

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**



BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

**EFFECTIVE WAYS OF ORGANIZING
LEARNER CENTERED CLASSES
IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM**

Xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

MATERIALLARI TO'PLAMI

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framework, learner not only understands the meaning, but also recognizes its grammatical structure and learns how to pronounce it correctly.

This approach facilitates a comprehensive understanding and usage of the phrase in context.

List of literatures:

1. "Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching" by Jack C. Richards and Theodore S. Rodgers
2. "Teaching by Principles: An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy" by H. Douglas Brown
3. "Communicative Language Teaching Today" by Jack C. Richards -
4. "How Languages are Learned" by Patsy M. Lightbown and Nina

**REFLECTION ON THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY ON THE
IMPACT OF GENDER DIFFERENCE ON THE LANGUAGE**

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Introduction. The influence matters of gender differences on language have become one of the main issues of sociolinguistics since the early 1970s. The series of researches conducted in this field proved that there is a distinct difference between male and female speech in terms of vocabulary, tone, syntactic structure and speaking style. In addition, from this period, the tradition of describing the language phenomenon in relation to society and the people who are its members was born in the science of linguistics.

Literature review. Well-known linguists such as Lakoff R, Tanin D, and Cameron M studied gender differences in pronunciation, intonation, vocabulary and speech style in their research from the perspective of sociolinguistic research, and analyzed the factors of origin of these differences and the reasons for changes in these factors.

Since words are the most active element of language in the learning process, the difference in the speech of men and women is also visible in the choice of

words. In this regard, Lakoff's opinion, which emphasizes that women's vocabulary is superior to men's, attracts attention. According to the linguist, women in society spend more time on activities that men spend less time on, such as shopping and choosing gifts. When choosing a gift or buying clothes, women pay more attention to color, and color identifying words observed in women's speech are not seen in men's vocabulary are. For example, colors such as *azure*, *mauve*, *aquamarine* are incomprehensible to men in the system of words denoting color in the English language. Alternatively, adjectives such as *adorable*, *charming*, *lovely*, *fantastic*, and *heavenly* among the adjectives in the English language are rare in men's speech.

Researchers Ning and Day found out that men and women also differ in their choice of conversation topics. For example, men often choose the topics of politics and economics, while women prefer to talk about family and education. The reason for this is that women are busier with family and raising children than men.

There is also a difference in the use of humor and joke between men and women. According to Coates, men and women use jokes for different purposes. Jennifer Hay identifies three main functions of humor too: to emphasize power differences, to provide self-protection and to create or maintain solidarity. The last two is mostly count for women's purposes to use jokes in their conversation.

According to Karlsson (2007), there is a discussion about the characters uses by female and male. According to him, the female character uses intensifiers (so, such), hedges(I think, you know, I really, I mean, I suppose), tag questions (You didn't- did you?), minimal responses (yeah, mhm, right). Yet, as he point out, men use minimal responses in order to let the woman know he is not interested in what she has to say, taboo words: the man uses taboo words which are supposed to be more frequently used among males than females (Shit! God damn it!),and mostly commands: „give me some paper!“, „Hand me the sport

magazine by the sofa!” whereas women seem to be more polite using “please”, “Could you...” and etc.

Research Methodology. This survey research deals with a small-scale, quantitative survey on the impact of gender variation in the language use among English (native) speakers on the points mentioned in literature review section of the survey research rationale.

Research objective. The objective of the survey research is to find out if there is a gender variation in the language use among the English (native) speakers on the points mentioned in different researches conducted on this issue before.

Research questions.

Do men and women use language differently?

How do they speak differently?

What specific or common differences are there in their speech?

Does this difference have any impact on their communication?

Significance of the survey. This survey will show to what extent the research findings in terms of the impact of gender difference on the language and communication are close to reality and to identify if there have appeared some differences as a matter of time and the changes in society.

Participants. Michigan state university students and scholars are invited to become participants of this survey as representatives of native English speakers. The results of the survey will be used for researcher’s personal further enhancement on the research.

Research survey tool. A survey questionnaire consisting of 12 yes/no questions is used as a tool.

Results. According to survey results, the level of the use of hedges in speech is confirmed by both man and women. In his research, Lakoff researches the specifics of women’s speech in the process of using “hedges”, i.e. speech “obstacles” such as *sort of, I mean, actually, really, well* he noted that it can be

found more often than men. In addition, the survey results show that the use of the “taboo” words and “intensifiers” used by both genders are different.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that human beings use language to achieve a specific goal that reflects personal or social values, and the limitation of language use due to social environment mainly causes gender difference. Social context is an important link between gender and language. The interlocutor’s speech during the dialogue also differs with the role played by people in the social environment.

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THE CONCEPT OF A LINGUISTIC CORPUS

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ANNOTATION: *Corpus linguistics is a field of linguistics concerned with the creation and improvement of text corpora, as well as their use as a tool for linguistic research.*

KEY WORDS: *linguistic corpus, written texts, comparison of languages, terminological and phraseological phrases, representativeness.*

INTRODUCTION

Before talking about corpus linguistics, it is necessary to define the very concept of a linguistic corpus. In English it will be linguistic corpus or text corpus,