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## **“LINGVODIDAKTIKANING FUNDAMENTAL VA AMALIY ASPEKTLARI”**

**MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO ILMIY AMALIY ANJUMAN MATERIALLARI**

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not complicated for learners to implement a communicative approach on the Internet. A communicative task should prepare the students to discuss a problem or a question, so the students not only exchange information, but also evaluate it. The main criterion that allows to distinguish this approach from other types of approaches is that students can independently choose linguistic units to express their thoughts. Regarding the communicative approach, the use of the internet is strongly recommended: its purpose is to interest students in learning a foreign language by gaining and expanding their knowledge and experience.

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#### FROM THE HISTORY OF GENDER STUDIES AND THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF GENDER DIFFERENCE ON LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

##### ANNOTATION

The following article discusses the issues of the history of gender studies and points out the researches carried out on the problems of the impact of gender difference on language and communication.

**Key words.** feminism, standard English, gender difference, language and communication.

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## **GENDER FARQNING TIL VA MULOQOTGA TA’SIRI VA GENDER TADQIQOTLAR TARIXIDAN**

### **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqolada gender tadqiqotlar tarixi hamda gender farqining til va muloqotga ta’siri muammolari o’rganilgan.

**Tayanch so’zlar.** feminism, standard inglizi tili, gender farq, til va muloqot.

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## **ВЛИЯНИЕ ГЕНДЕРНЫХ РАЗЛИЧИЙ НА ЯЗЫК И ОБЩЕНИЕ И ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ГЕНДЕРНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ**

### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

В данной статье рассматривается история гендерных исследований и проблемы гендерных различий в языке и коммуникации.

**Ключевые слова:** феминизм, стандартный английский язык, гендерные различия, язык и общение.

In the second half of the twentieth century, the activities of the feminist movement caused an unprecedented interest in the study of the impact of gender differences on language and communication. Feminists referred to O. Jespersen’s views on the differences between female and male speech and used it in the promotion of their ideas. In particular, active feminist Ch. Stopes stated in his treatise that the increased use of the word “man” in British law effected women’s rights and freedom. E. C. Parsons emphasizes the existence of linguistic double standards that lead to the assumption of “superiority” of men in the use of taboo (forbidden) words in male and female speech in language and communication.[9]

It should be noted that before the emergence of the feminism and the popularization of activities aimed at the promotion of women's role in society, the attention of researchers conducting research in the field of linguistics and sociolinguistics was not focused on the study of the impact of gender differences on language and communication. According to Thomas Kuhn, new research objects appear mainly under the influence of external factors, and on this basis, new scientific paradigms emerge. That is, interest in the influence of gender on language arose and developed on the basis of feminist views. Feminist movements have promoted not only the impact of gender difference on language and communication, but also the existence of language tools that help to show the superiority of men over women in society.

The problems of the influence of gender difference on the language have been thoroughly studied by folk linguists as well as grammarians. Research in this field mainly studies the influence of gender differences on the lexical and grammatical layer of the language. Gender research in this direction has gained popularity, especially after the emergence of "Standard English", i.e., the standard (patterned) form of the English language. When a particular language is standardized, a process of codification also occurs. That is, standardized rules regarding the lexical layer and grammatical structure of the language are produced and codified. By the eighteenth century, in the process of standardizing the English language, a number of new dictionaries and grammatical rules were created, documents "legislating" the language were created, and measures aimed at the correct use of the English language were developed. The main purpose of this was to establish the correct use of the language and save it from various changes.

Issues of gender differences in language and communication are also reflected in sociolinguistic research. Linguist Jennifer Coates describes [2] the reasons why this problem is of interest to sociolinguists as follows: firstly, this issue is the existence of preliminary researches in the field of dialectology and linguistics, which are the fields of linguistics, and secondly, it is the change of the role of women in the current society. Initially, many sociolinguists criticized the

fact that the researchers who conducted research in the field of traditional dialectology chose the research objects from among the strata such as young and old, urban and rural, and men. That is, sociolinguists put forward the opinion that women should be selected from the urban and younger population strata as research objects, as well as men. Nevertheless, the objects of research in this field are mostly men (V. Labov's studies), the people in Harlem and the tradition of selecting boys from schools in Edinburgh. However, later, under the influence of criticism, sociolinguists began to choose research objects from non-standard layers. That is, in the study of linguistic differences in communication, the selection of research objects from social origin, ethnic and age groups has become one of the important issues of sociolinguists.

