THE SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION OF LANGUAGE BY GENDER

Abstract. Human beings are the creators and the users of the language. Therefore, people-oriented study on linguistics should be vital as the studies from the perspective of symbol. But the most significant difference between human beings is the gender difference, so people of different genders from either physiology or psychology in the use of language will have their own gender characteristics that leads to the gender differences in language. Language gender difference has always been complex. It becomes the popular subject of linguistics and sociolinguistics. Gender differences in language are regarded as a linguistic phenomenon as well as being a social phenomenon. It is known that the use of gender in a different way from language has become a new field of research for linguistics since the second half of the twentieth century. With the advent of feminist linguistics in the 1960s and 1970s, gender studies became more widespread. In the development of certain features of the "language" of men and women J. Gremel-Plestiti, L. Pushuni, E. Groshko, A. Nielsen, R. Lakoff, R. Vardaufu, and others can be shown as scientists in world linguistics. The linguists from different countries have made a lot of profound significant exploration to explain the cause of gender difference in sociolinguistics. The gender difference can differentiate for society, culture, customs and other considerations of language users. Gender differences widens our research horizon, deepens our cognition of the universal law of language; at the same time, it helps us to better explain the factors in the internal change of language development.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, gender difference, language, social differentiation, linguistics.

Gender differences in linguistics have the profound roots as men and women have play different roles and have different status, duties and rights in society

As a result of our sociolinguistic surveys and observations, we can approach the main differences between men's and women's languages in several ways:

I. Different features created by national features in male and female language. It is known that the national, religious and other views of each nation are different. Different traditions, holidays, historical past, heroic traditions of the peoples reflect its national features. We can express the national characteristics of men's and
women's speech in the following way. Mainly, men’s is firm, simple and arrogant while women’s language is relatively polite and kind.

Influence of national features on men's speech:
1) Azerbaijani men do not like to talk about family, spouse.
2) Azerbaijani men are prone to praise, slogans, entertaining conversations.
3) Men prefer swearing when they are angry.
4) Men prefer harsh and restrained speech.
5) Men are very prone to talk about politics and sports (this is related to their level of education).
6) Men like to argue and always win in arguments, and so on.

Influence of national characteristics on women's speech:
1. Women tend to speak in a low tone.
2. Women prefer family topics, gossip and slander (depending on their psychological state) during the conversation.
3. Women, unlike men, like to share personal conversations with other women.
4. Women curse more when they are angry.
5. Women love to be praised and praised, and so on.

II. Features of language expression of differences between male and female psychology. Male and female psychology begins to take shape as a natural process from childhood. It is known that boys’ and girls' toys and group games are different. As a result of our observations and surveys, we can point out some of these differences:
1. Men use loud voices when speaking, but women do the opposite.
2. Men talk in a planned way and try to come to a certain conclusion, while women speak without a plan and like to move from one conversation to another.
3. Men's speech is emotional, while women use more sensitive speech.
4. Men do not like to talk about their personal lives, women do not.
5. Men are confident in their speech, while women are usually vague in their opinions.
6. He answers the question with a question if it turns out that the men are lying.
7. Men break the rules of literary language more than women.
8. Women prefer gossip, while men prefer business, politics, sports, and views on life.

III. Features of the use of gender in body language. It is known that body language, especially gestures and facial expressions, are other means of communication. In this process of communication, women and men behave very differently. Let's look at some of these signs:

1. Men use gestures a lot when speaking, and women prefer facial expressions. Unlike men, women move their face, eyes and eyebrows more.

2. Women put their hands over their mouths when they receive alarming news, while men greet them with harsh facial expressions and questions.

IV. Different features of male and female speech on language levels. It is known that the integrity of the language system is formed by language levels. The manifestation of the social differentiation of language at different language levels is also reflected in the way women and men speak.

The main noticeable difference at the phonetic level is that vowels are very long in women's speech, and the opposite is observed in men's speech. Men’s speech should be harsh, restrained, and less melodic, both in tone and expression, so that it has an impact on the use elements of laughter and sadness, various prosodic means - tempo, pause, emphasis, intensity, etc.

The main difference in language levels is at the lexical level. Let's look at a few differences:

1. Phraseologisms are used more in women's speech than in men's speech. This is also confirmed by our sociolinguistic research surveys, for example: Women: Do not smear on my daughter, give your head a shake. Men: Get out of here, don’t approach me and so on.

2. Women are more emotional than men, which increases their expressiveness in speech. As a result, exclamations, particles, and imitations are preferred in women's speech. "Emotional nature forces a woman to use more exclamation and particle, to repeat exclamation several times, to use them as emphasizing ides, to" stretch "vowels, to express emotion at the end of a sentence, and to" sing melodic " to use, to pair consonants, to use a lot of imitations is only for women.

3. The vocabulary of words used by women and men is also different. "Gender
differences are reflected in vocabulary, semantic fields and associative lines. Women usually avoid using slang and dirty words though they get really angry beyond endurance. They use euphemistic expressions and cautious words like “My dear”, “Oh god” etc. Women are more likely to use words that describe feelings and emotions in their speech because they are trapped in their inner worlds. They use verbs to describe a person's emotional and psychological state.” When looking at the composition of the dictionary, women mainly use nouns denoting diminutives, adjectives denoting colors, figurative words, and abstract words. One of the interesting facts is that in our language, words related to women and words used by women are separate concepts. There are words that are used only to refer to women, and it is noteworthy that this use is performed through the speech of men, for example: beautiful, sweet, angel, sun, girlfriend, etc. Women's vocabulary is rich in words that can beautifully express family, food, cleanliness, feelings and emotions.

4. At the grammatical level, we can note the following features of male and female speech:

1. Men prefer imperative sentences, and women prefer interrogative sentences.
2. If the sentences used by men refer to the second person, women use the first person, that is, to themselves.
3. Violations of the norm are mainly observed in men's speech.
4. Women prefer sentences with more words than men.
5. At the syntactical level we observe that women use tag questions, more standard and exact syntactic structures. They want to show status and their good education in speech and pronunciation. However, men are inclined to speak bluntly. They don’t think to give speaking rights to others.

In utterance-choosing gender difference is also visible. Normally, men prefer to talk eloquently in all kinds of competitive topics while women’s topics are usually about emotions, family life and individuals. So it reveals women are tend to speak emotionally, on the contrary, men are inclined to hide their feelings.

The gender differences in language are variable. The age, education degree, occupation and status and change according to social development influences them. It shows crucial theoretical and practical significance of this article. Social differentiation of language by gender is observed with real language facts at different
language levels. The differences between men's and women's speech are related to both their psychology and their national culture.

Language differences based on gender will decrease with the development of education levels and the increase of social communication activities. This contributes to communication and comprehension the similarities and differences of language use between males and females and makes people use it exactly in social life.

In the western rhetoric it was believed that patriarchy influenced language. They thought that language could reflect the functionality of social power and it showed more in communication. In order to improve speaking right, changing patriarchy is a new start and a difficult task for gender language studies. Linguistic studies expand as a result of gender language studies. By traditional language studies we cannot achieve social development. So, gender language studies keep pace with the direction of language research development.

The gender language phenomenon is a linguistic matter as well as it involves in a number of other fields like psychology, philosophy, social science, education and media. The gender difference phenomena in language reflect that the cultural psychology and social value orientation of language users are affected by both social and environmental stress and family culture and experience. Nowadays the attention of gender issues suggests the degree of social civilization and advancement in modern society. The relative gender differences show significant differences in the characteristics of men and women while using the same language or dialect, and they usually form variations of gender.

References: