status or expertise.
9. **Non-verbal communication:** Women use more non-verbal cues such as facial expressions, gestures and body language in communication. Men's use of verbal signs and direct language has been found experimentally[4].

It is important to remember that these linguistic differences between women's and men's speech are not absolute and can vary significantly depending on context, culture, individual personality, and socialization. In addition, the language acquires variability based on a dynamic and complex system under the influence of many factors other than gender⁴.

Today, gender linguistics is developing more and more in Uzbek linguistics, scientific researches in this regard are a clear proof of our opinion. Gender linguistics in the Uzbek language can be studied through various aspects that reflect and shape perceptions of gender roles and identities in society. We can witness different approaches to this field in some scientific works on gender linguistics in the Uzbek language. If there is a category of gender in some languages, its absence in the Uzbek language is clearly visible. Nouns in the Uzbek

³ Земская Е. А., Китайгородская М. А., Розанова Н. Н. Особенности мужской и женской речи // Русский язык в его функционировании. Под Ред. Е. А. Земской и Д. Н. Шмелева. — М., 1993. — С. 90—136.

⁴ Гендер и язык / Под ред. А. В. Кириловой. — М., 2005.

language are not marked by gender, that is, grammatical gender markers are not added to nouns. This feature differs from languages such as Russian or Arabic.

In addition, the forms of address used in the Uzbek language are also considered as an important factor in revealing gender. In Uzbek, there are specific forms of address that can change depending on the gender of the person being addressed. For example, the use of the word "brother" for the brother of a brother or sister, and in some regions for nephews, indicates the need to choose an address according to gender in the Uzbek language.

Gender linguistics in the Uzbek language is a different social field of the language may also include studying its use in texts. For example, language used in formal settings or workplaces may show differences in gendered language use compared to informal conversations between friends or family members. For example, if a man addresses his wife by her last name in official work, and calls her by "mother", "nanny" or her name at home, it is considered an issue analyzed within the framework of gender linguistics⁵.

Efforts to promote the use of gender-inclusive language in Uzbek language reform continue. This includes discussions on using gender-neutral terms, representing different gender identities, and eliminating language practices that reinforce gender stereotypes.

By studying gender linguistics in Uzbek, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of how language reflects and shapes perceptions of gender, identity, and social dynamics in Uzbek-speaking communities. This analysis can contribute to the debate on gender equality, representation and language policy in the Uzbek linguistic context.

Conclusion. As a conclusion, we can say that gender linguistics is considered one of the widely analyzed issues not only within the framework of Uzbek linguistics, but also at the level of world linguistics. Conducting scientific research in this field has an impact not only on the cultural life of the nation, but also on its political activity.

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