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ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

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THE PROBLEM OF GENDER CHARACTERISTICS IN MODERN LANGUAGE AND DISCOURSE

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada muhokama qilinadigan muammo global masalaga aylangan eng muhim, zamonaviy lingvistik muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Til o'rgatishda, nutqda, adabiyotda gender masalasining roli hatto bir qator tilning tuzilishini, kontekstini, semantikasini va nutq shakllarini o'zgartirish mumkin. Ayni paytda nutqda u yoki nu kontekstga ma'no berishdan oldin bir qancha masalalar, jumladan, gender masalasini ham e'tiborga olish kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: paradigma, gender tilshunosligi, nazariy tushuncha, o'ziga xosliklar, madaniyatlararo o'zgaruvchanlik, oilaviy holat, jinsga mos tildan foydalanish.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается одна из наиболее существенных современных лингвистических проблем, которая уже стала глобальной темой для обсуждения. Роль гендера в преподавании языка, в дискурсе, в литературе может даже изменить структуру, контекст, семантику ряда языковых и дискурсивных моделей. В настоящее время необходимо принять во внимание несколько вопросов, включая гендерную проблему, прежде чем придавать смысл тому или иному контексту дискурса.

Ключевые слова: парадигма, гендерная лингвистика, теоретическая концепция, идентичности, межкультурная изменчивость, семейное положение, гендерно-соответствующее использование языка.

Abstract. The article deals with one of the most essential, modern linguistic problems that has already become the global issue to discuss. The role of gender in language teaching, in discourse, in literature may even change structure, context, semantics of a number of language and discourse patterns. At present time several matters including gender issue should be taken into consideration before giving the sense to this or that context in discourse.

Key words: paradigm, Gender linguistics, theoretical conception, identities, cross-cultural variability, marital status, gender-appropriate language use.

The concept of "gender" entered the canon of today's language more than any other human discipline in the second half of this century. Initially, work in this area took place in the West, where the first descriptions of the characteristics of male and female speech and language were based on the German language and Romanticism. The first research on my country's local dialects began in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The relationship between language and gender has long been a cultural and disciplinary issue. Linguistic anthropological research in the early 20th century looked at differences between men and women who spoke many languages, expressed in different genders and men's languages. Gender linguistics focuses on various aspects of gender representation in language. These can be divided into two groups: how to talk (or write) gender and how to talk (or write) gender. "Similarly, gender as a social category is seen as neither as elegantly nor as ill-defined as it once was. Following a more gendered perspective, specialist research such as language and gender has focused more on women, Gender and women's use of language, and gender is well is to do something – something that is 'full' in context rather than a fixed character. This is the difficulty when the whole concept of gender and identity is seen as fluid, like language itself, depending on the situation. This is another theoretical idea, often related to gender, but also the individual It is also argued that it is looser, so that many people now have a broader experience of personal choice.

One of the earliest linguists who examined gender ways of speaking was the Dane Otto Jespersen, in his article "The Woman". His analysis dates from 1925 and is therefore to be interpreted with caution. Nevertheless, it serves as a useful starting point in this exploration of the study of gendered language and its ideologies and to a certain degree anticipates Cameron's deficit framework. According to Jespersen, women's speech is clearly deficient to men's. Reasons for this

value judgment could be that there was no adequate record of the speech of both genders produced in comparable situations or that his analysis is the result of pre-conceived stereotypes.[1] What is clear, however, is that Jespersen's article is extremely judgmental and it has been cited by many feminists to cover "a whole tradition of patronizing and gender commentary by male linguists before feminism". Linguists agree that the way we speak is gendered, and that women and men do talk differently from each other. The speech of men is usually considered the norm, and women's speech to be deviant from the norm. An example of this can be seen in the frequently encountered stereotypical opinion that women talk a lot, but never that men talk little. Linguists' opinions differ as to the extent to which these distinctions exist. Also the interpretations as to why the differences exist are based on widely different theories. Three generally accepted approaches also referred to as frameworks, have been established for analyzing female speech; these can be explained broadly by concepts of deficit, dominance, and difference.[2]

A central characteristic of gender and language research is that it has been dominated by a single major theme. There are the topics of gender differences in verbal ability and gender differences in voice, which have primarily been subjects of psychological research. There is an underlying assumption common to much psychological work is that essential biological characteristics are the cause, or at least the foundation, of the verbal ability or voice differences observed between men and women. However, at best, research has provided equivocal support for the idea that biological, anatomical or structural brain differences between men and women are the cause of any gender differences in voice or verbal ability.

