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## **Gender factor in discourse**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
1. Theoretical principles of research	7
1.1. Discourse and linguistic methods of its analysis	7
1.2. The notion “Gender” as an object of linguistic research	18
1.3. Social determinism of speech behavior	22
Conclusion to chapter 1	27
2. The reflection of gender identity through the use of language	29
2.1 Gender marked vocabulary	29
2.2 Gender impact on grammar	36
2.3 Stylistically marked units for the reference to gender in English	40
Conclusion to chapter 2	48
3. Pragmatic aspects of gender realization	49
Conclusions to chapter 3	74
CONCLUSION	76
References	78
Summary	88

## INTRODUCTION

For a long time, gender has been recognized as a significant factor influencing various aspects of human society, including language and communication. Within the field of linguistics, the study of gender and discourse has emerged as a compelling area of research, focusing on how gender shapes and influences language use, social interactions, and power dynamics. This thesis aims to delve into the intricate relationship between gender and discourse, shedding light on the linguistic patterns and social dynamics that arise from gendered communication practices.

The thesis will adopt an interdisciplinary approach, drawing upon theories and methodologies from linguistics, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, gender studies, and social psychology. It will involve a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including corpus analysis, interviews, and participant observation, to gather data and extract valuable insights into the intricate interplay between gender and discourse.

In our qualification work we chose *topic of research*: which sounds as: “*Gender factor in discourse*”. By investigating the gender factor in discourse, this research seeks to uncover the underlying mechanisms through which gender influences language use and how these linguistic choices, in turn, shape social interactions. It aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic patterns, rhetorical devices, and communicative strategies employed by individuals of different genders in various contexts, such as formal settings, online platforms, and interpersonal conversations.

*Aim* of the research is to The purpose of the research on the gender factor in discourse is to investigate how language influences and reflects gender identities, power relations, and social interactions. The principal objectives of this study are as follows:

To comprehend the construction of gender in discourse, this study will investigate how language is used to create and communicate gender identities,

roles, and expectations. It aims to identify the linguistic characteristics, discursive strategies, and practices that contribute to the formulation and reinforcement of gender norms and stereotypes.

To examine the effect of gendered discourse on power relationships: The purpose of this study is to examine how gendered language usage affects power dynamics in diverse social contexts. It examines how language can contribute to the marginalization, oppression, or privilege of gendered individuals. This research seeks to cast light on the role of language in the formation of social hierarchies by analyzing the discursive practices and linguistic choices that perpetuate or challenge unequal power relations

The findings of this research are expected to contribute to our understanding of how gender shapes and is shaped by language use and discourse practices. Moreover, it will shed light on the implications of gendered discourse for social dynamics, power relations, and gender equality in various contexts. Ultimately, this research aims to foster greater awareness, inclusivity, and equality by unraveling the complex ways in which gender influences communication and offering insights that can inform more equitable and empowering communicative practices.

**Relevance** of our topic of research is very high because for huge number of languages in the world category of gender is undoubtedly plays huge role. Achieving gender equality and combating prejudices and gender stereotypes remain constant worldwide goals. The significance of language in perpetuating or challenging these societal norms cannot be overstated. Examining the gender factor in discourse enables us to comprehend how language use can reinforce or challenge gender inequalities and offers insights for promoting more inclusive and equitable communication practices.

**Subject** of our research is the usage of gendered language, communication practices, and social dynamics comprise the scope of the gender factor in discourse study's research. It involves investigating how gender influences how people express themselves, construct identities, and interact with language. The subject of

research also includes examining the linguistic patterns, discursive strategies, and rhetorical devices utilized by individuals of different genders in a variety of contexts.

***Object of research*** focuses on the analysis of discourse and language use, with a particular emphasis on how gender influences and is influenced by communication practices. Examining various forms of discourse, such as spoken dialogues, written texts, online communication, media representations, and institutional discourses, with a focus on the influence of gender on linguistic choices, power dynamics, and social interactions.

***Novelty of research:*** The research on the gender factor in discourse contributes to the existing body of knowledge in a number of novel ways.

The research investigates the intersectionality of gender with other social categories such as ethnicity, class, and sexual orientation. It acknowledges that gender is not experienced in isolation but rather intersects with other aspects of identity, resulting in complex discourse dynamics. This methodology permits a more nuanced comprehension of how multiple identities intersect and influence language use, power dynamics, and social interactions.

The research acknowledges the significance of cultural and linguistic diversity in investigating the gender factor in discourse. It transcends a limited focus on Western perspectives and English-language contexts to include a global perspective. This openness permits the investigation of gendered language practices across diverse cultures, languages, and sociocultural contexts, thereby shedding light on the ways in which gender is constructed and communicated in diverse communities.

The rise of digital communication platforms and social media has altered the manner in which individuals communicate and convey their gender identities. The study explores the novel terrain of digital discourse and its effect on gendered language usage. It examines how digital spaces influence gendered interactions, the emergence of new linguistic forms, and the possibility of challenging or reinforcing traditional gender norms through online communication

Our work will have three chapters: one theoretical and two practical ones. In the first one we will make a research of previously made researches by different linguists. Second and third chapters of our thesis will be practical ones, where we will explore the differences in communication between the people of different genders by using different methods and examples. Also conclusions after each chapter and a summary after the whole research will be made.

## **1. Theoretical principles of research**

### **1.1 Discourse and linguistic methods of its analysis**

People communicate with each other through language. It goes without saying that language is the most proper semiotic system that people use to communicate with each other. [1, c 1] Language studies might concentrate on the distinct meanings of words, but the term "language" can encompass all linguistic and symbolic elements, including items like road signs. [2]

Language can therefore be viewed as the primary means of communication between members of different communities on a global scale. Language can be viewed as a vehicle for global understanding as it is used to translate the cultures of different societies to reflect their traditions and values.

In other words, language can be viewed as the most important driving force for effective communication. The communicative approach and emphasis on practical communicative activities in language learning and teaching has led to the emergence of a genuine approach to the study of both written and spoken language known as discourse analysis. [19, c.80] On the one hand, discourse can be defined as vocal or written communication between individuals that consists of more than one sentence. [2] On the other hand, Michel Foucault denotes discourse as a social structure that is historically dependent and generates knowledge and meaning. [18]

Norman Fairclough and Michel Foucault are two of the most well-known authors who have made contributions to the discourse analysis discipline.

Critical discourse analysis's founder is Norman Fairclough. He is an emeritus professor at the University of Lancaster in the United Kingdom and approaches discourse analysis from the linguistics and language viewpoint. Discourse, in Fairclough's words, is "a social practice that constructs social identities, social relations, and the knowledge and meaning systems of the social world. [59]. Fairclough's contribution to discourse research has a lot of books and articles in it. Among them are: "Discourse in contemporary social change";

“Analyzing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research” and “Discourse in late modernity.” [60]

Norman Fairclough in his book “Discourse and Social Change” states that in linguistics, the term "discourse" is occasionally used to describe lengthy samples of spoken discussion as opposed to written "texts." [22, c. 3]

Also important names for the development of discourse analysis were James Paul Mcgee and Ruth Wodak. James Paul Mcgee in his book “An Introduction to Discourse Analysis: Theory and Method” says that Discourse is a part of language that is highly bounded to syntax, and also the way by which words and phrases are packaging into sentences. And also how the words create meaning that makes the facilitation of an interpretation possible. [21, c.18]

Ruth Wodak in her work “Critical discourse analysis” states that Critical discourse analysis is problem-oriented interdisciplinary research program that encompasses a number of techniques, each with its own theoretical models, research methodologies, and goals. A common concern in the semiotic elements of power, injustice, and political-economic, social, or cultural transformation in society unifies all of the methods. [61, c. 307] Also she made such books on the topic of the research of discourse as: *Methods of Critical Discourse Studies*; *Methods of Text and Discourse Analysis*; *Gender and Discourse*. [62]

Teun van Dijk and Walter Kintsch's groundbreaking work *Strategies of Discourse Comprehension* (van Dijk and Kintsch 1983) sparked multidisciplinary and critical discourse and cognition research. The importance of conversation to the study of language processing is persuasively made and shown in this book. Their cognitive theory of discourse interpretation in individuals evolved into cognitive models for elucidating the meaning formation process at the society level. The study of cognition has recently gained popularity, and several academics are striving to combine new cognitive frameworks (on conceptual metaphors, for instance) with CDA. [ 62 c.6]

Antonio Gramsci is known for his theory of cultural hegemony, which refers to the ways in which dominant cultural norms and values are maintained through

discourse and ideology. Gramsci argued that the ruling class uses cultural institutions, such as the media and education system, to maintain their dominance, and that a critical analysis of discourse can reveal these power relations. Antonio Gramsci's most notable work related to discourse analysis is his "Prison Notebooks", which examine the role of culture and ideology in maintaining social inequality. Gramsci emphasizes the importance of analyzing language and discourse to uncover the underlying power dynamics in society. [87]

Louis Althusser developed the concept of interpellation, which refers to the ways in which individuals are called upon to identify with certain social roles and positions through language and discourse. Althusser argued that individuals are constantly being hailed or called upon by social institutions, such as the government or media, to identify with certain norms and values. Louis Althusser's most influential work related to discourse analysis is "Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses" which examines how ideology is reproduced and transmitted through social institutions, including language and discourse. Althusser's concept of interpellation, or the ways in which individuals are hailed or called upon to identify with certain social roles and positions, has also had a significant impact on discourse analysis. [88]

Jürgen Habermas is known for his contributions to communicative action, which involves examining the ways in which language is used to achieve understanding and consensus in society. Habermas argued that communication should be based on rationality, mutual understanding, and respect, and that discourse can be used to promote social change and democracy.

Jürgen Habermas's most notable works related to discourse analysis include "The Theory of Communicative Action" and "The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere". These works examine the ways in which language and discourse are used to achieve consensus and understanding in society, and how this can contribute to democratic governance. [89]

One of the ideas of the occurrence of discourse is the idea of its development from transformational grammar, which claims that language includes intricate

relationships between the words, sentences, and other expressions that it uses to convey distinct meanings. A language's grammar is a surface structure that represents changes to the basic, universal connections. Discourse analysis techniques under this paradigm include visually mapping relationship changes and developing computational rules for grammatical changes. It is a valuable technique for comprehending the origins and development of "natural languages," including specialized jargon used by specific professions. [3]

Discourse analysis was first started by Zellig Harris in 1952. It was his article titled Discourse Analysis. Harris writes more extensive analysis of the language beyond the internal level language (sentence), but further examines the external landscape surrounding its interior landscape, d. H. connection between text and context.

