

## GRAMMATICAL GENDER IS A REFLECTION OF NATURAL GENDER IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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### ABSTRACT

This article is about gender in modern linguistics. In everyday speech, the word “gender” is associated with the biological and social differences between women and men. In addition, people might know that languages can have masculine and feminine words. So at first blush, it may seem that grammatical gender is a reflection of natural gender in grammar.

**Keywords:** Gender, anthropocentric approach, linguistic phenomena, stereotypical ideas, sex, masculine and feminine, socio-sexual relations, male and female.

In recent decades, linguistics has been intensively developing new directions of research based on anthropocentric approach to the study of linguistic phenomena. A special place in such linguistic areas is occupied by gender studies, to which is currently observed in our country all growing interest. Basic Concept of Gender Studies is gender, which is understood as specific set cultural characteristics that determine social behavior women and men, their relationship with each other. Gender studies focus on cultural and social factors that determine the attitude of society towards men and women, the behavior of individuals in connection with belonging to one or the opposite sex, stereotypical ideas about qualities - everything that transfers the problem of gender from the field of biology to the sphere social life and culture.

Culture and language are permeated with gender relations, and gender as sociocultural superstructure over biological reality and how the system of socio-sexual relations reflects the internally contradictory and simultaneously dynamic ratio of male and female substrates.

Studying gender from this perspective involves attraction of data from other sciences to its research. Psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, intercultural communication, pragma linguistics, sociolinguistics and other sciences provide material for linguistic analysis of gender. Gender viewed in linguistics as a cognitive phenomenon, manifested both in linguistic clichés and in the peculiarities of speech behavior of communicants. The relevance of this work is dictated by the need to consider in detail the development of gender studies in linguistics as a new direction of Uzbek humanitarian knowledge. The purpose of this article is a review of the literature on linguistic gender studies in our country. Particular attention was devoted to scientific works, considering the following aspects: the history of the emergence and formation of gender linguistics, differentiation of the concepts of "gender" and "sex", definition options gender, determining the possibility of using gender as text formation parameter. As part of the preparatory phase research, an analysis of the scientific works of A.V. Kirilina, E.I. Goroshko, O.A. Voronina, G. Brandt, I.I. Khaleeva and others.

In the article "Gender Problems in Linguistics" E.I. Goroshko notes that the concept of "gender" has entered the modern linguistic paradigm much later than in other humanities, namely in the second half of the last century. Initially works in these areas arose in the West, and the first systemic descriptions of male and feminine speech features were made on the basis of languages from Germanic and Romance language groups.

In the course of analyzing the areas of gender mainstreaming, we found out that the three mainstream approaches to gender studies had a serious impact on the development of Uzbek linguistics. Among of these areas, researchers distinguish the following:

1. The first approach is reduced to the interpretation of exclusively social the nature of the language of women and men and is aimed at identifying those linguistic differences that can be explained by the features of the redistribution social power in society. In this case, the "masculine" or "feminine" language is defined as some functional derivative of the main language, used in cases where speech partners are at different levels of social hierarchy.

2. Socio-psycholinguistic approach scientifically reduces "Feminine" and "masculine" language to the peculiarities of linguistic behavior floors. For scientists working in this area, statistical indicators or definition of average parameters have nine fundamental importance and constitute a framework for building psycholinguistic theories of male and female types of speech behavior.

3. Representatives of the third direction generally focus on the cognitive aspect of differences in language behavior of the sexes. For them turns out to be more significant not only to determine the frequency of differences and operating with its indicators, but also creating holistic linguistic models of the cognitive foundations of language categories.

It is also important that in the modern scientific paradigm all three approaches are considered complementary and only in their together, they have explanatory power.

It is also important to note the fact that the focus of attention of researchers turned out to be the speaker's personality and his / her speech behavior. As a result a psycholinguistic experiment describes a set of requirements, presented by female and male audiences to the speaker and to the text, defined as "speaker's macro factor" and "text macro factor". In modern domestic science, there is a large a variety of methodological attitudes in the study of gender, going back to different understandings of its essence in discussions supporters of bio- and socio-deterministic approaches.

Theoretical material examined for the preparation of this articles, can be used as a base for more detailed addressing gender differences, which are the focus of many modern linguistic research as well as research ways and features of the manifestation of the author's gender identity in text.

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