

Gender Differences In Medical Euphemism

Rano Raufovna Sayfullaeva

Professor, doctor of philological sciences

Department of Uzbek Linguistics

National University of Uzbekistan

Gaybullaeva Nafisa Izatullaevna

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

Bukhara State University

nafisa.ped@mail.ru

Abstract – Based on examples, the article analyzes views based on gender differentiation and gender neutrality in medical euphemisms studied in world linguistics and used in the Uzbek language. The differences in speech, character and behavior of representatives of different sexes are examined, how the speech situation in representatives of two sexes expresses gender differences in context, their impact on the social environment, medical euphemisms of the Uzbek language are grouped as euphemisms expressing male and female signs and features, physiological condition, disease.

Key words: genderology, gender linguistics, thesaurus, euphemistic units, denotative meaning, neutrality, communicant, physiological *process*.

I.Introduction

Gender linguistics is a field that studies the socio-social aspects of language, the factors that manifest the language of a person's biological characteristics. In the field of gender studies of language E.I.Goroshko, E.S.Gritsenko, E.A.Zemskaya, M.A.Kitaygorodskaya, N.N.Rozanova, O.L.Kamenskaya, D.Tannen, G.E.Kreydlin, The researches of J.Koats, R.Lakov, A.V.Kirilina, E.A.Zdravomislova, A.A.Temkina, A.V.Poplevko, E.P.Nadolskaya are noteworthy [1, P.136].

Feminism, which has become an alternative theory of socio-cultural development today, plays a crucial role in the emergence of gender theory. In the 1970s, feminist theorists, dissatisfied with the ideas of Z. Freud and P. Parson, began to express their theoretical objections to Western knowledge and new theoretical and methodological approaches to cultural analysis.

II.Literature review

According to the researcher B. Akhmedov, sex is a universal biological difference between men and women, anatomical and physiological essence, that is, a unit of biological characteristics that

is the basis for determining whether an individual belongs to sex - male or female. Non-significant differences between males and females relate to their biological characteristics. However, in addition to the biological differences between men and women, there are many differences that are based on biological causes by nature, i.e., social roles, division of forms of activity, behavior, and psychological differences in individuals. Gender is a set of characteristics that are not defined by nature, but are endowed by social events. Gender is the cultural mask of gender, our views on gender within our own socio-cultural perceptions. Gender does not belong to man, it belongs to man, and he has power and language. Gender is present, formed, and regenerated in all social processes that affect women and men. In the theory of social organization of gender, three main concepts differ: gender, sexual affiliation, gender [2, p. 48].

III. Analysis

Gender linguistics mainly studies the reflection of gender in language. This approach analyzes differences in speech, character, and behavior of members of different genders. The speech situation in gender representatives explores how gender is expressed in context and their impact on the social environment. Recent research suggests that gender reflections in different languages are different. Hence, where gender was previously studied by anthropologists and biologists, today it has become the object of linguistics and similar sciences [3, p.94]. E. Giddens, an American sociologist, said: "If human sex is biologically determined, then the gene has social and cultural significance. At the heart of it are the concepts of man and woman, as well as masculinity and femininity. Thus, the representatives of both sexes are equal and differ from each other by so-called gender characteristics. Currently, the language of both sexes is studied in the same way in gender linguistics. In this case, the difference between the worldviews of women and men has a significant impact on communication and cannot be considered in isolation from language. Thus, it should be borne in mind that sexual factors directly affect the effectiveness of communication [4, p.98].

The opinion of the researcher S. Muminov on the gender orientation of Uzbek communication behavior is also noteworthy. The scientist considers the gender factor as an important aspect of determining the specificity of speech [5, P.64]. G.A. Vildanova thematic groups of the euphemistic thesaurus "woman"

- 1) euphemisms expressing natural-physical and psychological features;
- 2) euphemisms that hide a natural disability;
- 3) euphemisms related to the "beauty industry" (cosmetology, plastic surgery, etc.);
- 4) physiological processes and euphemisms for body parts;

5) in the form of euphemisms representing the names of professions [6, P.193]. The researcher also includes lexical units that express women's attitudes, appearance, age, education, attitudes towards marital status in the group of euphemisms that express natural-physical and psychological features. Traditionally, women are euphemized for their vulnerabilities and shortcomings.

