

INTERACTION BETWEEN THE FIELD OF GENDER AND LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: The term "gender" in linguistics formation and intensive development of the study of gender in linguistics occurs at the end of the XX century. The main reason for this process is associated with the influence of postmodern philosophy in the humanities, in connection with which there is a change in the model of scientific research. There is an interest in the private life of a person, in the subjective.

Key words: gender, field of gender, linguistics formation, masculine language, gender equality, gender inequality, nature of sex, male and female speech, gender-marked lexical units

Uzbekistan has been participating in the Gender Equality Index since 2019. As of 2019, Uzbekistan's Gender Equality Index ranks 62nd out of 189 countries on the list. According to experts from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 29 out of every 100,000 women in Uzbekistan die due to gender inequality, and the birth rate is 23.8 per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19. Along with Uzbekistan, Costa Rica and Uruguay are ranked 62nd on the list of gender equality with 0.288. Among Central Asian states, Kazakhstan ranks 44th, Kyrgyzstan 82nd, and Tajikistan 70th, while Turkmenistan does not. In Uzbekistan the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 562 "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" was adopted on September 2, 2019.

Critics postulates that the concept of equality is about equal opportunities for all. Critics of the concept of gender equality see this as almost impossible, because "men and women are different and not only physiologically but also mentally" and therefore "there can be no question" when it comes to "equality", because if society forces men to do things that women love (going to the shops, buying clothes, decorating their faces with cosmetics, caring for children, making the house comfortable), they will not be happy. The woman, in turn, will not be happy if society forces her to do only men's work: cutting firewood, repairing cars, driving a bulldozer." Proponents of gender equality, however, argue that this idea has had a profound effect on patriarchal education and people's understanding of anti-scientific theories, stereotypes, and public opinion for many generations.

According to some sociologists, the prevailing view in modern society is that the psyche, behavioral motives, and way of thinking depend on gender.

Critics of the concept of equality, while acknowledging the essence of the concept in general, give it another definition: Gender equality is an opportunity for a woman to develop as a woman and a man as a man.

New theories of personality appear, one of the main ones is the theory of social constructivism, within the framework of which the sociopsychological structure of the social reality of human activity, the process of the formation of social phenomena by people. Particular attention is paid to the scientific study of such biologically determined categories as age, gender and ethnicity. The new approach also required the use of new terminology, more closely corresponding to the methodological guidelines of the researchers, which was the reason for the introduction of the term gender into the scientific description, designed to emphasize the socially constructed nature of sex, its conventionality, institutionality and ritualization. This approach naturally pushed scientists to study the manifestation of linguistic phenomena in language and communication. For a long time, systematic research in the field of interaction between the field of gender and linguistics has not been carried out. Only at the beginning of the twentieth century, thanks to the interest in the topic of language and gender, shown by world famous scientists (O. Espersen, E. Sapir, F. Mautner), this problem began to come to the fore. However, their thoughts and reasoning in this area were influenced by the stereotypes and prejudices of their time. So, in one of 26 of the main works of the Danish scientist O. Jespersen "Language. Its nature, development and origin" the chapter "Woman" is included in the part "The Individual and the World" along with the chapters "Pidgin" and "Foreigner". One might think that the author perceives "feminine" language as a deviation from the norm. At the same time, the scientist discusses the distinctive features of the speech of women and men. In his opinion, women avoid the use of harsh words and expressions on an instinctive level; it is argued that the female sex has an unlimited vocabulary, which is still not always used correctly. Men are credited with being creative in language because of their higher intellectual capacities [Jespersen 1998, p. 225]. In particular, we are talking about "the use of intensifier adverbs - awfully pretty, terribly nice, which has become part of the colloquial norm of modern English" [Gritsenko 2005, p. 51-52].

According to the hypothesis of linguistic relativity by Sapir-Whorf, the peculiarities of a person's thinking are determined by the language of which he is

the speaker, respectively, mental categories depend and are determined by the linguistic system of the native speaker.

