

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SPEECH MOVEMENT OF MALE AND FEMALE.

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Annotation.

This article is dedicated to the topic “Gender-related differences in students’ speech movements in learning English”, and the theoretical views and ideas from the scientific works on gender, presented in the scientific research of various scientists, were analyzed, and the experience of using them in our country and foreign translation studies was studied. The differences in the speech of female and male students are shown with vivid examples. The main speech movements in gender speech, such qualities as gentleness, submissiveness in women’s speech, and assertiveness and command in men’s speech are highlighted.

Key words: gender linguistics, male and female speech, speech movement, socio-cultural gender

Abstract: Gender linguistics (linguistic genderology) is a scientific direction that is part of interdisciplinary gender studies, using the linguistic conceptual apparatus that studies gender (socio-cultural gender, understood as a traditional construction, autonomous in relation to biological sex). The formation and rapid development of gender linguistics dates back to the last decades of the 20th century, which is associated with the development of postmodern philosophy and a change in the scientific paradigm of the humanities. In general, gender linguistics studies two groups of issues: The reflection of gender in language: the nominative system, lexicon, syntax, gender category and a number of similar objects. The goal of this approach is to describe and explain how the presence of people of different genders is manifested in language, how men and women are assessed and in which semantic areas they are most common, what linguistic mechanisms underlie this process.[1]

Materials and methods. It is studied by what means and under what conditions the communicative behavior of men and women in general is built, how social

factors and the communicative environment (for example, the Internet) affect this process. In this area, the theory of sociocultural determinism and the theory of biodeterminism are still competing. Since the mid-90s of the 20th century, the rapid development of gender theory in the humanities begins with the development of new theoretical relations. At the initial stage, research did not develop differentially; the focus of scientists was on general methodological issues. In recent years, there have been various methodological approaches to gender studies, which are rooted in different understandings of its essence and the debates of supporters of bio- and social determinism. The features of the concept of gender in different languages and cultures, their incompatibility with each other, as well as the consequences of this incompatibility in intercultural communication are also of interest to scientists.

The data obtained in a number of studies allow us to draw conclusions about the unequal degree of androcentrism of different languages and cultures and the different degrees of accuracy of gender expression. In the middle of the 20th century, attention was paid to the influence of extralinguistic factors on the language of some peoples. In the works of linguistic anthropologists of the 40s and 50s, it was noted that the gender of the speaker plays an important role in various linguistic situations. In particular, E. Sapir's work "Language, Culture and Personality" ("Language, Culture and Personality"), published in 1949, analyzed the language of the Yan tribe Indians, studied the oral speech of men and women and their relationship to the concept of "gender". He found that the men of this tribe used male speech to communicate with each other, women used female speech to communicate with both sexes, and men used female speech to communicate with women. Therefore, the question arises as to how justified it is to speak of the existence of two parallel and equally important subsystems in the Yang language. It is clear that in this case there is a standard language widely used by all native speakers and a special "masculine" jargon.[3]

Another type of gender-based language division was discovered by M. Haas in 1978 while studying the language of the Muscojin Indians of southwestern Louisiana, America. In modern times, the female subsystem of the language of this tribe has been preserved only in the speech of the older generation of women. Young people have completely mastered male speech, as they began to engage in the same activities as men. This phenomenon is especially interesting against the background of changes in their speech.[2]

However, the first fundamental linguistic studies of this phenomenon were carried out only in the 60s. XX century. with the development of sociolinguistics. Attention was paid to socio-cultural factors influencing the formation of speech and language. As mentioned above, such characteristics as the age, gender, social status of the speaker and the interlocutor began to be highlighted among them. Differences in the speech of representatives of different gender groups are explained by the fact that the male psyche is different from the female one and different representations of the world in different genders, that is, the processes of perception and, accordingly, the processes of expression. At the same time, we have identified a feature that contradicts the theory.

Both men and women, relying on their own experience, evaluate this or that situation, although the specifics of speech are often attributed to the female gender. The study of male and female speech shows that there is a difference between speaking and writing between men and women. To study the influence of gender on language, it is necessary to consider gender characteristics in combination with status, social group, level of education, context of the situation, etc., as well as taking into account the changing situation in society.

V. Labov (1966) conducted a detailed study analyzing the distribution of five phonetic variants of the combination "ing" among men and women in New York. He studied the influence of social status, ethnicity, gender, age, and environmental factors. This study is very important because the respondents were representatives of the middle class, ordinary city dwellers, carefully selected for gender, age, and

social status. The speech of each respondent was analyzed in various situations, from formal to informal, from several factors at once - linguistic, sociological, and situational. This study gave scientific recognition to the hypothesis that gender is one of the factors influencing speech.[4]

M. Key also studied the gender aspect of speech behavior. The linguist considered women's language to be the language of apology, and men's language to be the language of explanation.[5]

It is understood that differences are observed in the speech of women and men in different nations. This is due not only to their style of creating speech and transmitting it to the interlocutor, their attitude to the use of language units in the process of communication, but also to gender characteristics, in particular, character, worldview, attitude to the outside world, religious and moral views.

Conclusion. In general, gender, as a component of collective and individual consciousness, should be studied as a cognitive phenomenon, manifested both in stereotypes in language and in the speech behavior of people who, on the one hand, recognize themselves as a representative of a particular gender, and, on the other hand, feel the pressure of the axiologically significant structures of language that reflect collective views of gender.

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