



## SOME DIFFERENCES OF VERBAL MARKERS IN MEN'S AND WOMEN'S LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the notion of "verbal markers" by giving its full etymology initially and how it functions in language of both genders. The main features of both male and female linguistic varieties are addressed in the light of what are known as the deficit, dominance, difference, and similar peculiarities. The paper gives attention on giving some data about investigation of where verbal language differs and where its markers function mostly in the same way or quite differently between genders. Main similarities are learned and analyzed by researcher. The aim of this research is to identify how men and women use language and what kind of language units they mostly used to utilize. Finally, the result is revealed by analyzing comparison of linguistic elements used by males and females.*

### INTRODUCTION

Verbal communication is the most researched and universal type of human communication and is expressed in the exchange of thoughts, information, emotional experiences of the interlocutors. Each culture creates its own sign system, used by its carriers for communication purposes. Culture determines the linguistic picture of the world, which, in turn, has a direct impact on the perception of the world carriers.

Verbal communication uses human speech as a sign system, natural sound language, i.e. the system of phonetic signs (Demushkina 2015). Moreover, each word or sound has a specific meaning. With the help of speech, information is encoded and decoded: the communicator encodes while speaking, and the recipient in the process of listening

decodes the information received (Alefirenko 2009).

### MAIN PART

The main purpose of verbal communication is to establish, maintain, and develop meaningful information contact. With the help of words, we make clear the meaning of phenomena and events, express our thoughts, emotions, world view. Man, his language and his consciousness are inseparable. The choice of verbal means, as well as the non-verbal accompanying them, contributes to the formation and understanding of certain social situations. There is some evidence to support the assumption that, in general, women and men communicate in distinct ways: **Men** are more prone to the "report" writing



style, which is based on factual statements, statistics, and problem-solving. There isn't much in the way of personal information or anecdotes; instead, it's a delivery of data focused at fixing a problem. These speakers have a tendency to take control of a discourse.

On the other hand, **women** are more likely to use the "*rapport*" form of communication, which focuses on developing relationships. There is a greater emphasis on all speakers being included in the conversation, as well as more personal information being revealed. Problems are usually solved during the talk, with everyone invited to participate. Aside from these differences in conversational objectives, women employ a broader range of pitch when speaking, with 5 tones compared to 3 for men.

**Women** may sound more *emotional* as a result of their greater range of use, since they will vary into higher-pitched tones, especially when under strain. Men's voices tend to be deeper, which conveys confidence, yet their lack of variation can become monotonous.

*Communication* is a primary means for most **women** to form and sustain relationships with others. They converse in order to express themselves and learn about others. This is a crucial point: for women, communication is the lifeblood of their relationships. Women's speech tends to reveal distinct elements that encourage connections, support, intimacy, and understanding, which is consistent with this major purpose. Women's communication requires a high level of equality amongst people. Women frequently match experiences to produce symmetry, implying, "*You're not alone in your feelings*" "*I've done the same thing many times,*" "*I've felt the same way,*" or "*something similar to*

*that happened to me too and I felt the same way you do*" are all common methods to communicate equality.

A participatory method of engagement has emerged from the drive for equality, in which communicators reply to and expand on each other's ideas while chatting. Instead of a rigorous you-tell-your-ideas format, Women's speech typically follows an interactive pattern in which several voices weave together to make conversations, rather than the then-I will-tell-mine process.

The aim of speaking in **masculine speech communities** are to impose *power*, maintain *independence*, and enhance *status*. Conversation is a venue for demonstrating one's worth and bargaining for prestige. Men's communication has two general inclinations as a result of this. First, by asserting themselves and/or confronting others, males frequently utilize conversation to establish and protect their own status and beliefs. Second, when they want to console or assist someone, they usually do it by respecting the other's independence and avoiding condescending speech. As we go over the precise elements of male speech, these inclinations will become clearer.

**Men** frequently speak to demonstrate *knowledge*, talent, or talent in order to build their own rank and value. A man's predisposition to avoid providing personal information that can make him appear weak or vulnerable is also common. If someone expresses concern about a relationship with a lover, for example, a male might respond: "*The way you should handle that is . . .*", "*Don't let him get to you,*" or "*You ought to just tell him . . .*" This reveals the tendency in men's discourse, according to Tannen, to give advise. Giving advise has two effects on



the relationship degree of communication. First, it emphasizes instrumental activity—what someone else should do or be—while ignoring feelings. Second, it retains control while showing dominance. *"I know what you should do,"* or *"I'd know how to handle things,"* it says. The speaker's message could be interpreted as implying that he or she is superior to the other person. Advice giving appears to be seen as a give-and-take amongst men, but it may be viewed as unfeeling and condescending by women whose communication rules differ.

