

**EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIVENESS OF GENDER IDENTIFY  
WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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**Annotation:** There is distinct difference among the features of genders. As well as, emotional words related to gender not only increase the richness of the speech, but also serve to convey it directly to the listener and increase its effectiveness. Such words can be found in every country's culture and speech style.

**Key words:** branches of science, stereotypes, Shaytanat, Saidqimorboz, web for corpus building, heart rate.

<sup>1</sup>In gender research entering science in the 20th century, the study of specific and common aspects of both sexes is developing as a new direction on the basis of ancient branches of science such as economics, law, pedagogy, sociology, and linguistics. One of the main concepts of gender linguistics is the term gender stereotypes. Gender stereotypes are a system of all the characteristics of a woman or a man. Such patterns or cliches characteristic of the Uzbek language are studied in the text of artistic works, in particular the example of the story "Shaytanat", and divided into two main types. We found it appropriate to analyze:

1. Gender stereotypes related to appearance;
2. Gender stereotypes related to character traits.

The work may contain a number of speech units and formulas that distinguish a person by gender by their appearance. An important system of gender stereotypes includes the character's speech, name, nickname or character. But when studying the text, there are external signs that indicate whether the character is male or female, without directly reading or knowing the name. Such external signs can include facial structure, expression, height, body structure, voice and clothing, as well as other factors. Let's consider two types of gender stereotypes found in the work:

1. Male gender stereotypes.
2. Gender stereotypes specific to women.

Masculine appearance reflection brings gender stereotypes include:

- a) facial expressions;
- b) expression of body parts;
- c) character expression;
- d) expression of behavior.

Gender stereotypes of male facial expressions include: eagle eyes, hawk eyes, sharp gaze, big nose, aquiline nose, flat face, freckles, chubby cheeks tall, plump lips, thick eyebrows, curly hair, like. For example, if this dark-haired young man looked with his eyes, some women could not stand it (Book 1, p. 17); Although a person with a slightly puffy nose, a round face, and thick black eyebrows looked ugly, he was more desirable than people with an ugly nose, ugly lips, and ugly face. (Book 1, p. 29); One of the addicted young men had a hanging lower lip, squinting eyes, and the other had a cold look, a long scar on his right face (Book 1, p. 63).

Gender stereotypes of men's body parts include: fat, tall, short, chubby, bearded, full-fat, thin moustache, stubble, and chubby. moustached, bald, alp qamat, huge giant, barzangi, stout, long-limbed, dwarf, compact, davangir-like, strong-waisted, handsome, ugly, like an elephant, a wrestler,

<sup>1</sup> Sh. Qurbonova "The gender features of Uzbek literary texts", 2018

like a bull. For example, This hoarse voice was hit on the head like a hammer and scattered (Book I, p. 7); This handsome young man, after chasing his wife and imprisoned, his fame has not faded... (Book III, p. 17); He was an unarmed, unarmed wrestler who had come out to defeat the three-headed dragon. (Book II, p. 201); Saidqimorboz was one of the strongest young men in the valley. (Book II, p. 24); ... came to the village with an Uzbek with gray curly hair and questioned Zahid. (Book III, p. 69); ... before he had time to drink the tea, a handsome man with a small body, flesh clinging to his upper body, and a swallow's mustache appeared. If you say that they called Kesak a wrestler because he was thin and lean, you are wrong. (Book I, p. 64); Kesak is like a wrestler punching, but he is like a cat, three or four It was enough for a young man like Davangir( Book 1, p 65)

Gender stereotypes reflected in the expression of men's character include: naughty , mild-mannered, mischievous, brave, cut-throat, mischievous, left-handed, manly without chewing, indiffernt, Muslim slang.For example:You are trying to give me freedom with the grace of a pervert(Book I V, p.133) : I am bloodthirsty person..( Book V, p.210) ; It may seem strange to you that Asadbek, who does not let his heart sink when he condemns a person to a scientist, is a Muslim woman at home .(Book 1, p .27) ; What kind of cat is it? ( Book II, p.11) let's talk like a man without chewing . A gender that expresses masculine behavior stereotypes include:jerking, punching , moving , lying down , winking and squirming.For example, he had to jump out of the water and run out.

The present study investigated gender differences in both emotional experience and expressivity. Heart rate (HR) was recorded as an indicator of emotional experience while the participants watched 16 video clips that induced eight types of emotion (sadness, anger, horror, disgust, neutrality, amusement, surprise, and pleasure). We also asked the participants to report valence, arousal, and motivation as indicators of emotional expressivity. Overall, the results revealed gender differences in emotional experience and emotional expressivity. When watching videos that induced anger, amusement, and pleasure, men showed larger decreases in HR, whereas women reported higher levels of arousal. There was no gender difference in HR when the participants watched videos that induced horror and disgust, but women reported lower valence, higher arousal, and stronger avoidance motivation than did men. Finally, no gender difference was observed in sadness or surprise, although there was one exception-women reported higher arousal when watching videos that induced sadness. The findings suggest that, when watching videos that induce an emotional response, men often have more intense emotional experiences, whereas women have higher emotional expressivity, particularly for negative emotions. In addition, gender differences depend on the specific emotion type but not the valenceaddressing emotional expressiveness, most of these studies were focused on western communities, neglecting the Arab community in general, and the Jordanian discourse in particular. The purpose of this paper is to examine how paralinguistic features of emotional expression are used by male and female Jordanian Facebookers. A total of 100 participants, 50 males and 50 females, took part in this study, all of whom were native Jordanians. The current study was conducted by utilizing the “Web for corpus building” approach, as the data has been extracted manually from Facebook status updates, comments on other users’ status updates, photos, wall posts and so on. The findings revealed that women experience and express emotions more often than men in general. More studies with different contextual factors (e.g., age, social status, and ethnicity) and different sources of data collection (e.g., face-to-face interaction, role plays, and observation) are recommended for future studies. Keywords gender differences, emotional expressiveness, prosodic features, Jordanian facebookersThree studies examined whether mental health trainees overestimate emotional differences between the sexes. In Studies 1 and 2, two samples of mental health trainees, reporting about dating women and men (Study 1), and female and male clients (Study 2), were found to overestimate sex differences in emotional expressiveness. Mental health trainees reported sex differences in women's and men's willingness to express specific emotions and in their comfort and perceptions of risk involved with talking about emotions that were greater than the differences found

<b>115</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 06 in June-2023 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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in women's and men's self-reports. In fact, in contrast to the mental health trainees' reports, Study 3 revealed no significant, sex differences in the observed emotional expression of women and men or female and male clients. Across studies, mental health trainees were found to overestimate sex differences 50 to 67% of the time.

In conclusion, there is a distinct difference among the features of genders when they show the aspects of the language every moment. This phenomenon is the coincidence in every language throughout the world. Thus, users of any particular language should take some aspects of gender variety when they are producing their speeches.

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Sh. Qurbonova “ The gender features of Uzbek literary texts”, 2018

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