The impact of gender differences on language has also been studied by folk linguists, and several studies have been conducted in this field. In her research on the folklinguistics of women's speech, Patricia Bradley identified the differences between men's and women's speech and the strategies they use to show their position in the process of communication. In particular, the researcher compared the level of use of separate interrogative sentences and expressions of opinion rejection in the speech of men and women. [10]

Not choosing women as objects of sociolinguistic research was certainly connected with their place in society and the strength of androcentric views. During the Second World War, men worked in important areas of society and performed tasks such as public administration. For example, the British King (George VI) and his ministers, lawyers, churches, business enterprises were all run by men. However, the political development of the Women's Movement, which demanded women's equal rights, led to a change in the position of women at work and at home. Consequently, these changes not only in the field of politics, but also brought about issues of reconsideration of attitudes towards women. In this regard, sociolinguist Robin Lakoff's work "Language and Woman's Place" (1975) was one of the first studies in this field. Although Lakoff's conclusions have been criticized



for being devoid of empirical evidence, they have encouraged linguists around the world to conduct research on women's speech.

Along with the sociolinguistic approach, the ethnographic approach is also widely used in the study of the influence of gender differences on language. For example, the ethnographic researcher Eder observed the communication processes of schoolchildren during recess or extracurricular activities for three years and studied how the social background of the students (middle class and low class) affects the quality of their communication. That is, there are fifty-nine students from two groups under observation - students from Afro American and white communities. The reason for Eder's use of two approaches in this study is to see how the students' background and culture influence the communication process through ethnographic research and to further refine sociolinguistic observations.

In addition, it should be noted that the issues of the impact of gender differences on speech are among the researches carried out in the fields of two main areas, anthropology and dialectology, in contrast to sociolinguistic approaches. Anthropologists have mainly studied the influence of gender difference on language through social behavior in a certain layer. Dialectologists have studied the difference of speech not only in terms of gender, but also in the group of speakers of urban and rural strata. Differences between male and female speech have been studied in the field of anthropology since the seventeenth century, and these studies, in particular, have studied the phonological, morphological, syntactic and lexical differences between male and female speech.

In conclusion, it should be said that gender research, especially the study of the impact of gender differences on language and communication, is one of the important researches currently being conducted in the field of linguistics, and the results of the research are related to all aspects of life, especially language and communication, leads to positive results in all areas. The issues of gender variation in language use have become a very common issue in everyday discourses of our life.

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#### **ФРАНЦУЗ ТИЛИНИ ЎРГАТИШДА ЎҚИШ КЎНИКМАСИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШДАГИ АЙРИМ ҚИЙИНЧИЛИКЛАР**

**Аннотация:** Ушбу мақолада чет тил хусусан, француз тилини ўргатишда ўқиш техникасини шакллантириш ва бу йўлда учрайдиган айрим қийинчиликлар ҳақида сўз боради.  
**Калит сўзлар:** ўқиш кўникмаси, ўқиш турлари, матн мазмуни, маълумот олиш, ўқиш жараёни, талаффуз қоидалари, ҳарфлар йиғиндиси.

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#### **НЕКОТОРЫЕ ТРУДНОСТИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ НАВЫКА ЧТЕНИЯ ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ ФРАНЦУЗСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассказывается о формировании техники чтения при обучении иностранному языку, в частности французскому, и некоторых трудностях, возникающих на этом пути.

**Ключевые слова:** навыки чтения, виды чтения, содержание текста, усвоение информации, процесс чтения, правила произношения.