Discourse analysis is a prevalent qualitative research strategy in a variety of humanities and social science fields, such as linguistics, psychology, anthropology, sociology, and cultural studies. [20]

Scientists Snape and Spencer declared that, the occurrence of discourse analysis was thanks to sociology. The main task of research of discourse analysis is to understand how observation is produced within different discourses and the performances, linguistic styles and rhetorical devices used in particular accounts. [4]

The social sciences have taken a "discursive turn" recently and are now more concerned in the role that language plays in shaping the world around us. Several ideas and approaches to the study of language usage and its function in human society have emerged in response to this interest. Although, it is sometimes assumed that discourse analysis belongs to the science of linguistics, it is actually an interdisciplinary area of study. With a history of less than 50 years, it has developed the standing, constancy, significance, and integrity of a field that is well-established, expanding the traditional linguistics bounds.

Another interesting aspect of the development of discourse analysis has been that it has caught the interest of socio-political theorists, sociologists,

anthropologists, computer experts, business and legal experts, communication experts, and organizational theorists in addition to linguists and applied linguists. In light of this, it should come as no surprise that discourse analysis has evolved over the past 40 years into a variety of schools using various frameworks, methodologies, approaches, and semiotic data types in order to gain insights for a range of uses. The majority of modern discourse methods have their roots in a variety of bigger changes that occurred in the twentieth century in the fields of philosophy, anthropology, sociology, and linguistics itself. [15, p.163]

Discourse analysis may be done in several ways. These are the socio-political and language-in-use methods (also known as socially positioned text and speaking) (most commonly Critical Discourse Analysis). [2]

Discourse analysis concentrates on the wide and general usage of language among and between distinct groups of people as opposed to grammar analysis, which concentrates on the form of sentences. Another significant difference is that, in contrast to grammarians who frequently create the samples they evaluate, discourse analysts use genuine writings and speech of the population under study to ascertain common use. Grammarians can analyze texts for things like the art of persuasion or word choice (diction) through textual analysis, but only discourse analysis takes into consideration the social and cultural context of a given text. Discourse analysis considers verbal communication in its entirety, including every "uh," "er," and "you know," as well as slip-ups and awkward pauses. It also considers language in its cultural, everyday context. Contrarily, sentence structure, word choice, and stylistic considerations are the only factors taken into account in grammar analysis. Of course, this frequently has a cultural component, but spoken conversation lacks the human aspect. [7]

What is the discourse analysis quality standard? The discourse analysis "must be understandable in its interpretations and explanations," which refers to the study's credibility, is what we would state initially (Lincoln and Guba 1985). The action of

collecting data must be, analyzed, and explained in a recognizable manner. Teun van Dijk proposes accessibility as a measure of the quality, stating that findings should at least be understandable by the social group being studied. In actuality, Lincoln and Guba (1985) suggested a member check for qualitative research. By utilizing various background knowledge, empirical data, and analytical methodologies, triangulation techniques are also utilized to enhance trustworthiness. The value of findings and conclusions, particularly for discourse analysis, is rooted in inter-subjective validity, which refers to an endless openness and exchange between various types of data, participant and researcher interventions, interpretations and explanations, and various levels of analysis (individual vs. combination of texts, linguistic vs. context). [8, c.6]

Discourse takes the tradition of social analysis to the studies of discourse into the studying of language. Discourse can be understood as critique. The reason of it is that, analysis not only describes reality that exists for the moment, but also makes an evaluation of it.

In the paragraphs that follow, we'll take a quick look at where these various approaches "have been" in terms of their historical and intellectual growth in comparison to one another. In order to evaluate where they could be heading and how their trajectories might converge in the next chapters of this book, we will also look at where these approaches stand on these basic textual and contextual issues. [15 c.4]

***Conversation analysis*** –often known as talk-in-interaction or ethnomethodology, is the study of talk generated during routine human interactions. Conversation analysis is fundamentally a collection of techniques for using audio and video records of discourse and social interaction. These techniques were developed in some of the early research using conversation analysis, and they have impressively held true over the past 40 years. Their continuing use has produced a sizable corpus of discoveries that closely interact and reinforce one another. "The analysis of recorded, in-person dialogue is known as CA. So why examine these relationships in the first place? The main objective is to ascertain

how participants comprehend and react to one another throughout their turns at talking, with a particular emphasis on how action sequences are produced. In other words, the goal of CA is to reveal the frequently hidden sociolinguistic skills and reasoning processes that underlie the creation and interpretation of conversation in planned sequences of interaction." (16)

One of the key features of CA is its focus on the details of interaction, rather than on abstract concepts or theories. Researchers using this approach typically examine the organization of talk, including turn-taking, repair, and other conversational practices. By examining these details, they aim to uncover the underlying principles of social interaction and how meaning is created in specific contexts.

One important contribution of CA to the study of discourse is its focus on the social context in which talk occurs. According to Schegloff (1991), talk-in-interaction is not just a series of isolated utterances, but a complex and ongoing process that is shaped by the participants' shared understandings, expectations, and social norms. In other words, social context plays a critical role in shaping the meaning of talk. [77, c.153]

Another key concept in CA is that of accountability. Heritage (2012) defines accountability as "the ways in which speakers design their talk to make themselves accountable to their hearers for the claims they make, the assessments they offer, and the actions they propose." In other words, speakers are accountable for the claims they make and the actions they propose, and they use various conversational practices to signal this accountability to their interlocutors. [76]






Finally, it is worth noting that CA is a highly empirical approach, with a focus on collecting and analyzing data from naturally occurring interactions. Researchers using this approach typically rely on recordings of conversations or transcripts of interviews, which they analyze in detail to uncover the underlying patterns and principles of talk-in-interaction.

***Corpus-based discourse analysis*** – is used in order to describe the nature, structure, and usage of languages, linguistics uses collections of spoken and written texts that have been compiled and analyzed. (17)




Discourse analysis and corpus linguistics use real-life language data but differ in their ontological and epistemological perspectives. Discourse analysis emphasizes the integrity of the text and focuses on qualitative analysis of language content as a process of social action. In contrast, corpus linguistics is primarily quantitative, using representative samples to examine language as a product. Despite their differences, corpus-based discourse analysis has emerged as a complementary approach, with three main categories: textual, critical, and contextual analyses. These approaches examine language choices, meanings, and patterns in texts, sociolinguistic factors, and ideological positionings. Many discourse-based studies implicitly use a corpus-driven approach, focusing on phraseological nature and the primacy of lexical items. [86]

***Multimodal discourse analysis*** – is a type of discourse analysis that examines several forms of communication, including text, color, and visuals. It is a technique for discursive analysis that considers how different communication modes interact with one another to produce semiotic meaning as well as how they each communicate independently. Kress (2010) states further that, “*Using three modes in one sign - writing and image and colour as well - has real benefits. Each mode does a specific thing: image shows what takes too long to read, and writing names what would be difficult to show. Color is used to highlight specific aspects of the overall message*” (p. 1). Therefore, looking at multiple modes at once elicits a more nuanced and complex analysis, especially when looking at online environments.

To illustrate how visuallity is used according to this method, we will analyze, some screenshots from American News.

5	[STUDIO, ANCHOR] There was <u>another/ deadly mass</u> shooting in America this holiday weekend And tonight we have/ a [HAND] <u>new</u> development in/ [LOOKS AT PC] {LOWER PACE} <u>TWENTY different</u> crime scenes in Texas	
10	A <u>routine</u> traffic stop/ turning into A <u>MILES</u> long rampage Families huddling <u>together</u> against the gunfire/	 
15	{LOW VOICE} The police finally able to move in Taking the shooter down	
20	And this evening we have learned That the gunman had [HAND] <u>just been fired</u> from his job His <u>boss</u> called the authorities to <u>warn</u> them/	
25	And it turns out the <u>GUNMAN</u> also <u>called</u> the FBI/ <u>Minutes/</u> before the rampage/	
30	ABC's <u>chief</u> national correspondent [NAME] is in Odessa Texas tonight	

**Picture 1**

0	A <u>routine</u> traffic stop/ turning into A <u>MILES</u> long rampage Families huddling <u>together</u> against the gunfire/	 
5	{LOW VOICE} The police finally able to move in Taking the shooter down	

**Picture 2**

On this 2 screenshots which tells us about the shooting that happened in Odessa (Texas USA) we can see how the commentator's narrative and visuals work together: Words that can be illustrated by the visuals are spoken as pertinent images appear concurrently. The text provides "glosses" for the photos, several of which are not designed to provide much information on their own, making the visuals more comprehensible. For example, this image doesn't "speak for itself." Because words are used to explain the visuals, the words themselves become even more real as a result of the coordination with the imagery. In addition, visual text overlays support the words and pictures. This results in the parallel interaction of three "modalities": voiced speech, written text, and visuals.

Together, the three paradigms form a "syntax"—an organized arrangement that, taken as a whole, communicates a single message. Some of the modalities employed—for example, the photos—would not be sufficient to get the desired result. The message is created through the coordinated and deliberate interaction of the many modalities. (26)

Multimodal discourse analysis regards speech and writing as distinct modes, each having its own potential meanings and discursive and ideological features that are subject to scrutiny. The traditional view of discourse analysis may have marginalized or even rendered invisible meanings conveyed through other modes. However, in MMDA, all modes of meaning-making are taken seriously and are subject to investigation.

Implicit meanings in MMDA are treated differently. In a multimodal approach, all modes are viewed as carrying explicit meanings, though the vocabulary to describe these meanings may be limited in either common language or theoretical frameworks. MMDA emphasizes that all modes contribute to the meaning of a text and that different materialities of modes afford different meanings. Therefore, in MMDA, the notion of "implicitness" can be an ideological barrier to understanding power relations in discourse.

