Reflection of Natural Gender in Linguistics is a Grammatical Gender

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Abstract: This article addresses gender in modern linguistics. The term "gender" is commonly used to refer to the biological and social distinctions between men and women. The term "gender" in linguistics formation and intensive development of the study of gender in linguistics occurs at the end of the XX century. People may also be aware that words in languages can be both masculine and feminine. It may appear at first glance that grammatical gender reflects natural gender in grammar.

Key words: anthropocentric approach, gender, linguistic phenomena, stereotypical ideas, socio-sexual relations, masculine and feminine, sex, male and female.

The study of linguistic phenomena has seen intense anthropocentric development in recent decades in the field of linguistics. Gender studies, which are currently attracting enormous interest in our nation, hold a specific place in such linguistic fields. The fundamental idea behind gender studies is that it refers to a particular collection of cultural traits that influence how men and women interact in society. Gender studies have focussed on cultural and social factors that affect how society views men and women, how people behave when they identify as one sex or the other, and stereotypical ideas about characteristics – everything that shifts the gender issue from the realm of biology to the realm of social life and culture. On May 6, 2021, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev chaired a meeting on measures to improve the system of teaching foreign languages: "It's time to create a new system of teaching foreign languages – a solid foundation for the future". Gender relations, gender as a sociocultural superstructure over biological fact, and how the system of socio-sexual relations reflects the internally conflicting and simultaneously dynamic ratio of male and female substrates are all ingrained in culture and language.

When looking at gender from this approach, data from different sciences must be drawn into the study. Material for linguistic analysis of gender is provided by psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, intercultural communication, pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, and other sciences. In linguistics, gender is considered as cognitive phenomena that manifests in communicators' distinctive speech patterns as well as in linguistic clichés. The importance of this work is determined by the requirement to carefully analyze how gender studies in linguistics have evolved as a new area of Uzbek humanitarian knowledge. This article's goal is to review the language gender studies literature in our nation. The history of the development and construction of gender linguistics, the distinction between the notions of "gender" and "sex," the definitional alternatives for gender, and the viability of employing gender as a text-formation parameter were all given special consideration in scientific publications. Analyzing the scientific writings of A.V. Kirilina, E.I. Goroshko, O.A. Voronina, G. Brandt, I.I. Khaleeva, and others as part of the preliminary research phase.

E.I. Goroshko points out that the idea of "gender" entered the modern linguistic paradigm considerably later than in other disciplines, particularly in the second half of the last century, in the article "Gender Problems in Linguistics." The initial studies in these fields emerged in the West, and the languages of the Germanic and Romance language families served as the basis for the first systematic descriptions of male and female speech traits.

We observed that the three mainstream approaches to gender studies had a significant influence on the advancement of Uzbek linguistics while evaluating the domains of gender mainstreaming. These are the ones that scholars single out among these areas:

1. The goal of the first strategy, which is limited to the interpretation of strictly social aspects of language used by men and women, is to pinpoint linguistic variances that may be accounted for by aspects of the redistribution of social power in society. When speech partners are at different social levels in a situation, the "masculine" or "feminine" language is defined as some functional derivation of the primary language.

2. Scientifically, "Feminine" and "masculine" language is reduced to the peculiarities of linguistic behavior revealed by the socio-psycholinguistic approach. Statistical indicators or average parameter definitions are of essential relevance to researchers in this field and provide a framework for developing psycholinguistic theories of the differences between male and female speech behavior.

3. The third-way proponents usually focus on the cognitive component of gender variations in linguistic behavior. For them, it turns out to be more important to create comprehensive linguistic models of the cognitive underpinnings of language categories in addition to figuring out the frequency of differences and working with its indicators.

The fact that all three approaches are viewed as complementary in the present scientific paradigm and that explanation power only exists when they are combined is also crucial.

It's also critical to remember that the speaker's personality and speech behavior ended up being the researchers' main points of interest. The "speaker's macro factor" and "text macro factor" are criteria that are presented by female and male audiences to the speaker and the text, respectively, in a psycholinguistic experiment. There are many diverse methodological stances in contemporary domestic science for the study of gender, dating back to various interpretations of its essence in debates in favor of bio- and socio-deterministic approaches.

The theoretical material looked at for this article's preparation can be used as a base for more in-depth discussion of gender differences, which are the subject of many recent linguistic studies, as well as research into the mechanisms and characteristics of how the author's gender identity manifests itself in texts.

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