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LEXICAL COMPARISON OF GENDERLECTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Davlatboyeva Adiba Maxmud qizi

Student of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute

Scientific supervisor: Dilafruz Kurbanbaeva

Abstract: *This article analyzes the lexical features of genderlects in English and Uzbek. Genderlects reflect differences in the social and cultural aspects of language used by men and women. These differences manifest in lexical, grammatical, and phonetic aspects. This article examines the similarities and differences in the lexical aspects of genderlects in English and Uzbek and highlights how genderlects vary in cultural, social, and linguistic contexts.*

Keywords: *Genderlects, lexical features, English, Uzbek, sociolinguistics, gender equality, language and culture, colloquial style*

Introduction:

Language is not only a means of communication but also an important factor that reflects social and cultural processes. In every society, there are differences between men and women not only in social roles but also in language use. The study of these differences gave rise to the concept of “genderlect,” which has emerged as a new direction in linguistics. Genderlects are specific linguistic features used by men and women, expressed lexically, syntactically, and phonetically. Comparing the lexical aspects of genderlects in English and Uzbek helps to understand the connection between language and society. Speakers of different genders and languages, especially in English, demonstrate notable differences in the use of independent parts of speech. Scholars still do not agree on whether men or women use more verbs. Some argue that women use more verbs to make their speech livelier, associating liveliness with emotionality. Others argue that men use more verbs to make their speech clearer, more dynamic, and to indicate the sequence of events.

Concept and lexical features of genderlects:

Genderlects refer to the differences in language usage between men and women in linguistics. In every society, men and women use language in accordance with social roles and cultural norms. Genderlects are lexically expressed separately, for example, women tend to use more positive and courteous words, while men use stronger and more firm words. Women's speech also shows more emotional expressions, politeness, and adaptability to the environment. In the language of men, short, direct, stronger expressions are often encountered.

English genderlects:

In the English language, the lexical features of genderlects are more dependent on social and cultural changes. Women tend to speak English more completely and clearly, using soft and gentle words. The reason for this is that society requires gentleness, caution, and positivity in the treatment and use of language for women. For example, words like "sorry" and "please" are common in women's speech. Men, on the other hand, use more direct and categorical expressions, for example, "I need this now," "Give me that." During the conversation, women use more words like "listen" and "confirm" (for example, "uh-huh," "I see"), which means showing respect and paying full attention to the interlocutor. Men, on the other hand, often speak in a clear and direct style, aimed at commanding or discussing. They confidently express their opinions and often choose a formal or rigid style. In English, women often use the method of "hedging" (light uncertainty or caution) to express their thoughts in dialogue. For example, "I think..." (I think...), "Maybe..." Phrases like (perhaps...) are more common in women.[1] The speech of English-speaking women also differs fundamentally from the speech of men, but these differences do not indicate the existence of a separate female language for women. English women use some phrases and sentence structures characteristic of English grammar in their speech more often than men: more precisely, in the speech of English-speaking women, types of questions are used more often than men: i.e., - tag questions ("It's really cold in here, isn't it?") and question statements ("Won't you close the door?"). Both of them can reduce the firmness of their speech. However, many people who evaluate these speeches believe that those who use such a different language style (excessively polite language, barriers, and hesitations) have less power, but more personal warmth. English-speaking women prefer personal pronouns: I, You, We, He/She/It, etc. Men prefer to distinguish between things or events, so they often use possessive pronouns such as my, your, his/her/its.[2]

Genderlects in the Uzbek language:

Although both Uzbek men and women use the same language units, their semantic and stylistic choices reflect different gender roles. In men's speech, especially when addressing women and children, advice and politeness are expressed, for example, in communication between husband and wife, the husband uses direct commands, and the wife responds with respect and care. In contrast, women's speech is saturated with gentleness and servility, emphasizing their role in the family. It is also emphasized that dialectal gender characteristics in rural areas make these differences more pronounced, which indicates that the cultural context plays an important role in shaping the gender use of language. Her research highlights the complexity of gender dynamics in language and reveals how societal norms and cultural expectations influence communication styles in Uzbek and English. Women use more modal words, which means probability, predictability, or politeness when they speak. For example, words like "in my opinion," "perhaps," "perhaps," "says" are used. They often interact and encourage others to

continue the conversation and fully participate. They ask more questions to encourage mutual participation, such as "what do you think?" or "did they think about this?" Men, on the other hand, use more firm and precise expressions, such as "I know this," "this is right," "of course." Men, on the other hand, often strive to lead the conversation and give more harsh and controversial answers. Women use more nonverbal methods to express their emotions: facial expressions, physical gestures, changes in tone. For example, women often express their thoughts in conversation with a smile, eye contact, or light hand gestures. Men, on the other hand, express more ambiguous and less emotional nonverbal actions. In conversation, they can sometimes perform actions that demonstrate perfection and physical strength. Women often use more refined and gentle language in conversations. They are afraid of harsh or offensive words and strive to use more quality and gentle words. Men, however, sometimes use more direct and sometimes harsh words. For example, some men may use swearing or strong expressions in conversations with each other[3].

In her work, R. Lucknow writes that women use a language characterized by insecurity, weakness, and excessive politeness. Women usually speak in a submissive manner to adapt to their subordinate role as women, as established by society. The scholar notes 10 differences in the language style of women compared to men. In his work "Language and Women's Place," R. Lucknow was the first linguist to propose dividing the differences between women's and men's languages based on certain characteristics into the following groups using English as an example. According to him, the language of women differs from the language of men in the following ways:

1. Women from a certain dictionary that men do not use are used. The following phrases are often used in their speech: Somehow, somehow.
2. Adjectives characteristic of women's speech: "wonderful," "amazing."
3. High manifestation in the process of communication to the interlocutor: Do you mind? If there's no asking... well, if...). In women's speech, words such as "thank you," "please," "sorry" are often widely used.
4. Many apologies for politeness during speech: I'm sorry, but I thought..., excuse me, but I think...
5. Speak softly and quietly.
6. Avoid using vulgar words. According to Laccoff, women use more euphemisms than men and avoid using taboo words. Laccoff cites the upbringing of a woman in society as the reason for this. Women are expected to be "like ladies." Expressing strong emotions with taboo words is not fitting for a woman in society's eyes.
7. Women widely use interrogative sentence forms: ...isn't it?,... isn't it?,... is it true?
8. Speaking correctly without violating grammatical rules and clear pronunciation According to Laccoff, women do this in their "low social" position to enhance their status through more informative speech.

9. Indirect requests: "Oh, I'm very thirsty" (truly, I'm very thirsty) - are actually a drink request.

10. Using intonation to emphasize certain words and raising the intonation at the end of the sentence. According to Laccoff, raising one's voice is of great importance. Just as with interrogative suffixes, raising the voice also shifts the sentence towards the question, which again clearly indicates uncertainty and a desire for agreement[4].

Conclusion:

In this article, gender characteristics manifested in phraseological units of the English and Uzbek languages were analyzed through a number of criteria. Analyzing the research conducted today, it can be said that gender in the field of modern linguistics is presented as a concept of language culture and is characterized as a basis for the formation of gender stereotypes in the materials of phraseological units of the English and Uzbek languages.

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www.ajeruz.com, info@ajeruz.com, +998950457172