

Linguistic Analysis: Examples of English and Uzbek Women's Speech

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the speech pragmatics of English and Uzbek women from the point of view of linguistics. It should be noted that although English and Uzbek women's speech behavior differs from each other in some aspects, sometimes similarities can also be found in them. Although the speech of English and Uzbek women has some universal tendencies, it shows its own characteristics under the influence of cultural norms and language structures.

Keywords: speech behavior of English and Uzbek women, linguistic analysis, cultural norms, tendency.

It is known that the object of study in the field of linguistics has a wide scope. As modern directions appear, the scope of learning the language continues to expand. Also, the field of genderology in language expanded its scope and proved the relevance of linguistics once again. This article of ours is considered to be indirectly related to the field of genderology, and its integration with linguocultural studies was subjected to mutual analysis. For this, the speech pragmatics of English and Uzbek women was chosen as a basis.

Although English and Uzbek languages belong to different language families, the conditions and speech situation of the subjects speaking in them directly cause the speech form to be similar in some cases. For example, English- and Uzbek-speaking women are relatively similar in the process of politeness. They are considered supporters of communication strategies and maintaining harmony in the direct communication process, and tend to use the following lexical expressions in the speech process, including:



Both cultures prioritize relationship building and emotional connection, evidenced by active listening, empathetic responses, and storytelling. In terms of emotional expressiveness, women in both cultures use a rich vocabulary and distinctive tones of intonation to convey emotions and personal experiences.

However, the differences between them are obvious. In particular, the choice of words in the speech process is an example of this. While women who communicate in English emphasize personal pronouns such as "I" and "me" in the process of sharing their personal experiences and thoughts[2;17], Uzbek women use the plural pronoun "we" to convey the meaning of modesty. they act. This is directly assessed as a factor arising from the demands of the family and society.

In terms of syntactic structures and grammatical patterns, the differences between them are clearly visible: in English, tag questions are effectively used to confirm and attract others to one's point of view, for example, "isn't it so?", "is that so?" in the style [5;68]. In the Uzbek language, there is a strong tendency to effectively use interrogative prepositions such as "-a", "-ku", "-da" to express pragmatic tasks such as emphasis, confirmation, questioning.

Differences in speech strategies and conversation styles are also evident. In this case, English women's speech often uses the pragmatic situation of support and agreement [3;66], expressions such as showing respect and asking for permission are reflected in the style of speech communication of Uzbek women.

In addition, cultural influences also help to differentiate the speech communication of English and Uzbek women. for example, in English, it is important to clearly express one's personal opinion, to communicate in a reliable way [1;89], to preserve the spirit of respect and harmony in the speech of Uzbek women. , like unity, the spirit of our people is blowing.

In addition, it can be said that English and Uzbek women often use non-verbal communication in their speech pragmatics. This process is especially different from each other. English women tend to use direct eye contact more often in the speech process, and it is valued as a means of self-confidence in their national culture. In the Uzbek mentality, women making direct eye contact with older people can be considered disrespectful in certain contexts.

In conclusion, this comparison highlights the interplay between universal communication tendencies and culture-specific linguistic features. Understanding these differences can help foster cross-cultural understanding and effective communication between women of different backgrounds.

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