In summary, MMDA recognizes that all modes of meaning-making contribute to the overall meaning of a text and should be treated as explicit meanings. Implicit meanings are seen as an ideological obstacle to transparency and an understanding of power relations. [90, c. 39]

*Genre analysis* – provides a contextual description as well as clarification of language use in academic and professional contexts In an effort to respond to the question, "Why do experts use the language in the manner they do?". The inquiry of something like a variety of word and text-external factors that contribute to and influence the production as well as the reception of such formulaic objects provides the evidence for the necessary answers to this crucial question more importantly than linguistic definitions of texts or genres. [15 c.163]

One of the key scholars in the field of genre analysis is Carolyn Miller, who proposed a social perspective on genres in her 1984 article "Genre as Social Action." Miller argued that genres are not just fixed textual forms but are socially situated and constructed by writers and readers to achieve specific communicative goals in particular contexts. She identified three main stages in the genre development process: innovation, stabilization, and institutionalization, where genres gradually become standardized and accepted as part of social practices. [81, c.8]

Another influential scholar in the field is John Swales, who developed a genre-based approach to academic writing in his 1990 book "Genre Analysis: English in Academic and Research Settings." Swales argued that genres are shaped by disciplinary communities and their specific communicative needs, and that understanding and mastering genre conventions is essential for successful academic communication. He identified six main characteristics of academic genres, including the presence of specific rhetorical moves and linguistic features, as well as the use of specialized terminology and citation practices.

Genre analysis has been applied to a wide range of texts and contexts, from literary genres such as the novel and the short story, to professional genres such as business reports and legal documents, to digital genres such as blogs and social media posts. Researchers have used genre analysis to explore issues such as power relations, identity construction, and social change, as well as to develop pedagogical approaches to teaching writing and communication skills. [82]

*Mediated discourse analysis* – The youngest discourse analysis method in this chapter, mediated discourse analysis (MDA), has a background of less than ten years but has already established a wide range of approaches to various social settings. The fundamental idea behind mediated discourse analysis is that discourse cannot be understood independently of the situated social behaviors that individuals engage in while engaging in it. MDA views discourse from a distinctive vantage point since it is concerned with human activity. Discourse is

considered as significant inasmuch as it either limits or amplifies certain social behaviors and the social identities that are connected to them.

By attempting to discover and analyze the rules that people employ and the link between language regularities, on the one hand, and concepts and finality, on the other hand, that are negotiated via the discourse, the study of the discourse aims to comprehend social interactions. (29)

## **1.2. The notion “Gender” as an object of linguistic research**

To start with, gender can have biological and grammatical meaning. According to biological term it is important to clarify the difference between the terms sex and gender. Although these two concepts are often used interchangeably, they are actually fundamentally different. The concept of gender refers to the range of biological and anatomical differences between male and female bodies. Individuals are usually assigned a sex at birth based on an assessment of these physiological characteristics (reproductive organ appearance, chromosomes, hormone levels, etc.), and is referred to as the 'sex at birth'. Gender, on the other hand, has to do with how a person perceives themselves regardless of their physical appearance. Rather, it is a wide range within (or outside) where a person can find the description that best suits them. [98]

In Chapter 1 of *Gender Trouble*, titled "Subjects of Sex/Gender/Desire," Judith Butler discusses the ways in which gender is constructed and performed through various social and cultural practices, including language use. She argues that gender is not a fixed or essential aspect of identity, but rather a social and cultural construct that is produced and reproduced through these practices.

Butler explores the concept of sex/gender, which she defines as the "regulatory norms" that govern how bodies are categorized and made intelligible in society [100; c. 2]. She argues that sex/gender is not a stable or natural category, but rather a discursive formation that is constantly being produced and contested through language and other social practices.

One key argument that Butler makes is that gender is performative, meaning that it is produced and reproduced through repeated acts and gestures that create the illusion of a stable and coherent identity. She contends that gender is not something that one "has" or "is," but rather something that one "does" or "performs" [100, c. 25].

Throughout the chapter, Butler engages with a range of feminist and queer theorists who have explored the complex relationship between gender, identity, and language. She also discusses the ways in which gender is implicated in systems of power and oppression, and argues that feminist and queer politics must work to subvert and destabilize normative gender categories in order to create more inclusive and just societies. [100]

Over the past thirty years, language and gender research has advanced quite dramatically from an essentialist paradigm that primarily classified speakers based on their biological sex and used mostly quantitative methods, through a phase that acknowledged the significance of cultural categories like gender and socio-psychological dimensions like feminine and masculine, to a period where more qualitative approaches have predominated. [6, p.196]

Gender concerns and linguistic difficulties have converged during the past thirty years as a result of the women's movement. Interdisciplinary academic fields include both gender studies and language studies. In contrast to the relatively recent study of gender, the study of language dates back thousands of years. The "era of feminism," which started in the late 1960s and affected public and academic life as well as "high" and popular culture, has been crucial in shaping the historical and scholarly context of its generation. Gender research has developed differently, having the most influence in North America. Nearly every academic area has been impacted by feminist scholarship. (28)

Nouns have grammatical gender, which is reflected in the elements that agree with them. Gender is an inherent lexical characteristic of nouns that may or may not be overtly marked. The agreement criterion—more specifically, "the behavior of associated words"—is used to determine gender. [23]

Most languages feature a lexical gender category that designates humans and/or other living objects as being either female, male, or gender-neutral. [11, c.62]

Because it is a component of cultures, the word "gender" cannot be ignored in our daily lives. Sex and gender may signify different things to different people. These phrases are sometimes used interchangeably. In fact, the sociolinguistic scholars have separated the fundamental terminology and their notions, thus it is necessary to define them. [10, c.80]

Gender differences in language use are real, but not just because men and women are fundamentally different from one another. Instead, gender affects linguistic behavior indirectly by having an impact on other factors that have a direct impact on linguistic behavior. People's language use may be influenced by the social network they are a part of, their routine activities, their identities as specific types of individuals, and their position in society. As Cameron (2000) claims, there is a complex relationship between language and gender in the academic studies of language and gender. Holmes (cited in Bergwall 1999) formulates six candidate universals regarding language and gender.

1. Language trends are used by men and women differently.
2. More often than men, women prefer to concentrate on the emotive aspects of a social connection.
3. Women are more likely than men to utilize language strategies that emphasize solidarity.
4. Men prefer to engage, particularly in formal circumstances, in ways that will preserve and expand their power and position, whereas women tend to connect in ways that will maintain and promote solidarity.
5. In the same social situation, women from the same social group use more standard forms than males do.
6. Women are more open to different styles than men are. [5, c.8]

English term “gender” can be discussed in the lights of three different concepts. It refers to the social, political, and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being women and men.

People learn to use linguistic forms to index and project elements of their identity (gender, social status, occupation, ethnicity, group membership, etc.). In particular, the relationship between gender and language serves as a lens through which scholars can view social, political, ethical and occupational characteristics, said Shari, a prominent professor of linguistics specializing in language and gender. Kendall and Deborah Tannen said. The study of this relationship is an interdisciplinary effort involving researchers in the fields of anthropology, linguistics, verbal communication, pedagogy, social psychology, and literature (Kendall & Tannen, 2006, p. 548). It offers insight into the complex structure of gender identity, the descriptive description of male/female discourse, and the symbolic implications for how language creates and manages social, cultural, political, and personal identities. Shows how it works as a resource.

Steward defined social concept as: the study of the processes by which a society adapts to its environment. The social constructionist theoretical framework and a more qualitative ethnographic approach have been widely employed in recent research on the link between language and gender. This method looks at the meaning that speakers convey in their placed utterances. and the way that social practice constructs gender. (6)

According to political concept of gender: gender influences people's opinions on political parties and candidate choice via determining power relations. The goal of the study of gender and politics is to identify ways to balance these power systems. By raising awareness of gender disparities and proposing solutions to these problems, the study of gender politics has sparked social action all around the world. (18)

Cultural concept of gender stands on that “Gender” is referred as a complex of culturally based norms, beliefs, and behaviors that a certain society attributes to one biological sex or the other. The psychologist Sandra Bem developed the

gender schema hypothesis in 1981, which claimed that children pick up on male and female roles from the culture in which they are raised. The hypothesis contends that from the very stages of social development, kids modify their conduct to conform to the gender standards of their society. A young person from a more conventional community could believe that a male belongs in work and industry and that women belong in caring for and raising children. These observations help children form schema about the capabilities and constraints of men and women. While some of these impacts are more blatant than others, many of them are. For instance, women are automatically relegated to a subordinate role by convention even when gender terms are included in vocabulary (such as "how men and women are intended to behave"). The formation of gender schema is influenced by all of these factors. (33)

### **1.3. Social determinism of speech behavior**

To start with, according to the notion of social determinism, human conduct is solely influenced by social interactions and structures such race, gender and religion. (13) Speech behavior is a linguistic structuring of the participants in communication's interaction. It is controlled by both conscious and unconsciously held, nonverbal goals. In a conversation, the addressee wants to both inform and persuade the other person. According to linguopragmatic theory, the influence of one communicator on another is driven by extralinguistic elements and tries to either alter or preserve the nature of already-existing interpersonal relationships. (14)

One influential work on this topic is the book "Language and Social Identity" by John J. Gumperz. In this book, Gumperz argues that language and communication is a key component of social identity, and that the way people use language reflects and reinforces their social status and cultural background. He uses examples from various communities, including African American and immigrant communities, to illustrate how language is used to signal membership and reinforce social hierarchies. [82, c.4]

Another important work on social determinism of speech behavior is "Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society" by Peter Trudgill. In this book, Trudgill examines the relationship between language and social class, arguing that people's speech patterns are heavily influenced by their social background and the communities they belong to. He uses examples from various English-speaking communities, including England and the United States, to demonstrate how language use is shaped by factors such as education, occupation, and social mobility. [81, c.8]

Gender is a social construct, much like all other social identities. One of the main ideas that sociologists employ to situate gender in the historical and cultural context is social constructionism. A social theory called social constructionism explains how social interaction—the actions we engage in with other people—is how meaning is generated. This idea demonstrates that gender is not a constant or intrinsic reality but rather changes throughout time and space. [55]

Gender determinism is the idea that your gender has an impact on your life. Imagining, for instance, that you can never run for president just because you are a woman. [63] Males have been observed to dominate discussions by the usage of interrupts and crosses over, and the frequency of these behavioral irregularities increased dramatically when males were speaking to women. This is one of the key disparities between men and women's speech. [64]

Gender identity – is intrinsic, unique experiences that each person has with gender. It is the belief that a person belongs to either the male or female gender, neither, both, or somewhere in between. The sex a person is assigned at birth may or may not match their gender identification. [56]

