

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH IN GENDEROLINGUGISTS

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Abstract. In this article, the researches that are being carried out in the field of gender linguistics of linguistics are analyzed. Especially in Uzbek linguistics, it is thought that this direction needs analysis and research.

Key words: gender linguistics, gender in Khorezm dialect, research.

In today's process of globalization, a number of fields of linguistics are developing and progressing. In particular, the science of gender linguistics is also finding its theoretical foundations in its directions.

Since gender is a multifaceted network, it has attracted the attention of not only philosophers and sociologists, but also linguists. Attention to gender elements has always existed in linguistics. It is common for all languages of the world that male and female speech have certain differences. While this factor is clearly manifested in some languages, it is not easy to show its linguistic foundations in other languages.

It is known that views and interest in this gender issue began to increase towards the end of the 20th century. In particular, in 1968, psychologist Robert Stoller, a professor at the University of California, and endocrinologist John Money made the first attempt to distinguish between the terms "sex" and "gender". Evig Goffman is one of the first to use the concept of "gender". According to sociologist Sofia Babayan, "gender" is a social concept. The scientist writes that "the perfect image of a woman or man is expressed in the diversity of the chronological and geographical environment, national traditions, religion, history, national mentality, etc." Gender exists not only in situations that influence women and men, but also in situations that influence them.

As we mentioned above, the roots of the development of this field go back to the end of the 20th century. It can also be understood from the sentences of scientist O.A. Varonina. She notes the 80s of the 20th century as "a new phase of development of women's research." As you can see, in Western linguistics, a lot of research has been conducted in the field of gender. At the same time, we see that every scientist has different opinions, views, and approaches, and each of them has different attitudes and methods to the term gender.

Also, another scientist G. Brandt defines the term "herder" as follows: "Gender is a set of characteristics that are influenced by culture and can evaluate the speech and behavioral aspects of women and men from a spiritual point of view."

In fact, it is correct to look at the term gender as "a set of characteristics". Because gender is the center of the universe, it studies the relationship of humanity to every happening and ongoing process, connecting the special features of these processes and dividing them into separate areas. That is, the set of characteristics of the world-related processes of representatives of both sexes is gender.

We all know that this area is widely studied in sociolinguistics, which is one of the branches of linguistics. In the scientific works carried out in this area, speech forms, accent, emphasis, tone and special words in the speech of representatives of both sexes have been thoroughly studied.

At the same time, scientist U. Labov, the author of the work "Social Stratification of English in New York" (1966), tried to show and prove the existing differences in the speech of men and women in his work.

Speaking of different aspects, it is worth mentioning L. Milroy's practices here. He divides the working class into three groups in 1980 and focuses on the specific differences between the representatives of both sexes in these groups. Then it can be noticed that the elements of local shavas are used more in women's speech than in men's speech.

This study is a worthy study. Because, indeed, language is a social phenomenon, and speech is personal. Therefore, language and speech are also formed in men, but it is natural that women communicate more than men, and for this reason, they have more elements of local dialects. On its own, this is irrefutable research.

In 1972, as an article, and later, in 1975, as a work, "Language and the Woman's Place" was published under the same title, and the author of the work, which put an end to many debates, the researches of the American researcher R. Lakoff cannot fail to attract our attention. In his work, R. Lakoff emphasized that women use "women's language" in contrast to men's language. He writes about the specific features of the "female language", as well as the differences between representatives of the opposite sex in the following aspects:

1. They use words that men do not use ("reddish purple");
2. They use more "dry" evaluative adjectives (sweet, cute);
3. Men use interrogative forms (also tag questions) instead of affirmative forms;
4. They use a lot of control forms;
5. They often use forms that express indecision (well, you know, I guess, I wonder, I think);
6. They use adverbs (so nice, very nice) a lot;
7. They use very correct grammar

R. Lakoff's list of differences has been viewed positively, i.e. correctly, and there have been those who have criticized it. We can also witness these criticisms even now.

For example, W. O. Barr and B. Atkins, who observed the speech of men and women during the 150-hour trial at the Supreme Court in North Carolina, came to the conclusion that R. Lakoff should speak "the language of weakness" instead of "women's language".

However, W. O. Barr and B. Atkins put forward this opinion based on the speeches in the trial, in our opinion. But in R. Lakoff's list, it is said that women use not only words that express negative emotions, but also colorful words that have a positive connotation. Because of their use of indecisive forms and a couple of other minor reasons, it was right to call it the "language of weakness" without taking the process into account.

As we have seen, there are many such studies and theories in the West. We also wrote a small study based on those scientific works in this article. However, as we have seen, the theories of this field are not completely justified. This article does not pretend to be a complete solution to the problem. However, many scientific works are currently being conducted in this field of gender linguistics. And these are the factors that give hope that these theories will fully find their foundations.

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