



LINGUISTIC VIEWS OF WOMEN'S COMMUNICATION

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Annotation

Along with the observations of traditional methods of analysis in linguistics, there is a growing interest in new methods of analysis that connect it with sociology, psychology and other disciplines. New modern trends in linguistics related to these methods of analysis are emerging. One such field is lingvogenderology. The research source of this science is the study of gender features of language, in which two issues are the differences and peculiarities of women's and men's speech; the language system focuses on language units that represent concepts related to masculinity and femininity. The article discusses women's speech and their distinctive features and differences that appear when we contrast them with men's speech.

Keywords: woman, communication, verbal, linguistic sign, linguistics, gender linguistics, dysphemism, vocabulary, dictionary, word, concept.

Introduction

Man cannot live without contact with other people because he is a social being by nature. The communication channel between people is a speech activity. In the process of communication, it is natural for people to exchange ideas and knowledge, to show friendly feelings, indifference or hostility and to express pleasure, anger or concern. Man differs from all animal species by his unique way of communication - speech. Speech is individual, each speaker's consciousness and "performance" is unique. The same language is spoken not only by the population, but also by people of different professions, people of different ages, cultures, as well as men and women. Communication is a complex activity. Just as it is impossible to imagine a person's life without a purpose, communication also takes place with a specific purpose (engaging in communication to collaborate; only communication itself; influencing others, etc.). Important expressions belonging to the language of a particular nation form the subject groups of the units of speech habit. For example: greetings, acquaintances, farewells, please apologize, congratulations. Language is closely related to thinking and is a means of materializing, planning and exchanging ideas.

Naturally, as the independent social development of each nation progresses, so will the demands placed on the individual, his intellect, worldview, sound faith, knowledge, professional and spiritual qualities, initiative and organization. A person's mental capacity requires that the development of his abilities and talents, as well as changes in his worldview and beliefs, depend on the forms of social life. The use



of linguistic units shows that they are related not only to social phenomena such as speech conditions and means, but also to a number of customary customs, rituals, i.e., ethnographic aspects.

In the process of communication, there is a mutual spiritual, cognitive and emotional interaction of individuals: thoughts, views, psychological relationships are formed, different behaviors are expressed. Speech is a multifaceted process. Although the main purpose of communication is the exchange of ideas between communicators, linguists emphasize in their work that it has a number of other functions. Some of these important functions of communication are mainly reflected in the behavior of women: courtesy, pitching, cutting, cursing, swearing, boasting. Men and women differ not only biologically and physiologically, but also in terms of communication behavior, greetings and visions, forms of address, words and phrases in the income stage of speech, as well as the use of linguistic means.

Linguistic gender studies of male and female speech in the late 20th century have shown that differences between male and female speech suggest differences in different areas of language — phonetics, phonology, vocabulary and grammar, as well as conversation tactics. Two centers in the brain are responsible for women's speech, so they can say up to 8,000 words a day and use about 3,000 sounds and 10,000 nonverbal cues. These figures are twice as low as in men. For social reasons, male speech was accepted as the norm and female as the deviation from it. Folk-linguistic ideas about female speech in relation to male speech include: women are very talkative; they speak less bad, rude words than men; women are more polite; they prefer to use indirect inquiries and commands rather than direct ones, often using euphemisms; women tend to exaggerate in assessments and appeals; they like to ask again and have less interlocutors; women often do not finish their speeches.

A women's conversation is a polylogue - an exchange of statements. Linguists describe female speech as very emotional. The main thing in a woman's story is not to present an external, objective plan of events, but to reveal her experiences and feelings. Sensitivity is also manifested in the multiplicity of communicative speech signals. That is, the whole story is constructed in such a way that the woman actively seeks to engage the interlocutor in the realm of her emotional experiences. Linguist Yelena Levkieskaya says of the difference between a man's and a woman's speech behavior: "Language is one of the aspects of a person's gender in this world. The woman joins her demands to a greater extent with a variety of so-called politeness and formal restrictions. He stops his remarks with introductory words like "isn't it," "isn't it," "maybe," meaning he's constantly striving for some kind of balance of power.

