

## GENDER RESEARCH ISSUES IN LINGUISTIK

<sup>1</sup>Musaeva Elena Kazimovna

*<sup>1</sup>Lecturer of the Department of Uzbek and Literature of the Namangan Engineering and Construction Institute, Uzbekistan*

### Abstract

The article discusses the issue of gender linguistics. Heter is studied as a social floor that determines the behavior of an individual in society, and how this behavior is perceived. Special attention is paid to the relationship between the concepts of "Paul" and "Gender".

**Keywords:** thinking, gender, social floor, gender identity, androcentrism, anthropocentrism, psychological floor, Maskulin, feminin, neutral.

### Introduction

It is known that language and thinking, speech and thought are very closely connected, therefore allocate the status of language-thinking as a syncretic phenomenon, and the context and speech situation identifies with human or society's experience.

Thinking as the process of knowledge requires perfect possession of the instrument of knowledge - tongue. Man is the creator and native speaker. For many centuries, the formation and existence of the language serves as a person as a means of communication. Man lives in nature and society. He moves, acts, think, knows, feels. He comprehends his own and his own properties.

Language - an amazing phenomenon! The problems of the language were the object of study not only linguists. They inspired representatives of other professions. Everyone knows the discovery of Botany A. Shleicher, who made a huge contribution to the development of linguistic typology and reconstruction of the Indo-European primacy on the basis of the use of the natural science method in language studies. This teaching of A. Shleicher did not lose its value to this day. Oxford professor geometry I.ouoleis published "English grammar." Military doctor V.I. Dal is the author of the "intelligent dictionary of the

Great Russian language." The creator of the artificial language "Esperanto" L.M. Zamemeng of was an oculist.

The language in its communicative function serves as a person not only to express thought, but also to express his subjective relations to the expressed - feelings, will, assessment of IT.P., for emotions, will, evaluation, desires - inherent factors In the knowledge of the person of reality. The human thought, taking a language, is issued in speech. Speech is, as you know, and speech activities and speech education - text (its oral and written form), which is differently expressed in different ways - the result of the expressive language function.

Today, the approach to speech as a very complex phenomenon is increasingly determined, which the most different sciences should study. The progress achieved by theory of behavior in a study of relatively simple links between the incentive and the reaction allowed psychological experimenter to expand their research on their research and proceed to the study of more complex situations.

The study of gender issues has reflected in the studies of such sciences as psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, intercultural communication, pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, etc.

language and Culture is permeated with gender relations.

Linguistic genderology as a scientific direction studies the sociocultural floor, considered conventional construct, relatively autonomous from biological gender.

Thus, gender linguistics analyzes such types of tasks:

1. Sexual dichotomy, i.e. Gender asymmetry, testifying to dominance in the language of the male painting of the world, where the Androcentricity of the language is considered.
2. Speech communication where the monologic form of speech, characteristic of men and women stand out.

Speech activities - the phenomenon is complex. It is associated with the concepts of the language system, speech communication, speech interaction, human activity as a whole.

Before you begin to study the simplest problems of generating and perception of speech, it is necessary to be able to distinguish significant aspects of speech from insignificant.

It is very difficult to distinguish these differences in terms of physical parameters of speech signals. We immediately have to admit that the aspects of the language emerging outside the acoustic and physiological characteristics of speech, in other words, beyond the limits of the objective properties of the "incentive". In the modern world, when a person has already invented the most outstanding devices and studied almost everything - from the smallest particles of substances to gigantic immeasurable in the mass, nor in the volume of celestial bodies, from the meaning of the first words of the infant to super long sentences with very Complicated turnover, we continue to discover all new and new areas of knowledge that require active participation in their study. The emergence of these areas is due, first of all, with problems with which humanity is facing and which require solutions.

Today, the interest of the humanities to the androcentric knowledge and individual parameters increases. Of course, as a result of research work in the future, answers will be answered to all issues related to the relationship of language and gender. As part of this article, I

would like to analyze texts and find out the cause of the figurative difference in the biological and sex of social (gender) in these texts. Before proceeding to consider these issues, it should be determined with some concepts. Gender, in essence, is a social floor that determines the behavior of an individual in society, and how this behavior is perceived. That is, it is the aspects of the male and female who ask society, and what is the most interesting, these aspects are presented as a social standard.

Gender, in a narrow and accurate value, are the standards of male and female set by society. These "behaviors" are not congenital, but are formed as an individuals are growing. Incorrect programming of "social sex" leads to distortion of not only social behavior, but also a cardinal coup in the vocabulary reserve of the personality, or rather a change in the lexical and grammatical expression of thoughts.

Biological floor - this is the floor to whom Nature entered us, a man is a man, a woman is a woman.

It is known that there are two biological clans, grammatical births in most languages three, that is:

1. Maskulin (male genus);
2. feminin (female genus);
3. Neutral (average genus).

Naturally, the floor is inherent in all living organisms, as for the third category (category "Neutral"), then the grammar includes inadvertent objects and phenomena belonging to this group. It is well known that the biological floor and grammatic genus are interconnected and this connection is fundamental to the basis of the development of gender factor. The grammatical category of the genus is characteristic of most languages of the world, including Russian, English and German. And in each language there are specific features of this category:

- In Russian, the words of the male genus mostly ends with a zero end (in a little exception: young man, uncle, grandfather, attache); - Women's words ends on endings -Ah (s) or a soft sign (night, daughter); - The words of the middle kind - in most cases - the end. All words (nouns) borrowed from other languages

in which there is no kind, in Russian, they receive it: shoe, chest, label (Turk.) - Husband.

Gender identity (psychological floor) - there is an internal self-satisfaction of a person as a representative of a particular social sex, that is, as men or women, or a representative of another category. The biological floor is not necessarily associated with a social floor in parallel. In modern communication, the noun categories "feminin" formed from Maskulina always have a positive assessment. If, when applying to a woman's referent, the values of the Maskulina category, its "status" increases, then when transmitting Masculina, the value of the category "feminin", its incentive is estimated from a negative side. Historically, feminin and Masculin polarly opposed to each other, they differ in both as and in the structure of gender asymmetry. If both kinds are provided in the language mechanism, then in grammar form of Maskulina. But in modern literature there are works of modern Russian-speaking writers of independent Uzbekistan who preference to a large number of words category "Feminin".

A distinctive feature of linguistic studies is their orientation per person, when the language is considered as a dynamic anthroporiented phenomenon.

Unlike gender, which is a biological category, based mainly on the performance of the reproduction function, under the definition of the gender, its social and cultural nature is emphasized, as well as institutionalized, ritualized and amphibological character. So, it can be noted that the language is not a natural, biological phenomenon, but a social, public. It can be said so: the language is the phenomenon of the Nadindividual, serving all members of this society, regardless of their gender, age, education, and material situation.

Thus, gender studies are conducted in Uzbekistan, which is reflected in a number of dissertations and articles, and not always in their names terminologically marked gender topics. However, in general, gender studies in Uzbekistan have not yet been "unfolded" fully, although the comparison of different types of embodiments of the concept of "Paul Living Being" on lexical, word-forming, morphological and syntactic tiers represents and Theoretical, and practical interest. There is

no doubt that gender studies have undergone a long development path and are currently one of the most promising areas of world science, requiring close attention from experienced and young scientists.

## References

- [1] Leontyev A.A. Psycholinguistics abroad. Ed. "Science", 1972.
- [2] Maslova V.A. Introduction to cognitive linguistics. Ed. Flinta, 2011.
- [3] Norman B.Yu. Language theory. Ed. "Flint. Science, 2004.
- [4] <https://cyberleninka.ru>