THE ROLE OF GENDER IN EXPRESSING SPEECH ACT OF DISAGREEMENT

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Abstract

The article deals with the issues based on analyzing the role of gender in expressing speech act of disagreement. Gender (gender) - a set of speech, behavioral, personal characteristics that distinguish men and women who are influenced by culture, in the spiritual sense. In this article we try to consider the influence of the gender aspect on the communicative behavior of women and men as well as its role in expressing speech act of disagreement.

Key words: gender, speech act, disagreement, behavior, relations.

INTRODUCTION.

In modern linguistics, the problem of "gender and language" has acquired particular relevance. The focus of researchers is on “social and cultural factors that determine the relationship of culture and society to men and women, the behavior of individuals in connection with belonging to a particular gender, stereotypical ideas about male and female qualities - everything that translates the problematic gender from the field of biology into the sphere of social life and culture” [6, p. 5].

RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Gender is considered in different linguistic aspects, while the role of gender differences in communicative behavior is noted. Linguists researching the field of gender linguistics believe that male speech is characterized by aggressiveness, a manifestation of their superiority. Masculinity and femininity historically are fickle concepts. Mass media information have a huge impact on updating gender stereotypes. Forms of communication, based on gender principles, change under the influence of the inconstancy of stereotypes in society, the appearance a large number of new words, slang, political, historical events in the world. English traditions impose manifestation restraint in speech and thoughts as a sign of manifestation respect for the interlocutor who has an excellent point of view. British people avoid speech categorical forms of affirmation and denial, they prefer to express themselves in the form of an allegory, using in speech the following phrases: it seems to me; maybe I am wrong and etc. Women are more likely to say that "they gossip", while men “talk about work”. It is generally accepted that men have a firm, decisive character, but about a woman they will say that she is domineering, loves to command. Men are driven by the purpose of the conversation (exchange information), women are more interested in the process (interaction).

Gender differentiation is not congenital, and is largely due to social relations and cultural tradition of society. It was found that the female associative field looks more generalized and "humanistic" (nature, animals, daily life), while men associate themselves with sports, hunting, professional and military spheres. Most words with feminine suffixes genders denoting occupation
are evaluated as with "less dignity" than the corresponding words are masculine; women more often use interjections like "oh". In Uzbekistan, gender studies are related mainly to sociopsycholinguistics and are on stage of formation. The works of recent years allow state the growing interest in this area linguistics.

Men perceive the world as a separate person in the hierarchy of the social order, in which he stands above or below others. In such a world, as D. Tannen notes, conversations boil down to negotiations, in which people try to achieve a better position, preserve it as much as possible and protect themselves from attempts to belittle or push others around them. Life is thus a rivalry, a struggle for the right to maintain its independence and avoid failure. Women, on the other hand, generally perceive life as a separate person in the structure of mutual relations. In their world, conversations resemble negotiations aimed at achieving even greater intimacy, in which people try to find and give each other help and support, to reach agreement. They try to protect themselves from others' attempts to push them away. Life, therefore, is a community, a desire to maintain close relationships and avoid loneliness. Although this world also has its own hierarchies, these are rather hierarchies of friendship, rather than domination and achievements. Proximity is the key word in the world of connections, where each person negotiates in a complex structure of friendly relations, tries to reach agreement, to avoid the manifestation of superiority. In a world dominated by social status, the key word is independence, because the main means of establishing social status is the ability to order others, and if you follow an order, then this is an indicator that you are at a lower level. Although each person needs both intimacy and independence, women tend to prioritize the former and men the latter.

From the very childhood, women learn to conduct cooperative conversations, conversation-communication, that is, they learn to be friendly, to express sympathy, to provide support. For women, conversation is a means of rapprochement and mutual understanding. In this regard, they ask more questions and express more replica-reactions.

Men, on the other hand, tend to carry on "one-sided" conversations, information-type conversations that take the form of "conversation-message".

Their conversations focus not on feelings and relationships, but on demonstrating their knowledge, skills, awareness. From childhood, men learn to use conversation to gain attention and not lose it. Therefore, they feel comfortable in large groups of people they do not know, in other words, during public speaking. For women, this is a dead-end situation, they are more willing to conduct a conversation in a circle of close people, they prefer private conversations. Women in conversation try to achieve a state of harmony, agreement between people, and men simply convey information about all significant events. For a man, when he is at home, there is absolutely nothing to talk about. But a group of three or four people appears nearby - he feels a surge of desire to talk about how he loves this world.