The scientist's analysis found that euphemisms belonging to this group (feminine) accounted for 17.6% of the total euphemisms studied, and there were many euphemisms that define certain feminine qualities, such as "easily accessible", "light nature". S.G.Ter-Minasova, In A.V. Kirillina's research [7, P.490], euphemisms related to women are thematically divided into similar groups.

While scholars distinguish the sign of "gender politeness" in euphemistic units, they point out that this trait is more associated with women. They also study euphemistic units on the basis of feminine and masculine characters.

It should be noted that the use of euphemistic units in speech is more specific to women. R. Lakoff describes it as follows: "Women do not use obscene and vulgar words in their speech. Women are true masters of euphemism" This means that the researcher is more interested in studying "women's speech". O. Espersen noted that women are more prone to euphemisms, "Language. Its nature, development and origin" ("Language and its origin, nature and development") focuses on the characteristics of women's speech ethics and the impact of this aspect on language development: "Women exercise a great universal influence on linguistic development through their instinctive shrinking from coarse and gross expressions and their preference for refined and veiled and indirect expressions in certain spheres [8, P.246].

(Women contributed to the development of linguistics by avoiding rude and harsh expressions and preferring closed, flawless expressions in certain areas.) According to the scholar, most euphemistic units are created by women: "... such euphemistic substitutes for a simple word 'hell as Otherthe other place, a very hot or a very uncomfortable place originated with women". (As such a euphemistic unit, for example, the word "hell" is expressed as a very hot and uncomfortable place. Such an expression is initiated by women.) Based on the opinion of researcher P.Tradgil, N.M. Potapova notes that women prefer to use relatively softer units in their speech.

It also depends on how they deal with child rearing. The issue of cultivating civilization in a child requires women (expectant mothers) to have a cultural speech. This situation is also consistent with the social status of women in the society in which they live. Often, society evaluates women by their appearance and speech when they draw conclusions based on a man's activities [9, p.111].

When thinking about the gender nature of euphemistic units, it becomes clear that researchers are more concerned with the issue of male or female speech. In medical euphemisms, a different situation is observed with regard to gender differentiation.

Medical euphemisms are basically divided into units that 1) refer to a male characteristic, disease, physiological condition, etc., and 2) refer to a female characteristic, disease, physiological condition.

Thematic groups of the euphemistic thesaurus "Woman" were analyzed by G.A. Vildanova on the basis of the Russian language. In our opinion, it is expedient to study medical euphemisms in Uzbek in the following groups according to the sign of femininity.

1. Euphemistic units denoting female body parts.

1. *Cervical cancer is the second most malignant tumor in women after breast cancer.*

2. The breast area is affected by stress in women. If this is compounded by genital herpes or abortion complications, you may suddenly develop inflammation in the breast and develop an unpleasant pain called mastopathy.

3. With the onset of pregnancy, **the mammary glands** enlarge, in which the initial milk appears.

4. **The hymen** consists of folds of mucous membrane located approximately 1.5-3 cm inwards between the vaginal corridor and its cavity.

Examples of medical discourse show that euphemistic units such as mammary **glands**, **breast area**, **mammary glands**, and **chastity**, which refer to female body parts, are used instead of obscene, dysphemic obscene words. Their expression in the doctor's speech shows that the specialist has a high professional ethics and a culture of communication.

2. Euphemistic units denoting the physiological process in women.

1. Self-treatment of infertility sometimes takes several years, and sometimes there is no certainty that a woman will become pregnant and have a child. (Sogdiana, 2016. №23, p. 85)

2. Pregnancy then it is said to **fall spontaneously over** a period of up to 37 weeks. The period after 28 weeks is called **the premature birth**. (Sogdiyona, 2016. №23, p. 114)

3. In some cases, the menstrual cycle changes and pain in the lumbar and bladder areas increases during the **days of the month**. (Sogdiana, 2016. №23, p. 32)

When the expression of such a physiological condition in medical speech is compared with the description in artistic speech, it is observed that the strong expression of the gender sign is formed by euphemisms.

4. *Climax is a process characterized by the age-related decline of the reproductive system during a woman's life ... During this period, **women's ability to conceive** is limited, characterized by complete or irregular menstruation.* ("Bekajon", 13.13.2017)

5. *The hormone oxytocin is released from the mother's body with **tears in her eyes**, and feelings of calm and happiness appear.* ("In the Family Circle", 2013.14.05.)

