

Gender Analysis Of The Lexeme Of Wealth

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Abstract: The article experimentally studied the associative field of the lexeme wealth. The experimental process involved 70 male and 70 female respondents aged 18 to 45. The results showed that the responses of male and female respondents differed in terms of gender. In the responses of some female respondents, wealth was described in relation to spiritual, moral, and social factors (luck, transitory, knowledge, career, and ego), while some male respondents associated wealth with factors of sociality (family) and labor activity (action).

Keywords: Associative experimental method, culture, society, human gender, age, the lexeme of wealth, male and female respondents.

Introduction: Today, the associative experimental method is effectively used in world linguistics. In linguistics, the associative experimental method is used to determine the composition of lexical units accumulated in the linguistic consciousness of language speakers, to examine their lexical reserve, to assess the level of knowledge and understanding of lexemes, to study the associative properties of language units, to determine the associative meanings of words, to reveal their role in text formation, to compile associative dictionaries, to illuminate the relationship of language with psychology, culture, society, human gender, age, nationality, profession, and to draw an associative portrait of language speakers and nations. It seems that the possibilities of the associative experimental method are expanding, becoming one of the active research methods not only in psychological research, but also in linguistics.

In world linguistics today, depending on the approach of researchers to the study of language units, the goal pursued in scientific research, and the essence of the problem posed, free, directed, and chain types of associative experiment (цепной ассоциативный эксперимент) are used. These types of associative experiment methods differ from each other. The free associative experiment method plays an important role

in compiling associative dictionaries, identifying types of connections between language units, and determining what ideas a person has about the object, sign, quantity, event, behavior, and state that language units represent. In this method, language users present the first word they remember for a given word.

Literature Review

In world science, the associative experiment method was first used in 1879 by the English psychologist F. Galton in an experiment he conducted on himself. According to V.P. Belyanin, F. Galton selected 75 words denoting different concepts in the English language, wrote each of them on separate sheets of paper, and did not pay attention to them for several days so that these words could be forgotten. After that, he read the words written on these sheets one by one and wrote down the words (associations) that were recalled in his memory for each word. He recorded this process on a chronometer and also determined the rate of formation of associations. F. Galton was extremely surprised by the associations he formed for 75 words, he was amazed by the incredible accuracy and reliability of the human mind, imagination. Since most of the associations formed by the scientist were individual associations based on personal experience, he did not want to publish them to the scientific

community . This is how the associative experimental method entered science. Later, this experimental method was used and further developed by other scientists . The associative experiment method was widely used, especially in the research work of Western scientists, famous psychologists J. Locke, D. Hume, T. Brown, K. G. Jung, K. Marber. They effectively used this method in studying the mental state of a person, examining how he perceives reality, and determining the capabilities of his memory .

Methodology and Methods

It is worth recognizing the wide possibilities of the free associative experimental method in the study of language. On the basis of this experimental method, it is possible to identify changes in the meaning of language units and determine the factors that influenced them. At the same time, it will be possible to determine what associations are formed in language

The lower part of the questionnaire was in the form of a table, in which columns were allocated for recording the stimulus word and the responses generated by the subjects to it.

	Stimulus	Responses (associations)
1.	WEALTH	

After the group of subjects, the place and date of the associative experiment were determined, a free associative experiment was conducted in separate groups of female and male subjects at several times. Before conducting the experiment, the female and male subjects were informed about the purpose of the experiment, the procedure for conducting it, and its significance. The subjects were explained that they should listen carefully to each stimulus word read during the experiment, perceive its meaning, and use imagination related to the word, not to fantasize, not to think, and to isolate language units that are spontaneously restored in memory.

After conducting the associative experiment, the results were summarized in electronic form. Statistical analyses of the responses were performed. The total number of associations, different, repeated, single associations, and non-responses given by the subjects were determined. After that, an associative field of responses of Uzbek female and male subjects was formed for each stimulus word.

Result

speakers depending on their age, gender, nationality, profession, interests, and the factors that motivated their emergence. Taking these into account, we actively used the free associative experiment method in our research. At the same time, we found it necessary to use the role-oriented associative experiment method in order to determine the perceptions and views of the subjects about women and men.

In the study, in order to identify associations observed in women and men and to form gender-differentiated associative fields, a free associative experiment was conducted on 70 male and 70 female subjects aged 18-45 living in different regions of Uzbekistan, speaking Uzbek, belonging to the Uzbek nationality, and currently studying philology at various higher educational institutions of the republic. The word wealth motivation was selected to conduct an associative experiment on this group of subjects.

