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GENDER CHARACTERISTICS OF ABSTRACT NOUNS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE'S DIGITAL DISCOURSE

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Abstract

This article analyzes the theoretical and practical significance of classifying lexical units according to gender characteristics from a sociolinguistic perspective. The study argues that gender is a socio-cultural phenomenon that is manifested not as a linguistic category, but through linguistic units. In particular, the frequency of use, semantic orientation, and pragmatic functions of abstract nouns in the speech of women and men in Uzbek digital discourse are analyzed comparatively. The results show the predominance of abstract nouns related to emotional-expressive and social relations in women's speech, and the greater use of rational, goal-oriented lexical units in men's speech. The results of the article serve as an important theoretical and practical basis for language teaching, the creation of gender-appropriate linguodidactic materials, and the improvement of language policy.

Keywords: Gender, lexical unit, abstract noun, sociolinguistics, digital discourse, gender stereotype, pragmatics, semantics, women's speech, men's speech, linguistic analysis, language policy.

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ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ АБСТРАКТНЫХ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В ЦИФРОВОМ ДИСКУРСЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация

В данной статье анализируется теоретическое и практическое значение классификации лексических единиц по гендерным признакам с социолингвистической точки зрения. В исследовании утверждается, что гендер является социокультурным феноменом, проявляющимся не как языковая категория, а через языковые единицы. В частности, сравнительно анализируются частота использования, семантическая направленность и прагматические функции абстрактных существительных в речи женщин и мужчин в узбекском цифровом дискурсе. Результаты показывают преобладание абстрактных существительных, связанных с эмоционально-экспрессивными и социальными отношениями, в речи женщин и более широкое использование рациональных, целенаправленных лексических единиц в речи мужчин. Результаты статьи служат важной теоретической и практической основой для преподавания языка, создания гендерно-ориентированных лингводидактических материалов и совершенствования языковой политики.

Ключевые слова: гендер, лексическая единица, абстрактное существительное, социолингвистика, цифровой дискурс, гендерный стереотип, прагматика, семантика, женская речь, мужская речь, лингвистический анализ, языковая политика

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O‘ZBEK TILI RAQAMLI DISKURSIDA MAVHUM OTLARNING GENDER XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada leksik birliklarni gender xususiyatlariga ko‘ra tasniflashning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati sotsiolingvistika nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda genderning lisoniy kategoriya sifatida emas, balki til birliklari orqali namoyon bo‘ladigan ijtimoiy-madaniy hodisa ekani asoslab beriladi. Xususan, o‘zbek raqamli diskursida ayollar va erkaklar nutqidagi mavhum otlarning qo‘llanish chastotasi, semantik yo‘nalishi hamda pragmatik funksiyalari solishtirma tahlil qilinadi. Natijalar ayollar nutqida emotsional-ekspressiv va ijtimoiy munosabatlarga oid mavhum otlar ustunligini, erkaklar nutqida esa ratsional, maqsadga yo‘naltirilgan leksik birliklar ko‘proq qo‘llanishini ko‘rsatadi. Maqola natijalari til o‘qitish, genderni mos lingvodidaktik materiallar yaratish hamda til siyosatini takomillashtirishda muhim nazariy va amaliy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: gender, leksik birlik, mavhum ot, sotsiolingvistika, raqamli diskurs, gender stereotipi, pragmatika, semantika, ayollar nutqi, erkaklar nutqi, lingvistik tahlil, til siyosati

Introduction

The division of lexical units according to gender characteristics is of great scientific and practical importance for linguistics, in particular its field of sociolinguistics. This approach helps to reveal how language is adapted to different genders in society and how it is related to stereotypes. Lexical analysis

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by gender makes it possible to understand and explain the social nature of language by more clearly showing the differences in the speech of women and men. For example, abstract nouns related to love, affection, family and relationships may be more common in women's speech, while nouns such as career, competition, strategy and result may prevail in men's speech. Such a classification will serve as the basis for creating gender-adapted textbooks and materials in the language teaching process. Lexical research on gender plays an important role in the development of language policy, as it helps to form language norms aimed at ensuring gender equality. 'Gender is not a linguistic category, but its content and essence can be revealed through the analysis of language structures, and this necessitates the linguistic study of the cultural reality of gender'[1]. The fact that the study of lexical differences in the speech of women and men is an effective tool for identifying and eliminating gender stereotypes in society also supports these ideas.

This approach allows us to analyze the emotional and pragmatic functions of language from a gender perspective. The separation of lexical units by gender is necessary for the regulation and systematization of communication in a corporate environment. In addition, such studies serve as a bridge between the disciplines of psycholinguistics and sociology. Lexical classification based on gender features opens up new horizons in the study of the social adaptability of language. This method serves to make linguistic dictionaries more complete and modern. Taking into account the lexical features of women's and men's speech reduces misunderstandings in intercultural communication. Analysis of lexical differences by gender in digital discourse helps to reveal gender inequality in social networks. The separation of these lexical units according to gender characteristics is not only important for scientific reasons, but also for ensuring social justice and equality. In general, this approach will further deepen the study of language as a living mirror of society and make a significant contribution to the development of linguistics from a gender perspective.