6. *When **the breasts are full**, try to milk regularly as soon as possible. This work is done until a feeling of relief emerges.* ("Health", 2018, №4.)

The above 6 different speech passages indicate that euphemistic units refer to a specific physiological process or condition specific to women. Including *childbearing*, *the ability to conceive*; premature birth // premature birth; menstrual syndrome is a change associated with the onset of menstruation // menstrual process; days of the month, menstruation, menstruation, habitual menstruation; puberty; abdominal cramps, being pregnant // pregnancy; get rid of the process of

childbirth; breast filling is a medical euphemistic unit that refers to the state of the breast filling. The gender specificity of medical euphemisms is evident in the fact that they perform the same function in speech.

IV. Discussion

Communicators, regardless of gender, directly express a physiological process (condition) specific to women in communication, which is inconsistent with speech and national etiquette. After all, there are medical euphemisms, as described above - verbal means of alleviating an awkward situation and eliminating speech discomfort that create a denotative meaning in communication. They use the term “veil” to describe a linguistic gender.

Units that represent masculinity are distinguished by their high social status. Although female-specific features are more likely to be euphemized, male body parts make up a large number of euphemistic units that represent the physiological state. The gender identity of euphemism depends on the attitude of society towards women and men and their social role. [10, p.321]

Y.V. Naryshkina divides masculine euphemisms into the following groups:

- 1) gender euphemisms that express the moral, emotional and intellectual qualities of men.
- 2) gender euphemisms related to the physiological and pathological process of men.
- 3) gender euphemisms related to the appearance of men.
- 4) gender euphemisms representing male-specific occupations.

T.A. Kuleshova's article on the analysis of phraseological euphemisms describing the masculine gender in English reveals the masculine characterization of phraseological euphemisms. He defined the concept of “male” in a modern English euphemism and a dictionary of taboos in a way that sorts out gender units that describe masculinity. This, in turn, helps to give an idea of the place, behavior, attributes and role of men in English society. Medical euphemisms of the Uzbek language are based on masculine features, physiological state, disease: 1) masculine euphemisms; 2) euphemisms for the physiological state of men; 3) The male body (sexual) organs can be grouped as euphemisms. It is clear that medical euphemisms represent a gender sign, but it is important to determine whether grouping them on the basis of masculinity is scientifically appropriate. Naturally, an analysis of their verbal application shows the ability to express gender on the basis of masculinity and suitability for segregated groups.

Baby care is a sweet concern for mothers. Is the floor the cause of a boy becoming infertile in the future? If you teach her **to wrap** during the chill, then there will be no need to wear pampers. This way you will protect your child from two unpleasant diseases - balanoposthitis (**inflammation of the testicles**) and enuresis (**urticaria**). Bathing in warm water can lead to a number of urinary tract diseases and affect your son's **ability to procreate** in the future ...

Most mothers wear underwear in the form of tight "swimsuits" or shorts for their sons. They squeeze the penis and prevent the testicles from developing well. As a result, blood circulation in the genitals is disrupted. Our mothers should wear loose-fitting underwear that does not compress the so-called "**family**" box and testicular area, popularly called "family", and make sure that it is made of 100% cotton and does not fade when washed ... We are talking about varicocele in boys. It is characterized by downward pain in the genitals, enlargement of the testicles. If not treated in time, the disease can seriously affect a child's kidneys and, as an adult, male potency.

Apparently, euphemistic units such as infertility, inflammation of the testicles, ability to procreate, "family" (underwear), and masculinity described the sign of masculinity in the text. Of these, infertility, inflammation of the testicles is a disease peculiar to men; fertility, masculinity refers to the physiological state of men, and the "family" euphemism refers to men's underwear.

An easy solution to the problem of "shame". There are some aspects of prostate disease that are related to the nature of men ... As long as the disease undermines the foundations of our beliefs, damaging the very foundations of our existence, the disease will quickly begin to erode our "**defenses**". Our sexuality, that is, **our ability to perform sexual functions** and our belief in the ability to perform functions, our sexual attractiveness, is one of the cornerstones of our personality. When there is an attack on **the most delicate, the most "sacred"** parties like this, a lot of problems arise immediately. Any disease of the prostate gland directly affects **the sexual power** of men.