If women speak and hear conversation based on relationships of connection and intimacy, and men speak and hear conversation, which is based on human position and freedom, then communication between men and women can be considered as communication between different cultures due to the collision of conversational styles.

Differences in communication styles are the result of different upbringing. Boys and girls grow up in different verbal worlds. People talk to them in different ways and expect different answers from them. In childhood, each of us was told more than once: “Good girls don't behave like that” or “A real man doesn't do that”, “Don't be a girl”. A girl, unlike a boy, is brought up, developing in her such qualities as modesty, unobtrusiveness, emotionality, the desire to share her
feelings, deliberate behavior, the ability to sympathize, the ability to help others, understand others, etc.

From childhood, boys play group games with a clear hierarchy, they constantly identify winners in their midst, spend a lot of time and effort to identify their place in the hierarchy and strive to rise in it, looking for a variety of ways to do this. Over the place in the hierarchy, disputes and fights arise.

Girls' games proceed more calmly, without a rigid hierarchy and clear leaders, girls do not fight for status, they often find compromises, seek common agreement, try to come to an agreement all together, quarrel much less than boys, do not form rigid closed hierarchical groups.

All these circumstances influence the formation of differences in the styles of verbal communication between men and women.

Men express their thoughts directly. Women circle around the purpose of the conversation for a long time, they are less straightforward. Men, expressing their thoughts, logically build their statements step by step, unlike women who always change the sequence of their thoughts, that is, they do it illogically.

Men are focused on the goal in conversation (information exchange), and women on the process (interaction), men like brevity, they need facts, and women like to discuss details.

The female communication style is "soft" in character, the male one is "hard". Women often use interrogative sentences in their speech, including dividing questions ("Isn't that so?"). Use words with the meaning of uncertainty about the truth of what they are talking about. Men, on the other hand, are more straightforward, they give clear, unambiguous orders, and do not make a request in the form of a question.

During conversations, women ask their interlocutor many questions. Thus, they keep the conversation going, find out what others are interested in, show their interest in the conversation. If women do interrupt, it is often in order to support the speaker, but not in any way to challenge his point of view, as men do.

"Taking into account the gender aspect makes adjustments to the process of communicative activity and modifies the choice of linguistic means and forms of communication, communication strategies and tactics, paralinguistic elements of communication" [3, p. 17].

Speech acts with a propositional meaning of disapproval are statements in which the speaker expresses a negative assessment of the action, behavior of the addressee, condemns the actions of the addressee, hoping that the addressee will realize his mistake and change his behavior. The factor that largely determines the specificity of the addressee's speech behavior is the observance of the conventional norms of communication. Conventional communication is understood as "polite, socially acceptable forms of speech behavior" [1, p. 42], and the main strategies of such conventional communication are in this case - uncategorical and implicit. Conflict, in turn, should be understood as "a mutual or one-sided deviation from the non-verbal principle of cooperation, the exchange of negative assessments concerning everything that is in the sphere of the individual" [7, p. fifty].

It was found that both men and women in a situation of disapproval tend to be primarily guided by the maxim of reducing the negative reaction presented in such reactions of the addressee as argumentation, justification, apology, regret, critical self-esteem, request.

Argumentation is the main way to reduce negative reactions when, instead of open disagreement, the addressee considers it necessary to reason his behavior due to the difference in presuppositions. The assumptions about the tendency of men to argue and their desire to show that
they are right and make convincing arguments are confirmed by the material of this study: argumentation ranks first among all men's reactions to disapproval and is presented in a conversation not only with a male interlocutor, but also with a female.

The classifications of speech acts that appeared later are largely determined by the intuition of the researcher, therefore the number and nature of the allocated speech acts vary within significant limits.

The masculine style of speech includes such features of communicative management as verbosity, control of the topic of conversation and interruption. Many studies confirm that men speak for longer in conversation between a man and a woman. Sometimes their story resembles a lecture, and the woman becomes the listener, thus men tend to take a dominant position. Interrupting, men tend to take control of the topic of the conversation or the conversation itself as a whole.

