GENDER LINGUISTICS AND ITS KEY AREAS

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Annotation: *This article gives an informaton about gender linguistics, its key areas, how gender can affect humans' identity, their linguistics barriers and social life. Moreover, in this article, theories of gender linguistics by scientist and overall tendency will be given.*

Key words: *Gender linguistics, gender, theory, sociality, linguistic barriers, transgendered people's languge usage*

Gender plays a vital role in many fields, including linguistics. Biologically, humans were distinguished by their sex, that we can not reject this fact. Gender of person, whether it is male or female also impacts on people's life, social position, rank and their language. How the gender can be importance or has its influence on language. Firstly, the term gender linguistics was widely opened by scientist Esperson, in 1922, in his book. According to Esperson's book, men use diffirent lexical resourse and more jargons in their speech rather than women.

Additionally, he gives clear explanation about feminine language. Gender linguistics is a fascinating and complex field. It is true that lingustics of gender should be described scientifically. Gender linguistics explores diffirent micro fields of linguistics

Key Areas of Gender Linguistics:

* Gender and Language Use: This examines how men and women use language differently in various contexts conversation styles, vocabulary, intonations. Studies often reveal differences in things like interruptions, turn-taking, and the use of hedges or intensifiers. However, it's crucial to note that these differences are often statistically small and heavily influenced by social factors, not inherent biological ones of male and female's speech.

Gender and Grammatical Gender: Many languages assign grammatical gender to nouns (masculine, feminine, neuter, etc.), regardless of the sex of the referent. This area investigates how grammatical gender interacts with societal gender norms and beliefs. For example, how the use of masculine pronouns as generic "mankind"can reflect and reinforce patriarchal norms. In terms of female grammatical gender example, "Amiga" means friend in Spanish langugage with the letter a in the end of the word.

Gender and Language Attitudes: This explores societal attitudes towards men and women's speech. Often, women's language is judged more harshly than men's, even when using the same linguistic features. For example, if men utilize jargons or argons it will be

accepted naturally but if women use these kind of terms or word in their speaking manner, it is negatively accepted, sounded like rudeness. Gender and Language Ideology: This delves into the beliefs and assumptions people hold about how men and women should speak. These ideologies are often deeply ingrained and can shape how people perceive and evaluate each other's language use.

Gender and Language Change: This examines how language evolves in relation to changing gender roles and societal norms. To illuminate clearly, male adolesences spend time with more mannish circle of people, their language and usage of their languages shape like a man but if they pass their more time with girls(like being a single son among lots of sisters) his lingiustic barriers also shapes like feminine. The sociality and gender roles of person that surround have a great impact on person's language. A plenty of scients generally concluded one tendency that Language and gender are both social constructs. Therefore, understanding the relationship between language and gender requires considering the social context.

We know that gender has much more impact on our language. However, there are some theories about usage of language according to gender of people. Dominance Approach: This older perspective suggests that differences in men and women's language use reflect power imbalances, with men dominating conversations and women's speech being marginalized. Deborah Tannen's Work: Tannen's research emphasizes the different communication styles of men and women, often framing them as contrasting "cultures." Her work popularized the idea of men's language as more report-oriented and women's language as more rapport-oriented. Again, this has faced criticism for overgeneralization.

But I want to understand and explain the language and its usage of homosexual people's community. It is really interesting and claimed that gender has a great importance on our language. Mind you, what if people changed its gender from male to female or vice versa. Can it also influnce on the language of people? Do the linguistic usage also convert to the opposite of it after transgendered process?Or the life of gays and lesbians can have an effect one of their language? There are lots of these kind of questions after i witnessed this phenomenon in my personal life. After the gender operation, that person tries to pretend, speak like that type of sex. Transgendered people for example being women for a man who lived and spoke as a man approximately 20-30 years, can they really speak as a women. For example, speaking with mannish manner, brought up male society, can they speak as a woman with politesness, soft manner without slangs or jargons. In my opinion, language is the social phenomenon not biological that's why it can not change completely opposite manner, Their speech do not change, language usage can not change overall. They may try to speak like opposite gender member but socially, they can not change their lingustic ability, vocabulary. There's limited definitive scientific research specifically on how

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language use changes *after* a person transitions. Studies on transgender individuals and language often focus on comparing language use between transgender and cisgender individuals, or exploring the role of language in gender identity formation and expression. There isn't a large body of research tracking the same individuals' language use pre- and post-transition. This is partly due to the complexities of longitudinal studies and ethical considerations around tracking individuals' transitions.That being said, anecdotal evidence and some smaller studies suggest potential shifts in language use following transition, but these are not conclusive and often depend on factors like:

Socialization and conformity: A transgender person might consciously or subconsciously adjust their speech patterns to better align with their perceived gender norms in society. This could involve adopting vocabulary, intonation, or communication styles more typically associated with their identified gender.Gender expression: Language is a key component of gender expression. As a person's gender identity becomes more congruent with their lived experience, their language use may naturally reflect that congruence. Hormone therapy: While not directly impacting language centers, hormonal changes might indirectly affect vocal characteristics (pitch, timbre), potentially leading to subtle shifts in speech patterns. This area needs further research. Individual variation: Just as cisgender individuals have diverse communication styles, transgender individuals will exhibit unique and varied language use. There's no single "transgender voice" or linguistic pattern

In conclusion, language and gender are closy related and fullfill each other.

LITERATURE USAGE:

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