

The European Proceedings of Social & Behavioural Sciences EpSBS

The European Proceedings of Social & Behavioural Sciences
eISSN: 2357-1330

icCSBs 2015 August

The intonation in gender analysis of linguistics

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2015.08.3>

Abstract

Nowadays the disappearance of differences between female and male speech are often discussed. However, feminist-minded people approve such changes, considering this difference as inequality of the sexes. Nevertheless, it is impossible to state accurately that these developments will result in blurring the distinction between male and female speech. Women use more varied intonation patterns. They are characterized by exclamatory and interrogative intonation, which is pronounced by a rising tone.

Such intonation is perceived as more emotional and friendly. Males, on the contrary, are marked by more smooth, downward intonation. Their speech is dominant and sounds more categorical and in confirming way. Such differences are associated with female emotionality, as well as stiffness and reticence of the men. The women tend to have a more standard pronunciation and because their social status is lower and evaluated on appearance and behavior, the women prefer prestigious forms of grammar. Investigations are being held on turning of the youth into mature men and women through social interactions, a family ideology, cultural educating, developing them are considered as results of the socialization process of the boys and girls. It has been investigated that housework are not divided equally between man and woman. It should be noted that recently the structural changes of a cultural gender are seem to be interesting (Orazbekova et al., 2014).

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Keywords: Intonation, gender linguistics, adequate understanding stereotype.

1. Introduction

1.1. Intonation of models

Gender the term "gender" means. This term sociologist Ann Oakley was introduced. Hence the concept of gender as the gender differences between men and women affect the social aspects. But genes are currently used in a wide sense of the term. It is not only to determine the individual unique as well as the figurative level, male and female is used to determine the cultural ideals and stereotypes. In the 1970s, the attention of sociologists and psychologists sexual and gender aimed to prove that there is a problem (Yıldırım & Orazbekova, 2014)

However, nowadays term "gender" is used in its wide meaning. It is used not only for defining individuality of the each person, but also for determining cultural goals and stereotypes of the both sex i.e. man and women. In 1970s main focus of the sociologists and psychologists was on proving the problem of having sex gender. Thus, they tried to prove that it is impossible to explain division and differences between men and women depending on their biological diversity, men and women ideas from a cultural point of view are unnatural and that they are slightly close to the real truth. Sex is considered as multicultural versions related to the genes and also role of the men and women. Gender and socio-cultural gender of the person - a collection societal expectations and norms, values and reactions, which form individual personality traits. Gender close tied to the biological and anatomical features of human and assumes the character of normativity. Influence of gender on human materials considered in various fields of science. This topic is interesting and equally significant from the point of view of psychology, and from the point of view of sociology. Genetics, theology, philosophy, linguistics, and many other scientific field study gender theory, interpreting it in their own way, according to their standards (Orazbekova et al., 2013). That is, they are split between men and women and the difference can not be explained by biological different cultural context, which is dominated by masculine and feminine ideas that really stereotype, they tried to prove that there is only relative truth. Sex and gender, as well as the role of women and men is to be attended by more than a lot of cultural options. As a result of the process of socialization of boys and girls in youth education, education, cultural development, industrial relations and the ideology of the family to become an adult men and women in the field of research is being carried out. Housewife constructive work even if the husband and wife both work outside the home, and distributed equally between them were investigated. As well as job and personal abilities and skills, rather than women, sex symbol, press the left touch the rest of the service can not grow or work. The subsequent cultural changes in the level of the genes expressed interest in. Sometimes, business men and women tend to work in the structure of employment problems and conflicts. Genes into the concept of the country, most often at the last moment, is becoming a serious

