

ANALYSING LEXICAL UNITS RELATED TO GENDER

Karimova Malika Abdi-Xafizovna

Khalilova Laylo Ravshanovna

Gulistan State University, "Distance education" department

Annotation: *Our linguistic choices influence and reflect how we see the world. In order to effectively express, identify, and navigate the complexities of gender identity, social roles, and cultural expectations, lexical units are crucial. This essay examines the many gender-related vocabulary units, examining their applicability, evolution, and impact on our understanding of gender.*

Key words: *male and female, gender-related lexical units, gender terminology, historical dictionaries, occupational phrases.*

Introduction. The Development of Gender Terminology: Because language is a living entity, gender-related lexical units have undergone substantial change over time. The spectrum of human experiences is now fully represented in our terminology, ranging from the binary conception of male and female to the recognition and acceptance of non-binary and genderqueer identities. Historical dictionaries and corpus linguistics allow us to follow the emergence and evolution of terminology, providing insights into societal perspectives and cultural shifts.

Challenging Gender Norms: Lexical units relating to gender often serve as a platform for challenging and dismantling prevailing gender norms. Feminist language studies have emphasised the power dynamics embedded in language and have shown how gendered terms can reinforce injustice and discrimination. By examining language usage patterns such as the use of honorifics, occupational phrases, and pronouns, researchers have been able to provide light on the efforts towards gender equality and societal transformation.

Language use and its effects on society: Because gender-specific lexical units have an impact on people's self-perceptions and societal perceptions of them, they have important social implications. Sociolinguistic studies examine the ways in which gender-related expressions are employed in many contexts, emphasising the ways in which they either reinforce or challenge traditional gender norms and power structures. Comprehending these relationships is necessary for advancing gender equality and creating inclusive environments.

The Intersectionality of Gender: Race, class, and sexual orientation are just a few of the aspects of identity that are closely associated with lexical representations of gender. Analysing these intersections reveals the complex ways that language both creates and reflects our perception of gender. By showing how gendered language can change based on cultural contexts and life experiences, it emphasises the need for an inclusive and intersectional approach to language study.

In conclusion, gender-related lexical units have great social and cultural significance in addition to being linguistic instruments. Gender perception shifts with language. By examining how society has changed historically, challenging accepted wisdom, and adopting inclusive language practices, we may encourage a more varied and equal society. As we continue to untangle the web of gender, let's harness the power of words to build spaces that honour and celebrate the diversity of human identity.

REFERENCES:

1. Oxford English Dictionary. (Available online at: <https://www.oed.com/>)
2. Hall, K., Bucholtz, M., & Moonwomon, B. (Eds.). (2011). *Locating Power: Proceedings of the Second Berkeley Women and Language Conference*. Berkeley Women and Language Group.
3. Cameron, D., & Kulick, D. (Eds.). (2003). *Language and Sexuality*. Cambridge University Press.
4. Renn, K. A. (Ed.). (2018). *The Oxford Handbook of Identity Development*. Oxford University Press.
5. Pauwels, A. (2013). *The Handbook of Language and Gender*. John Wiley & Sons.
6. Queen, R. M., & Schrock, D. (Eds.). (2006). *Feminist Approaches to Theory and Methodology: An Interdisciplinary Reader*. Oxford University Press.
7. Sunderland, J. (2006). *Language and Gender: An Advanced Resource Book*. Routledge.
8. Каримова, М., & Муратбаева, Р. (2024). ВЛИЯНИЕ КЛАССИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ НА СОВРЕМЕННОЕ ПОКОЛЕНИЕ. *SO 'NGI ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR NAZARIYASI*, 7(3), 50-54.
9. Каримова, М. (2024). КОРНЕВЫЕ И АФФИКСАЛЬНЫЕ ПАРАДИГМЫ КАК РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПАРАДИГМ. *SO 'NGI ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR NAZARIYASI*, 7(2), 78-81.
10. Каримова, М., Нуралиева, Н., & Халилова, Л. (2024). МЕДИАГРАМОТНОСТЬ В СФЕРЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ. *Евразийский журнал технологий и инноваций*, 2(1), 26-30.
11. Каримова, М. А. Х., & Шукурова, О. (2023). ОСНОВЫ МАСТЕРСТВА ОПАТОРСКОЙ РЕЧИ. *JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH*, 6(4), 422-425.
12. Каримова, М. А. Х. (2023). ПЕРЕВОД И ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ. *FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY AS INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES*, 2(18), 102-105.
13. Karimova, M. (2022). DIGITALIZATION IN EDUCATION. *Science and Innovation*, 1(8), 1419-1422.

14. Karimova, M. (2022). Цифровизация в образовании. *Science and innovation*, 1(B8), 1419-1422.
15. Каримова, М. А. Х. (2021). Дистанционное образование образование современности. *Science and Education*, 2(5), 931-935.
16. Тоффлер, Э. (2016). Развитие мышления и творчества на уроках литературы с помощью метода интеллект-карт. *Молодой учёный*, 3, 837.
17. Khalilova, L. (2023). GRAMMATICAL GENDER IN LINGUISTICS IS A REFLECTION OF NATURAL GENDER. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 3(2), 328-331.
18. Xalilova, L. R. (2022). Interaction Between The Field Of Gender And Linguistics. *Development and innovations in science*, 1(1), 67-72.
19. Khalilova, L. R. (2023). LEXICAL GENDER IN WRITTEN BUSINESS ENGLISH: A CORPUS-BASED APPROACH. *GOLDEN BRAIN*, 1(4), 196-199.
20. Guliston, L. K. (2021, February). GAINING PRACTICAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS WITH INTERACTIVE METHODS FOR ESP GROUPS. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 7-8).
21. Xalilova, L., Turgunboeva, M., Shoxsanam, B., & Tojiev, X. (2021). Interactive Methods in English Classes. *European Scholar Journal*, 2(2), 48-50.
22. Khalilova, L. R. (2019). Interactive teaching methods at a higher education institution. *Молодой учёный*, (36), 63-64.
23. Xalilova, L., & Xasanov, B. (2023). THE REAL PURPOSE IN GENDERED LANGUAGES. *ZAMONAVIY TARAQQIYOTDA ILM-FAN VA MADANIYATNING O'RNI*, 2(3), 19-22.
24. Khalilova, L. (2023). GRAMMATICAL GENDER IN LINGUISTICS IS A REFLECTION OF NATURAL GENDER. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 3(2), 328-331.
25. Ravshanovna, K. L. (2022). The Grammatical Gender of Uzbek Nouns. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 30, 286-287.
26. Khalilova, L. (2023). GRAMMATICAL GENDER IN LINGUISTICS IS A REFLECTION OF NATURAL GENDER. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 3(2), 328-331.
27. Khalilova, L. R. (2022). SEMANTIC FEATURES OF GENDER LEXICAL UNITS OF ENGLISH. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES*, 3(01), 31-35.
28. KHALILOVA, L. (2020). ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ В АНГЛИЙСКИХ КЛАССАХ. О 'ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI XABARLARI, 2020,[1/2] ISSN 2181-7324.
29. Ravshanovna, K. L., & Kysilkova, E. (2023). A SYNCHRONIC AND DIACHRONIC STUDY OF GENDER-RELATED LEXICAL UNITS. *British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development*, 16, 171-174.
30. Khalilova, L., Allayarov, A., & Kysilkova, E. (2023). UNRAVELING THE TAPESTRY OF GENDER: EXPLORING GENDER-RELATED LEXICAL

UNITS. *THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATION IN THE MODERN WORLD*, 2(5), 112-114.