



# Gender Interpretations Of Emotional-Expressive Means In Women's And Men's Speech In The Uzbek Language

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**ABSTRACT**

This article analyzes the gender-specific features of emotional-expressive language means used in male and female speech in the Uzbek language from a linguopragmatic point of view. The study highlights the influence of the gender factor on the communicative situation, the use of more emotional units in female speech, as well as such features as elegance, colorfulness and greater use of emotional units, as well as brevity, firmness and less emotionality in male speech, based on examples. The frequency of use and semantic-pragmatic load of female and male speech units, expressions, evaluative words and expressive forms are studied within the framework of gender linguistics.

**Keywords:**

gender linguistics, emotional-expressive means, male speech, female speech, linguopragmatics, gender difference, communicative situation

**Introduction.** Gender linguistics is also one of the areas of applied linguistics, in which linguistic phenomena are studied using gender parameters. Gender is considered a sign of social or sociocultural gender, it is not a linguistic category, but its content can be revealed through the analysis of linguistic pragmatic goals, actions and relationships [1]. In this case, through a word or word combination, signs corresponding to the gender, culture, social status, and psychological state of the interlocutor are revealed. This process is directly related to the discourse pragmatics of the text.

**Literature review.** Gender ology is the youngest science that studies biological sexes in a social environment. The term "gender" has many meanings and was introduced into science in 1955 by John Mani. It seems that initially this term had a medical meaning. Currently, the direction of gender ology is

developing as a social science [2]. The concept of gender refers to the psychological, social and cultural characteristics of men and women.

The concept of gender refers to the psychological, social and cultural characteristics of men and women. As a result of long-term developments, it can be said that these two opposite sexes have their own commonalities and differences.

It should be noted that gender linguistics has not yet been studied in detail in Uzbek linguistics. Men and women are not only biologically different, but also have many similarities and differences in their speech activity, behavior and gestures. Also, due to their biological nature, the forms of address in female and male speech are also unique. From a linguistic point of view, phonetic, lexical-phraseological, grammatical, and stylistic differences are clearly visible in the speech of men and women.

Since women are by nature the embodiment of elegance, they use more attractive and colorful lexemes, words expressing personal attitudes, and words with positive coloring in the conversation process. The conversation process can be carried out with some exaggeration. Many emotional states: surprise, joy, fear, disgust, and resentment, as well as psycho-physiological processes, can be observed in them. The culture of communication between women and men has its own characteristics. A number of works have been carried out in linguistics on the different features of their speech, and in some peoples, women's speech has come to the fore as a separate study. This has been covered in recent studies in Uzbek linguistics.

In particular, this can be seen in the scientific studies of Sh.Gulyamova, G.Hotamova, S.Muminov, Sh.Iskanderova [3].

**Research Methodology.** The gendered nature of communication is of great importance and is considered one of the problems of sociolinguistics. When analyzing forms of address in terms of gender, it is necessary to analyze the forms of address used in the speech of men and women, as well as the forms of address used in relation to men and women.

In historical times, in historical novels, one can see specific differences in the speech of men and women. These differences are reflected in the forms of address. Forms of address are also characteristic in that they clearly indicate the gender of the speaker and listener. This can also be found in our ordinary communication culture. "In women's speech, there are forms of address "ovsin", "dugonajon", "egachi", as well as "dadasi", begim, hojam, hojayin" for their spouses" [4].

**Analysis and results.** Expressions belonging to the Uzbek language and its dialects also have a gender-specific feature. Because in the Uzbek language, expressions also differ in the scope of their use in women's speech or in men's speech. For example, most of these expressions are used in speech processes in relation to men and women, and are distinguished by their expressive and figurative expression of their characteristics. There are such expressions and words found in speech that are characteristic

only of women's speech or, conversely, some units are characteristic of men's speech. For example, expressions used by men and women are fundamentally different from each other. In the Uzbek language, many expressions such as "to rub one's nose on the ground", "to squeeze one's cheek", "to crush one's cheek", "to squeeze one's cheek" acquire their own uniqueness mainly due to their use in men's speech. Words and expressions such as "aylanay", "o'rgulay", "qoqindiq", "girgitton bo'lay" are more typical of women's speech, and they are lexical means that express positive nuances of meaning in various speech situations.