As Sapir noted, "... the primary world of reality is the verbal world, and no one is able to approach nature until they master the terminology that somehow magically expresses it, we see, hear and generally perceive the world around us in this way and not otherwise, mainly due to the fact that our choice in its interpretation is predetermined by the language habits of our society" [Sapir 1993, p. 228, 261]. B. Whorf defined language as a form that defines a person's way of thinking, and not as a means of expressing ideas. The language that a person speaks plays the most important role in seeing, understanding and structuring the surrounding reality. So, B. Whorf formulated the above as follows: "It was established that the basis of the linguistic system of any language (in other words, grammar) is not just a tool for the reproduction of thoughts. On the contrary, grammar itself forms thought, is a program and guidance for the individual's mental activity, a means of analyzing his impressions and their synthesis. We dissect nature in the direction suggested by our native language. We distinguish certain categories and types in the world of phenomena not at all because they (these categories and types) are self-evident; on the contrary, the world appears before us as a kaleidoscopic stream of impressions, which must be organized by our consciousness, which means, basically, by the language system stored in our consciousness. We dismember the world, organize it into concepts and distribute meanings this way and not otherwise, mainly because we are parties to an agreement that prescribes such systematization. This agreement is valid for a specific speech community and is enshrined in the model system of our language. Of course, it has not been formulated by anyone and is only implied, and nevertheless we are parties to this agreement; we will not be able to speak at all, unless we subscribe to the systematization and classification of the material stipulated by the said agreement. Thus, we are faced with a new principle of relativity, which says that similar physical phenomena make it possible to create a similar picture of the universe only if there are similarities, or at least with the relativity of language systems "[Whorf 1960, p. 169-182]. With the development of cognitive linguistics, the Sapir-Whorf theory was questioned, but interest in the concept of linguistic relativity is manifested in modern feminist studies, where language is used as argumentation. "According to the linguistic concepts of radical feminism, language, firstly, determines perception and thinking - or, in a softer formulation, imposes restrictions on them, and therefore on reality; secondly, men control language in the same way as they control resources in a patriarchal



society, that is, they determine the values and norms of use. This contributes to the preservation of the misogynistic worldview ("misogyny <gr. Misos - hatred + gyne - woman - antipathy towards women, misogyny" [Komlev 2000, p. 600]). In addition, feminist theorists state that "women are disadvantaged, disadvantaged as users of the language. They are forced to use masculine language, which distorts their experience and does not provide adequate opportunities for self-expression (the thesis of the "alienation" of women from the language) "" [Gritsenko 2005, p. 53].

In general, in the process of large-scale research in the second half of the twentieth century, the dominant role of language in social practices became obvious, which led to the so-called "linguistic turn" in the humanities. Language came to be seen as a means of accessing knowledge about non-linguistic phenomena. It seems that all cognitive linguistics is based on this principle. To a large extent, this also applies to gender linguistics. Scientists distinguish two main groups of problems within which the study of gender in linguistics takes place. 1. Language and the reflection of gender in it (system of nominations, category of gender, vocabulary, etc.). The main thing in this approach is to consider the influence of gender on the speaker's speech, understanding which language means are attributed to men and women, as well as in which semantic areas they are most noticeably / clearly expressed. 2. Speech and, in general, the communicative behavior of men and women (male and female speech, style) is the allocation of gender-marked lexical units and syntactic constructions, with the help of which the speaker achieves success in communication, that is, the specificity of male and female speaking [Kirilina , Tomskaya 2005, p. 3]. We can say that the beginning of linguogenderological research was laid thanks to the work of Robin Lakoff "Language and Woman's Place". She studies the language of white women in the American middle class in her book. The author notes some features of female speech, which is saturated with emotional adjectives (divine, adorable, fine, beautiful, marvelous); "Empty" evaluative adjectives (nicely, pretty); specific color names (mauve, lavender, ecru); words designed to soften the statement (sort of, maybe); dividing questions (This room is quite hot, 29 isn't it?); in a dispute, women more often than men refer to someone else's authority. They are characterized by the frequent use of ascending intonation in affirmative sentences. The reason for this (a low degree of confidence in women's speech) R. Lakoff finds in the fact that society is focused on men and women are denied the means of expressing their own point of view.



R. Lakoff highlighted some of the distinguishing features of the female language, taking as the basis of her work methods of observation and linguistic intuition: - a specialized dictionary related to women's spheres of activity and interests; - more accurate, detailed color coding (mauve, lavender - mauve, lavender, aquamarine, etc.); - affective adjectives used to express an emotional attitude, and not denotative information (adorable, divine, lovely - cute, divine, charming), and intensifier words (Fred is so sick - Fred is so sick, etc.); - dividing questions, which, according to Lakoff, imply a woman's uncertainty when expressing her own opinion (don't you? isn't it? - isn't it? isn't it? yes? isn't it?); - words and phrases of diffuse semantics that soften the categorical nature of the statement (hedges) (kind of, sort of, you know, well - you know, well, like, something like, like, like, like, etc.); - superpoliteness and tendency to euphemize; - hyper-correctness, etc. The identified distinctive features then became the subject of empirical analysis in various sociolinguistic studies. As a result, many of them were confirmed, and some were refuted. In general, after the experiments carried out, the distinctive features of the "female language" identified by Lakoff were found to be mostly multifunctional. Robin Lakoff pioneered the study of female speech. Although widely recognized, her work leaves many questions. Thus, the author confuses and does not distinguish between such concepts as sex (an innate binary feature) and gender (a feature constructed by society), moreover, her book does not take into account the issue of social status. Women in leadership positions have a completely different image of "femininity" than those in subordinate positions. R. Lakoff considers "female language" (that is, the language of white heterosexual women) as a deviation from the male norm (the norm of white heterosexual men).

Thus, we can say that, despite the huge amount of gender studies, for a long time already, interest in the study of gender has only increased, since the results obtained in the process of analyzing this complex, multidimensional phenomenon turn out to be relevant and applicable to reality.

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