

Research on Female Language in Modern Japanese

Dongmei Jin

Jilin Institute of Chemical Technology, Jilin, 132022, China

7476695@qq.com

Keywords: female; language; characteristics; teaching

Abstract: Language is the product of society, that is, a social phenomenon, but also reflects society. Women and men differ in language expression, and differences in male and female sexual expression are considered to be one of the characteristics of modern Japanese. The language used by women is also subtly different depending on the object of conversation, identity, parenting, occupation, etc. Men are free and casual when they speak. Women's words are elegant, euphemistic, and respectable. They are one of the important features of modern Japanese. With the improvement of the level of social education, the increase of women's employment opportunities and the depth and breadth of women's participation in social activities, the differences in Japanese gender language are shrinking. Mastering the basic characteristics of female language and studying its development trends play an important role in learning Japanese and communicating well with Japanese.

1. Introduction

Men and women use different forms of language expression, respectively, which is a phenomenon that is common in all languages. Japanese is a language with a lot of differences between men and women. The commonly used male or female language refers to certain words that are basically used by men or women, and can be collectively referred to as gender. The broad gender language also includes various differences in expression and expression habits. Even with the same gender, there are subtle differences in language expression depending on identity, age, occupation, education, environment, place, etc. Due to space limitations, this article only introduces the most common differences between male and female terms.

2. The Characteristics of Female Language in Modern Japanese

The difference between male and female language, the most obvious is the difference in the use of words. In addition to the differences in speech intonation, female expressions avoid as much as possible, with little or no command form, do not impose their own ideas or ideas on each other, and fully demonstrate the gentleness and kindness of Japanese women through language tools. The character of virtuousness; the opposite of male language, the use of certain terms such as assertion, command, advocacy or persuasion, persuasion, etc., also reflects the high status of Japanese men in society and family.

(1) Voice. Women's language expression is different from that of men. The standard of tweaking standards used by women in speech, exaggerated expressions, and faster speech speeds, like to use tones from my performance, more varied than men. One of the great advantages of female language is the strong emotion in the language tone. The speed of speech between men and women is also different, and the speed of speech between women and men is 1.3 times. The change in the level of male speaking and intonation is not as obvious as that in women. According to the survey, the rate of promotion for men is 67%, while that for women is 87%, and the rate of promotion is smaller than that of women. Men often use irregular pronunciations, while women do not.

(2) Performance. In terms of form, the auxiliary verbs used by women are softer than men's, which can make the other party share and feel good. Men will be serious and blunt when they use the final aid. On the other hand, the obvious feature of female language is honor. Compared with

women, men's social status is higher. Women's use of honorifics is part of the social requirements. Women's use of honorifics not only protects themselves, but also is inseparable from the development of honorific language in Japanese. For modern women, the reasonable use of honorifics not only reflects the feminine taste of women, but also reflects the education, status and identity of women.

(3) Vocabulary. The vocabulary is the difference between men and women, and the vocabulary used in different living spaces is different. The vocabulary used by women is soft, polite and emotional. Women use more of Japan's intrinsic language and vocabulary. Chinese vocabulary is used less and less, and vocabulary is closer to everyday life. Women's meticulous and rich emotions are reflected.

The idea of Japanese male superiority is very good in the use of personal pronouns. For example, in the first person pronoun, women focus on the use of female-only "あたし", "あたくし", "あた", etc., while men use relatively rude "ぼく", "おれ", "わし", etc. . In order to avoid disrespect, the Japanese have the habit of not using the second person pronoun as much as possible. However, in casual oral English, men often use "きみ", "おまえ", "てさま", "てめえ", etc. The second person has no female-specific words. In the third person, men can sometimes call their names or job names. When women are many, they will be called "さん" or "さま" in the name.

There are big differences between men and women in the final word. The special auxiliaries for women include "わ", "わね", "の", "のよ", "のね", "かしら", "こと" and so on. There are very few end-use words for men. Commonly used are "ぜ", "ぞ" and "さ". There are also some final auxiliaries that can be used by both men and women, but there are gender differences in some methods of use and meaning, such as "ね", "よ" and "な".