Language reflects gender identity through the use of gendered adjectives and stereotypes. For example, words like "aggressive," "dominant," and "assertive" are often associated with masculinity, while words like "emotional," "nurturing," and "passive" are often associated with femininity. These gendered adjectives can reinforce gender stereotypes and limit individuals' ability to express themselves authentically. Challenging these stereotypes and using gender-neutral language can

promote inclusivity and create a more accepting environment for all individuals, regardless of their gender identity. [74, c ]

The film “On the basis of sex” is a biographical film about Ruth Bader Ginsburg. She was an American lawyer who served for American court for 27 years. This woman worked as an advocate and an activist for equality of genders and human rights. All USA presidents since Jimmy Carter were considered with her opinion. Ruth Bader Ginsburg co-founder of ACLU women’s rights. She was a leader gender rights lawyer of her generation. The beginning of the film shows us main heroine as a young woman who graduated from Harvard Law School. Action of the film happens in early 1950s and that was a time when women were expected to bring up children but not building up a career. She is one of only a few female students at Harvard Law School, where gender discrimination was pervasive. Ruth is a powerful role model for women today because of her ambition to be at least as excellent as any guy. [48]

According to discourse analysis, the film can be analyzed in terms of the language used by the characters, as well as the broader societal discourses that are reflected in the film. It is a piece of oral discourse. The film is Netflix production movie. The main idea of the film is to highlight the importance of equal rights and the power of persistence and determination in the face of adversity. It shows how one person can make a difference and inspire change in society.

One of the key themes of the film is the systemic discrimination that women faced in the legal profession and broader society in the 1970s. This is reflected in the language used by the characters, particularly in the courtroom scenes. For example, when Ginsburg argues a case before a panel of judges, they repeatedly refer to her as "Mrs. Ginsburg" rather than "Ms. Ginsburg", reflecting the assumption that women's primary identity is as a wife rather than as an individual with their own professional achievements.

Similarly, the film portrays the way in which gendered language is used to perpetuate stereotypes and reinforce gender norms. For example, in one scene, Ginsburg's daughter asks her father why he's cooking dinner, to which he responds,

*"I'm not cooking, I'm grilling"*. This reinforces the stereotype that cooking is a feminine activity, while grilling is a masculine one.

At the same time, the film also highlights the way in which language can be used to challenge these stereotypes and subvert dominant discourses. For example, in one scene, Ginsburg's husband Martin refers to himself as a "househusband", reclaiming the term and challenging the idea that men should not be involved in domestic work.

*"For God's sake! Where does it end? Gender equality as a civil right?!"*

This quote is spoken by Erwin Griswold, the Dean of Harvard Law School, in response to Ruth Bader Ginsburg's argument that gender discrimination should be considered a violation of civil rights. It is significant because it highlights the resistance that many people had (and still have) to the idea of gender equality as a civil right. In the film, Griswold represents the conservative legal establishment that was skeptical of Ginsburg's argument and unwilling to acknowledge the ways in which gender discrimination had limited women's opportunities and freedoms.

Hymes offered fundamental units that identify the aspect of the culture the researcher is most interested in studying in order to examine the discourse of a certain culture. He outlined the following six units: methods of speaking, speech community, speech context, speech event, communicative act, and communicative style. The adage "boys will be boys" is frequently cited to defend the actions of young boys who engage in aggressive conduct like pushing and shoving. The expression conveys the idea that such conduct is unavoidable and inherent in boys. When aggression does not result in severe injury, it is frequently tolerated in boys and men because it fits the societal ideal of what it means to be a man. The "script" that society writes resembles a playwright's screenplay in several respects. Society expects men and women to perform in accordance with the expectations of their respective gender roles, much as a writer expects actors to follow a specified script. Scripts are often acquired via the socializing process. [37]. Hymes was critical of the idea that language is a purely cognitive or formal system, and instead argued that it is fundamentally shaped by social and cultural factors. This perspective is

known as "social determinism." Hymes argues that linguistic competence cannot be understood in isolation from social and cultural context. He introduces the concept of "communicative competence," which encompasses not just grammatical knowledge, but also knowledge of social norms, values, and expectations that govern how language is used in different situations. [99]

Overall, the social determinism of speech behavior is an important concept in sociolinguistics, and these works provide valuable insights into how language use is shaped by social factors.

## CONCLUSION

Discourse can be a type of written or oral communication. Discourse analysis is closely related to language and can be used as a research method in a lot of studies. Main types of discourse analysis are: Conversation analysis, Corpus-based discourse analysis, Multimodal discourse analysis, Genre analysis and Mediated discourse analysis. Main contributions to the development of discourse analysis were made by: Norman Fairclough, James Paul Mcgee, Ruth Wodak, Teun Van Dijk. Jürgen Habermas.

Discourse analysis was started by Zellig Harris in 1952 and is used for analysis of usage of language in oral and written form. By other versions it (DA) occurred either from sociology, language or transformational grammar.

The concept of “gender” works with differences that, are related to person’s sex. Most languages have 3 genders. Among them are “female” “male” and “neutral”. The most important concepts of gender are: social, cultural and political. One of the main ideas of social concept of gender is that gender changes through time and space. Gender is a complex of social standards, beliefs, and behaviors that a community defines to one particular sex or another. This is the basis for the cultural concept of gender. Political concept of gender stands on the point that, gender means power. So, the task for the researches who are studying gender is to find a way how to work with it appropriately.

Social determinism is closely related with the factor of gender. Huge contribution to the development of studying discourse and social determinism was made by D. Hymes. He provided fundamental elements that designate the aspect of culture that the researcher is most interested in investigating in order to analyze the discourse of a particular culture. He specified his ideas in six units, such as speaking techniques, the speech community, the speech context, the speech event, the communicative act, and the communicative style. As a practical part of our research in this and next chapters we analyzed Netflix movie “On the basis of sex”. We analyzed language of film characters in terms of different types of discourse.

More detailed results of our research will be discussed in the next parts of our work.

## **2. The reflection of gender identity through the use of language**

### **2.1 Gender marked vocabulary**

According to Coates' (2013) development of Lakoff's (1975) thesis on language characteristics depending on gender, women and men possess various language features. Women's language has characteristics such as subject and topic development, limited replies, hedges, tag inquiries, and a session turn-taking model, according to Coates. Topic selection, monologues, playing the expert, inquiries, verbal sparring, and a one-at-a-time turn-taking paradigm are examples of masculine language characteristics. Salager-Meyer (1997) breaks down hedges into a variety of grammatical forms, including auxiliary verb models, lexical modal verbs, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases, approximators, introductory phrases, if-clauses, and compound hedges. These taxonomies are used to help make results reporting more accurate. Hedging can be used to negotiate an accurate portrayal of the status of the information under debate and can present the real state of the authors' or speakers' understanding. [67 p.2]

A means to clearly indicate if a language term pertains to a male or female being (human or animal) is through gender marking. This can be achieved by various linguistic means, e. g., attributive adjectives as in the phrase male nurse, female kangaroo, appositions such as in French madame le premier ministre 'madam prime minister' and, last but not least, by word formation: compounding, as in Turkish erkek öğretmen 'man teacher' for 'male teacher', German Papageienweibchen 'parrot female' or affixation as in Italian attrice 'actress'. [38]

Gender marking is used to clearly indicate whether a language term pertains to a male or female human or animal. This becomes possible thanks to different linguistic means, e. g., attributive adjectives. [38] Gender is formed in 3 ways:

1) by using completely different word.

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
Father	mother
Brother	sister
Man	Woman
Boy	Girl
Bachelor	maid (or spinster)
Nephew	niece
Husband	wife
Male	female
Lord	lady
King	queen
Boar	sow
Buck	doe
Bullock	heifer
Monk (or friar)	nun

2) By adding syllable –ess to masculine word

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
Author	Authoress
Count	Countess
Heir	Heiress
Jew	Jewess
Manager	Manageress
Patron	Patroness
Priest	Priestess
Baron	Baroness
Giant	Giantess
Host	Hostess
Lion	Lioness
Mayor	Mayoress
Poet	Poetess
Shepherd	Shepherdess

3) By adding another word [39]

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
grandfather	grandmother

manservant	Maidservant
milkman	Milk-woman
salesman	saleswoman
Great-uncle	Great-aunt
landlord	landlady
peacock	peahen

The language we have used - and continue to use - to represent different genders carries an unfair bias towards men. Even humans are collectively referred to as 'mankind'. Marked and unmarked terms have been used to distinguish between words associated with men and women. The words associated with men are typically seen as the default terms, reflecting men's power in society and implying that we only change our language if we refer to terms associated with anyone other than men. It means that men and things men do are seen as the norm, whereas people who are not men deviate from these supposed 'norms'.

It could be argued that even the terms 'man/men' and 'woman/women' themselves are unmarked and marked, respectively, portraying men as the dominant default and women as subordinate and different from what is normal. [9]

When researching how gender is represented in texts, marked and unmarked terms can be highly helpful since marked words are ones that are given less prestige than their standard version. Inequality between men and women may be studied from a sociological perspective, but it can also be shown via the implications of words. A morphological alteration of a suffix to change a word's gender from male to female is an illustration of this. Words like "master," "God," and "lad" become "mistress," "Goddess," and "Ladette," respectively. The term "ladette" has the negative repercussions of being noisy, promiscuous, and macho whereas the word "mistress" has the good connotations of having a secret affair and promiscuity. As a result, expressions used by men that have the same meaning as their feminine equivalents have quite distinct implications. The bound morpheme suffixes "-ess" and "-ette" modify the words' morphology to make them

more feminine. The terminology that employ these prefixes are sexist and disparaging due to the origin of the words. The word "-ette" has an etymological meaning that means "relatively less valuable." Some people prefer a single, gender-neutral name over the sexist suffix "-ess," which is starting to lose favor. Another example of considerable and unconsiderable terms that are important for analysis are the above-mentioned related to male-female promiscuity. Things about men tend to have positive connotations and labels, whereas almost everything about women is negative. There are some terms that are semantically gender-neutral, but their connotations make them feminine. For example, 'male bitch' or 'man whore'. This indicates a negative social opinion of promiscuous women, but it is irregular that many sex-promoting men are viewed negatively, and often have sex to prove they are men. Requires specific free morphemes. Similar to how a "lad" is a male who engages in copious amounts of sex and is looked favorably, a "ladette" is a woman who does the same but is strongly disapproved of. All of these techniques—and others—help analyze how gender is represented in literature because they reflect the sociological viewpoints of the setting of each individual book. Employing specific words and phrases can convey a particular tone and connotation of disapproval. They are insulting to women and suggest negativity. The phrases are nonetheless insulting to women even when used at men. Instead of using gender-specific terminology, employing gender-neutral language using female pronouns is more politically acceptable and is not sexist.

