



## LINGUISTICS ABOUT GENDER INTERNET COMMUNICATIONS OF SCIENTISTS

Rahmonova Barnoxon Odilovna,

Andijon viloyati xalq ta'limi xodimlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish instituti Tillarni o'qitish metodikasi kafedrasii mudirasii

### Abstract:

The article analyzes the opinions of some scientists regarding gender in Internet communication in linguistics. Gender studies and Internet communication are new areas of linguistics, and little work has been done on these topics.

**Keywords:** gender, speech, communication, Internet communication human personality, age, linguistic phenomena.

### Introduction

Interest in gender research in linguistics began to appear among scientists at the end of the 20th century, and at the same time, new theories of human personality, the socio-psychological structure of human activity, and the process of formation of social phenomena by people are considered. Emphasis is placed on the scientific study of biologically defined categories such as age, gender, and ethnicity. One of the main requirements of the new approach called for the study of the use of words and phrases suitable for gender research, the manifestation of linguistic phenomena in language and communication.[ 1]

In scientific studies on the speech theory, which is the main point of human activity, the paradigm of modern linguistics, the speaker's expressive purpose and the listener's perception, the exchange of information and the natural and linguistic mechanisms of dialogue for the purpose of speech interaction become one of the most important issues, while the revolution of communicative tools raises the issue of the technical possibilities of dialogue. also made it horizontal.

In turn, Internet communication is closely related to media linguistics. Because the modern communication process is characterized by the active participation of various audiovisual and graphic means. D. Rustamov, Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), informed that this issue has also been consistently studied in world linguistics. Internet communication as an anthropocentric reality of a completely new direction formed on the basis of linguistic and technological possibilities D. Crystal, Y. Runkel, T. Siver, P. Shlobinsky, N. G. Asmus, A. V. Ugro, E. I. Goroshko, O. I. Ermakova, V.G. Kostomarov,





AAZaliznyak, L.A.Kapanadze, L.P.Krysin, O.B.Sirotinina, G.I.Trofimova began to be studied in various ways.

Professor Muqaddas Israel believes that regardless of the age, whether it is an electronic age or another, reading a lot and reading those who have read will remain the demand of the time and in his presentation entitled "Ways to improve Medialinguistic Literacy: tips for students". - He acknowledged as an example that a good journalist forms his own style, especially language style, deepens his thoughts, and can turn a journalist into an interesting person for others during a lot of reading.

Currently, Internet communication, which is very important for all sections of the population, has become the most convenient and effective tool both in the official and informal spheres and is increasingly entering our lives. The novelty and rapid development of Internet communication, its gendered linguistic and non-linguistic specificities determine its relevance in detail and insufficient coverage.

The researches at the modern stage of the development of world linguistics are not limited to the study of the psychophysiological features of communication, and the issues related to speech conditions in such integral areas as linguoculturalology, psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, and medialinguistics have arisen. In particular, the rapid development of digital technological tools, especially the Internet system, has led to the expansion and complexity of the object of study of linguistics. This requires a serious engagement with the verbal and non-verbal systems of gender expressions of the communication process and the language problem in it, scientific research of the realization of language possibilities.

Among the latest innovations in linguistics, gender studies based on the anthropocentric approach to the study of linguistic fields have a special place. The main concept of this study is the concept of gender, which refers to the sum of a certain culture, the behavior of women and men in society, their culture, and the characteristics that determine their relationship with each other.[2]

The main goal of gender studies carried out by linguists is the attitude of our social life to men and women, and the factors of human behavior related to belonging to this and that gender. Despite the fact that the first mentions of the concept of gender in language date back to ancient times, this idea was introduced in modern linguistics in 1975 by G. Rubin's notes on the concept of gender came in after publication. As a result of the researchers' research, according to the symbolic-semantic assumption at that time, the names of men and women depended on gender activity. Later research on gender was based on the notion that differences in language factors between men and women are predetermined by biological sex.[ 3]





One of the prominent representatives among scientists is O. Espersen, E. Sapir, F. Due to Mautner's interest and research on the subject of language and gender, the subject has become a source of debate and interest among linguists. The works of researchers mainly talk about the difference between men's and women's speech, the specific features of women's and men's speech, their possibilities for using words. According to scientists, rude words and expressions are used less by women. Men's language creativity is higher than women's.[4:62,70]

It is especially important that Kirilina divides gender studies into two main groups in the second half of the 20th century. The first of them is the reflection of gender in the language, in this study, the gender category, the vocabulary, the impact of gender on the speaker's speech, which language tools belong to men and women. Next is the speech, the speaking behavior of men and women, the peculiarity and style of their speech.[5:3]

Interest in the topic of gender by Western scholars has been effectively studied for a long time both theoretically and practically. The results of successful research and gender stereotypes, the behavior of men and women are detailed in special journals. By a group of scientists (S. Basov, H. Lips, R. Asmore, F. Del Boca, I. H. Freeze, C. Stoll, G. Fauconnier, S. L. Gilman, K. Deaux, L. Lewis) Scientific research on gender studies on a conceptual basis was manifested in monographs in the form of stereotypes and approaches.[8:120]

O. According to V. Bernhardt's scientific research "Speech of a bilingual child as a subject of lexicographic description (Russian-German bilingual situation)" Kharchenko, S. N. Zeitlin, I. P. Amzarakova in the study of children's speech, and in psycholinguistics N. I. Lepskaya, A. K. Markova, K. F. Sedov, A. M. Shakhnarovich, U. Quasthoff, K. Wagner, A. A. Leontyev conducted fruitful studies.[4]

The mentioned scientists explained in detail that boys and girls are brought up differently from the time they are babies, parents buy clothes for them and choose colors, and everything they need for the needs of the children, according to their gender. Gender linguistics also studies the process of speech perception. In this case, it will be more difficult to identify different patterns, because the received information will be speech created by a man or a woman. However, even then certain differences can be identified[8]. Such conclusions have been reached in international studies, but in the speech of Uzbek speakers, if a woman is a teacher or belongs to the intellectual class, she does not differ significantly from men in terms of orderly expression of thoughts and the use of introductions. In Uzbek, in contrast to Russian and English, the distinguishing aspect of female and male speech is the grammatical forms that express respect. In particular, a woman usually addresses her husband as you, not you. Also,





the plural affix -lar can be a criterion for distinguishing male and female speech. Most Uzbek men address a woman as you, but a woman always calls her husband "u kishi", adding the suffix -lar to the husband in her speech (related to the dialect), for example, "If that person goes somewhere without asking, they will be upset with me" (from the interview) ).

In conclusion, we can say that Internet communication and gender research in linguistics are among the areas that are causing intense debate among scientists. Gender research based on an anthropocentric approach to the study of these fields is distinguished by the fact that it has an important place among the latest innovations in linguistics.

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