Generally speaking, women use more honorifics than men. The frequent use of the joint word "お" by modern women has gone far beyond the scope of honorific words and has become a habitual expression of beautifying language. In daily life, women often use the expressions of "～です" and "～ます", while men use common bodies.

Chinese vocabulary belongs to the cultural terminology in Japanese. Because it is difficult to understand, lack of emotional color, it is not easy to express female characteristics. In ancient times, it was called "male writing" and it was a male language. Compared with Chinese vocabulary, vocabulary is favored by women because of its soft and emotional color. Therefore, in daily life, men use Chinese vocabulary and women use vocabulary.

(4) Syntactic structure. The sentences used by women give people a feeling of aftertaste and a sense of aftertaste; the expression used is also repetitive. In the conversation, women use fewer inverted sentences than women, so women are less logical than men.

(5) Conversational and written expression characteristics. Women use their cautious and euphemistic expressions to express their wishes when talking to others. The use of concessions and the enthusiasm of the singer are more frequent, and the vocalization of women is more frequent than that of men. Sexuality differs less in spoken language than in spoken language, but it also reveals features in some small details. The rhetorical methods often used by women give the impression of subjectivity and affection. The use of knotted sentences and body language sentences is a common expression of women, giving the reader a space to imagine, and there is a sense of inexhaustible feelings.

(6) Other. Nowadays, as one of the daily chat methods, the "neutralization" of the language fully demonstrates the characteristics of young people. But women prefer to use the emotional symbols of the drawing class at the end of the statement. In order to cater to the communication style of women, men also intend to imitate the way women chat.

3. The Development Trend of Gender Language

The existence of gender language is mainly caused by various reasons such as social system, social division of labor, status of men and women, living environment and personality differences.

In different languages and different eras, the language differences between men and women vary in degree. After the war, the differences between male and female languages in Japan rapidly narrowed. On the one hand, women's social status and educational level have improved, and more importantly, men are also pursuing gentle and elegant language, and try to avoid using them. Vulgar language. Judging from the current situation, the gender differences in Japanese still have the above-mentioned various phenomena, but some development trends can be seen from the following aspects.

(1) Neutralization trend of Japanese. With the development of internationalization, the increasing penetration of English and the increasing use of English vocabulary have accelerated the pace of gender neutrality. Moreover, when men talk to women or children, sometimes they use some female statements. When a woman speaks with a woman, or when she asks someone who is lower than her own, she may also use a male statement, and the usage varies from person to person.

(2) Women began to use a lot of Chinese words. Women are increasingly using the word "Chinese". This is because of the popularity of education and the increasing number of women in higher education. Affected by written language, women also use the "Chinese" vocabulary in spoken English, which is considered to be one of the manifestations of feminine masculinity.

(3) The reduction of women's use of honorific occasions. More and more people think that respect is a polite and educated way of language communication, and the level consciousness is already weak. The use of honorifics by women is also decreasing. In the past, it was normal for a wife to use a respectful speech to her husband at home. The number of wives who are willing to do so has been reduced. This is reflected in many contemporary film and television works. This is especially true for professional women who are out of the family, which is more conducive to their own development and work. Therefore, some people suspect that from the perspective of social development, will Japanese female language and male language be assimilated, and there is no gender difference? I think that because of its own beauty and expression habits, the gender language of Japanese will not completely disappear, but it will gradually change and improve.

4. The Teaching and Grasp of Female Language

Nowadays, women's language is expanding, and teachers should firstly grasp how to grasp and guide students' learning as their primary problem. On the issue of teaching gender language, the "Japanese Language Education Handbook" edited by the "Japanese Language Education Society" gives advice and guidance: 1. To correctly teach students to understand the common gender language. The most important of these is comprehensive guidance through audiovisual materials. 2. Correctly guide students to distinguish between gender differences in style and spoken language, and prevent mistakes in their use.

Therefore, on this issue, Japanese scholars have also put forward valuable suggestions and opinions: 1. In the Japanese state of the survey, the conversation in the Japanese textbook has been improved. 2. Understand the differences between men and women in certain terms. 3. In a Japanese conversation, it is often desirable to use a speaking method that is inconsistent with the speaker's gender, or a conversation style with significant gender differences, which is used as a conversational strategy in everyday conversations. Learners need to know the gender differences in the speaker's native language in order to understand the multi-layered meaning that comes with the different styles of discourse. The materials for the learners also need to be related to the general use of "women say female language, male speaking male language".

