

«HOW WOMEN HAVE BEEN LINGUISTICALLY MISTREATED. THE IMAGE OF A WOMAN IN A LINGUISTIC WORLD PICTURE»

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Abstract

The purpose of the very article was to conduct a thorough analysis of the lexical vocabulary that is target onto the women and differentiate the vocabulary used for the males. The notion of gender bias in the language has been the issue to be solved for a long period of time. This article aims at identifying the gender bias along with the clear example and the place of usage, moreover to find the ways to make a language free of gender bias. Along with determining the bias of gender, the focus comes onto the linguistic mistreatment that women receive. Although both females and males happen to have gender bias in the language, it turned out that the language has created a fruitful vocabulary towards men, whilst women have less words associate with them or used to describe them. That is the result of the occurrence of the concept of 'feminine forms'. Feminine forms were introduced into English speech in order to get away from the attachment of the profession to a particular gender, thus avoiding prejudices regarding gender distributions and responsibilities in society. The results of the study are as follow, introducing appropriate gender-neutral terms and feminine forms in the language.

Key words:

gender bias, masculine terms, feminine terms, feminine forms, gender-neutral, bias-free language.

Introduction

The language is the most powerful tool at our disposal, language creates an infinite world for us but at the same it put manacles on people and put them in the boxes. The language has made the women linguistically handicapped so far, fortunately the positive linguistic changes are being made as well. We believe that the study we are conducting embrace more aspects and disciplines that we thought. The language is not only about words or delivering information via utterances it is linked with historical, social, economic and financial aspect of women and men's life.

Main part

The language has not been fair to the females for a long period of time. The very saying "The man has always been driven by his desire to find happiness." clearly depicts the leading role of a man in the English Language. Actually, the English has been considered as a sexist one according to some linguists, however it is not fair to put the blame only on English.

The languages that are on focus in our research are Russian and Uzbek as well. Even if the three of them have different grammar, syntax and the system of the language overall, the slight similarity that they possess is the negligence towards females in the language. For instance, the Uzbek language has not assigned separate pronouns for separate genders, there is only one that can be referred to both and the gender can be guessed from the context, gender bias alert is this? Yes, it clearly looks as language discrimination of females.

Another aspect that shows language discrimination is naming the particular professions that go only by male term, even if the particular profession is owned by females as well the clear example of this exist in three exact languages in the English language it is "doctor", in the Russian it is "врач" the term "врачиха" is strictly inappropriate to use as does not coincide with the linguistics of the Russian language and lastly it come to the Uzbek language here we use the term "shifokor".

It is widely known based on historical aspect, women have not been pre occupied with this very job, because they could not get the same degree of education as male and well the social circumstances have not been on

the side of women, because of this is quite understandable why the very term was coined this way. But it seems that men or it is better call society was not anxious about this issue, consequently there appeared more and more gender bias in the language that mainly focused on linguistically eliminate or diminish the place and importance of women.

This part of our research focuses on how the language in our case, The English, Russian and Uzbek led to the creation of the feminist movement. The thoughts of different scholars will be considered, together with examples of gender unfair language.

Before delving into the discussion of feminism, feminist ideas and the changes they demanded, it is necessary to give information about what the feminist movement is in general, how it originated and the opinion of other linguistic scholars about the role of women in the language sense. In the late 60s - early 70s. 20th century born in the USA and Germany a new direction - feminist linguistics, or feminist language criticism. It aims to identify and change patriarchal nature of language. Robin Lakoff, author of the first work within the feminist linguistics, reveals uneven representation in the language of persons different sexes, and consequently, its androcentrism (focus on men).

The feminist based their critique of the language on the fundamental writing piece of R. Lakoff where the andro-centricity theory and an image of the woman is represented and seen in the language. The main talk is about "assymetry" in the language which feminist ate fighting against. Those 'assymetries in the language give the women secondary role in the society as the predominant role is occupied by masculine type for example the grammar, the mechanism of most language is masculine centered.

Very often, the phenomenon of women's culture is perceived as oppressed and secondary in culture and society, therefore, representatives of feminism insist on a methodological and grammatical revision of the language. Thus, terms appeared that are called "feminine forms", that is, these are separate parts of the language dedicated or modified for women.

If you follow the feminist movement, then you can determine that the logic of this movement is such that women become "invisible" in the language, even in those cases when we know for sure that we are talking about women. Feminist community insists on avoiding the use of such false-neutral words wherever possible, replacing them to the meaning "woman", adding the unambiguously "male" "male", affixes or feminine possessive pronouns.

Another case where women become invisible to the language, and, accordingly, to the majority its speakers, is found in the names of most professions, which were originally considered more "male". For the sake of getting rid of the "-man" affix and sexism in the language, as well as for the sake of raising the status women, new lexemes have appeared that replace the traditional nominations: "athlete", "businessperson", "cameraperson", "chairperson".

Gender addressing in the situation of everyday communication is used constantly, but linguistically marked less frequently than in other areas communication, since it is determined by the direct presence partner.

Moreover, thematic and stylistically emotionally expressive markers also play a role in the creation of gender stereotypes in the language, but works of art, everyday communication, expressive emotional markers are not all components of the language that contain gender stereotypes, magazines and advertising slogans also create gender stereotypes. Magazine texts implement traditional stereotypes of perception of men and women, but, compared to advertising texts, they convey more information, create more individual images of heroes and characters of journalistic materials, there are transformations of gender stereotypes.

The warmth kind of female is loved by the other gender and thought on seeking support from the man's side, therefore it is lovable, the competent type of female is respected, but feared as the traits she possesses are the same as men have: risk-taking, responsible, stress enduring, however the very choice of words is never applied towards women, rather the competent type of females are frequently labelled as high-maintenance, cold, envious and resentful.

The double standards word choice creates a false interpretation of woman and at the same time men. As men do not always carry the same traits of character they are gifted by the language.

Conclusion

As it is clearly seen the language has drawn quite a picture about the women's place in the society and the language treatment they receive. The vocabulary is used toward women is completely different to the one which is used towards men. However, it is not only about the lexical resource at women's disposal it is the inner structure of each language on the planet. The grammar, the syntax and vocabulary has been prioritizing the males throughout history, that is the reason why still there are some words related only to the males and have variations for women. However, time changes so does the language, with the development of the economics and better education, there arose the need to eradicate the root of sexism inside the language and create more words related to the females and treat both genders equally.

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