problem. The concept of gender in society between men and women, each of them in terms of social sciences. Gender Feminism started. Feminism began his political rights of women in Western countries, "emancipation" (biosocial achieve equality) was a further gender. Now its meaning has been broadened. A road that led to the "female" and "male" concepts of social advice expansion. To date, the special relations between them have views. And natural forms (germofroditter) but allowing transsexuals to determine their place in society and open the way to protection of the rights struggle. Enter all of the genes, can begin to consider the wide range of foreign countries. Developed the Nordic country is the place of gender equality. In particular, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, women from the years 1905-1920, and they were selected to be involved in the elections. All the Nordic countries, women and men of their rights. Despite the ambiguity of the national gender equality in these countries has been mixed. These countries are different from the government heads of households and families from other countries to solve the problems on the road. Sweden on women in politics to serve the state in the 1960s to 29% and in 1998 it reached 48%. Despite the gender imbalance girls and boys in secondary education should receive equal education, because it will be able to continue education. A law adopted in 1992 in Sweden strengthen official equality. And for Kazakhstan from the same pattern of gender-based restrictions on the role of women in social protest, and open the way for them to work in all areas of activity, together with various organizations in the pursuit of political power, knowledge and influence to act. This can be implemented without any interference. After all, one way or the other, entered into Islam during the Soviet period has been deleted from the inequality of women and men in the Constitution, the Basic Law of the state approved by the social and political equality. This group clearly knows the two societies. Therefore, there is no gender issue of women's equality, or a call to fight against the violence that has, I think, is inappropriate. Kazakhstan's southern regions, based on the Muslim religion as a vote of confidence came early due to an interruption, where "gender issue" considered more. After all, the Constitution, religious freedom is not allowed. The relationship between women and men spread Islam by the social level, due to their religious beliefs. If Muslim women and men at the same level, and calls to modify the role of the society is saying renounce their faith. Over the centuries, a violation of the religious consciousness is not easy. Therefore, considering the issue of gender, should consider the concept of gender identity. This is one aspect of the public consciousness. A multi-ethnic country in every sense of ethnic identity defined by the ratio of men and women. This is one aspect of the public consciousness. A multi-ethnic country in every sense of ethnic identity defined by the men and women relationship. And in case of refusal to state-level representative of each nation that sexual difference, whether it is a legally protected right. Therefore, there is the unresolved issue of gender in the country can say that? If violence, if it exists only as a man and woman with the issue of violence is considered as a name common to all mankind. Without a woman and a man, as a human ratio consider how to avoid the problem of gender. South than in other regions, gender inequality can talk about gender equality (Yıldırım & Orazbekova, 2014). Lakoff states that the women use more unfinished dissected questions because of their uncertainty. In most cases, they are aimed at either the request or confirmation of the information, or to mitigate the issue, or to express sympathy to companion. In the Eastern countries intonation model of the female speech is monotonous whereas the tone of men's speech may be varied. As for the vocabulary, the specific differences are not marked. In Europe, women use less coarse expressions, use words with a direct value. Studies show that gender differences are not

established by nature, and are determined by the individual and society as a whole and is the designer of the culture changing with it as development of society itself (Orazbekova et al., 2013) There are a certain number of words and expressions in the language of some Eastern countries such as China, Japan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan that the women are not allowed to say. Because of this they have to replace taboo vocabulary or descriptive expressions, or to invent new words. The men in the East and Europe do not follow the rules of standard language, or using new vocabulary words in the new values. Women`s speech in Europe and in the East, such as China is wordy, with lots of questions, words, responses and introductory words, which remove categorical statements. Men use a wider range of stylistically marked words (terminological units, slang, vulgar) due to their greater psychological certainty emancipation.

Each ethnic society Character of women differ in their manner and behavior. Female characters are always visible to society more than men. Women's disadvantages and advantages is the subject of gossip and gossip. Writers and poets, the young lovers are not always praised mind, and feminine beauty, placing it in the first place. Kazakh woman - a beautiful East, dark, sweet and graceful. It is known hostess. She can cook economical of all that is at hand. She has many children, She honors her husband and older traditions; and so, apparently, is not inclined to build a career and independent life; something backward, closed, kept apart; the soul is going through a lot and stores injustice to himself; sometimes stubborn, but more cunning, smart, workable.

