

REFLECTION OF GENDER LINGUISTICS IN WOMEN'S SPEECH

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Abstract:

This article talks about women's speech and its pragmatic realization, which is considered a unique basis of gender linguistics. It should be noted that women's speech differs from men's speech in terms of the inclusion of certain qualities, and this was analyzed as the object of this article.

Keywords: women's speech, pragmatic feature, speech behavior, genderology.

Introduction

It is known that today the field of genderology is developing further and showing its significant influence in the science of linguistics. The study of language-specific rules on the basis of genderology, the pragmatic description of men's and women's speech testifies to the wide scope of this direction¹. Gender linguistics is considered an integrative science, which is directly related to gender identity, socialization, power dynamics, and the reflection of cultural laws in language. Gender linguistics includes such rules as vocabulary, pronunciation norms, grammar, and speech communication regarding the formation of languages on the basis of gender. A pragmatic description of gender linguistics encompasses considerations of language use as a social process, figurative expressions, institutional rules, and how they are expressed by gender. This article of ours is related to the pragmatic realization of women's speech, and comments on this topic are based on linguistic analysis. Women's speech is considered one of the objects of study of gender linguistics, and their speech has its own qualities. In particular, they can be grouped according to age periods:

1. Characteristics of young women's speech.
2. Characteristics of middle-aged women's speech.
3. Characteristics of adult women's speech².

The above grouping can be different from each other according to their psychological, sociological and environmental effects. Women (girls) belonging to the first group, first of all, reflect interrogative sentences in their speech, that is, the acquisition of new knowledge, the formation of skills in applying them to life is the reason for their use of interrogative sentences. For example, what profession can I get in the future, how to do it. Or, in women of this age, the tone of caress or words related to it are also widely used, for example, **oyijon, dadajon, buvijon**. If we pay attention to the speech of women of the second group, we understand that this group is prone to commanding tone and commanding sentences. Social environment, new skills, this category of women's speech shows the basis of the command sentence. In the third category, the presence of

¹ Горошко Е. И. Языковое сознание: гендерная парадигма. — М., 2003.

² Горошко Е. И. Языковое сознание: гендерная парадигма. — М., 2003.



expressions in the spirit of advice is shown³.

If we pay attention to the grammatical pattern of women's speech, they display complex sentence structures and extensive conjunctions in their speech. This indicates the subtleties of meaning that are manifested in their thoughts. In addition, in women's speech, expressions of politeness (welcome, go well, good appetite), strong melody in the tone of voice, use of tone of voice characteristic of the mental state; tendency to effectively use adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; Emphasis on possessive sentences, use of euphemisms, figurative expressions, expressions, etc. are appropriate. Usually, women's speech in general covers the following tasks, in particular, expressing accuracy, answering questions, discussing, expressing emotions, command-based speech, emphasizing desirable features, etc⁴.

Based on the above factors, we can say that women's speech differs from each other in terms of age characteristics. If we pay attention to their social differences, we can see that women use more linguistic forms. Women's speech potential is recognized as "better" and "more correct" than men. Analyzing these factors, Trudgill notes two reasons for this: First, it is evident that the level of thinking of women is strong, and secondly, it is directly related to their work.

If we approach women's speech from the point of view of language, direct phonological analysis appears as the first layer of this process. In phonology, the features of women's language can be seen mainly in pronunciation and tone. Linguists have found that women's pronunciation is more standard than men's. In terms of correct or incorrect pronunciation, women always strive for correct pronunciation. They often use a standard, precise and solemn pronunciation to maintain their identity and social status.

In women's oral conversation, a falling tone represents affirmation, while a rising tone represents doubt or expectation. In general, women want to change intonation, speed and volume during communication. In some specific cases, women prefer to use a raised tone to answer interrogative sentences, even at the end of declarative sentences. This means that, on the one hand, women want to express their kindness and gentleness, on the other hand, they show their hesitation and doubts in doing something. Watch this conversation:

Guy: I'll go today at noon.

Girl: At noon?

In the given example, the guy is emphasizing the time of the dream. But in order to express the confirmation of the idea once again, the girl notes that the specific factor is sent in the form of a question again through her speech. Pronunciation with a high tone is one of the characteristics of women's language, they usually speak with a higher tone than men due to biological factors. In general, women's vocabulary is considered more polite and euphemistic than men's.

Grammatically, women's language has intensifiers and superlative adjectives, exclamations, nicknames or words expressing the diminutive degree. Many studies show that women often use adjectives to reinforce what they want to express, such as cute, charming, conversational, so, very, terrible, perfect, etc. We can see this through the following example:

³ Каменская О. Л. Гендергетика — междисциплинарная наука. // Тезисы докладов Второй Международной Конференции «Гендер: язык, культура, коммуникация», МГЛУ, Москва, 22-23 ноября 2001 г

⁴ Земская Е. А., Китайгородская М. А., Розанова Н. Н. Особенности мужской и женской речи // Русский язык в его функционировании. Под Ред. Е. А. Земской и Д. Н. Шмелева. — М., 1993. — С. 90—136.



Women: He eats a lot.

Men: He eats a bowl of food.

Although the expression "too much" is used in relation to the amount of a cup among women, it is reflected from the point of view of social analysis in order to strengthen the meaning of the sentence. Women try to speak more meaningfully, carefully, softly and politely than men. Even if they are displeased or unpleasant, they usually try to use euphemisms rather than harsh words, such as damn, get away, go away, disappear. They may also often use the following words to express surprise and admiration: "Oh, dear." "My dear", "It's good", "My God".

Women prefer to add "-m" or "-im" to some words (for example, my aunt, my love) or they also use exclamations to express their pleasant feelings. . They are usually: "What a pleasant weather", "Bon appetit"

From the lexical point of view, women's communication process is also different. We know that many women are housewives, so their topics of conversation are traditionally focused on personal relationships, including personal feelings, housework, clothes, children, families, etc. In general, people think that women talk more than men. Lexical units are also chosen according to the conversation process: friendship, family, raising children, etc.

When women talk to others, they appear to be supportive and cooperative interlocutors. They are embodied as listeners during speech, usually with minimal responses such as "hmm" or "yes" to express their attention to what others are saying. Thus, women tend to maintain continuity and fluency in communication, rarely interrupting others' conversations or directly challenging others' opinions. When they want to do this, they use the lexical item "sorry". In public, women tend to remain silent.

Women usually use the following grammatical structures: tag questions, modulation, requests.

I. Tag questions

This type of sentence pattern has a strong referential meaning as well as a request that works as a polite and hidden phrase. For example: The weather is very nice today, isn't it? These types of questions are used in the process of communication in order to attract the speaker.

II. Please tell me

Women use such sentences to ask others for something. For example: "Would you please open the window?"

III. Modulation

This type not only indicates a conditional demand or offer, but is also used to avoid a direct reaction at that time. In this case, expressions such as "I think", "I think", "I'm afraid", etc. are used, or the meaning of doubt is imposed on the correctness of the statement. For example: When women want to express I have to go, they usually say: "I'm afraid it's time to go.

As a conclusion, we can say that the linguistic features of women's speech are generally reflected on the basis of the above points. Their scientific research is considered significant from the sociological and genderological point of view.



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