

МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА

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Gender Characteristics of the Modesty Maxim in English and Uzbek Languages and A Sociolinguistic Analysis

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Abstract

This article explores the importance of the maxim, in politeness theory by examining gender differences in English and Uzbek languages usage patterns. We delve into how both men and women employ the maxim to shed light on subtleties that mirror societal views on gender and politeness. Drawing from conversational analysis data reveals that gender not impacts adherence, to the modesty maxim but also influences how politeness strategies are expressed across diverse cultural settings. The results highlight how language use is influenced by gender and societal expectations in shaping how we communicate. In the study of language and culture, in both English and Uzbek languages lies a focus, on maxims and gender characteristics through the lens of sociolinguistics and politeness theory.

Key words: Modesty Maxim, Gender Characteristics, Sociolinguistics, Politeness Theory, English Language, Uzbek Language.

Introduction

Politeness theory suggests that people follow rules to keep conversations harmonious and respectful in social settings. One important rule is the maxim which encourages individuals to be humble, about their achievements during discussions. This article delves into how the modesty maxim's influenced by gender norms, in both English and Uzbek language contexts. Examining how both men and women navigate the concept of modesty sheds light on the perspectives on gender roles since language often mirrors societal values and norms.

Theory Background

The principle of modesty suggests that individuals should downplay their accomplishments and highlight the achievements of others to promote cooperation and politeness, in communication settings based on sociolinguistics research findings reveal that gender variances, in applying this principle are closely linked to views of what is feminine or masculine The original insights presented by Brown and Levinson laid the groundwork for comprehension; however follow up

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investigations have suggested that these concepts may not hold true universally when considering languages and cultural contexts. In the language which emphasizes confidence and independence commonly seen in women than men is the modesty principle Research indicates that females are taught to convey modesty and frequently employ words, like tag questions or modal verbs to soften their speech while maintaining their assertiveness. In an instance, like this one. Take a woman saying something like "It wasn't effort on my part. I believe the project came together nicely " while a man might opt for a more straightforward approach by highlighting his contribution to the success achieved. On the hand when considering the Uzbek language context which's deeply rooted in collectivism and community centric values the expression of modesty takes on a different form. The principle of modesty is a standard that holds significance, for both genders; however the sociolinguistic implications can vary depending on the situation. In Uzbek culture s women often focus on modesty in a way by using language and expressions to show respect, towards others. Uzbek women may say something, like " I did my part " to highlight their team oriented attitude. On the hand Uzbek men may also display modesty. In a manner that fits traditional masculine ideals by downplaying their accomplishments subtly. A comparison shows that both English and Uzbek speakers follow the principle. Cultural influences shape how it is expressed. The modesty guideline, in English underlines the expectations placed on women to be modest and humble which often leads to them holding back from expressing themselves in public settings.. On the hand in Uzbek culture where modesty is valued too but collective cultural values allow for a nuanced approach that doesn't always suppress male assertiveness uniformly. This shows how society and culture impact the way assertiveness and modesty are perceived across genders.. These discoveries shed light on the relationship, between gender and language indicating that the concept of modesty cannot be separated from gender norms. In both societies or communities people follow the rule to manage interactions; however the interpretations of modesty differ greatly depending on expectations related to gender identity roles, in those cultures or societies.

Conclusion

The concept of modesty reveals insights when comparing gender traits, in English and Uzbek languages. When it comes to practices in these languages the influence of socio cultural factors is evident. In culture women sometimes approach modesty with a hint of resistance, against dominance. Uzbek speakers on the hand

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tend to exhibit modesty within a framework of knit community values that influence their behavior and expressions significantly. To sum up the discussion, on the rules gender aspects enhances our grasp of language as a construct and emphasizes the significance of sociolinguistic examination, in cross cultural communication studies. This also suggests research avenues to investigate how these trends develop alongside globalization and evolving gender roles.

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