

**SOCIOPSYCHOLINGUISTICS AND GENDER LINGUISTICS: THEORETICAL-
METHODOLOGICAL CONCEPTS****B.M.Polvonova**polvonovabashoratxon@gmail.com

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Annotatsiya. Quyidagi maqolada sotsiopsixologiya va gender lingvistikasining nazariy-metodologik konsepsiyalari haqida soʻz boradi va bu sohalarning oʻrganish obyekti, leksik qatlam imkoniyatlarida aks etishi haqidagi fikrlar tahlil etiladi. Nazariy jihatdan sotsiolingvistika va gender tilshunoslikning tutashuvchi va farqlanuvchi nuqtalari oʻrganiladi va bu boradagi fikrlar solishtiriladi. Shuningdek, berilayotgan mulohazalar badiiy matn parchalari bilan izohlanadi.

Абстрактный. В статье рассматриваются теоретико-методологические концепции социопсихологии и гендерной лингвистики, анализируется отражение этих направлений в объекте исследования и возможности лексического слоя. В теоретическом плане исследуются точки соприкосновения и расхождения социолингвистики и гендерной лингвистики, сопоставляются идеи по данному вопросу. Приведённые соображения иллюстрируются фрагментами художественных текстов.

Abstract. The following article discusses the theoretical and methodological concepts of sociopsychology and gender linguistics and analyzes the reflection of these areas in the object of study and the possibilities of the lexical layer. Theoretically, the points of convergence and divergence between sociolinguistics and gender linguistics are studied and ideas on this subject are compared. The considerations given are also illustrated with fragments of literary texts.

Kalit soʻzlar: sotsiopsixologiya, gender lingvistikasi, nazariy-metodologiya, konsepsiya, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, gender tilshunoslik, antroposentrik.

Ключевые слова: социопсихология, гендерная лингвистика, теоретико-методологический, концепция, социология, психология, гендерная лингвистика, антропоцентрический.

Keywords: sociopsychology, gender linguistics, theoretical and methodological, concept, sociology, psychology, gender linguistics, anthropocentric.

I Introduction

There are a number of tasks in the direction of sociopsycholinguistics, a new field in our modern linguistics. It should study both mass processes and the motives of the individual's behavior in these processes, which is a generalization of three areas, namely sociology, psychology and linguistics. Many researchers engaged in this area, in particular Yu.A. Sherkovin, G.P. Predvechny, R. Pento, M. Gravits and others, believe that sociological psychology should study mass psychological processes, mainly the psychology of peoples,

mass rituals, customs, images, the penetration of fashion into the human consciousness, and its manifestation in social behavior.

If the study of individual-group, individual-individual, group-group relationships, their unique and distinctive characteristics, and the general psyche of ethnic, social, and other types of groups is sociopsychology, then the linguistic aspect of the same process, regardless of whether it is verbal or nonverbal, is the field of sociopsycholinguistics.

II Main Part

The term sociopsycholinguistics combines three main areas, which are:

1. Sociology.
2. Psychology.
3. Linguistics.

Sociology studies society, social groups and individuals in it, while psychology studies the psychological connection, evolution, growth, etc. between these same groups and individuals. V. Karimova writes that “social psychology is a science that explains the ideas, thoughts, beliefs, emotional experiences and behaviors that arise as a result of people’s joint activities in society”. Social psychology is a very ancient and at the same time very young science. Its antiquity is determined by the ancient roots of human history, culture and spirituality. If, considering their origin, they are recognized as a product of social relations and thinking between people living in a particular society, then the novelty of its methodology, subject matter and place in the system of sciences is characterized by the fact that it was formed in the most recent period of human development and gave impetus to its development.

The addition of linguistics to these areas began to occur in the later period of development. That is, great emphasis was placed on the expression of social psychology in language, and now it is also being studied in modern linguistics, and it has laid the foundation for the emergence of a new field.

III Discussion

The topic of “Language and gender” occupies an important place in sociolinguistics. Gender plays an important role in language use, and in different cultures there are significant differences in how men and women use language. One of the basic principles of a democratic society is the recognition of the equal rights of women and men in all areas, which must be formed from a young age. The principles of a gender approach in education can help with this. In modern society, there is a language and gender strategy that reflects the linguistic culture of the sexes. In men, the amygdala (a brain region associated with emotional reactions and aggression) may be larger and more active.

This indicates that they are more responsive to emotions, especially aggression and impulsive behavior. In women, the hippocampus (a brain region associated with memory and learning) is relatively larger and more developed, which may be related to women's memory, language acquisition, and emotional memory. The different use of language between men and women is not only related to biological but also to social and cultural factors. The language difference between women and men manifests itself differently in different cultures and societies.

Minor differences between men and women are related to their biological characteristics. However, in addition to biological differences between men and women, there are many differences that are based on biological causes by their nature, that is, there are many differences in social roles, the division of forms of activity, behavior, and psychological characteristics of individuals. Gender studies have taken a strong place in linguistics and have

acquired the status of an independent linguistic direction - gender linguistics or linguistic genderology. The content of this discipline, which mainly reflects a new direction in sociological research, is how the gender factor affects the use of language by men and women, what language means and acts to determine the gender of the language.

The sociopsycholinguistic study of women's speech is largely related to the classification of women in society by age, social origin, and social status. For example, in Alisher Navoi's work "Farhod and Shirin", we encounter a number of female images. In written poetic texts given in their language, their specific age, social origin, and status are clearly expressed.

Ki: "Ey nodir yigit ofoq ichinda
Yagona charxi nili toq ichinda

Ayon holingda ko'p-ko'p bul'ajabliq
Ajabdin ham ajab ranj taabliq

Ne sen o'xshab jahonda bir kishiga
Ne qilg'an ishing o'xshar el ishiga

In the texts, female speech is represented by a series of personal pronouns such as mistress, lover, aunt, queen, and old woman, and lexemes expressing the social characteristics and mental and psychological states inherent to these nouns are used.

V Conclusion

The sociopsycholinguistics branch of linguistics is inextricably linked with all areas. The psychological positions of society, individual-individual, individual-society relations have always been a very relevant and important object of research. Also, the analysis of these issues from a linguistic point of view is one of the current issues. During a conversation, representatives of both sexes can be influenced by various factors. Women, as noted above, enter the communication process easier and faster. sociopsycholinguistics

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