

TYPOLICAL STUDY OF COMMUNICATION BEHAVIOR FROM UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Annotation: *today, the study of the gender identity of communication behavior is one of the pressing issues of linguistics. However, in modern linguistics, there is not much research on the gender identity of communication behavior. That is why research on this in gender linguistics is being carried out by linguistic scientists. This article will reveal similar and different aspects of the communication behavior of the Uzbek and English peoples.*

Keywords: *Communication, Speech, gender, gender linguistics, male and female speech, behavior.*

Gender studies, in turn, differ from feminism and related issues. In gender, philosophical, psychologist, educator, sociologist, Medicine, Law and political aspects benefit, both methodically and stylistically, balkim is also distinguished by the Institute. Gender studies focus on the study of gender differences and relationships, and the foundation for the study of the problem of women is given to issues of feminism. In fact, gender hermeneutics is much wider than the content that says "education for women", in other words. Chunionchi" education to women " is an organization of studies and models with intersex behavior, answers to questions of communication, the performance of criminal roles is studied. In gender (as an object of study), the relationship, affiliation, and type of both sexes with each other are found in the system of social systems (Family, Development Association, etc.) issues such as mutual identification will be covered.

It consists of an integrative-psychological education about the gender landscape of the universe, covering false, scientific, religious, atheistic and other tarkian parts, which is characterized by the structure of its system. Gender differences are not the result of bio Logic difference of sexes, rain stratification, balkim their socialization and upbringing the task decided in society is also the result of the implementation of the folk model.

The term Gender was first introduced to the scientific literature by the American researcher-olima J. Introduced by Scott, in addition, the expected goal is the interaction of men and wives in the social sphere from the social side of the review. Olima published the title "gender: a useful category of historical analysis" ("gender: the importance of historical science") in 1986. It was from this period that the daughter of the scientific community began to go to gender and its various directions. Gender differences are not the biological difference of the Sexes, the secularization of the rain, but the fact that the socialization and upbringing of them is an original way to follow

the imagination that is decided in society. The appearance of a person, language serves his communication. The place of a person in society is determined by the ham language. Russ adibi B. As statov admits: „, represent 90% of the human personality". There is no exact data on when the language came into being. Value is now being studied and studied. A complex of language-learning areas is linguistics. Today's linguistics in modern ways. For example, areas such as psychology, ethno-linguistics, linguoculturalogy, sociolinguistics, computer linguistics are about language change. These areas are considered an integral link to birbiri. Ethno-linguistics and psycholinguistics cannot be imagined without linguoculturalogy

Linguoculturalogy is one of the independent directions of linguistics, which arose in the 90s of the 20th century. Linguoculturalogy understands from Latin the "meanings of lingua -, „language" and cultus - „, respect. Researcher, researchers, linguoculturalogy " term V. N. Under the leadership of Telia, the Moscow School of phraseology (Y. S. Stepanova, A. D. Arutyanyan, V. V. Vorobyov, V. Shaklien, W. A. Maslov), which is linked to the data obtained by the. Linguoculturalogy demonstrates the interaction of language and culture, the aspects of the self-bond, the folk culture reflected in the language. Information about the aspects of linguoculturalogy inherent in women's speech. Culture in women's speech the transition to a verbal definition of human life is considered one of the peculiarities of linguoculturalogy. When it comes to women in this area, it is advisable to dwell directly on gender differences. The recognition of speech styles, speech behavior guidelines, speech problem models are the most important distinguishing aspects in the speech process of a woman and a man. In this case, the style refers to a complex of linguistic features-phonetic, rhythm, intonation, morphology, syntax, lexicon, which are described by male or female-specific speech behavior. Women speak more quickly, expressively than men. Females "swallow" the word, while males, on the contrary, can speak in a characteristic tone instead of females. Also, the fact that they are the national representatives of which women speak, Ham does not see his own definition. For example, Western women ask questions to continue the conversation, give them to the interlocutor, become an oil to call the conversation with short answers. The speech of Eastern women differs in the characteristics of information about Western women. Respect for adults, sweet problems, andisha, hayo and the level of beauty of co-existence are considered features that adorn their speech. In the speech of Uzbek women, there is a case when they are proportional to representatives of the opposite sex, information about the activities of Education. Next to my Ofoe in the novel "Days Gone By," by Abdullah Kadiri, this situation is manifested close:

- You fall against a work that you see in accordance with that I cannot return your heart, because in any case you have a fatherly name, and the greater discretion is in your hands, " says Mirzakarim, who sees the daughter of the qutidor to give to the father.

English women, on the other hand, do not have a feeling of boyishness towards the spouse. In western culture, equal rights have been strengthened, and women in society have freely expressed their opinions in the family as well. English folk women do not have such characteristics as not being able to feed the father and spouse upright, receiving advice or permission before doing each job. They are considered free of charge in this matter. However, the Uzbek language does not have this situation, and it does not come true to our culture. We have considered this the example presented at the top. However, this feature in the speech of willful women is also distinguished by its appearance. In the same novel, The image of the father of Otabek, the Uzbek mother, is far from the feature of boyishness. Zero, forced to marry Otabek for the second time, does Yusufbek not look at how Hajji says in a hurry:

- "You are a selfish one who has not made a child, leaving you all to this day without your will. "69, a sharp statement of opinion, the interesting factor as above is completely opposite. From this we can see that the opportunity to watch is also a garden to the character and the situation of the woman in her family.

Female speech intonation varies greatly from male to male. At the same time, words such as "play", "girgitton", "urilay", "stumbling", "characteristic of Uzbek women's speech" are considered lexical means that express the subtleties of positive meaning. They are more commonly used by older women. Chunonchi:

1. Neighbors ask the situation, they will comfort myself:

- "Yes, now in old age, teach, but not only in old age at my mother's feet.

2. "Come on, let me be girgitton in your neck, which of you was blown by the wind, and whether okam had risen, my palm was still flying," my uncle said.

- Yes, honey azamat, how long have I been flying and telling The Wayfarer, haytavor seems to be good. As you come, balli-balli, "said pochcham". Lexical means that express the subtleties of positive meaning are observed in the speech of English women Ham. They refer to their close people as "sweet, honey, dear." These same words are also used by Uzbek women. While English refers to young children as "sweet", Uzbek women say "Honey". While the English refer to their spouse or wife as "dear", the Uzbeks call "dear, dear". We can see a number of Orientals in the appeal questions of the Ukrainian and English dialogue.

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