During public conversations, men speak more often and for longer. For example, Barbara and Gene Inkins, while exploring connections and communication, recorded and then analyzed the progress of seven faculty meetings at the university. They found that with one exception, men spoke more often and spoke longer. The performances of men lasted from 10.66 to 17.07 seconds, women - from 3 to 10 seconds. In other words, the longest performances for women were still shorter than the shortest performances for men. It is also noted that men are more likely to ask questions. Their duration for men is 52.7 seconds, for women - 23.1 seconds. The fact is that men often, before asking a question, make a message, ask more than one question, and after the answer they receive, they ask the next question or, again, make their own comments. Moreover, it should be noted that the questions of men are rather aggressive in nature, being questions - challenges.

The topics of communication among representatives of the opposite sexes also differ significantly. In their conversations, men often discuss the tasks they face and seek information. They talk about business, about the state of affairs on the stock exchange, about football, sports, etc. Women are more interested in relationships between people, health, weight, etc. It is more important for them to share with friends, get help or provide support.

Men and women are so different from each other that, when they say the same thing, they mean completely different things, we will give a few examples.

Interpretation of the interlocutor's thoughts from the perspective of gender influence. Speaking about the differences in the styles of communicative behavior of men and women, D. Tannen, the author of one of the most famous works in the field of gender studies, notes that “the verbal behavior of men, as a rule, is aimed at achieving and maintaining independence and high status. For them, life is a constant struggle, so men tend to be more prone to conflict. Society expects women to be non-contentious, compliant, and emotional. Women are guided by harmonious relationships in which status differences remain invisible.

B. Fraser's classification is based on the dependence on the communicative intention of the speaker. Expressive speech acts are found partly in acts of commitment (the speaker expresses the intention to undertake obligations to carry out what is indicated in the proposition), partly in acts reflecting the relationship between the speaker and the listener.

Features of male communication behavior:

1. Male communication is almost always result-oriented, decision-making. The man tries to see the end result of the conversation and tries to clarify this result for himself. So, the question "So what do you actually want?" - a purely male question, and it is most often addressed to a woman.
2. A man more rigidly than a woman controls the topic of conversation, he is very annoyed by deviations from the topic and jumping from one to another.

3. It is important for a man that communication should be separated from business. A woman can watch TV, speak on the phone and cook at the same time, while a man cannot combine work and conversation. The need to do this annoys him. A man cannot speak "by the hand."

4. Men love "essence" and demand to start a conversation with the main thing, to do without details and numerous details.

5. Men are more categorical in wording than women, they formulate their statements in a more categorical tone.

6. In a dialogue, men are more likely to disagree with their partner's statements and statements, and they often express disagreement.

Features of female communication behavior:
1. Women are much easier than men to change their plans, make adjustments, sometimes very significant, up to the rapid adoption of a completely opposite plan of action.

2. Women are less persistent than men in implementing their strategic plans.

3. Women are less restrained in their manifestations of emotions, more men tend to demonstrate their emotions to others.

4. When perceiving and evaluating a person or a situation, a woman is inclined to perceive both the situation and a specific person in detail, in contrast to a man who perceives both the person and the situation as a whole.

5. In women, the concrete-figurative nature of thinking prevails, while in men, abstract-logical thinking is more developed.

6. Women's self-esteem is associated, first of all, with a woman's marital status, while men's self-esteem directly depends on his professional achievements.

7. Women are extremely easy compared to men to switch from thoughts to feelings, for men it is difficult.

8. Women make decisions much faster than men.

9. Women have a very high mental infection rate, the ability to succumb to the general emotional mood.

10. Women often tend to see small problems as big, dramatizing small events; men know how to simply ignore such events.

11. In an emotionally stressful state, women tend to choose a strategy of behavior according to the principle "the worse, the better."

CONCLUSION

So, having considered the influence of the gender aspect on the communicative behavior of women and men, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1) To overcome communication barriers between gender groups, it is necessary to revise the system of gender education, directing efforts to form a benevolent attitude towards the individual manifestations of the child and to weaken gender stereotypes, to model equal gender-role relations and to ensure that children do not adopt gender stereotypes portrayed in the media.

2) It is very important to articulate “differences”, to discuss the differences between “male” and “female” cultures so that representatives of gender groups have information about the “different languages” of communication, which will allow the subjects of communication to be aware of communication barriers.
3) Researchers - psychologists, sociologists, linguists, culturologists, etc. - it is necessary to promote awareness of the need to change the strict standards of male and female culture, abandoning destructive gender stereotypes and rigid role models of behavior.

References:

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