THE HISTORY OF THE CONCEPT OF "GENDER" IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article provides information about the history of the term gender, its entry into linguistics and its role in linguistics. In addition, the work on gender issues in the Uzbek language was touched upon.

Keywords: gender, gender linguistics, gender, society, language, research.

In today's process of globalization and integration, the further development of science is becoming increasingly important. The development of culture, art, science, its promotion from the point of view of a new era, a new worldview is one of the priorities of the prospects of our state and society. In the process of developing these areas, special attention was paid to the language sphere, strengthening the national potential of the Uzbek language, and several areas of scientific research were developed.

The role of language in human life is invaluable. Without language, people would not be able to understand each other, communicate and even understand the world. Based on these possibilities, scientists study and study the language from all sides, considering it as a social phenomenon. Therefore, they emphasize that language is inextricably linked with such sciences as philosophy, sociology, history, ethics, psychology. As a result of this connection, a number of new directions in linguistics have emerged: such branches of science as cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, clinical linguistics, neurolinguistics. This, along with the fact that imitation training raises linguistics to a new level, helps to enrich ideas about language, analyze its structure more deeply, clarify issues such as language development and its importance.

Recently, in the media, especially on the pages of the press, the number of journalistic speeches concerning inter-sexual relations has increased significantly. Arguments aimed at improving the status of women in society are becoming especially widely publicized. Until now, even the most serious results achieved in socio-psychological research are more or less applicable to the concept of gender. While the concept of gender, that is, gender, begins to actively participate in our language in the future, it is necessary to clarify its content as a sociolinguistic concept.

"Gender" comes from the English word "gender" - "gender, personality, breed", which defines the concept of gender not as a physiological reality, but mainly as a socio-cultural device. Gender is a universal biological difference between men and

women, a unit of biological characteristics that is the basis for determining the anatomical and physiological essence, that is, an individual's belonging to the biological sex: male and female. Frivolous differences between men and women relate to their biological characteristics. But in addition to the biological differences between men and women, by their nature there are many differences in social positions, differences in forms of activity, behavior and psychological characteristics of individuals. In order to distinguish these quoted descriptions more clearly, the term gender was introduced.

The introduction of the concept of gender in a general sense helps to distinguish between two concepts – biological and social gender. In our everyday life, concepts that are not related to gender are called "male" or "female". In order to distinguish these concepts more clearly, the concepts of "masculinity (masculinity)" and "femininity (femininity)" were adopted. The introduction of new concepts made it possible to overcome the biological conflict of male and female identity and pay attention to the disclosure of the internal mechanisms of the formation of different cultures from a gender point of view.

Anthropologists, psychologists and sociologists argue that gender is a social and cultural, not a biological definition, and cultural and historical -relative. Sofya Babayan on this: "gender is a social concept. An impeccable image of a woman or a man is given, the chronological and geographical environment is presented in its diversity, national traditions, ethnopsychology, religion, history, national mentality, etc." [6, 168]. Its content, interpretation and expression change within and between cultures, and also serve as an object of historical changes. Social factors: age, category, race and origin – constitute a separate gender context, expression and experience and emphasize that it cannot be equated with gender or sexuality in any simplified way.

The content of the concept of "gender" is embodied primarily in the social modeling or organization of gender. Social gender is determined by social practices. A normative system of behavior arises in society, which dictates the fulfillment of certain gender roles; accordingly, a number of well-established ideas about traits related to "masculinity" and "femininity" arise in this society. Gender is a cultural mask of gender that is not defined by its nature, it is our views on gender within the framework of our own socio-cultural ideas.

 Gender is present, formed and reproduced in all social processes affecting men and women. Gender is reflected in the social relations of men and women. In the theory of the social organization of gender, there are three main concepts: unions, gender and gender. [5, 57]

Until the early 1970s, there was a clear idea that gender is an anatomically, physiologically unchangeable quantity, a status assigned to a person. On the other hand, gender is considered by feminist researchers as "a status achieved by

psychological, cultural and social means." As a result of these practices, a new branch of science has emerged in linguistics-gender Linguistics. Gender Linguistics is developing as one of the modern trends in linguistics. In modern linguistics, along with the humanities, the science of gender Linguistics is becoming important, studying the processes associated with the role of a person, that is, men and women in society, with the social and cultural characteristics of their spiritual world and language. In research works in the field of gender linguistics, differences in relation to adult speech, adolescent speech, children's speech, female and male speech, the speech of boys and girls, gender relations in works of fiction are considered. The formation of gender linguistics falls on the last years of the XX century. The first 26 attempts to distinguish between the concepts of sex and gender were made in 1968 by psychologist Robert Stoller, a professor at the University of California, and endocrinologist John Money. Evig Hoffman was also one of the first to use the term "gender".

Gender Linguistics is also a new field of Uzbek linguistics, and Uzbek scientists are also conducting a number of studies in this field. Including A.Nurmanov, B.Yuldashev, S.Iskandarova, S.We will not be mistaken if we say that the publications of such authors as Iskandarova serve as a source on gender linguistics.

To date, gender studies in linguistics are developing rapidly, and these studies are being conducted in several areas:

- study of gender perceptions;
- (the concepts of "masculinity" and "femininity", gender at different levels of language);
- gender identity of verbal and nonverbal communicative action;
- reflection of gender stereotypes in the socio-linguistic consciousness;
- gender in lexicography;
- sex in advertising;
- gender in the media;
- gender in the forensic medical examination;
- sex on the internet;
- gender in the fiction text.

Sociolinguistic studies of the speech behavior of men and women made it possible to include gender in the number of socioparameters of speech along with age, position, nationality, which expanded the understanding of the essence and causes of language variability.

In addition to the specifics of male and female speech, differentiation and study of language units used by them in the process of communication expands the possibilities of language learning and ensures its intelligibility to the listener.

Summing up, we can say that as society develops, we will not be mistaken if we say that the role of men and women in its development is equal. Therefore, when

assessing their place in society, it is advisable to compare their speech, study their gender differences in language. After all, every innovation in the language serves its development and enrichment.

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