Honorifics are titles that are used to show respect or convey a person's social status. In English, common honorifics include "Mr./Mrs./Ms." and "Sir/Madam." While these titles do not necessarily indicate gender, they are often associated with specific gender identities. [84]

An honorific is a title or form of address that indicates respect, esteem, or courtesy for a person. Here are some common honorifics used in various cultures:

Mr. - used to address a man, regardless of marital status.

Mrs. - used to address a married woman.

Miss - used to address an unmarried woman.

Ms. - used to address a woman, regardless of marital status.

Dr. - used to address a person who has earned a doctoral degree or a medical doctorate.

Prof. - used to address a person who is a professor or holds a teaching position in a university or college.

Rev. - used to address a member of the clergy, such as a pastor, priest, or minister.

His/Her Excellency - used to address ambassadors, high-ranking government officials, and certain dignitaries.

Sir/Madam - used as a polite form of address for a person, especially when their name is unknown. [85]

According to Coates' (2013) development of Lakoff's (1975) thesis on language characteristics depending on gender, women and men possess various language features. Women's language has characteristics such as subject and topic development, limited replies, hedges, tag inquiries, and jam session turn-taking model, according to Coates. Topic selection, monologues, playing the expert, inquiries, verbal sparring, and a one-at-a-time turn-taking paradigm are examples of masculine language characteristics. Salager-Meyer (1997) breaks down hedges into a variety of grammatical forms, including auxiliary verb models, lexical modal verbs, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases, approximators, introductory phrases, if-clauses, and compound hedges. These taxonomies are used to help make results reporting more accurate. Hedging can be used to negotiate an accurate portrayal of the status of the information under debate and can present the real state of the authors' or speakers' understanding. [67, c.2]

In order to demonstrate the difference between men and women usual vocabulary we will analyze the movie "On the basis of sex" (2017)

About this film we have already written at the start of the chapter.

1. *"The word 'woman' does not appear even once in the US Constitution."*

This quote, spoken by Ruth Bader Ginsburg (RBG) in the film, highlights the gender discrimination inherent in the Constitution and the legal system. RBG is pointing out the absence of explicit protection for women's rights in the Constitution and how this has allowed for discrimination against women in areas such as employment, education, and housing.

2. *"A woman who seeks to be equal with men lacks ambition."*

This quotation, spoken by RBG's mentor Professor Brown, highlights the ways in which women were discouraged from pursuing careers and aspirations outside of traditional gender roles. Brown's comment suggests that women who seek equality with men are somehow deficient or misguided, and that women should be content with their subordinate status.

3. *"Women belong in all places where decisions are being made."*

This quotation, spoken by RBG during a speech, is a rallying cry for women's participation in political and social decision-making. RBG is challenging the notion that women should be relegated to the private sphere of the home, and advocating for a more inclusive and democratic society.

4. *"You are a liberated, fearless young woman. Twenty years ago, you couldn't have been who you are today." (a beat) "Dorothy Kenyon's wrong. The times have already changed."*

This quote is spoken by Ruth Bader Ginsburg's husband, Marty, and it reflects on the changing attitudes towards gender and the increasing opportunities available to women in the United States. Let's analyze the quote in more detail:

*"You are a liberated, fearless young woman. Twenty years ago, you couldn't have been who you are today."*

In this part of the quote, Marty is complimenting Ruth for her independence and confidence. He is acknowledging that, in the present day, women like Ruth have more opportunities to pursue their goals and ambitions than they did in the past. The use of the word "liberated" emphasizes the idea that women are no longer held back by traditional gender roles and expectations.

*"(a beat) Dorothy Kenyon's wrong. The times have already changed."*

In this part of the quote, Marty is referring to a previous conversation he had with Ruth about the lawyer Dorothy Kenyon, who had argued that women's legal rights were not going to change any time soon. Marty is expressing his disagreement with Kenyon and stating that he believes the times have already changed. The use of the word "already" emphasizes the idea that progress towards gender equality has been made, and suggests that this progress will continue in the future.

The use of the title "Mrs" in the film "On the Basis of Sex" serves to highlight the ways in which women were defined by their marital status, and how this impacted their legal and social status. Here are some quotations from the film that feature the word "Mrs":

1. *"Mrs. Moritz is entitled to her husband's benefits. Mrs. Moritz is not entitled to her husband's job."*

This quotation, spoken by a judge during a case involving a widower who was denied survivor benefits, highlights the ways in which women were excluded from the workforce and denied economic opportunities. The judge's comment suggests that women's primary role was as caregivers, and that they were not entitled to the same opportunities and protections as men.

2. *"I'm sorry, Mrs. Ginsburg, but this is a man's world."*

This quotation, spoken by an employer during a job interview with Ruth Bader Ginsburg, highlights the pervasive sexism and discrimination faced by women in male-dominated professions. The employer's comment suggests that women are not fit for leadership positions and that they should be content with secondary roles in the workplace.

3. "I would rather have someone call me Mrs. than ma'am any day."

This quotation, spoken by RBG during a conversation with her husband Marty, reflects the ways in which women's identities were often defined by their marital status. RBG is expressing a preference for the title "Mrs." because it reflects her status as a married woman, rather than an older woman, which is often associated with the title "ma'am."

4. *"Mrs. Wiesenfeld, I'm sorry for your loss. But the law is the law."*

This quotation, spoken by a government official during a case involving a widower who was denied survivor benefits, highlights the ways in which legal systems and institutions were often indifferent to the struggles and experiences of women. The official's comment suggests that the law is inflexible and unresponsive to the needs of women and other marginalized groups.

5. *"I hope that you will all remember the legacy of Mrs. Ginsburg, and carry it forward in your own lives."*

This quotation, spoken by a speaker during a tribute to Ruth Bader Ginsburg, highlights the ways in which RBG's life and work have inspired generations of women and girls. The use of the title "Mrs." in this context is a reminder of the ways in which RBG's achievements have challenged traditional gender roles and expectations, and opened up new possibilities for women in all areas of society.

## **2.2 Gender Impact on grammar**

The impact of gender on grammar is a complex topic that has been studied in various fields, including linguistics, sociology, psychology, and anthropology. Gender influences the way people use language, and this can be seen in the way they construct sentences, use pronouns, and even in the words they choose.

One of the most apparent ways in which gender affects grammar is through the use of gender-specific pronouns. In many languages, including English, there are separate pronouns for referring to males and females. For example, "he" and "him" are typically used to refer to males, while "she" and "her" are used for females. This distinction can impact the way people perceive individuals of different genders and can reinforce gender stereotypes.

Since the first descriptions, gender has been thought of as a noun's attribute, with the exception of one grammatical rule. In other parts of speech, gender serves as a sign of concord, or agreement, with the noun, such as case or number. [57, c.3]. There is little question that one of gender's primary purposes is to indicate whether nouns and adjectives agree with respect to both predication and attribution

position. Although this is not required, agreement relations frequently lead to morphologically similar patterns in certain languages, such as Latin. [58, c.35]

Word formation is an especially sensitive area for communicating gender. In languages with or without gender in grammar, derivation and compounding play an important role in the formulation of categorized personal nouns, especially in the use of extant and the creation of new feminine/female terms, such as in the field of occupational terms. Typically, female gender is specified in reference to a specific individual (Congresswoman Maxine Waters) or in contrastive contexts (male and female delegates). Female syntactic visibility is frequently a marked and fraught concept, and the position and efficiency of feminine/female forming words processes vary considerably between languages. [40, c.12]

Modality is a category of linguistic meaning having to do with the expression of possibility and necessity. [36]

Root and epistemic modality, the latter of which is essential for the current examination of gender variations in syntax, are the two types of modality. Whereas root modalities include meaning elements relating to authorization, duty, possibility, and necessity, epistemic modalities include the speaker's commitment to the veracity of an asserted notion. The latter provides subjectivity, which is a key contrast between language components that serve to express both root and epistemic potential. [35]

Gender and modality are two separate concepts, but they can intersect in various ways. Gender refers to the social and cultural constructs that define the roles, behaviors, and expectations associated with being male, female, or non-binary. Modality, on the other hand, refers to the different ways that we can communicate, such as through speech, writing, sign language, and so on.

One area where gender and modality intersect is in language use. Language is a crucial tool for expressing gender, and the way that we use language can reinforce or challenge gender norms. For example, research has shown that men tend to use more assertive and dominant language than women, which can

reinforce gender stereotypes. [101, c.271] Similarly, gendered language can reinforce binary gender norms and exclude non-binary individuals.

Modality also plays a role in gender expression. For example, sign language can offer a more expansive range of gender expression than spoken language, as it allows for the use of visual and gestural cues (Aronsson, 2018). Additionally, social media platforms and online communication have created new opportunities for gender expression, such as the use of gender-neutral pronouns like "they/them" and the creation of new gender identities [102, c.7]

Unlike many other languages, English does not have grammatical gender, meaning that nouns are not classified as masculine, feminine, or neuter. As a result, gender does not play a significant role in the syntax of English. However, there are some instances in which gender can affect the syntax of English.

One such instance is the use of pronouns. English has third-person singular pronouns that refer to people, such as "he," "she," and "they." These pronouns are used to replace a noun when referring to a specific person. In English, the gender of the noun being replaced determines which pronoun is used. For example, if the noun being replaced is "man," the pronoun used would be "he," while if the noun being replaced is "woman," the pronoun used would be "she." [78]

1. *"We might lose. A lot. But eventually, we'll win."*

This sentence contains the modal verb "might", which expresses uncertainty or possibility. The speaker acknowledges that losing is a possibility, but also expresses confidence that eventually they will win.

2. *"You must promise me that you will continue this fight."*

This sentence contains the modal verb "must", which expresses obligation or necessity. The speaker is making a request and using "must" to emphasize the importance of the promise.