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The consciousness and thinking of society play an important role in maintaining the gender system. The formation of a person's gender consciousness is carried out through collective morality and stereotypes. Biological differences between men and women also play an important role in this. However, over time, society socially reinforces and changes these biological differences. As a result, attitudes towards men and women and the process of communication between them are often based not on real reality, but on moral views formed in society and passed down from generation to generation. It is precisely these aspects that need to be considered when studying the issue of linguistic expression of gender. In this regard, it is appropriate to make the following points: 'The strengthening of gender signs in language, under the influence of culture and society, gender stereotypes are also manifested in individual speech and socialization. Culture is reflected in the function and lifestyle of speakers (communicants), and stereotypes specific to this society are formed on their basis'[2]. This is also reflected in the use of abstract nouns in digital discourse. Because, as in any lexical-semantic group, certain differences are observed in the use of abstract nouns based on the gender characteristics of the speakers. This is even more clearly manifested in the digital environment.

To determine the level of women's use of abstract nouns in digital discourse, we analyzed the information on the official pages of public organizations related to women's activities in the Uzbek language (<https://gov.uz/oz/wcu>; t.me/davlatqomita), comments on them, as well as social media pages intended for women (t.me/ayollar_salomatlik). To assess the activity of men in digital discourse, the analysis was carried out using data from special social media pages (t.me/jinsiy_muammolar_yechimi; t.me/motivator_uz). In general, since there are no separate official public organizations for men in our country, we were content with information from unofficial channels and pages.

Abstract nouns are actively used in the speech of Uzbek women in Uzbek digital discourse, in particular on social media platforms (Instagram, Telegram,

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Facebook). Women often prefer abstract nouns related to emotional states, family relationships, mental health, and personal experiences. This characteristic makes their speech more emotional, empathetic, and supportive. Our analysis shows that in the Uzbek digital environment, women express affection, love, happiness, joy, longing, patience, peace, gratitude, sadness, grief, hope, dream, purpose, respect, attention, empathy, understanding, isolation, connection, bitterness, injustice, spell, aggression, aggression, harmony, harmony, pain, pain-bitterness, pain-longing, pain-suffering, anxiety, anxiety, mind-mind, anger, anger-tenderness, gratitude, guilt-shame, lamentation, infamy, excuse, enjoyment, trouble, trouble-accident, blessing, misfortune, innocence, modesty, ease, ease, carefreeness, benevolence, benevolence, widowhood, pain-pain, pain-torment, pain-illness, pain-imagination, taste, tastelessness, heart, heart-heartiness, heart-heartiness, heart-heartiness, heart-heartiness, showed the active use of abstract nouns such as heartache, heartbreak, heart-sickness, heart-sorrow, heart-sorrow, heart-sorrow, heart-woe, heart-ache, anger, shame, shamelessness, feeling, feeling, emotion, freedom, devil, devilishness, expression, expression-thought, chastity, favor, disfavor, suffering, suffering, curse, grace, grace, love-loyalty, rumor, gentleness, lightness, sadness, elegance, hatred, honor, honor-honor, dishonor, desire, joy, compassion, and suffering. These nouns are strongly expressed in the themes of family, children, friendship, mental state, and life difficulties. It should be noted that women's rights are actively supported in our country[3] and this is reflected in the official part of the digital discourse. For example, the semantic scope of abstract nouns used in the following message published on the official website of the Committee for Family and Women of the Republic of Uzbekistan also confirms our opinion:

'The work carried out to train couples in special training courses "Without domestic violence - towards happiness", strengthen the protection of the rights and interests of women and children, prevent cases of oppression and violence

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against them, as well as work with conflicting, troubled and on the verge of divorce was reviewed' [4].

This text uses abstract nouns such as violence, happiness, rights, interests, oppression, divorce. These abstract nouns play an important role in the formation of the texts of laws and other legal and regulatory documents related to women. Because when it comes to women's rights, violence against them is, of course, condemned. Therefore, in the above text, words such as violence and oppression served to emphasize the importance of women's rights and their integral part in international and local arguments.

Thus, the study shows that analyzing lexical units from a gender perspective allows for a deeper understanding of the social and cultural nature of language. In the example of Uzbek digital discourse, the predominance of emotionally-expressive and relational abstract nouns in women's speech, and rational and goal-oriented lexical units in men's speech, is revealed. It is argued that these differences are closely related to gender stereotypes formed in society. It is also concluded that gender-based lexical analysis is of great importance in language teaching, linguistic research, and ensuring social equality.

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