The researchers also found that women's speech (compared to men's speech) was less categorical: it was characterized by the use of linguistic tools such as "self-defense" and "vulnerability." Women often use interrogative pronouns in their speeches. The questions are mostly asked to continue the conversation in some way because they are always interested in continuing the conversation. The woman expresses her disagreement with the interlocutor's opinion not by open verbal protest, but by silence. Women speak less directly than men, in particular, they are more likely to respond to indirect inquiries. In general, women speak faster than men, and the total duration of pauses in their speech is less than that of men. There is evidence in the conversation that men are silent for 3.21 seconds and women for only 1.35 seconds. Women's oral speech skills are more developed than men's.



Girls acquire language skills faster than boys and start speaking earlier, gradually mastering the sound after the simplest combinations. Compared to boys, girls achieve greater success at the age of 1.5 years on criteria such as the onset of grunting, pronunciation of the first word and vocabulary. Only at the age of eight do the forces balance. Thus, a person's gender is a strong factor in language acquisition. Women's communicative behaviors have more emotions, expressions and experiences than men's. Women cry more, scream, laugh. They feel better about the situation of others, i.e. show more empathy (compassion, empathy) for their communication partners. Women prefer harmonious communication, the purpose of which is to emphasize the commonality of positions, to show solidarity and support. Conflicting emotions are important to them primarily for "self-defense," but not for affirming one's image. In the following sections, we will analyze some of the characteristics of women's speech:

"Look at your tea, the poor man's intestines are broken in the carriage," said Oftob oyim and Kumush, "I'm very sorry for you."

Oftob oyim looked at Kumush and replied:

- If you don't tell us, we were very ashamed.

They entered the hallway of the house. My Ozbek oyim invited them to the net;

"Come on up!"

Even though Oftob oyim tried to catch the net, Kumush was ashamed of the other guests, and the Ozbek oyim hugged her:

"Believe me, Kumush you are our new bride early this day. I know how to run a mill on the head of a swindler from the third day!" My Oftob oyim and the others laughed. "You haven't washed my laundry yet!" (A.Qodiriy from "Otgan kunlar", page 360)

The use of non-linguistic means, such as "shyness, meaningful look" and phrases such as "running the mill on the head" and "washing the laundry with soap", which are typical for women, are unique features of women's communication.

Women's speech is characterized by nominal pronouns. In addition, another peculiarity of women's communication is that "grandfather", "father", "uncle", "godfather", "circle", "learn", "friend", "sister-in-law" Words like "my child," "my son" and "my lamb" are commonly used in their everyday lexicon. Women use neologisms effectively in their conversations and try to avoid them in formal conversations. Men's and women's speech also differ in the use of their evaluative qualities.

Because of her delicate nature, a woman often uses attractive lexemes in conversations, as well as words that express personal attitudes, especially lexemes with a positive semaphore. The subject of the conversation is usually shown in a slightly exaggerated way. In the process of conversation, women are more emotional: mental, physiological conditions, such as surprise, joy, sadness, fear, are more vividly reflected. The uniqueness of women's and men's speech is also evident when comparing the sentences they use in their speech. For example, women express their views on whether or not to agree with the interlocutor, as well as their personal attitudes, so as not to offend the interlocutor, that is, to be present in the syntactic structure of the language to express their objections. They use more neutral constructions and molds. For example:



"I can't go against a job you think is right," said Mother Sunshine, after thinking about it, "because you have a paternal name and you have more choice." I don't know if you're going to hand over your only daughter, who has black and white eyes, to a naughty, naughty man. In this respect, although I agree with this work, but my objection is that the groom will take your daughter with him when he is in Tashkent and will separate me and you from our lonely child. I can't stand such a loss... That's the decent thing to do, my dear.