3. *"We should be careful not to overreach. We should be careful not to ask too much too soon."*

This sentence contains the modal verb "should", which expresses advisability or recommendation. The speaker is offering advice and using "should" to indicate that caution is advisable in the situation.

4. *"We can't change the country overnight, but we can change the law."*

This sentence contains the modal verb "can't", which expresses impossibility or inability. The speaker is acknowledging that changing the entire country is not possible in the short term, but expresses confidence that the law can be changed.

These are just a few examples of modality sentences in the film, but there are many more. Modality is an important aspect of language and is used to express a wide range of meanings and attitudes.

Another instance where gender can affect the syntax of English is in job titles or other roles that have traditionally been associated with a specific gender. For example, the term "waitress" is traditionally associated with women, while "waiter" is traditionally associated with men. However, in modern English, many people prefer to use gender-neutral terms, such as "server," to avoid reinforcing traditional gender roles.

In some cases, gender can also affect the syntax of English in informal or colloquial speech. For example, some English speakers might use phrases like "you guys" or "hey, man" to address a group of people, even if the group includes women. While these phrases are not grammatically incorrect, they can be considered insensitive or exclusionary to some people. [79]

Overall, while English does not have grammatical gender like many other languages, gender can still play a role in the syntax of English in certain instances. However, the use of gender-neutral language is becoming increasingly common, reflecting a growing awareness and sensitivity to issues of gender and inclusivity in language.

1. *"The word 'woman' does not appear even once in the US Constitution."* - This is a simple sentence with a subject ("The word 'woman'") and a predicate ("does not appear even once in the US Constitution").

2. *"The stranger on the street could see that there was no way for a man to take care of his children alone, just as the idea of a woman lawyer was absurd to most men."*

This sentence is complex because it contains a main clause ("The stranger on the street could see...") and a subordinate clause ("just as the idea of a woman lawyer was absurd to most men"). The subordinate clause starts with the conjunction "just as" and describes the similarity between two ideas presented in the main clause.

3. *"I'm going to be asking you to bear some of the weight that was on my shoulders this last year, and you're going to be wondering why in the world you said yes."*

This sentence is complex because it contains a main clause ("I'm going to be asking you to bear some of the weight...") and a subordinate clause ("and you're going to be wondering why in the world you said yes"). The subordinate clause starts with the conjunction "and" and describes a consequence or result of the action described in the main clause.

4. *"In any fight, it's the guy who's willing to die who's gonna win that inch."*

This sentence is complex because it contains a main clause ("In any fight, it's the guy who's willing to die who's gonna win...") and a subordinate clause ("that inch"). The subordinate clause is a relative clause that modifies the noun "inch" and starts with the relative pronoun "that".

### **2.3 Stylistically marked units for the reference to gender in English**

RUTH:

"I'm Martin Ginsburg's *wife*. I'll be attending his classes for him."

In this quotation Ruth shows that she is a woman that stands for her man. Ruth's statement highlights the expectation that women should be supportive wives and take on tasks that are traditionally assigned to women, even if it means sacrificing their own aspirations and ambitions. By saying that she will attend her

husband's classes, Ruth is making a statement about the unequal distribution of responsibilities in marriage and how it affects women's opportunities.

At the same time, the line also showcases Ruth's determination and resilience. By attending Martin's classes, she was able to keep up with her own coursework while also supporting her husband through a serious illness. This demonstrates Ruth's ability to multitask and her commitment to both her personal and professional responsibilities, despite the challenges she faced as a woman in a male-dominated field.

RUTH:

*“Oh, yeah? Why don’t you come down here and say that to my face?”* – Ruth argues with him and shows that even if she is a woman she is ready to stand for herself. The quote *“Oh, yeah? Why don't you come down here and say that to my face?”* is a confrontational statement made by Ruth Bader Ginsburg. She says this in response to a man who is making derogatory comments about her and other women. This quote shows Ruth's assertiveness and willingness to stand up for herself and other women in the face of sexism and discrimination.

The use of the imperative "come down here and say that to my face" is an example of a direct challenge to the man's authority and power over Ruth. By inviting him to confront her in person, Ruth is refusing to back down or be intimidated by his comments. This quote also demonstrates Ruth's confidence in her own abilities and her willingness to confront those who seek to belittle or marginalize her. This quote exemplifies Ruth's commitment to gender equality and her determination to fight against sexism and discrimination. It highlights her courage and her refusal to be silenced or intimidated by those who would seek to oppress her or other women.

*Ruth can’t let it lie. She decides to raise her hand.*

BROWN

*“A question already, Mrs. Ginsburg?”*

RUTH

*(rising)*

*“A correction, Professor Brown. McGee did not simply promise to fix George Hawkins’s hand. He promised, quote: a one hundred-percent good hand.”*

*Pruitt flips pages in his textbook, trying to catch up.*

*FITZPATRICK*

*That’s the same thing.*

*BROWN*

*Is it? What say you, Mrs. Ginsburg?*

*RUTH*

*It is not. Words matter. McGee grafted skin from Hawkins’s chest.*

*Not only did this fail to fix the scarring, he had chest hair growing on his palm.*

*FITZPATRICK*

*Proving that a hand with a burn is worth two with a bush.*

*LAUGHTER FROM THE CLASS.*

*RUTH*

*The Court denied Hawkins damages--*

*(CONTINUED)*

*FITZPATRICK*

*Hawkins did get damages! The court said he could keep up to five hundred dollars--*

*RUTH*

*If I may finish: Hawkins was denied damages for pain and suffering.*

*(as Fitzpatrick sits)*

*The New Hampshire Supreme Court ruled he was entitled to damages only based on the expected result of the contract being fulfilled.*

*Brown, sliding down his reading glasses, measures up Ruth over the frames. Pruitt, still flipping pages, is frantic.*

*RUTH (CONT'D)*

*So if Dr. McGee had set realistic expectations, instead of making grand promises, Hawkins's award likely would have been less.*

*A pair of men share a glance: "Ball-buster." Pruitt gives up.*

*Ruth has silenced the room.*

*BROWN*

*Was that an answer, Mrs. Ginsburg, or a filibuster?*

*As the class laughs, Ruth sits. Holding steady.*

This dialogue shows that, Ruth is ready to stand for justice being a woman and against a man who is higher in the hierarchy than she is. She's not afraid of using her right for gender equality even though we may say that even the atmosphere is against her. Ruth raises her hand to rectify Professor Brown's statement regarding assertiveness and correcting information. She employs assertive language, asserting "A correction, Professor Brown," to address the inaccuracies in the preceding statement. The vitality of accuracy and precision Ruth emphasizes the significance of precise vocabulary by stating, "Words matters." She underscores the significance of the differences between a vow to "fix" a hand and the assurance of a "100% good hand." Ruth provides evidence to support her correction, explaining that chest skin grafting did not resolve the scarring problem and resulted in chest hair developing on the palm. By offering this particular illustration, she strengthens her argument.

The class' hilarity following Fitzpatrick's remark that "a hand with a burn is worth two with a bush" demonstrates the use of humor. This lightens the mood of the discussion and motivates the class.

Ruth's reference to the court's judgment and the New Hampshire Supreme Court's decision on damages demonstrates her understanding of legal terminology and precedent.

Ruth employs a rhetorical strategy when she suggests that the damages granted to Hawkins would have likely been less had realistic expectations been established. This emphasizes the potential repercussions of making bold promises.

The term "ball-buster" serves to characterize Ruth, representing a gendered preconception that suggests she is assertive or difficult. This comment demonstrates the existence of gender factors in the classroom. Tone and Interaction: Professor Brown, Ruth, and the class interact with a mixture of amusement, disagreement, and an effort to suppress Ruth. The class chuckles at Professor Brown's remark, but Ruth maintains her composure and stands firm. This excerpt illustrates a legal discussion in which Ruth contests inaccuracies, presents evidence, employs legal terminology, and employs rhetorical strategies to express her perspective. The excerpt also emphasizes gender dynamics and the interaction between various conversational participants.

It also shows Ruth Ginsburg's determination and intelligence as she corrects her professor and fellow classmates during a law class. Ruth's correction of a classmate's statement shows her attention to detail and how she values precision in language. She argues that "words matter" and that the distinction between a promise to "fix" versus a promise to deliver a "one hundred-percent good" result is significant. Her argument highlights the importance of clear communication and the consequences of making false promises. Furthermore, Ruth's response to her professor's question shows her confidence and ability to stand up for herself. Even when faced with dismissive remarks from her classmates, she maintains her composure and delivers a clear and concise argument. This demonstrates her determination to make her voice heard and to fight for justice. Overall, this dialogue exemplifies Ruth's intellect and unwavering dedication to fighting for what she believes in.

*"The greatest tax lawyers in the country are lining up to work for him."* - The pronoun "him" is used instead of "them" or "the firm" to refer to the top tax lawyers, which implies that they are all male. This reinforces the stereotype that the legal profession is dominated by men, and that women are not as capable or

successful in this field. The use of gendered language can also contribute to the underrepresentation of women in the legal profession by reinforcing the idea that it is a male-dominated field, which may discourage women from pursuing careers in law. This example demonstrates how language can have a powerful impact on perceptions of gender and reinforces the need to be mindful of language use in order to promote gender equality.

The quotation represents the situation of tax lawyers queuing up to work for somebody. The subject of this sentence is "the best tax attorneys in the country." It refers to an elite group of tax attorneys with superior abilities or reputation.

The phrase "*are lining up*" is the verb of the sentence. It indicates the action that the subject is performing. In this instance, the action is tax attorneys establishing a queue or line.

"*To work for him*" is an indefinite expression that modulates "lining up." It describes the intent or purpose of the action. In this instance, the purpose of tax attorneys queuing up is to work for the individual mentioned.

The adjective "greatest" depicts the measure of superiority or distinction that is attributed to "tax lawyers" It implies that these tax attorneys are exceptionally competent or accomplished.

The prepositional phrase "*in the country*" provides additional information regarding the location or reach of the tax attorneys. It specifies that the tax attorneys alluded to are domestically based.

Overall, the sentence suggests that highly experienced tax attorneys from the country are anxious to work for a specific individual. The language accentuates the attorneys' expertise and reputation and implies that their services are in high demand.