The narrow definition of women in language refers to the observation that women are more often discussed in terms of their appearance and their family relationships, whereas men are more often discussed in terms of what they do. The power to define women in terms of their marital status is seen starkly in cultural traditions of naming.[3]

Naming and naming practices have been an important aspect of the study of languages because of the insights they provide into the world view and social hierarchies of a culture. The types of names given, the systems through which they are bestowed, and the ways they are used in social interaction vary widely from society to society. In the case of Anglo-American-influenced cultures, naming practices reject the patriarchal nature of society, where a male is the head of the family, and descent, kinship and title are traced through the male line. Another feature of the patronymic Anglo-American tradition is that boys are commonly named after their fathers. A significant aspect of naming practices is that they constitute cultural conceptions of the self and the self's relation to others in society. Typically in English-speaking societies, individuals are distinguished at birth by an individual name; this practice supports dominant notions of the importance of individual identity for a sense of self. So the name represents an important aspect of self, an anchor to selfhood.

Generally the bestowed name also identifies an individual as male or female. Butler argued that personal naming at birth is a performative act, one that "initiates the process by which a certain girlding is compelled". The labeling and naming of gender at birth can be understood to be performative because it requires the referent and people responding to that referent to act in accordance with relevant gender norms and expectations.[4] Consistent with Butler's argument are studies that show that adults respond to the same infant differently, and interpret the behavior of that infant differently, depending on whether they are told that the child is a girl or a boy. Differential treatment of boys and girls even occurs when the adult feels that their behavior towards the child is independent of their gender.

Lakoff argued that the semantic derogation of female words could be seen occurring in America in the early 1970s because the once neutral term 'woman' had been developing negative connotations. Lakoff argued that the terms 'lady' and 'girl' were more commonly used than 'woman' because they seemed more polite. In some speech communities 'girl' is used positively to show a kind of sisterhood, but using 'girl' can seem patronizing and demeaning, especially if the speaker is a man.

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LEXICAL SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF VIRTUAL COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH WRITTEN DISCOURSE

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz tili yozma nutqida virtual muloqotning leksik semantik tahlili muhokama qilinadi. Tadqiqot leksik tanlovlar onlayn kontekstda yozma nutqning umumiy semantik tuzilishiga qanday hissa qo'shishiga e'tibor qaratgan holda virtual muloqotda so'zlarning ishlatilishini va ularning ma'nolarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Xulosalar virtual muloqotning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini yoritib beradi va raqamli muhitda ma'noni yetkazish uchun tildan foydalanish usullari haqida tushuncha beradi. Maqola virtual aloqa mavzusi va uning zamonaviy jamiyatdagi ahamiyati bilan tanishishdan boshlanadi. Maqolaning asosiy qismida aniq leksik elementlar va ularning virtual aloqadagi semantik funksiyalari ta'kidlangan holda tahlil natijalari keltirilgan. Muhokama bo'limi topilmalarning sharhlarini taklif qiladi va ularning onlayn kontekstlarda tildan foydalanishni tushunishimizga ta'sirini o'rganadi. Maqola tadqiqotdan olingan asosiy fikrlarni umumlashtirib, ushbu sohadagi kelgusi tadqiqot yo'nalishlarini taklif qilish bilan yakunlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Virtual aloqa, Leksik semantika, Yozma nutq, Tildan foydalanish, Onlayn muloqot, Semantik tahlil, Raqamli muhit.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается лексико-семантический анализ виртуального общения в письменном английском языке. Целью исследования является изучение использования слов и их значений в виртуальном общении с акцентом на то, как лексический выбор влияет на общую семантическую структуру письменного дискурса в онлайн-контексте. Результаты проливают свет на уникальные характеристики виртуального общения и дают представление о том, как язык используется для передачи смысла в цифровой среде. Статья начинается с знакомства с темой виртуального общения и ее значением в современном обществе. В основной части статьи представлены результаты анализа, выделены конкретные лексические единицы и их смысловые функции в виртуальном общении. В разделе обсуждения предлагаются интерпретации результатов и исследуются их последствия для нашего понимания использования языка в онлайн-контексте. Статья завершается обобщением ключевых выводов, полученных в результате исследования, и предложением направлений будущих исследований в этой области.

Ключевые слова: виртуальное общение, лексическая семантика, письменная речь, использование языка, онлайн-коммуникация, семантический анализ, цифровая среда.

Abstract. This article discusses lexical semantic analysis of virtual communication in English written discourse. The study aims to investigate the use of words and their meanings in virtual communication, with a focus on how lexical choices contribute to the overall semantic structure of