In the conversation, the woman said that she respects her husband and knows her place in the family, but also "politely" describes her attitude to the situation. Most Uzbek women are more articulate, articulate and polite than men. At the same time, the feeling of boasting is more common in women:

- My daughter gave! Look at the beauty of the bowl! Woe is me, for I have a daughter like that and I am a fool. Those are the gardens, these are the white house-leaves! If you see my daughter's agility. Suddenly, a bowl of rice, a piece of meat, and a soup of seeds came. My son-in-law is the head of the Pervodnyi. Leninabad and Ashgabat are the only places where you can see in seven climates. I'm polite, I'm smart... (O.Hoshimov "Dunyoning ishlari" p 91)

The paralinguistic effect is especially important in women's communication. Paralinguistic effects are factors that irritate, amplify, or weaken speech around speech. These include high or low speech, articulation, sounds, pauses, stuttering, coughing, tongue movements and cries. Women often use words in their speech to express disbelief in the truth of what they are saying. These can be modal words (e.g., "probably," "in my opinion," etc.). A typical stylistic feature of female speech is the tendency to hyperbolic expression. This is manifested in the widespread use of intensive words: incredible, insane, horrible, disgusting, delightful and so on.

This feature of word usage is particularly characteristic in the expression of evaluative feedback. This is also clearly seen in the woman's specific stereotypical dialogic reactions and communication tools. Linguists have found that addressing extreme forms of expression is a characteristic line of women's speech. One of the peculiarities of women's conversations with young children or with their child, student, neighbor's child is that they use the usual phrases that have semantics such as command, dakki, dashnom, demand, determination. This feature is most often expressed in women's speech: "Sit up straight", "Don't talk back", "I'll tell Dad", "You'll be punished", "Now we'll eat porridge; "Keep the back upright" and so on.

Another feature of women's communication is that in most women's lexicons, swear words are the main thing. Cursing is a dysphemism phenomenon. Dysphemism is a pragmatic phenomenon associated with a negative attitude towards denotation. The range of semantic groups of dysphemisms also consists mainly of units representing the concepts of insult, curse, irony, ridicule. Dysphemism is briefly explained in O.S.Akhmanova's "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" and A.Shomaksudov's book "Stylistics of the Uzbek language". The existing views on dysphemism were extensively analyzed by M.M.Mirtojiev in the monograph "Semiotics of the Uzbek language" and showed the subtleties between them. Women are also more likely to use dysphemisms, which are a specific grammatical tool designed to express emotions. Example:

- "Don't worry," said my mother, trying to comfort her.



- "Why shouldn't I be upset?" I put it on my eyebrows to keep it from drying out. Yes, the moshkichiri took it under the jinn and froze. Is it still a father's grave? "If you look at your food instead of make-up, you're going to die!" He says, you bastard! Yeah Al that sounds pretty crap to me, Looks like aint for me either. If you don't eat it, don't eat it, don't eat it, don't eat it! What else does he say? He blames me: your tongue says a bit. Woe to the tongues of those who speak my language!

- "Stop it, Ovsinjon," my mother smiles sadly.

- "Why don't I curse?" Why don't I curse the blood that comes out of my mouth and nose?

- Am I leaving? (O. Hoshimov, "Dunyoning ishlari" p. 35)

Women use more vocal construction and prosody than men. According to a number of philosophers and sociologists, the reason for such differences is the anatomical structure of the speech organs - the larynx and vocal cords. Female larynx is on average smaller than that of male larynx and the length of the vocal cords is shorter, so the basic frequency of female vocal cords is higher than that of male larynx. Women's speech is more lively and emotional, while men deliberately avoid too loud sounds and do not allow the tone to continue within the syllable. Men and women use different commands in communication. Men's speech behaviors tend to defend their point of view in conversation with any interviewee. So they want to take the lead. Women do not have an advantage in communication, they have the ability to listen to the interlocutor's problems and attract attention. In general, women's verbal behavior is described as more "humane". Studies show that men have an average of 5 incomplete sentences for every 100 sentences spoken, while women have 2 incomplete sentences for every 100 sentences.

In conclusion, linguists have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to study the speech of women and men in a certain context. Social prestige is associated with women using more literary words and forms of speech in their speech than men. Speech is a multifaceted process. It is related to human, aesthetic, national, spiritual, cultural, social, cause, purpose and many other factors. Relative and non-relative means are also important in the communication process. The rhythm of thinking, the way of thinking, the ability to communicate, the way out of a situation, the potential of harmonious people are also imitated by other people and live by it in life experience.

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