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У матеріалах подані тези XII Всеукраїнської студентської науково-практичної конференції «Перекладацькі інновації». До збірника увійшли наукові дослідження, присвячені актуальним проблемам сучасного перекладу, мовознавства, лінгвістики, стилістики, методики та методології сучасних літературознавчих досліджень.

Для мовознавців, перекладачів, викладачів і студентів філологічних та перекладацьких факультетів.

**DIFFERENT KINDS OF LANGUAGE USED BY MEN AND
WOMEN AT CHIRCHIK STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY
IN ACADEMIC YEARS 2021/2022**

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Language is one of the features that distinguishes humans from other species. Language serves a social purpose, both as a tool for communication and for distinguishing social groups. Language is one of the social institutions, just as marriage, inheritance, and so on have signified the need of paying attention to the social component of language. However, in the middle of the twentieth century, people became aware of the intimate relationship between language and new society.

Linguists begin to recognize that studying language without connecting it to society will exclude certain vital and intriguing features, thereby reducing the scope of the language field itself. Sociolinguistics is the study of language in its social context. We remove the potential of finding a social explanation for the structure used if we study language without referring to those who use it. Language attitudes (language attitude) in multilingual cultures are an intriguing issue to study from a sociolinguistic standpoint, because language attitudes can determine a language's survival.

Language Variety Language is defined as “variations of language according to varied usage according to the issue being talked, according to the relationship of the speaker, companion, and the person to be spoken. In the topic of women's style, it can be claimed that they utilize different kinds of men indirectly, because their cultural norms are distinguished by their function and standing in society, thus women have their own variation. Language variety by gender develops because language, as a social phenomena, is inextricably linked to social attitudes. Men and women differ socially because society assigns distinct social roles to individuals and people expect different patterns of conduct. Language is simply a mirror of social reality. Women's speech is not only different, but also more “genuine”; it is a mirror of social reality, and women are often expected to exhibit more true social behavior. The greater and more rigid the difference between men's and women's social roles in a society, the wider and more rigid the inclinations of discrepancies exist.

Gender Theory as a Method Gender, in general, can be defined as a social differentiation imposed on biological or observable distinctions between the sexes. This notion distinguishes clearly between nature, namely biological and social differences. The concept of gender is distinct from the concept of sex. Some experts define gender as “looking at the distinctions between men and women in terms of their qualities, attitudes, and behaviors in a socio-cultural environment.” The distinction is only visible from the sex angle. Gender encompasses far more than just psychological distinctions in the human body.

Gender is defined as the awareness of variations in attitudes, behaviors, roles, and responsibilities between men and women who are dichotomized in society. The pattern is widely accepted, used, and regarded as “normal” and “natural” in that society’s culture. The nature of the hormonal nucleus at the moment of conception causes differences in biological status. However, when man is born into the world, he enters the cultural realm of society in which he lives. If he is raised in a gendered societal culture, his attitude, viewpoint, and behavior will reflect this.

If he is raised in a gendered societal culture, his attitude, viewpoint, and behavior will reflect this. The application of gender notions, which are typically strongly ingrained in societal conventions and cultures, will segregate men and women into various expectations and roles, based on the generalization of masculine and feminine stereotypes.

If language is linked to age, gender, and social position, it cannot be separated from the study of social science (sociology) and linguistics; the three above will immediately classify the community into diverse groups. Sociolinguistic studies is a blend of sociology and linguistic disciplines that investigates the relationship between language and society. In sociolinguistic studies, the following will be discussed in length regarding the link of language to age, gender, and social standing.

Age separates the community into three age groups: children, adolescents, and adults. Limits between age groups cannot be defined with certainty in this case. When it comes to the relationship between language and age or age of the language user, it immediately ties the above with a social dialect, language variation according to the speakers’ social status, class, and class. Language variations utilized by children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly differ with age. Nonetheless, the variation of speech is temporary because the users of the speech varieties also experience changes in age; as a person’s age changes, so does the variety of speech that he or she uses; for example, when a child is in his teens, he or she

abandons the variety of his or her children's speech that seemed simple and switches to a more unique and varied variety of adolescent speech.

It is supposed to be that the older a person gets, the more words he learns and the more he understands the structure of the language.

Children employ a variety of speech that differs from the variety of speech used by adolescents and adults. This form of speech is distinguished by fewer connecting words, conjunctions, front words, particles, and so on.

As previously stated, adolescent speech is more unique and diversified. The distinctiveness is produced by teenagers' proclivity to form exclusive groups that distinguish themselves from other groups by producing languages that appear secret (slang) that only members of the group understand. The variety of adults in society is defined by their adherence to the linguistic laws that govern each of these languages.

Men and women are the two recognised sexes in society. According to sociolinguistic science, there is a difference in the diversity of speech used by men and women when it comes to language use. To make things easier to grasp, men will be shortened to M and ladies will be shortened to L.

There are various aspects that contribute to language variations between men and women, including voice and intonation. It is commonly known that M and L have various types of sounds; in general, the L voice is alto and soprano, whereas the M voice is tenor and bass. This is due to the variation in the bodily organs that produce sound between M and L.