*Showing support* for others is very crucial in **women's** speech. Women frequently express sympathy and empathy for a friend's position or feelings in order to show their support. "Oh, you must be in a lot of pain," "I genuinely hear what you're saying," and "I believe you did the right thing" are all linguistic cues indicating we understand and support how someone else is feeling. It's usual to hear a series of questions in female talks that probe for a deeper grasp of feelings and perceptions. *"Tell me more about what happened," "How did you feel when it occurred?" "Do you think it was deliberate?" "How does this fit into the overall relationship?"* are investigations that help a listener comprehend a speaker's point of view. The subject of the conversation is addressed, but usually not without careful consideration of the sentiments involved. Conversational "maintenance labor" is a fourth aspect of women's speech style. This entails making an effort to keep the conversation going by allowing people to speak and urging them to expand on their experiences. **Women**, for example, use a variety of *queries* that spark conversation: *"How was your day?" "Tell me about your meeting," "Did anything exciting*

*happen during your journey?" "How do you feel about this year's candidates?"* This type of communication invites people into the conversation and keeps it going.

*Instrumentality*, or the use of words to achieve instrumental goals, is a next major element of **men's speaking**. Men are socialized to accomplish things and achieve goals, as we've seen. This is frequently communicated in discussion through problem-solving activities that focus on gathering information, uncovering facts, and proposing solutions. This is frequently a pleasant orientation between males, because both speakers have been trained to prioritize instrumentality. Conversations between men and women, on the other hand, are frequently sidetracked by a lack of consensus on what this informative, instrumental focus means. It appears to many women that males are unconcerned with their sentiments. After a woman has acknowledged a problem, a guy who concentrates on the content level of meaning may make her feel as though he is dismissing her feelings and concerns. He, on the other hand, may be attempting to help her in the way he has learnt to help others by providing solutions to the situation.

While both men and women interrupt each other, most studies show that **males interrupt** more frequently. Men not only appear to interrupt more than women, but for distinct reasons as well. **Men** use *interrupts* to control discussion by questioning other speakers or wresting the talk stage from them, according to L. P. Stewart and her colleagues, but women interrupt to show interest and to respond. Several experts agree with this perspective, noting that women utilize *interrupts* to



demonstrate support, promote elaboration, and confirm others.

*Personal, concrete style* is the next feature of **women's conversation**. Details, personal confessions, stories, and concrete reasoning are typical of women's communication. These elements give women's communication a more personal tone, and they help to foster sentiments of intimacy by linking communicators' lives. Women's talk is known for its comprehensive, tangible emphasis, which clarifies concerns and sentiments so that communicators may comprehend and communicate with one another. As a result, interpersonal intimacy is maintained by the personal nature of most of women's connection.

**Men** speak in a more abstract manner than women do. They usually use broad phrases that are divorced from specific experiences and emotions. Men's speech has an abstract style that reflects the public and impersonal environments in which they frequently function, as well as the lower personal focus in their speech groups.

The following element of **women's** conversation, *responsiveness*, also features exclusivity. Women frequently react to what others say in some way. A woman could reply, "Tell me more" or "That's intriguing," or she could nod and make eye contact to indicate she's interested, or she can ask, "Can you explain what you mean?" Responsiveness is defined as the ability to care for others and make them feel appreciated and included. By expressing attention in what was expressed, it confirms another person and invites elaboration.

Finally, **men's** speech is *less responsive* than women's, especially at the relationship level

of communication. Men are more likely than women to use "minimum reaction signals," which are verbalizations like "yes" or "umhmm." In interactions with women who have learnt to express their interest more forcefully, modest reaction cues tend to stifle dialogue since they are interpreted as showing a lack of involvement. Men's communication is also less relationally responsive than women's because of a lack of expressed compassion and understanding, as well as a lack of self-disclosures.

## CONCLUSION

Explaining the reasons why sex has recently come to the fore in language studies, J. Coates in their work "Women, Men and Language" (Coates, 1993) writes that this is primarily due to a more detailed, more subtle approach to linguistic phenomena, when the goal of the researcher is not only to reflect the general laws, but also to take into account the specific conditions of language use.

According to the study, communicative skills, not gender, is the most important factor in today's successful communication. The capacity to express personal sentiments and information, to maintain acceptable interpersonal relationships, and to debate life difficulties are all crucial talents, and it has been proved that both men and women possess some of these abilities. However, it is uncommon for one man or woman to possess all of these characteristics. As a result, today's great orators are those who can blend conventional masculine attributes such as authority, enterprise, and leadership with female ones such as emotional expressivity and understanding.



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