Analysis of Peculiarities of Male/Female Speech at Different Linguistic Levels of the Literary Text

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Abstract. Based on the results of the research of linguists who identified a number of features characteristic of male and female speech styles, we conducted a linguistic analysis of texts created by representatives of both sexes. The purpose of this study was to identify specific features characterizing modern "masculine" and "feminine" texts at different levels of language (lexical, morphological and syntactic), collect statistical data and arrange them in tabular form.

Keywords: "male" and "female" speech, communicative gender component, artistic prose texts, passive voice, noun, quality levels, linguistic analysis.

Lexicography has significantly developed under the influence of modern trends, especially within the anthropological paradigm. Lexicographic sources are considered one of the active aspects of modern linguistic gender science, their gender analysis provides information about feminine and masculine norms, concepts of femininity and masculinity, as well as specific features of femininity and masculinity in the representation of the linguistic world. Accordingly, the directions of "the dictionary in the person" and "the person in the dictionary" as a representative of human language began to be researched [2, 77]. The results of gender studies make an important contribution to solving the problems of these two areas of science.

Feminist criticism ideas founded in Western languages, as well as gender theory, also had an impact on the lexicographic description of English lexical units. The methodological aspect of the lexicographic analysis of the communicative gender component and national gender stereotypes includes two directions. "First, using lexicographic sources in the analysis of the national-cultural characteristics of the communicative gender component. Secondly, to study the process and method of using cultural concepts of femininity and masculinity and national gender patterns in the lexicographic field [3, 207].

Linguistics pays great attention to the description of various human qualities, including intellectual abilities and characteristics manifested in behavior, in lexical-semantic groups through language tools.

Conducting research on revealing the national and universal cultural characteristics of the concept of "man" in the linguistic representation of the world [5, 34-37] confirms that it is impossible to define culture without the analysis of the concept of "man".

In this section, we will conduct a conceptual analysis of the gender-indicative lexical units man, woman, husband, boy and girl from the perspective of gender through a lexicographic explanation, and we will discuss one of the main themes of feminist criticism ("man" and " equalization of the concepts of "man") we will try to apply to the Uzbek language. Analysis Yu. It was carried out on the basis of social and experimental methods used in the formation of Stepanov's concept content [6, 41].

In B. Mengliyev's article on the semantic analysis of the human lexeme, we can observe a clear appearance of equating the lexeme "man" with the male lexeme. According to him, the content chain of the human lexeme consists of three genetically connected relatively independent semes, each of which can be described as a relative whole as follows:

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| A creature with the ability to think, speak and work | Man | An adult. |
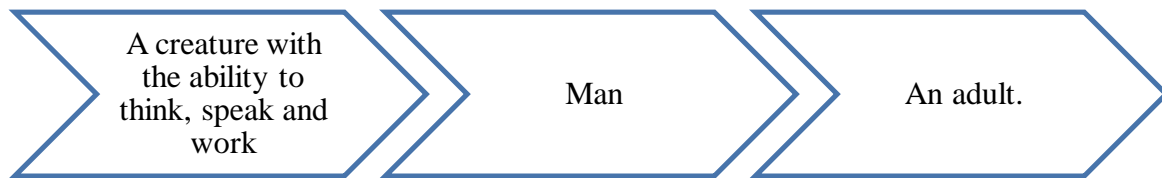
In the etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language, "Adam - the Arabic word is written in the form of ``adamu" and means the first person who appeared (father Adam), and when written in the form of ``adam", it means a person, a human being; This word entered the Uzbek language in the form of adam (man). The lexeme of a person is interpreted differently in each of the dictionaries of the Uzbek language. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (hereinafter referred to as OTIL) a person is defined as "some member of human society, a person".

"Have you heard what kind of person our centurion is? The father of the whole neighborhood. (Aybek. Kutlughkhan)".

In the "Annotated dictionary of active words of the modern Uzbek language", the human lexeme is described in the following meanings:

1. Man, man, supreme being: Son of man.

2. Every member of society, person: To call people.

3. Each member of a household or family: Has five dependents.

From the examples given above, it can be noted that the lexeme of a person means both a man and a woman. Because in none of the mentioned dictionaries, it is not equated with the term "yigit – man", or "man–woman" is not explained. But in the example given, the lexeme of man means masculine gender, and it is clear that the concept of masculine gender prevailed in this example, like "the father of the neighborhood". There are many such examples: *"...mo'ysafid yoshdagi shu odam – oz emas-ko'p emas, naq olti yuz ellik betlik ulkan romanni inglizchadan o'girib, o'quvchilarga tortiq qilishga jazm etdi"*.