The associative field of the WEALTH lexeme. The associative field of responses generated by this unit in female subjects was formed as follows:

WEALTH: money 12, health 7, parents 4, trials 4, luck 3, fleeting 3, happiness 2, knowledge 2, career 2, lust 2, complacency 1, item 1, number of empty cells 1, dad 1, action 1, solution to any problem 1, luxury 1, arrogance 1, culture 1, car 1, work 1, inheritance 1, materiality 1, material security 1, problem 1, blessing 1, unrest 1, family 1, mother 1, father 1, comfort 1, coin 1, gold 1, abundance 1, fake 1, temporary 1, bicycle 1, good life 1, gratitude 1.

Total associations 70; various associations 39; single associations 29; unanswered cases 0.

The associative field of responses generated by the wealth lexeme in male subjects was formed as follows:

WEALTH: money 8, happiness 6, parents 4, effort 3, health 3, test 2, family 2, business 1, this is happiness 1, human health 1, will be 1, state 1, rank 1, one of the blessings of the world 1, everything 1, living well in life 1, opportunity 1, all the blessings a person has 1, accumulated funds 1, responsibility 1, need 1, comfort

1, comfortable life 1, goal 1, career 1, work 1, material and cultural wealth 1, material and spiritual wealth 1, wealth 1, property 1, success 1, gold 1, health of parents and loved ones 1, a lot of money 1, having more money than needs 1, helping those in need 1, convenience 1, honesty 1, patience 1, generosity 1, health and luck 1, status 1, will be found 1, living 1, good things 1, living well 1, light work 1, danger 1, growth 1.

Total associations 70; various associations 48; single associations 42; unanswered case 1.

Discussion

There are certain similarities and gender-related differences in the associations formed by Uzbek female and male respondents to the wealth lexeme. Although the fact that the same number of responses (70) were generated in both sexes and the absence of unanswered responses indicates that they have certain knowledge and ideas about wealth.

However, the fact that the various responses formed to the wealth lexeme are more common in male respondents (48, and 39 in women) indicates that they have a broad description of this unit.

There is also a difference in the proportion of individual responses: in female respondents this figure was 29, in male respondents 42. These units serve to reveal the differences in the individual perceptions of wealth of representatives of both sexes. The individual responses

observed in male respondents such as responsibility, health of parents and loved ones, helping those in need, comfort, honesty, patience, generosity, health and luck, easy work, danger, growth indicate that wealth is embodied in the minds of these respondents not only in terms of materiality, but also in terms of associative meaning such as responsibility, moral value, personal development.

Female respondents also had their own individual associations related to their gender. In particular, associations such as the number of empty cells, movement, solution to any problem, arrogance, culture, problem, unrest, comfort, fakeness, temporary, gratitude reflected women's assessment and emotional attitude towards wealth based on their life experience. It seems that the lexeme of wealth has different associative meaning aspects in the minds of female and male respondents depending on their gender.

There are high-frequency responses in both associative fields of the wealth lexeme, and in female subjects the following were found: money (12), health (7), parents (4), test (4), luck (3), fleeting (3), happiness (2), knowledge (2), career (2), lust (2).

The associations money (8), happiness (6), parents (4), action (3), health (3), test (2), family (2) in the response reactions of male subjects are considered high-frequency units. We reflect this in the table as follows:

1-table

High-frequency common and differential response reactions to the wealth lexeme in Uzbek female and male test subjects

High-frequency responses to the lexeme of <i>wealth</i> in women and men		
Responses	Women	Men
money	12	8
health	7	3
parents	4	4
test	4	2
happiness	2	6
luck	3	-
transient	3	-
knowledge	2	-
career	2	-
passion	2	-
family	-	2
action	-	3

The table shows that high-frequency associations are relatively more frequent in female respondents, 10; in male respondents, 7 responses were repeated. Of these, luck, transient, knowledge, career, and lust were recorded only by women; family, movement associations were given by men.

Among the high-frequency responses in the associative field of female respondents, the money association dominated. However, female respondents perceived wealth not only as materiality, but also as a concept related to human health, family values, position held, acquired knowledge, luck, happiness, and even lust.

In most male subjects, as in female subjects, the lexeme of wealth was embodied primarily as money. The next place was occupied by the happiness association, which showed that the owners of this response reaction perceived wealth as a means of bringing happiness. The association of parents, repeated in 4 subjects, showed that the owners of this response reaction equated their parents with wealth. The action 3 response reaction reflected the subjects' perception that wealth can be achieved through effort and hard work. Some male subjects perceived health as a person's wealth. At the same time, they imagined the existence of their parents and family as their wealth. Like female subjects, some men also understood wealth as a test given to a person.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that in the minds of female and male respondents, the lexeme of wealth is embodied as a concept that encompasses material, spiritual, and social factors. However, gender characteristics are also evident in the associations. In the responses of some female respondents, wealth was described in relation to spiritual, moral, and social factors (luck, transitory, knowledge, career, and ego), while some male respondents associated wealth with factors of sociality (family) and labor activity (action).

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