In human communication, men's and women's speech are distinguished, which also occurs depending on the social role of a man or woman in society. There are the following differences in men's speech that are not found in women's speech:

- 1) the sentences used in men's speech are shorter than those used in women's;
- 2) grammatical errors are more common;
- 3) emotional words are rarely used in men's speech;
- 4) exclamations and interrogative sentences are rarely used in men's speech.

While women's speech is characterized by strong expressiveness, a large number of lexical units with emotional and expressive coloring, men's speech is characterized by an abundance of professional terms, a very small number of expressive means, a cold attitude to events and events, and a peculiar rudeness in expressing thoughts and expressing thoughts in short sentences. In general, women tend to use delicate, elegant sentences in accordance with their nature, while men's speech often tends to express thoughts or behavior in a short and concise manner, avoiding overly evaluative tones.

The forms of address can be classified according to their gender characteristics as follows:

- a) Forms of address specific to women's speech;
- b) Forms of address specific to men's speech;
- c) Forms of address used equally in women's and men's speech.

When analyzing forms of address in terms of gender, it is necessary to analyze the forms of address used in the speech of men and women

and the forms of address used towards men and women. Because the words of address sir and taksir are usually used when addressing men. Also, in some texts, the forms of address towards women are evident from words such as khanim, begoyim, beka and affectionate affixes such as -khan, -bonu, -niso: Oh, Asian lady, that's what you call it. (M.Mansur "Judolik diyori").

The above examples are forms of address used towards men and women, which may also cause differences in their speech. While men use the words "brother" and "friend" as forms of address in their speech, women are addressed with lexical units such as "good girl", "lady". This can also be expressed in speech in the form of uncivilized elements: jargon, slang words, vulgar and barbaric words. For example, words such as jora (to a friend), bola (to a aunt), jigar (to a friend) are used as forms of address in men's speech.

In the Uzbek language, addressing by name is quite active in the process of communication between communicators of the same age. At the same time, the unit of address comrade is actively used in the speech of girl // boy and woman // man communicators. Both positive and negative meanings can be expressed through this single unit of address comrade, which is especially manifested in speech situations.

- Oh, come on! Enaxon! My dear comrade! Are you there? - Salty ran, taking her veil in her hand. They hugged and ran.

- Comrade, what if you say something. Everyone is equally thirsty... Zebi diligently fed his comrade. (Cholpon. Day and night.)

The form of address "Comrade" is actively used in speeches of officials in organizations and departments, in official circles, at meetings, in relation to communicants. Examples:

- You are not working, Comrade Rajabov, you are not working, - he said. Rajabov, the first secretary of the regional party committee, was stunned.

- Now, Comrade Rashidov... I have recently arrived at the regional committee, - he said, jokingly. (T. Murod. It is impossible to die in this world. -P.18.)

- Comrade chief physician, I am the party leader. (T. Murod. It is impossible to die in this world. - P.26.).

- Excuse me, Comrade Aliyeva, - said Zulfiqarov, seeing his surprise.

(A. Khahhor. Tales from the past -P.65).

In the examples above, the term "comrade" is used equally for both men and women, expressing negative meanings such as emphasis, humiliation, scolding, insult, and sarcasm. [5].

### Conclusion/Recommendations.

In conclusion, the forms of address in the speech of women and men differ sharply in terms of the specificity of the style of expression, the grammatical structure of sentences, the level of use of specific grammatical forms, exclamations, emotionally-expressive units and phrases, the presence of evaluative units, the use of vulgar words, curses and insults in speech. This is due to factors such as the social position of a man or woman in society, lifestyle, attitude to reality, and linguistic reserve.

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