



## GENDER IN THE COMMUNICATIVE PROCESS

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**Abstract** This article examines the linguistic and sociocultural characteristics of gender in the communicative process. The study analyzes phonetic, lexical, stylistic, and pragmatic features of women’s and men’s speech within the framework of discourse analysis. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between communicative behavior and social roles, stereotypes, and cultural factors. The paper argues that differences in gender communication should be interpreted primarily through social and cultural contexts rather than biological determinism.

**Keywords** gender communication, discourse, sociolinguistics, speech strategies, emotionality, social roles, pragmatics, linguistic analysis

### INTRODUCTION

Communication is necessary in all aspects of human endeavour. This module looks at the difference in the way women and men communicate. It looks at social settings and attempts to provide an understanding of behaviours that will ultimately help people feel comfortable and be effective in mixed gender environments.

Increased interest in the study of language in communicative linguistics Linguistic terms with new concepts of the traditional system enriched. One of these is the concept of discourse.

If we approach the discourse from a contemporary point of view, it is a complex communicative phenomenon, which includes the text as well as extralinguistic factors (the addressee's knowledge of the world, ideas, goals and indications) to analyze and understand the text<sup>32</sup>.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

<sup>32</sup> Картушина Е.А. Сценарий как метод сопоставительной фразеологии / Под ред. А.А.Аминовой, С.Г.Васильева. Сопоставительная филология и полилингвизм. – Казань: РИЦ «Школа», 2002. – С. 63–64.

According to Y. Stepanov "Discourse is the language of the context." Discourse, grammar, vocabulary, syntax, semantics, which are mainly peculiar to him occurs in a text that has a specific world<sup>33</sup>.

E.D. Nazarova believes gender indicators in communication divides into the following groups:

- *phonetic - volume, timbre, melody, pause, logic highlight;*
- *use of morphological words in the gender masculine and feminine meanings;*
  - *use the words women and men or with the component with the containing the lexemes which lexemes;*
- *expressive-statistic - a word specific to women's and men's speech and use of constructions: some words are mostly masculine, top stylistically painted words are feminine;*
- *the use of words related to the theme of femininity and masculinity<sup>34</sup>.*

Dominance / obedience as the basis of social relations affects speech activity as well as intonation. They are *obedience, dependence as a verbal etiquette of women roles are accepted and these roles are national traditions, education, through the existing social relations in society<sup>35</sup>.*

**RESULTS** American women are amazed and polite when it comes to intonation uses tone patterns with associated in which the use of a rising tone in a discourse signifies indecision and unreliability. The presence of vocalizations such as mm, eg in women's speech means "I agree with you", and for men it means "I hear you". Even kinesics and facial expressions, which are non-verbal means of communication, represent obedience and determination in women, while men also express anger<sup>36</sup>.

The emotional factor plays a very important role in the formation of speech, for example, strong emotion. Women's emotionality is on a phonetic level in intonational forms, speech melody and register exchange. In the process exhalation and nasalization, which are hereditary means appears. American scientists in the speech of women and men studying the hereditary means of different emotions of men, including the inability to express positive emotion emphasizes. Female emotional speech is characterized by hereditary means, while men are characterized by lexical units<sup>37</sup>.

Emotion, volume, wide range, temp in speech speed can be considered as female-specific stereotypes.

<sup>33</sup> Степанов Ю.С. Язык и метод. К современной философии языка. – М.: Яз. рус. культуры, 1998. – 779 с.

<sup>34</sup> Назарова Е.Д. Гендер адресата как прагматический фактор коммуникации: Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2009. С.3

<sup>35</sup> Шевченко Т.И. Социолингвистическая обусловленность эмоциональной интонации // Сб. науч. трудов МГПИИЯ. – М., 1980. (Вып. 152). С. 79-84.

<sup>36</sup> Wardhaugh R. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. – Oxford, 1986.

<sup>37</sup> Потапов В.В. Язык женщин и мужчин: фонетическая дифференциация // Известия АН. Серия литературы и языка. – М, 1997. Т. 56, №3. С. 52-62.

T.I. Shevchenko focusing on the analysis of the speech axis of women and men the following cases connects with:

- Speech knowledge (competence) in women;
- avant-garde (aspiration to innovation, progress) or conservatism;
- emotion;
- social status and social role<sup>38</sup>.

In our opinion, it is a feature of the speech tones of women and men the latter of the above cases like social status and directly related to the social role and in this context. The social status is the individual and its gender is implied.

Kh. Samigova emphasizes functional-semantic of the gender characteristics in English and Uzbek and according to her "pampering in the speech of bilingual women is stronger and more emotional than in men"<sup>39</sup>.

Sujin Susan describes the use of facial expressions in nonverbal communication as follows:

- 1) *lip movement*;
- 2) *drying and shortening of the cheek*;
- 3) *eyebrows and their movement*;
- 4) *cavities and their movement*<sup>40</sup>

Everyone knows men and women are, of course, biologically different. There are even significant differences in male and female brains; women, for example, have a thicker corpus callosum (the thing that connects the two halves of the brain). However, it is a giant leap from observing that there are neurological differences between the sexes to assuming that these differences correspond to the classic categorisation of men being logical and women being emotional.