In the process of Japanese teaching, gender and language differences are necessary for teachers to point out and guide students in their study. The social status of Japanese women has also been continuously improved with the continuous development of the real society. The characteristic term "neutralization" is a tendency among modern women. In order to better learn foreign languages, you can't stick to stereotypes, and timely update and understanding of language attitudes is the highest requirement for learning foreign languages. In addition, the male superiority and low school thinking that will not disappear in the short term has a broad foundation in society and is also caused by the formation of male language. Secondly, learning and studying Japanese female

language not only helps us understand Japanese culture, but also has great effects in communication. Therefore, female language plays an important role in Japanese. Therefore, female language must be placed in the first place in teaching. Through the analysis of women's daily life, teachers should extend and guide all aspects of female language. But for the difference between male and female language, teachers don't have to ask students to do directional exercises.

The difference between male and female language is one of the important features of Japanese. Traditional ideas have forced Japanese women to obey various social norms, including language norms, which is an important reason for male and female genders to remain in Japanese society. Japanese, like Japanese social culture, has many distinct features that are different from other ethnic groups, attracting people to explore and study. As a social variant of Japanese language, female language has different internal structural characteristics from neutral language. Among them, the gender difference in Japanese is the modal particle at the end of the sentence. In foreign language teaching, foreign language textbooks bear the mission of reflecting the true use of language. The practical application of lively language in Japanese teaching is very beneficial for imparting knowledge. Teaching in various ways in Japanese language can not only activate the classroom atmosphere, but also help students to deepen the impression of dialogue and develop Japanese knowledge. Vision, improve Japanese communication skills.

For foreigners learning Japanese, the difference in gender use may be more difficult than honor. Although women's language is rich in emotion, softness, and euphemism, it is not much better. If a female student uses words such as "わ, の, もの" to the male teacher, it seems to have an intimate relationship with the teacher. This is not appropriate. Therefore, when and where to use gender correctly is a problem to be aware of.

References

- [1] Pi Xigeng, "Overview of Japanese", Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 1997.
- [2] Wang Yong, "Japanese Culture", Higher Education Press, 2001.
- [3] Jin Dongmei, "On the gender phenomenon in modern Japanese", Talent, vol. 10, no. 32, pp.139, 2010.
- [4] Jin Dongmei, "The basic characteristics of female language in modern Japanese and the grasp in teaching", Caizhi, vol. 17, no. 34, pp.76, 2017.
- [5] Chen Si, "On the Differences and Causes of Male and Female Languages in Japanese", Journal of Jiamusi Vocational College, vol. 32, no. 4, pp.354-355, 2016.
- [6] Zheng Xinchao, "Analysis of the Evolution and Motivation of Japanese Women's Language", Journal of Mudanjiang University, vol. 24, no. 11, pp.103-105, 2016.
- [7] Du Lili, " The Representation and Communicative Function of Japanese Female Language in the Perspective of Sociolinguistics", Journal of Jilin Engineering and Technology Teachers College, vol. 28, no. 8, pp.56-58, 2013.
- [8] Xu Shunfeng. Wang Anjiang, "Cultivating Students' Communicative Competence in Japanese Teaching", Journal of Social Science, Jiamusi University, vol. 18, no. 4, pp.149-150, 2001.
- [9] Xing Yuanyuan, "looking at the gender differences in Japanese from female language", Journal of Nanchang College of Technology, vol. 26, no. 2, pp.55-57, 2012.
- [10] Wang Jingfang. Liu Hanqing, "Differences in vocabulary between male and female in Japanese", Journal of Hubei Adult Education College, vol. 16, no. 6, pp.73-75, 2005.
- [11] Zhang Hong. Yuan Mingsong, "Historical Changes and Linguistic Features of Japanese Female Language", Journal of Zaozhuang University, vol. 33, no. 1, pp.114-117, 2017.