In this text, the euphemism begins with the title: An easy solution to the problem of "shame". Apparently, the combination of "shameful" problems generalized not only euphemistic but also gender meanings. The content of the text refers to the disease of the prostate gland, which is specific to men, and the euphemism for "protective barriers" applied to members of this sex also expresses a gender sign; ability to perform sexual functions; that in the expression of the most delicate, the most "sacred" aspects, the male body parts are meant; it is not difficult to understand that the gender character in the sexual power euphemism (defined by the male focus) is specific to members of the stronger sex.

Men facing the problem of childbearing are also highlighted in the title text as euphemisms, which have the property of expressing the sign of masculinity:

"... So, in fact, how is the diagnosis of infertility in men based, and in this case, is it possible for a man to procreate? If a man feels discomfort or a change in the genitals during intercourse and the woman has not had a pregnancy for a year, it is best to see a specialist. At such times, the first examination is performed in the presence of a urologist. Obstruction of the fallopian tube can lead to congenital defects in the fallopian tube ... As a man gets older, his **ability to produce healthy** offspring may weaken." ("Health", November 6, 2018)

The following verbal arguments also play an important role in determining the ability of euphemistic units to express a masculine identity and a thematic group based on gender:

1. Assists in the treatment of **sexually transmitted** diseases, mainly in men, in the area of "Cultural Sanatorium". (Shifo-info, 2019. №12, p. 50)
2. My brother **raped** me when I was in 7th grade. (A.J. "Words that do not fit the heart", p. 34)

3. Rayhan looked at Mirza, who had **raped** him by force, and said: He said bitterly. (E.T. "These Mountains Are Great Mountains", p. 83)

4. **Infertility** is a disease that occurs in men and requires timely medical attention ... ("Health", 1998.№1, p.12)

5. But the guys who are suffering from **the weakness of the client** in life ... ("Science and Life", 1994. №5,32 p.)

6. Men who are overly addicted to alcohol become **sexually vulnerable** and **gradually become completely unmarried**. (E.A. Telishevsky. The Consequences of Lightness, p. 13)

Observed texts and verbal evidence sufficiently confirm that euphemistic units reflect the masculine gender trait. The euphemisms have a wide range of possibilities to express the masculine sign, and the medical euphemistic units we observe (other units present in our language) define the medical-related aspects of gender representation in each use where the speech situation requires euphemisms. Summarizing them on the basis of the same feature unites them into the following groups:

1. **Male euphemisms:** sexual weakness, client weakness, infertility, inflammation of the testicles, prostate disease.

2. **Euphemisms that describe the physiological state of men:** fertility, masculinity, sexual power, time of intimacy, male sex life, fertility, rape, inability to satisfy natural needs, sexual weakness, to be unfaithful to one's wife.

3. **Euphemisms for male (sexual) organs:** prostate gland, thinnest, most "sacred" sides, seminal vesicles, none yet.

Among the medical euphemisms combined on the basis of the sign of masculinity, it differs from other groups by the richness of the group of physiologists, the number and variety of constituents. The low prevalence of male-specific disease and euphemisms for body parts is determined by the number of specific manifestations in groups 1 and 3.

However, there are units that are both euphemistic and dysphemic in nature. For example: When choosing **a nipple**, pay attention to its softness, there should not be any means of squeezing the breast. Women are accustomed to saying, "**Hayzoldi's syndrome** has begun" when they feel pain in their breasts. However, pain of this nature may be the first sign of breast mastopathy. (Sogdiana, 2017. №24, p. 21)

The units highlighted may be euphemistic in some contexts and dysphemic in others. Whether they are euphemisms or dysphemisms is determined by the linguistic ability of the language owner, the level of culture, the communicative purpose, the state of speech. There are also gender-neutral euphemistic units in which gender expression takes a back seat or there is no need for it at all in a speech situation. At the forefront is the concept of "person", not "woman" or "man". For example, occupational euphemisms tend to be gender neutral. The name of the disease, a part of the human

body, a number of medical euphemisms that indicate the physiological state of man are also included in this category.

1. The genitals are also referred to as **organs of the reproductive** or reproductive system.
2. There are groups of drugs that are called "absolutely terotogens" in pregnancy, that is, they have the opposite effect, leading to the development of **congenital malformations** in the fetus.
3. **Half-tongue** or stuttering ... If a child notices that his **speech is different** from that of an adult, as well as reminds him of his stuttering and inadvertently reprimands him, he develops logonevrosis - a neurotic condition ... (**Speech retardation, speech disorder , children with speech defects, speech is not fluent**).