Women's ability to understand the emotions of people. Scientific women are the non-linguistic signs, in a situation in terms of sensitivity to understand the situation of the family females, feminine role and activities of the ordinary hierarchy said that because of the presence of one of the staff. The nature of the situation of women more quickly than men during the conversation, and be able to tell a direct impact on to like-minded people method. He is listening attentively to the conversation, expressed his deepest feelings, or pampers him with pity, liver, and the opposite of the man listen to your inner self. Women can go on the type of communication open. All the dreams and wishes, the game will spread out the relationship between a people. Internal world raged, who cannot find a solution to solve problems with a friend or loved one with him to help and support. Also, they are always ready to pity sorry for someone to go to for help. And language capacity, especially in the emotional language means better delivers.

Men and women live a life than closed. What is happening in their personal problems, I do not want to share a lot of difficulties. In such cases, until the end of the thought out and try to solve them. Women free psychological development, one of the obvious emotions – pity and compassion. His family spends some of them to engage in the raising of children in the home language, feel their statuses, and monitor their perception of women on the birth of feelings of compassion.

In general, the soul of the physiological characteristics of women with the launch of a sense of the impact of the transfer of priority. They are than men understands the sorrow of others, unhappy life. This sense of language is determined by the applications of women. Sorry for homeless people, victims and sympathy to the number of words more commonly found in women. Made such an

emphasis on certain words, emotions, said. Their compassion for the "poor" word. For example: When a poor mother, "the boy was found essential to our work," he thought.

The most frequently used words in terms of pity: miserable months, accompanied by the words of the poor. Emotional, and fear. General psychology of the people are afraid of women. The emotions of fear of open, transparent, understandable in the country. Women fear for every step. They were alone at home, the husband of the late work, a subject that I lost or broke, or are afraid to get out of his eyes. Sometimes as a young child is sick, or are afraid to get out of his eyes. Therefore, the type of all-round feeling of fear of the mental health of women.

About Kazakh men wrote Orientalist - ethnographer Chvyr LA "Watching the family, who lived in one of the Uighur villages, I saw how a woman feels confident behind her husband. Strong, muscular man, always with a sullen face. He had a terse and surprising industriousness. He appreciated the good traditional food, cooked time and order in the house. In women, he appreciated modesty and diligence and despised the coquetry. "

Kazakhs do not set the level of the external signs of male dominance. Hard work has always been largely inherent man than a woman. Craft ancient times served as a way of making money, as well as for the survival and maintenance of the family hearth. No wonder they say that a man paints his craft. Thanks to the diligence of a man is able to achieve respect and status in society. But the selection of craft has a national cultural connotation. Selecting skill, mastery of depends on many factors. Habitat, historical inheritance, religion is reflected in the quality and character of men in his ethnic community.

Social psychology of men and women the impact of different characteristics of men and women in certain situations, and different conclusions. This conflict is one of the features, revenge the battlefield, disappoint, when they burst there among the rocks. Depending on the specific situation when women complain about the curse words, obscene vocabulary (indirect verbal aggression) is pushing back against his opponent.

Women try to force the transfer of the weak. Women go faster, emotional power is low. They are among the regions of the human griefs see that the secrets with others pour out their hearts before, loves soul pours. Women make the inner feelings of angry words. Say words relating to women. Only this is not directly related to the value of action behind the words. Women over the frustration and disappointment, anger to rival violence, it really is not to kill, intimidate and threaten only in words but that the word should not be any serious back. In some cases, these words are usually among women working in a row.

Characteristic of the psychology of women emotional be a curse, rough, benignant, etc. emotional and expressive color etiquette words that are often used. These words, with the first Tags rejected. In this case, the system with the Kazakh language is one of the most developed one of the languages from a variety of sources. They are family relationships, friends, strangers of different

social on group informality will fluctuate depending on the circumstances. Appeal is regulated by the relationship between the recipient and the addresser.

Appeal general and named names. A signal word names to indicate the name of the man, his name or the name of the Father, to attract the attention of others due to the entry of the Russian second name after name, first name, last name formed by.

In general terms, an appeal more comprehensive in terms of content. Signal words, emotions respect for the man said to relationships, respect, etc. enlarge adds feelings. Appeal men in women differs from existing on appeal. Applied as women coming into our mind and find euphemisms be affected. In addition, the speech itself in younger people, "look", "my dear" to face a lot of sense appeals said.

Anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistics It led to the relevance of linguistic research, dedicated to national and cultural identity of the language. Linguistics applied to the "human factor in language." And this is entailed the study of "the language factor in man" -the as cultural and linguistic picture of the world affects the person forming his linguistic consciousness, and with it the cultural and national identity, its outlook and outlook.

Language is a form of national expression and realization culture (Orazbekova et al., 2013).

Comparing with the men the women significantly often use vocabulary with the semantics of perception of reality at the level of feelings and sensations, which confirms the common stereotype about their propensity to speak directly about their feelings. Index on women use of exclamatory and emphatic sentences is significantly higher than men, which indicates a great emotionality of women. There are more female words and their use frequency is higher in a women speech of older generation in the Eastern countries. Men speech of the older generation is not much different from the language of other age groups.

Human sex as one of the main characteristics of the person, considered in society, culture and language, is the focus of gender studies. Belonging to a certain sex determines the attitude of society to men and women, the behavior of the language person, stereotypes representation of men and women, quality - all that takes a gender perspective in the field of biology in the sphere of social life and culture, allowing to identify the general and the particular in the construction genders (Orazbekova et al., 2013).

Gender differences are also observed in the speech of the younger generation in different countries (students, pupils). Their vocabulary is enriched due to new words, reinterpretation of old lexical units, borrowings.

There is a convergence of male and female speech of the younger generation in the use of modal and expressive particles and even personal pronouns.

Profession is considered as an important factor in the Eastern countries. The number of working women is increasing; they have to use the language at work, which is considered masculine, then they begin to use it in simple everyday speech. Currently, gender studies play an important role in various areas of the humanities. Study of gender roles in the development of culture, their symbolic and semiotic expression in philosophy, history, language, literature and the arts helps to see new aspects of social development, to penetrate deeper into the essence of the processes. Linguistic gender studies have come to occupy an increasingly strong and independent position, which is primarily due to the fact that the social status of women in society is gradually changing. There was a discussion beginning from the 1970s that a traditional male order and life style does not match the social conditions. Some researchers called this phenomenon as “crisis of masculinity”.

1.2. Gender roles

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According to Popova (2008) the term “gender” emphasizes not a natural, but socio-cultural reason of differences between sexes. Gender system reflects asymmetrical estimates and expectations, addressed to the members of the society according to their sex. It should be noted that gender differences occur naturally in speech human behavior. It is relevant to study different kinds of communication in the context of the communicative approach in linguistics.

The “anthrop oriented character of the linguistic research at its present development stage necessitates gender aspect of the communication”. It should be emphasized that the gender studies focus on also cultural and socio-psychological factors that determine the stereotypes of men and feminine qualities, determine public attitudes toward men and women, form the construction mechanisms of the power system on the basis of semi-variative differences of language.

Grigoryan (2001) has identified the following areas in works on different aspects of the relationship between language and gender.

- 1) Differences and similarities in language practice between men and women;
- 2) Gender marking and androcentric language.

Differences between male and female speech lie in different areas of language: phonetics, phonology and vocabulary. The largest number of linguistic researches is devoted to the differences in men and women vocabulary.

According to the volume “female” vocabulary is relatively smaller, woman uses core vocabulary (concrete layer of vocabulary), i.e. lexical units with a higher frequency of occurrence in the speech, while a man uses more neologisms, professionalisms and archaic forms of words, not being able to find it more commonly used words and phrases.

Women are much more likely than men act as initiators of dialogic interaction. The first replica belong them. As a rule, women begin to interact with linguistic etiquette of introductory remarks, the purpose of them is not a direct listing of the speaker’s intentions, and to establish emotional contact with the interlocutor. The vast majority the first replica delivered by woman contains a question. Interrogative intonation on a level of a reflex causes a man to give an answer and thus automatically removes it from the status of an internal dialogue. Engaging in dialogue interaction, woman immediately signals the need to obtain guidance on the situation.