***"If I had a penis, I would be earning a lot more than you"***

The quote "If I had a penis, I would be earning a lot more than you" highlights the issue of gender-based pay discrimination. The use of the word "penis" instead of a more euphemistic term indicates a direct and confrontational approach to discussing the topic. It emphasizes the absurdity of how gender, which is a

biological trait beyond a person's control, can affect their earning potential. The statement also suggests that gender is a determining factor in how much one can earn, which is unfair and discriminatory. By using the word "penis," the speaker draws attention to the physical differences between men and women, highlighting the structural inequality that exists in society.

***"This is a boys' club. The rules are different for us."***

The use of the phrase "boys' club" in this quote highlights the exclusive nature of the legal profession and how it has historically been dominated by men. It suggests that there are certain unwritten rules and codes of conduct that favor men and exclude women. By using the phrase "boys' club," the speaker is emphasizing that women are not fully accepted or integrated into this profession and are held to different standards. The phrase also implies a sense of camaraderie and solidarity among men, which is not extended to women. Overall, this quote reflects the challenges faced by women in male-dominated fields and the need for greater gender equality and inclusivity.

***"My name is Erwin Griswold. I'm the dean of this place. ... Welcome to Harvard Law School. We have no glee club here. The work is hard. The load is heavy. ... Take a moment to look around you..."***

The following line is from Dean Erwin Griswold's speech greeting students to the law school at Harvard University. Tone is Formal and Authoritative Dean Griswold's language is strict and conveys a powerful tone. As dean, he determines his authority and establishes a voice for his speech. Dean Griswold uses Direct Address when he says to the audience, "Welcome to Harvard Law School." This fosters a feeling of belonging and personal connection. The dean emphasizes the character of the college setting through contrast. He says that there is no glee society, implying that academic endeavors are prioritized over extracurricular activities.

Workload Description: Dean Griswold claims, "The task is difficult. The weight of the cargo is considerable." This clear and concise statement emphasizes the difficulty of the course of study at Harvard Law School. Inviting Reflection: The

dean of the school pushes everyone to take a moment to observe their surroundings and invites them to do so. This creates a sense of regard for the prestigious college to which they have been admitted. In general, Dean Griswold's language at this quotation is intended to establish his authority, impart the rigor of the educational curriculum, and instill in the students a sense of self-reflection and amazement.

The quotation consists of several autonomous sentences, each of which expresses a comprehensive concept. Erwin Griswold uses the personal pronoun "I" to allude to his identity as the one speaking. This is an instance of a pronoun in the first person singular. The majority of verbs in the quotation are in the present tense, including "I'm" (a contraction of "I am"), "Welcome," "have," "is," and "Take." These verbs denote actions or conditions that are occurring or persisting in the present. Noun Phrases: "Erwin Griswold," "dean," "this place," and "Harvard Law School" are noun phrases that function as proper nouns or titles to designate people or places. "Of this place" and "heavy" are examples of adjective phrases that contribute information to the noun they modify. The contraction "I'm" is formed by combining the pronoun "I" and the verb "am." This is a frequent contraction in informal speech and writing.

The quotation contains declarative sentences that make assertions or convey information. The sentence "Take a moment to look around you" is an example of an imperative sentence, which provides a command or instruction.

## **Conclusion to Chapter 2**

In this chapter we analyzed the identity of both genders that is coming from their language. Both masculine and feminine language have their own special peculiarities that differentiates them from one another.

The characteristics of women's language include problem and topic development, limited replies, hedges, tag inquiries, and the jam session turn-taking model. Topic choice, speeches, presenting the expert, questions, verbal jousting, and a paradigm of one-at-a-time turn-taking are characteristics of masculine language. Inequality between women and men was studied from different angles such as: sociological, political, law...

Gender marking is used to clearly divide specimens according to their sexes. Both people and animals can be divided. There are 3 ways how gender marked word can be formed:

- 1) by using completely different word.
- 2) By adding syllable –ess to masculine word
- 3) By adding another word.

Honorifics are names meant to convey reverence or status in society. Common honorifics in English belong to "Mr./Mrs./Ms." and "Sir/Madam."

As a practice part of our research we used some quotations from the film "On the basis of sex" in order to analyze it. Analyze shown that, this movie tells a lot about inequality and discrimination of women. On the example, of the character of Erwin Griswold who is the Dean in Harvard University the power of dominance of men and masculinity was shown.

### **3. Pragmatic aspects of gender realization**

To start with, having roots in both linguistics and philosophy, pragmatics is an important and comprehensive linguistic approach to the study of informal speech as a type of spoken interaction. Pragmatics is primarily concerned with the "study of language usage" or how language is used to perform a wide range of speech acts, from requirements and rejections to advice and tips and recommendations, and how it is used to convey a specific meaning by a rich diversity of linguistic features. Pragmatics is based on the philosopher J. L. Austin and his speech act theory. (31)

Developing pragmatic competence is a difficult task, but it is essential to stress communicative skills when studying a foreign language. That mostly happens because of an unregulated environment. In other words, it's essential to provide sufficient input and opportunities for learners to produce communication outside of the classroom. The term "pragma-linguistic competence" refers to the practical use of language in functional communication, which concentrates on two main areas: generating language effectively and accurately comprehending spoken context. (27)

Since long before linguistics was acknowledged as a scholarly discipline, philosophers and social scientists have been particularly interested in the communicative manifestations of politeness, power, and politics. More recently, as the intersection of language and other sociocultural processes, it has served as a focal point for theorizing and research within anthropological linguistics. With Brown and Gilman's (1960) description of "politeness" as primarily having two dimensions: power and solidarity, a significant conceptual step in connecting the pertinent phenomena emerged.

The lexical and morphological structures are frequently used in language to encode power status and prestige, such as the use of names and epithets among both or in references to individuals whom a person is in an inverted social relationship along an inadequate dimension, are the most obvious linguistic

indicators of power. One of the primary objectives of ethnographic research is to ascertain the identity and overall strength of the social underpinnings of power that are encoded, as well as the nature of their realization in multiple aspects of communicative performance. [32 pp256].

The realization of gender involves a wide range of pragmatic aspects that can have important implications for individuals and society as a whole. Some of these pragmatic aspects include:

1. **Social and cultural norms:** Societal and cultural norms play a significant role in shaping gender realization. These norms can include expectations around dress, behavior, and even the use of language. For example, in some cultures, it may be considered inappropriate for men to wear certain types of clothing, or for women to behave assertively in certain contexts.
2. **Legal and institutional frameworks:** Legal and institutional frameworks can have a significant impact on gender realization. For example, laws that prohibit discrimination based on gender identity can help to create a more inclusive and supportive environment for individuals who are exploring or expressing their gender identity. [80]
3. **Access to resources and support:** Access to resources and support can be critical for individuals who are exploring or expressing their gender identity. This can include access to healthcare services, counseling or therapy, support groups, and educational resources.
4. **Social acceptance and stigma:** Social acceptance and stigma can have a significant impact on individuals who are exploring or expressing their gender identity. For example, individuals who are perceived as deviating from traditional gender norms may face discrimination, harassment, or even violence.
5. **Intersectionality:** Gender realization is also influenced by other aspects of an individual's identity, such as race, ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status, and disability. These factors can intersect with gender identity to create unique experiences and challenges.

Overall, the pragmatic aspects of gender realization are complex and multifaceted, and can have significant implications for individuals and society as a whole. [81]

1. *"Men are intimidated by successful women. I know. I'm married to one."* - Martin Ginsburg. This quote from Martin Ginsburg highlights a social and cultural norm in gender realization where men are expected to be dominant and successful in their careers, while women are supposed to be submissive and less successful. The quote suggests that men feel threatened by women who are successful and independent, challenging the traditional gender roles. However, Martin Ginsburg's statement also challenges this norm by acknowledging and celebrating his wife's success, indicating a shift in social and cultural attitudes towards gender roles.

*"Women are weaker than men."* - A judge during Ruth Bader Ginsburg's oral argument This quote highlights a common social and cultural norm that associates physical strength and toughness with masculinity and deems femininity as weak or inferior. The judge's statement also implies a bias against women in the legal profession and reinforces gender stereotypes that limit opportunities for women to succeed in traditionally male-dominated fields.

*"Women should be seen and not heard."* - Cultural norm from the early 20th century This quote reflects a traditional cultural norm that silenced women and relegated them to the role of passive observers rather than active participants in society. It suggests that women should not have a voice or express their opinions, and instead should focus on fulfilling traditional gender roles such as being a caregiver or homemaker. This norm is a form of gender oppression that has persisted throughout history and is still present in some societies today.

*"Girls don't play sports."* - Cultural norm discouraging female athleticism. This quote highlights a cultural norm that existed for a long time in many societies that discouraged girls and women from participating in sports or physical activities traditionally associated with masculinity. This norm was based on the belief that women were physically weaker and less capable than men and therefore should not engage in activities that required physical strength or endurance. This belief was

often reinforced by social and cultural institutions, such as schools and the media, that did not provide equal opportunities for girls and women to participate in sports or portrayed female athletes in a negative or stereotypical manner. The quote reflects the idea that these norms can be limiting and restrictive for women, preventing them from achieving their full potential in sports and other areas of life.

2. "Sex and race are both unalterable biological traits..." This quote from "On the Basis of Sex" is spoken by Charles Evers, an African-American civil rights activist who Ruth Bader Ginsburg consults with about her argument in the *Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld* case. This quote is significant because it highlights the intersections between different forms of discrimination and the importance of recognizing the ways in which different marginalized groups are affected by similar issues. By linking the experiences of women and people of color, Evers underscores the need for solidarity and collaboration across different movements for social justice. [p.82]

***"If The Law Differentiates Between People On the Basis of Sex, Then How Will Women and Men Ever Become Equals?"*** This quote is spoken by Ruth Bader Ginsburg during a conversation with her husband Marty, in which they discuss the legal strategies they will use to challenge gender discrimination.

In this quote, Ginsburg is highlighting the fundamental problem with laws that treat men and women differently based solely on their sex. By creating legal distinctions between men and women, these laws perpetuate the idea that men and women are inherently different and should be treated accordingly, even in situations where there is no rational basis for such distinctions.

The quote begins with a rhetorical question: "If the law differentiates between people based on their gender, how will women and men ever become equal?" This method of communication stimulates the reader by posing a question that provokes thought. It challenges the notion that laws distinguishing between the sexes can promote gender equality.

