

Gender Research Development from the Perspective of Sociolinguistics

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Abstract: The language with human as the main body can be divided into two types according to the difference between men and women. This is the human world today. Social linguists have studied many people with social and class. The study found that there is a big difference in the selection of themes between men and girls. But since the 1960s, there has been a great purge of women in society, and great changes have taken place in politics, culture and society. Therefore, linguistics is also trying to explore the differences between gender languages. Sociolinguistics is a reflection of society, which reflects our development and evolution. We all know that unfairness between men and women is a common social problem, and women have been suppressed for a long time at different social levels. The article will use the mirror of language to enhance our understanding of language and avoid gender discrimination in language use.

Keywords: Society; Linguistics; Gender

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We know that men and women are naturally different. In social interaction, factors such as culture and social status will have a certain effect on them. In daily life, there are cultural differences between men and women, which makes them often encounter some difficult to explain situations in the process of communication. However, the gender difference in language is a kind of speech act due to the influence of social, cultural and custom factors. From a linguistic point of view, men and women are different in the same language or dialect. There is an absolute gender difference between the two sexes, which is a hot topic in sociolinguistics and anthropology.

1. Differences in Language Use

In the traditional society of "men dominate outside and women dominate inside" for thousands of years, male dominant discourse has become the mainstream, while female discourse has become a kind of auxiliary. Repression, discrimination has become a hallmark of women. Women have not received the right to education, nor the right to participate in social activities, let alone participate in political activities. The unfairness between men and women is particularly evident in what they say. The research done by these scholars on the language differences of different genders best reflects this situation.

First of all, from the phonological point of view, women's voice is generally higher than men's, and due to emotional needs, women will use five different voices, so women's voice timbre will also have great fluctuations, generally in the above sound way to end, the voice should be gentle. In most of the time, men can only use these three words, and in the end, they are often down and more determined. Secondly, from the perspective of lexicology, there are great differences in vocabulary between men and women in some languages, such as "elder brother" in Chinese, while men and women are different expressions. This leads to different degrees of effect when men and women use different languages.

2. Differences in Discourse Styles

2.1 Differences in Topic Selection

Women tend to use private or interpersonal themes in conversation; while men tend to be opposite to this theme, and it is difficult

to show their inner nature. A study on the middle class shows that women like to talk about personal feelings with their friends or work partners and tell each other about their life and emotional problems. In sharp contrast, men are rare. They get together to talk about politics, religion, sports, stocks and other social news, talk about their work and future, and seldom talk about their family and family. In the discussion, women most often talk about family matters, such as trivial matters, things around them, specific things, etc.

2.2 Gender Differences in Vocabulary

First of all, in the selection of themes, it reflects the concept of “men and women are different”, and psychological surveys show that men’s hobbies and women’s hobbies are completely different ^[1]. Women tend to talk about men, clothing and women themselves; while men are more willing to talk about money, business, entertainment and other men. A survey of college students showed that male groups discussed competition, sports, and physical attack; while female groups often discussed themselves, feelings, relationships with others, and family. Differences in topic selection will lead to differences in the range of common vocabulary between men and women.

The second is the senses. Women are more insightful about things than men. This is because women have a sensitive heart that can describe a color well, so there is this kind of color vocabulary dedicated to women. In Chinese, we also see “rose red”, “pink”, “pink”, “vermillion”, “red”, “scarlet”, “red”, these adjectives are used to describe women’s “red”, Men are used to use “red” to describe. Although men are not sensitive to words, they know much more about machines and engines.

2.3 Discourse Model Level

The discussion of dialogue style is the influence on the speaker’s gender, communication strategy and choice of speech form. Different discourse structures, together with specific sentence patterns, vocabulary, pronunciation and word structures, convey cultural and social meanings related to gender. Since the 1970s, scholars have discussed the structure of language. Since the 1980s, great progress has been made in the discussion of the gender differences in language and the correlation between language types. Scholars are not only interested in the study of various language variations, but also want to explore and explain the social functions of various language variations in depth.

Many scholars have analyzed the differences between men and women in the level of dialogue from the perspective of dialogue rotation. “Talk wheel conversion” refers to the mutual conversion between the speaker and the obedient during the conversation. Usually, the conversion of the turn should be based on the principle of “you-me-me-”, which is expressed as an “S- H- S” chain. However, surveys based on the turn theory show that in gender dialogue, men and women do not necessarily abide by this rule. Women are much worse than men in terms of control of conversation. Usually, when talking with men, the probability of guiding a topic is only 36%, while women must adopt some skills, such as asking questions, if they want a topic to become a topic. But men can easily find a theme. Second, with regard to the discussion of keeping the subject, women are more cooperative than men. It is difficult for men to provide any information to women’s conversations, while women often use some words to express their careful listening, while from another angle, they agree. Similarly, men prefer to interrupt, while women rarely do. And women can wait patiently and keep silent when being interrupted by others. Linguists refer to the way of language communication between men and women as “strong style” and “strong style”, as well as “weak style” or “weak style”. It must be pointed out that the above results are not absolute. The power and identity of the speaker play a more dominant role in speaking than in men and women.

3. Causes of Differences

3.1 Physiological and psychological factors

Since infancy, women’s speech ability is obviously stronger than men’s: they open their mouths earlier, are less likely to make mistakes in pronunciation and grammar, and use more sentence patterns and rich expressions. Secondly, due to the gender differences between men and women, because boys love to try and take risks from an early age, their personality characteristics are to use the most direct language to express their thoughts ^[2]. The girls are quiet and shy, afraid of contradictions, and eager to live in harmony with others. Its personality characteristics are mainly reflected in the graceful and modest speech. Therefore, girls are more humble when choosing words and sentences, know how to respect others, understand others, and provide others with space to speak.

3.2 Differences in social status and roles

Since ancient times, due to the distribution of labor, men have played a pivotal role in society. The long-term social division of labor has enabled men to maintain such advantages, while women have played an auxiliary role in this society. Such social status is their pros and cons in different languages. Therefore, in social relations, there are certain differences in the status of men and women in social relations.

3.3 Social and cultural factors

In society, women are often a negative and vulnerable social class. Due to the difference of gender, women want to use standard, standard and praise words to improve their voice, so as to show their identity and improve their reputation. In addition, men and women have also caused differences in speech between men and women in society and culture^[3]. In a world dominated by men, men should speak bluntly, firmly and forcefully. If men say some exaggerated adjectives, people will think that this is not in line with men's masculinity. Women with soft and submissive tone are more in line with the image that women should have.

Concluding remarks:

To sum up, we find that there is no difference between the sexes in language, but we can use speech as a medium to explore the root causes of this difference. In fact, in today's development process, the differences and gaps in social identity and labor between men and women are gradually changing and shortening. Therefore, understanding and grasping this difference can help us communicate better and prevent misunderstanding. With the development of society, the role of women in society has become increasingly prominent, and the unique vocabulary of women will also be precious due to the improvement of their identity.

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