In the search for points of support it entirely relies on the interlocutor. Such onset usually has a favorable outcome. Cause of a mismatch of initial semantic fields is a fundamental difference in the initial deep and rarely perceived intentions in contact between men and women: “Speech is a means for women that enable to make friends and maintain relationships. The word “to talk” for men means “to transmit facts”.

Language can be considered as a development of purposeful behavior. Statements are the product of actions (speech acts) that are performed in order to have an effect on the listener. Speech act, like any other action may be subject to surveillance listening, and based on his listener might conclude about the plans of the speaker.

Adequate understanding of communicants is provided when a number of legitimate relationships between intentions (illocution) and modes of expression are implemented in the act of speech. Correspondence of illocution and certain types of syntactic structures is conventional in nature and acknowledged by all native language and culture to which the given language. Due to the development of own speech women do not recognize elementary language solutions and prefer to look for hidden subtext, even if it is missing.

Initiator - woman aggressively pursues a dual objective in each new act of dialogic interaction: to create the prerequisites for achieving practical results and to establish a mechanism of emotional exchange. Bilateral nature focus on communication makes it difficult to adequately formulated problem statement to a partner.

Initiating woman replica is typically integrated speech act. Imprecise definition of objectives for the upcoming communication in conjunction with an active external position may result in misinterpretation of available expectations of the speaker or evasion partner from entering into

dialogue interaction. Cooperative communication is possible only when the sender and recipient use the same code, when they are in general signed the contact space.

Psychologists found that women have a much more pronounced capacity for empathy than men (Pease, & Pease, 2002). From the first woman replica dialogue partner immediately signaled their readiness to stand in his place and assess the situation with his position (but it does not always mean giving up their point of view).

Formal aspect of the process of identifying oneself with the interlocutor is the pronoun “we” that women are much more likely include in their initial replica. For men, communication itself is not an end but a means of solving problems. They rarely treat the opposite sex as equal partners in dialogue. At the beginning of the dialogue man introduce acceptable for them subordination scheme.

From the linguistic point the position of single subject in this situation is determined by the subject, expressed by the pronoun “I”. Subject “I” often opens initial replica of the men (according to our observations, this pronoun appears twice as likely in female initial replicas). Such a choice is consistent with the prevailing view, according to which “a man should not be weak and dependent”. Linguistic observations are consistent with the hypothesis of psychologists that the concept of “ego” of the woman has a less rigid and deterministic frontier.

Thus, there is peculiar concept playing the role of the coordinate system in the minds of ordinary people and relationship between men and women, their socio-cultural identity are interpreted and evaluated through this prism. The gender approach is a further development of the anthrop oriented language learning and allows considering accurately the human factor in the language.

Thus, the role of dialogue intonation leads to the configuration of mechanism of interpersonal interaction. Participation of the men in the intonation design is limited by clearly formulated purpose of further communication. Implementation of this communicative role of intonation is provided by undifferentiated character and core active use of the pronoun “I”, strict correspondence between the original intention and the means of verbal clearance.

“Female” stereotype introduction into a dialogue involves some effort to create a favorable psychological climate. Achieving the desired effect occurs by thematic isolation of intonation in common logical-semantic structure of the dialogue, varying speech cliché, imitation of speech interlocutor. Male communication style reflects a desire for social dominance and independence for women to cooperate.

The start of the dialogic interaction between man and woman is characterized by mismatch of goals in contacting, characteristic contrasts of verbal behavior and, as a consequence, the lack of understanding of positions by each other. Having all of these features in their entirety allows characterizing the first link of speech communication as an initial stage of interpersonal conflict. Thus the gender approach is further development of anthrop oriented language learning and allows more accurate to consider the human factor in the language. As a product of social relations and cultural traditions, gender is not a linguistic category, however, language and speech

can be analyzed in terms of reflecting them in gender relations by identifying gender stereotypes, fixed in the minds of speakers.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my deep appreciation to colleagues. This study was made possible thanks to the help and support of all the scientists who conducted research on the topic, including the co-authors of this article, as well as the organizers of the conference: «icCSBs» for the opportunity to familiarize with the work - THE INTONATION IN GENDER ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTICS.

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