V.Conclusion

This evidence suggests that there is a gender insensitivity in naming medical euphemisms such as hereditary system organs, congenital malformations, language hallucinations, speech discrepancies, speech retardation, speech disorders, children with speech defects, speech impairment. They do not indicate gender and do not refer to any gender.

However, medical euphemisms that differentiate gender are contradictory based on a particular gender trait: masculinity, fertility, infertility, sexual weakness, inability to satisfy a natural need, infertility is a sign of masculinity and fertility, childbearing, mammary glands, the days of the month, the sighting of the moon, the veil of chastity, etc., refer to the female sex and maintain the gender difference. The existence of gender indifference or gender differences in the nature of medical euphemisms proves that gender is one of the social factors that plays an important role in the nominative, anthropological, conceptual, ethnosocial aspects of language.

References:

- 1) Poplevko A.V., Nadolskaya E.P. / Gender difference between male and female speech. / <https://www.google.com/search>; P.136 (Poplevko A.B., Nadol'skaya E.P./ Gendernoe razlichie mujskoy i jenskoy rechi P.136)
- 2) Zdravomyslova E.A., Temkina A.A. / Social construction of gender: a feminist theory. / Introduction to gender studies. Part 1. Tutorial. Ed. Zhrebkina. Kharkiv. HCGCI. "Aleteya", St. Petersburg, 2001. P. 48 (Zdravomislova EA, Temkina AA / Sotsial`noe konstruirovaniye gendera: feministskaya teoriya / Vvedeniye v gendernie issledovniya. Chast 1. Uchebnoye posobiye. Pod red. Jerebkinoy. ALETEYYA ", SPb., 2001 P. 48)
- 3) Bylkova S.V., Krat V.A. Speech of men and women: gender aspect P. 94 // <https://www.pglu.ru/>, (Bilkova S.B., Krat B.A, Rech mujchina i jenshin: genderniy aspekt P. 94)

- 4) Tambieva K.T. Gender aspect of male and female colloquial speech P. 98 // <https://www.pglu.ru> (Tambiyeva K. T. Genderniy aspekt mujchskoy i jenshskoy razgovornoe rechi P. 98)
- 5) Muminov S. Gender characteristics of Uzbek communication behavior / Uzbek language and literature, 1999, issue 5, pp. 64-66 (Muminov S. Gender characteristics of Uzbek communication behavior / Uzbek language and literature, 1999, issue 5)
- 6) Vildanova G.A. The gender aspect of euphemization (based on the material of the English language) / diss ... cand. philol. sciences. - Birsik, 2008. -- p. 193. (39,41,47) / www.twirpx.com. (Vildanova G.A. Gendernyy aspekt evfemizatsii (na material angliyskogo yazyka) / diss ... kand.filol.nauk. - Birsik, 2008. - P. 193).
- 7) TerMinasova S.G. / Language and intercultural communication: - M.: Slovo, 2000. - P. 490. (TerMinasova S.G. / Yazyk i mejkuliturnaya kommunikatsiya: M.: Slovo, 2000. - P. 490.)
- 8) Espersen O. Philosophy of grammar. ñ M., 1923. - P. 246. (Yespersen O. Filosofiya grammatiki. M., 1923. - P. 246.)
- 9) Kuleshova T.A. Phraseological euphemisms of the English language characterizing males // Philological sciences. Questions of theory and practice. Tambov: Diploma, 2014. No. 2 (32): in 2 hours, Part II. P. 111 (Kuleshova T.A. Frazelogicheskie evfemizmy angliyskogo yazyka, xarakterizuyuchie lits mujskogo pola // Filologicheskie nauki. Voprosy teorii i praktiki. Tambov: Gramota, 2014. No. 2 (32): part II. P. 111)
- 10) Naryshkina Yu.V. Euphemization within the concept of "woman / man" // The applicant's final qualifying work is not a bachelor's degree / Supervisor: Ph.D., Assoc. E.M. Kitaeva. St. Petersburg 2017. // <https://nauchkor.ru> (Naryshkina Y.V. Evfemizatsiya v ramkax kontsepta "jenschina / mujchina" // Vypusknaya kvalifikatsionnaya rabota soiskatelya ne stepen bakalavra / Nauchny rukovoditel. Kitaeva. Sankt-Peterburg 2017.)