

Specific Features of Linguosomatic Speech of Women and Men

Majidova Maftuna Samad qizi

Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature, 2nd year basic doctoral student, Uzbekistan

Received: 31 March 2025; **Accepted:** 29 April 2025; **Published:** 31 May 2025

Abstract: Speech produced through nonverbal means (linguosomatic speech) is one of the means of effectively expressing the emotional, mental and social state of a person. Linguosomatic speech of women and men is formed on the basis of specific physiological, psychological, cultural and social differences. This article studies the gender-related features of nonverbal communication based on a linguosomatic approach. How and for what purposes women and men use body language, the degree of its harmony with linguistic speech and its connection with gender stereotypes formed in society are analyzed on a scientific basis.

Keywords: Linguosomatics, gender differences, facial expressions, oculistics, nonverbal communication, women's speech, men's speech, paralinguistic means.

Introduction: The nonverbal communication of women and men is a system formed by the complex interaction of language, body and society. Linguosomatic harmony plays an important role in this system. Through gender linguosomatic analysis, it is possible to more clearly understand the position, emotional state, speech strategy and social role of people in communication. The use of nonverbal means in male and female speech is an analysis based on the study of differences in nonverbal (i.e. wordless) methods of expression between the sexes, such as body language, facial expressions, intonation, eye contact, and gestures. Nonverbal means constitute an important part of communication, and women and men use these means for different purposes and methods.

METHODS

Nonverbal communication and gender differences are emerging as a separate research area in the fields of modern linguistics, psycholinguistics, social psychology, and linguoculturology. D. Tannen analyzed the stylistic differences in women's and men's communication as "gender languages", in which special emphasis is also placed on the role of nonverbal means. According to him, women strive to establish contact and maintain warmth in communication, while men

prefer expressions that convey information and indicate status.

Also, A. Pease and B. Pease in their works emphasize that women enrich their thoughts through facial expressions, gestures and body language, while men rely more on actions that express physical strength, determination and control in communication.

This issue is also gradually being studied in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, the psycholinguistic approaches of A. Jurakulov, D. Tokhtaboyev and G. Islamova are noteworthy. They analyzed the influence of psychosomatic characteristics, intercultural differences and national mentality on language in communication.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Linguosomatic speech is the process of transmitting information through body parts, outside of spoken words. Linguosomatic speech includes:

- facial expressions (facial expressions);
- gestures (hand movements);
- proxemics (distance and location);
- tact (through touch);
- oculistics (through eye gaze);

▪ posture (through body position).

Nonverbal signs directly or indirectly express a person's internal state, emotions, attitude and social status. They have a linguosomatic nature and are manifested in the form of expressions combined with speech or independent of it.

Gender differences in nonverbal communication have long been widely studied in linguistics, psychology, anthropology and sociology. The results of the study show that women's nonverbal speech exhibits the following features:

- greater expressiveness (does not hide emotions);
- makes attentive gestures towards the listener (nodding, smiling);
- prefers multimodal expression (words + gestures + facial expressions);

– shows emotional transparency, that is, the internal state is reflected on the face;

– strives for socially communicative conformity (moderate movement).

In nonverbal communication, men:

- prefer short and concise gestures;
- try to keep emotions under control;
- often demonstrate dominant (denoting superiority) postures (speaking while leaning back, placing a hand on the waist);
- makes less eye contact;
- sends more status or power-based signals.

We can see the main differences in the linguosomatic speech of women and men more clearly based on the following table:

No	Type of nonverbal means	Female signs	Male signs
1	Mimicry	Rich, variable, emotional	Limited, stable, emotions hidden
2	Gestures	Extensive, detailed, expressive	Few, restrained, controlled
3	Posture	Open, prone to intimacy	Protective, showing dominance
4	Oculesics	Longer lasting, directed	limited
5	Proxemics	Prone to social intimacy	Prone to maintaining personal territory
6	Tactic contact	Prone to touches that express more emotional contact	Limited, open only to authorized persons
7	Smiling	Abundant, oriented to social conformity	Fewer, controlled, expression of power or humor
8	Expression during stress	Emotion is clearly expressed on the face	Internal pressure, facial expression unchanged

9	Social role of expression	Conformity, support-oriented	Competitive, dominance-oriented
---	---------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------

Table. Differences in linguosomatic speech of women and men

When conducting biological and psychological descriptive studies of body language differences between women and men, it became clear that women's brains process emotional signals faster. In addition, in women, the parts of the brain responsible for expressing emotions through facial expressions are more active. Acumen, 2024

Men, on the other hand, are more focused on motor (movement) and spatial thinking, which ensures that their body language is clear, concise and concise.

Gender differences are not only biological, but also due to social and cultural stereotypes. That is, women are socially allowed to be more expressive, to clearly express empathy and antipathy. For men, a serious, less expressive, strong appearance is socially expected, which also affects nonverbal speech.

CONCLUSION

Nonverbal speech is an integral part of human communication, and its gender-related study is one of the important areas of modern linguistic analysis. The nonverbal communication of women and men is not only a reflection of their roles in society, their emotional needs, and their social interactions.

Women's and men's speech is characterized by different descriptions in social, cultural, and psychological contexts. Women use nonverbal means more and more complexly to express social intimacy, respond emotionally, and soften the atmosphere of communication.

Men, on the other hand, use linguosomatic means to express power, control, or increase the efficiency of information transmission.

These differences are associated with biological, psychological, cultural, and social factors and are widely studied in the fields of gender linguistics and communication theory.

REFERENCES

Pease, A. and Pease, B. The definitive book of body language. Pease international, Australia, 2004

Deborah Tannen. You just don't understand! Women and men in conversation. William Morrow Paperbacks, 2013

Hall J.A. Nonverbal sex differences: communication accuracy and expressive style. Johns Hopkins univ. press, 1894.

M. Majidova. Typical mimic expression of uzbek nation.