This study is a form of qualitative study. The qualitative data analysis performed in this study is done in the form of tables. Its goal is to make correct findings easy to verify (valid). As a result, the researcher prepares the meal in the form of a valid conclusion that is simple to understand. Students in Chirchik state pedagogical university provided the data for this study. The data from the application of the features of language differences writers take through dialogue students A covertly recorded to avoid disturbing nature. Furthermore, the questionnaire approach is sourced from students B followed by data from students A's everyday activities, and the authors collect data using interview methods obtained from students B. The research was carried out in Chirchik state pedagogical university setting.

This study ran for half a semester, from the beginning of January to the end of February 2022 academic year 2021/2022.

Existing data were acquired in this study using methodologies typically utilised in qualitative research, namely: a. interview, b.

observation, and c. documentation. The work of data processing or interpretation is referred to as data analysis. Data analysis is a set of operations for reviewing, classifying, systematizing, and verifying scientifically valuable data. The data gathered from the research findings included a variety of information about the discoveries in the field. The data that many researchers may use to modify the path of research that has been developed in the focus of research. As a result, data analysis is required. The data analysis process begins with all data acquired from various sources, such as interviews, observations, and documents. Such arrangements are carried out in a systematic, rational, and logical manner. Meanwhile, some researchers state that “Qualitative data analysis is an effort done by working with data, structuring data, separating into manageable pieces, researching it, identifying and detecting patterns, determining what is significant and what is learned.”

Conducting interviews with male respondents in accordance with established interview guidelines. The interview findings are analyzed based on changes in rigidity, modesty, and subtlety, long and short sentences, and the main word type utilised. Incorporate the analysis results into the table. Summarizing the findings of the analysis. To solve problem number two, follow these procedures. a. Conducting interviews with female respondents in accordance with established interview norms. b. The interview findings are analyzed based on changes in rigidity, modesty, and subtlety, long and short sentences, and the main word type utilised. Incorporate the analysis results into the table. Summarizing the findings of the analysis.

Differences in the language of men and women, in this example students, are not directly related to language or structure problems, but to other factors that follow the speech. Leg motions and facial expressions are also examples of nonverbal communication. Women, according to historical history, have weak feminine qualities and require male protection.

Women, for example, are stereotyped as being reliant, passive, difficult to make judgments, tough to lead, and need self-protection. It is also stated that the positive stereotypical characteristics of women are often tied to the feminine desire to be outspoken about the situations that appeal to them, their demands, and functions. Women are typically characterized as soft-hearted creatures with neat personalities who dislike harsh words and are patient and meticulous. A woman acts gently and speaks sweetly not because she is physically female, but because her society and culture have conditioned her to do so.

Women's space is frequently represented in the traditions and languages that survive and grow in society, even in the attitude and behavior of language. Scientists explain the notion of taboos in this regard. According to them, taboo is tied to etiquette and social intercourse, and persons who do not wish to be regarded "disrespectful" will avoid using particular terms. Women prefer to converse and mutually express what they think and feel in the society of women since it is tied to its expressiveness about the situations that interest him, his wants and functions. According to Deborah Tanen [1998, p.19], "Women are stereotyped as possessing stereotypical characteristics, such as the desire to chat for an extended period of time without imparting relevant information. However, their capacity to communicate with one another permits them to sustain friendships."

For some women, conversational language is largely a language of relationships, which is used to develop connections and negotiate. The look of similarity and experience matching are prioritized [Deborah Tanen, 1998, p.72]. It is also claimed that women are less candid and prefer to obtain agreements through negotiation. Even if the purpose is the same, women prefer to demonstrate solidarity rather than power. Women, for example, may aim to employ forms that are deemed more polite in the process of speaking and as a negotiating strategy because of their delicate nature and dislike of using harsh phrases. In Indonesian society, especially in regional languages, it is commonly stated that women avoid using genital or other "filthy" phrases.

"These words appear to be taboo among women, as if they were a male monopoly" [Sumarsono and Paina, 2000, p. 107]. Women prefer to discuss and express what they think and feel because they are tied to their expressive nature of conditions that appeal to them, their needs, and function. Women are adversely considered as having stereotyped traits, that is, they tend to talk for long periods of time without imparting relevant information. However, their capacity to keep chatting to each other permits them to keep friendships.

In terms of linguistic variants, it can be argued that male respondents in Chirchik state pedagogical university daily life use a variety of non-standard with regional dialect features. This is due to the fact that the language utilised on a daily basis. The language employed is relatively polite and tends to be harsh in terms of modesty and subtlety. Male respondents' sentences are typically brief and filled with verbs. Adjectives are rarely used in the interview. The psychology of males, who tend to be

rational and realistic, causes the usage of short phrase patterns as well as the appearance of adjectives, so the words are not longwinded, concise, solid, and clear.

The sophistication of language, the length of the sentence, and the type of term employed distinguish masculine and female variations. Women are more nuanced and orderly, use longer sentences, and always include adjectives in their speech, whereas men are more abrasive, use short phrases, and more dominating verbs. Subtlety, phrase length, and word choice are all influenced by psychological differences between men and women. Men are rational, whilst women are emotional. Women are more verbally expressive than men. Furthermore, due of social standards that constrain women to talk more gently and nicely, women are more subtle in their vocabulary. The vocabulary employed is quite courteous and tends to be rude, with courtesy and nuance.

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