The left hemisphere of the brain generally deals with linear processing, as found in language and some types of mathematics, and this hemisphere develops faster in girls than in boys. The old "11 plus" test of verbal reasoning used in British schools was actually adjusted to bring boys' scores up to the level of girls! Whatever the case, it is a mistake to look at people's brains and then decide that they must think in a certain way; it would be far better to try and find out how people actually think, and then to see if this corresponds to brain structure. Since our main guide to how people think is their language, the fact that in most cultures men and women talk in different ways, and about different things, may lead us to false conclusions about the way they think in general. Women's conversation tends to emphasise feelings more, which may also mean that they think about feelings more. It does not, however, mean that women are more emotional.

<sup>38</sup> Шевченко Т.И. Социологическая дифференциация английского произношения. – М.: Высш.шк., 1990. – 142 с.

<sup>39</sup> Samigova X. Erkaklar va ayollar nutqidaerkalash // Filologiya masalalari. – T.: O'DJTU, 2009. -№ 2(22). – B. 88-90.

<sup>40</sup>Soojin Susan 2000: Explanation for the Gender Differences in Expressing Emotions.

It is perfectly possible that men are just as emotional, but for social reasons they talk (and think) about their feelings less. Similarly, the fact that in most cultures men argue more about abstract things does not mean that men are naturally more logical, it just means that the things men prefer to talk about require logical argument more than they require expression of feelings.

Obviously the more you argue, the better you get at it, hence the prejudice that men are somehow biologically more logical. This would be like assuming that I am biologically better at speaking English (my first language) than Uzbek (my second).

## **DISCUSSION**

Problems also arise with the actual words we use: logic, reason, emotion and intuition.

**Logic:** Logic is simply a set of principles for getting from something we already knew, to something we didn't. If we know that all cows eat grass, and we know that Daisy is a cow, we can use very simple logic to say that Daisy eats grass, even if we have never seen her eat anything.

The more complex logic that we use in constructing philosophical arguments or designing computers is really only doing the same kind of thing. Gender Communication.

**Reason:** Reason or being rational is a little more problematic, since it involves an assessment of aims and actions. If our aims are consistent with each other and our actions achieve our aims, then we can fairly say that we are behaving rationally. If we act in a way that prevents us from realising our aims, then we are behaving irrationally, or in other words, stupidly. For example, if I know that I will have a better relationship with my wife if I don't shout at her, but I still shout at her because I am in a bad mood, my problem is not that I am being emotional, it is that I am being stupid.

**Emotion:** The opposite of "rational" is not, then, "emotional" but "irrational". If we set up a pair of opposites, rational/emotional, we are likely to make the assumption that women are more emotional and therefore irrational, which is a polite way of saying that women are stupid. While having strong emotions can sometimes interfere with your thought processes, this is not automatically the case. For example, I often get quite excited when I am working on a new theory or project, but this usually makes my thinking better, not worse. Strong "negative" emotions such as rage, jealousy or depression are usually the result of irrational thinking as much as a cause of it, and men are just as vulnerable to this type of stupidity as women.

**Intuition:** "Intuition" is an even trickier concept. We usually say that we arrive at an idea or solution to a problem "intuitively" when we know something without knowing how we came to know it. A scientist may arrive at a new theory because the idea just "pops into" his or her head, or even turns up in a dream. You may get an "intuitive" feeling that a person is dishonest without actually having heard them say something you know to be untrue. In both these cases, what seems to be happening is that the mind stores and sorts information unconsciously, providing us only with the end result of this process.

There is no guarantee, of course, that this conclusion will be true; a scientist would still have to perform experiments to prove their intuitive theory, and you would probably want some

hard evidence to prove that the person you feel is dishonest really does tell lies. There is therefore nothing particularly strange or mystical about intuition; it is something we do all the time. Why, then, do we talk about "women's intuition", as though men never arrive at a conclusion without consciously following all the stages that were necessary to reach it? Again, the answer is probably linguistic.

### CONCLUSION

As we have seen, traditionally women's conversation is less formal, less argumentative, and more concerned with feelings than men's conversation. Intuitive conclusions are therefore more acceptable in an all-female group. Men, on the other hand, are expected to argue more, and to argue more logically, presenting evidence in a systematic way to back up their conclusions. It is less socially acceptable in an all-male conversation (or a conversation where the men are doing most of the talking) to say "Well guys, I don't know why, but I just get this kind of feeling that"<sup>41</sup>.

In general, modern research shows that women and men have different emotions represent differently and are perceived differently. In general, women while men are more emotional than men they hide or control, but in some cases they do they also express their feelings in a more aggressive and frightening way.

From a psychological point of view, the communication problems that occur during marriage are women, and men blame women. But from a sociolinguistic point of view, female-male dialogue is seen as a cross-cultural communication and encourages problem-solving and mutual understanding.

So, instead of equating the "dialogue differences" between women and men to the clash of two worlds, the difference between them should be seen as a difference between different cultures.

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