*Peska onam hush ko'rgan **odamlardan** biri bo'lib, uning o'ta bema'ni, telba qiliqlari ham onam nazarida kechirarli edi.*

"Devonu lug'otit-turk"da *er* so'zi (ning izohi) odam bilan ifodalanganligi kuzatildi:

*Pushmaz **er** bo'z qush tutar,evmas **er** o'rung qush tutar –*

*Ishda siqilmaydigan **odam** oq lochinni ham tutadi,*

*shoshilmagan **odam** eng yaxshi bozini ovlaydi"* [1, 51].

The gender factor directly affects the choice and combination of language tools in the production of speech in oral and written form. This shows that there are certain differences between men's and women's speech that are manifested at the language level: vocabulary (characteristics of the organization of male and female vocabulary), phonetics, morphology, spelling, syntax.

Language by its nature is not only anthropocentric, but also androcentric, that is, it primarily reflects a male view of the world, A.V. Kirilina notes that "androcentrism, characteristic of all languages operating in Christian and Muslim cultures, is manifested in different languages with unequal intensity, therefore, in understanding a literary work, in gender poetics, the speech behavior of the sexes in general, male and female speech strategy and tactics should be taken into account." In this regard, it is natural to identify male or female writing styles determined by biological and social factors.

The socio-psychological stereotypes of femininity and masculinity reinforced in fiction are embodied in a unique picture of the world, in the unique nature of the author's mind, and are realized in a special type of "female" / "male" literature (speech genres). A special style of "feminine" and "masculine" poetry and prose, expressed in the characteristics of men's and women's speech behavior, is entering today's literature.

Also, a specific feature of Russian linguistic gender studies can be called the practical direction of studying male and female speech. Studies conducted on the basis of the written speech of ordinary native speakers of Russian have revealed certain statistical patterns characteristic of male and female writing styles.

It should be noted that one of the advanced studies in this regard in Russian linguistics was T.B. Belongs to Kryuchkova. The characteristics of written texts created by men and women were studied. The use of sentence fragments in literary prose texts is analyzed and statistical notes are presented. He found out that women use more pronouns and conjunctions, the additions «не» and «ни» are more prominent in women's speech, and men tend to use nouns more often.

T.V. Gomon [4], E.A. Zemskaya, N.N. Rozanova, M.A. Kitaigorodskaya, E.I. Later studies by linguists such as Goroshko and others revealed a complex of characteristic features of male and female speech.

Using army and prison jargon	
Common use of abstract nouns	use of "additional + additional" constructions
Frequent use of introductory words, especially those that have a declarative meaning	The presence of many introductory words, as well as modal devices that express varying degrees of guesswork and uncertainty
Using words with the least emotional index when conveying an emotional state or evaluating an object or event; monotony of reception in the transfer of feelings	Hyperbolized expressiveness and frequent use of phrases
Common use of terminology, neologisms and occasionalisms from various fields	
High frequency of use of nouns and adjectives; on the other hand, verbs and adverbs are much less.	Advanced use of simple sentences
Vocabulary combinations marked formally and emotionally when addressing relatives and friends	Stylistically perfect forms, tendency to use book vocabulary
Use of newspaper and journalistic clichés	Use of connotatively neutral words and euphemisms.
predominance of introductory and monotonous obscene words, as well as obscene combinations and constructions denoting actions and processes.	Frequent use of indirect speech acts; more forms of politeness and mitigation, such as questions in the absence of ambiguity, statements in the form of ambiguity
Dominance of definite and transitive verbs	The great figurativeness of the speech in the description
Reversed word order is less common in male writing	express feelings using adverbs, adverbs and adjectives
Adjectives and possessives are often used, and adjectives are mostly used positively (rather than comparative or superlative).	High frequency of using passive verbs

Sentences are shorter on average than women's sentences	Excessive use of punctuation marks.
More use of the subordinating conjunction, as well as the predominance of clauses of time, place, and purpose.	Frequent use of incomplete sentences and elliptical constructions

We, in turn, based on previous observations, as well as through linguistic analysis of four "female" and four "male" texts of modern Russian prose, observed the manifestation of the gender factor in the work of word artists. Available at four different language levels:

• lexical level

• morphological level

• syntactic level

• stylistic level

Gender stereotypes are directly related to the mood, processes, and trends occurring in modern society. One of these trends is a change in the social roles of men and women: a modern woman is not limited in choosing her profession, hobbies, women occupy "male" positions, the range of problems, topics and issues that interest people. modern woman is gradually expanding. In turn, hobbies that were previously considered only "female" (fashion, beauty industry, etc.) are becoming more and more popular among men. All this leaves traces in the speech of "woman" and "man" and is reflected in modern works of art.

Thus, we can conclude that today it is impossible to talk about the text "woman" / "man" in one sense because the difference in linguistic behavior is eliminated due to the merging of the social roles of men and women in the modern world.

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