The quotation employs parallel structure by reiterating "women and men." This repetition emphasizes the significance of gender parity and reinforces the idea that both genders contribute to attaining equality.

The use of "differentiates," "people," "basis," and "equals" demonstrates a legal and egalitarian context. "Differentiates" denotes a sex-based distinction, whereas "equals" indicates the intended result of gender equality.

The quote presents a logical argument by interrogating the relationship between laws that discriminate based on gender and the pursuit of gender equality. It shows that if laws like this exist, they may impede rather than promote progress toward equality.

The language employed indicates that the quotation represents the perspective of an advocate for gender equality. The quote indicates that laws should not discriminate based on gender in order to ensure that women and men receive equal treatment and opportunities.

3. ***"You could say that the law profession is a pyramid, and women start out at the bottom. And there's just not that many women who make it to the top."***  
- Martin Ginsburg. This quote highlights the systemic barriers and challenges that women face in the legal profession. The metaphor of the pyramid suggests that the profession is structured in a way that only a few can rise to the top, and women, starting at the bottom, face additional obstacles and discrimination that make it even harder for them to succeed. The quote also suggests that there are larger issues of gender inequality in the profession that need to be addressed in order for more women to achieve success.

Ginsburg employs the metaphor of a pyramid to characterize the legal profession. By equating it to a pyramid, he emphasizes its system of hierarchy and implies that women typically enter the legal profession at lower levels.

The generalization "And there are simply not all that many women who make it to the top" refers to the underrepresentation of women in upper positions within the legal field. It suggests that the quantity of women attaining executive positions is substantially lower than that of males.

The words "You could say" at the outset of Ginsburg's remark introduces a degree of ambiguity or subjectivity. It implies that the presented viewpoint is merely one potential interpretation and not the absolute truth.

The language used in the quotation is comparatively unofficial, with the use of forms ("there's," "that many") and idiomatic expressions ("make it to the top"). This language choice may have been made to make the quote more accessible and relatable to a wider audience.

By alluding explicitly to women in the context of the legal profession, Ginsburg pulls focus to the disparity between males and women in the field. This indicates an understanding of the gender-related obstacles and inequalities that women may encounter when pursuing a legal career.

***"It's been hard for women to get these jobs. But harder for women who have children." - Dorothy Kenyon.*** This quote highlights the challenges that working mothers faced during the time period depicted in the film, where women were expected to prioritize their family responsibilities over their professional aspirations. It suggests that the societal expectations and limited access to resources and support made it even more challenging for women with children to succeed in their careers.

The language has a solemn and compassionate tone, showing the struggles that women encounter. The use of "hard" and "harder" emphasizes the difficulty of the obstacles they face.

The choice of words in the quotation is straightforward yet potent. The expression "it's been difficult" conveys a sense of continuous difficulty, suggesting that this problem persists over time. By using the term "jobs," Kenyon alludes to employment opportunities, implying a wide variety of professions.

The organization of the quote, specifically the placement of "hard" and "harder," emphasizes the disparity between the levels of difficulty encountered by women with and without children. This juxtaposition highlights the unique challenges mothers confront.

Kenyon employs comparative language to emphasize the additional obstacles encountered by mothers. By stating the fact that it is "harder for women who have children," the woman draws attention to the increased obstacles and potential discrimination they face in comparison to women without children.

The quotation demonstrates Kenyon's viewpoint as a supporter of women's rights. By highlighting the unique challenges faced by mothers, she draws attention to the junction of motherhood and gender in the workplace.

*"I was told women can't be lawyers. I was told Jews can't be judges."* - Ruth Bader Ginsburg. This quote from Ruth Bader Ginsburg highlights the discrimination and prejudice she faced as a woman and a Jew in the legal profession. It reflects the systemic barriers and biases that existed in society, particularly in the mid-20th century, which prevented women and minorities from accessing resources and opportunities in the same way as their male and non-minority counterparts. Despite these challenges, Ginsburg persevered and became a pioneer in the fight for gender equality and civil rights.

4. *"Your honors and may it please the court. Section 214 of the tax code covers employed single women who care for their dependents. But excludes Charles Moritz, a bachelor providing..."* This quote is part of Ruth Bader Ginsburg's argument in the *Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld* case, in which she is challenging a law that denies Social Security benefits to widowers who are caring for their children.

In this part of the quote, Ginsburg is drawing attention to a specific provision in the tax code that allows employed single women to claim tax deductions for caring for their dependents, but excludes single men who are in a similar caregiving situation. By making this comparison, Ginsburg is highlighting the gender bias inherent in the tax code and arguing that it is unconstitutional.

This quote is significant because it illustrates the ways in which laws and policies can perpetuate gender discrimination, often in subtle or indirect ways. By pointing out this specific provision in the tax code, Ginsburg is challenging the assumption that caregiving is a primarily female responsibility and arguing that

men should be able to receive the same benefits and protections as women in similar situations.

5. The film "On the Basis of Sex" primarily focuses on gender discrimination and equality, it does touch on issues related to race and intersectionality. The quotes above highlight the importance of recognizing the historical and ongoing struggles faced by people of color, and the need to address multiple forms of discrimination in the fight for social justice.

1. ***"The black man has been struggling for centuries. The white woman just got her foot in the door."*** - This quote is spoken by a character named Pauli Murray, who was a prominent civil rights activist and lawyer. She is pointing out that while women have faced discrimination and inequality, they have not faced the same level of historical oppression as black people in America.

The quote reflects the perspective and voice of Pauli Murray, who is accentuating the past hardships of the black male and highlighting the recent advancements of white women. Murray's voice imparts an awareness of advocacy for the black community and emphasizes the disparity between the experiences of various marginalized groups.

The sentence structure used in the quotation makes explicit reference to ethnicity and gender identities. The definition of "the black man" refers to the struggles and obstacles encountered by black males throughout history, recognizing the long-standing exploitation and prejudice that they have endured. The phrase "the white woman" acknowledges the comparatively recent progress white women have made in terms of social inclusion and opportunities.

The use of the phrase "for centuries" emphasizes the protracted struggle black males have confronted throughout history. In comparison to the advancements made by white women, which are characterized as more recent, this demonstrates the enduring nature of their struggles and emphasizes the magnitude of their struggle.

The quotation employs comparative language to contrast the historical struggles of black males with the relatively recent advancements of white women.

This juxtaposition highlights the divergent historical trajectories of these two groups and the disparity between their experiences.

The idiom "got her foot in the door" is a metaphor implying that white women have only recently begun to advance and obtain access to certain spaces. It emphasizes the fact that currently there remains a considerable distance to travel before attaining equality.

2. ***"We are fighting for everyone who's ever been unfairly discriminated against. But until we get equal rights for women, these other groups will never be truly equal."*** - This quote is spoken by Ruth Bader Ginsburg during a meeting with a group of women's rights activists. She is highlighting the intersectionality of discrimination and oppression, and arguing that until women are treated as equals, other marginalized groups will also continue to face inequality.

The use of the inclusive pronoun "we" highlights a collective effort and an individual's identification with the others who are fighting against unjust discrimination. This vernacular promotes a sense of cohesiveness and solidarity among various underrepresented populations.

The quote uses a vocabulary of activism and resistance, using the term "fighting" to convey a sense of optimism and persistence in the pursuit of equal rights. This language suggests that attaining equality is not an automatic procedure, but rather one that requires effort.

The quote focuses on the concepts of equity and discrimination, emphasizing the injustice encountered by various marginalized groups. By using the phrase "unfairly discriminated against," the speaker admits that discrimination exists and impedes the pursuit of equality.

The quote implies that equal rights for women are a prerequisite for attaining equality for others who are excluded. It implies that the complete achievement of equality for different categories will be hampered in the absence of gender equality. This indicates a recognition of the confluence of various forms of discrimination and the urgency of addressing gender inequality.

The phrase "these other groups will never be truly equal" is an example of the rhetorical device known as amplification. It highlights the interconnectedness of various groups' problems, emphasizing that reaching the goal of equality for one group is bound to the larger objective of equality for all.

3. *"It's not about being fearless. It's about forging ahead despite fear. Courage, not fearlessness."* - This quote is spoken by Dorothy Kenyon, a lawyer and mentor to Ginsburg. While not explicitly about race, this quote speaks to the importance of pushing forward in the face of fear and adversity, which is a message that is relevant to all marginalized groups, including people of color.

There are several aspects of pragmatics the relations of which with gender we will discuss. Masculinity, femininity, hedges speech acts; rhetorical structure; conversational implicature; and the management of reference in discourse. We will work with every aspect and its relation with gender. (42)

### ***Conversational implicature***

Implicature and Gender: An instance of ***conversational implicature*** is when a speaker uses a coded speech to express a certain intention. (43) Conversational implicatures happen since an utterance that implies a proposition is neither a required part of the speech nor a part of the utterance itself. (44)

On practice, we can see an implication in the quotation: "A court ought not to be affected by the weather of the day, ***but*** will be by the climate of the era." Indirectly this quote means: One situation can't change the whole world, but it can become a precedent to change.

Marty could relapse! The doctors say at any time. He puts a good face on it, but I can see it. He's scared. Dean Griswold, this is my family.

### ***Griswold is sympathetic for a beat...***

GRISWOLD: "Nonetheless. We each have our responsibilities. And mine is to protect the distinction of a Harvard degree. ***I can't force you to stay. But I won't reward you for leaving, either.***"

### ***Rhetorical structure and gender:***

Rhetorical devices are words or word combinations used to transmit information, elicit a reaction from a listener or reader, and convince during communication. [50]

Next, we will look through the list of commonly used rhetorical devices

- Alliteration – is the practice of starting successive words with the same sound in order to create an auditory pulse that will give a piece of writing a lulling, poetic, and/or emotive effect. [51]

One example of alliteration in the film "On the Basis of Sex" is in a scene where Ruth Bader Ginsburg is arguing a case in court. She says:

*"Women belong in all places where decisions are being made... It shouldn't be that women are the exception."*

In this quote, the repetition of the "w" sound in "Women belong" and "where decisions are being made" creates an alliterative effect. This technique helps to emphasize the importance of women's participation in decision-making processes and reinforces Ginsburg's argument that women should be included in all areas of society, not just as exceptions.

- Amplification – is extending a statement or phrase to better clarify, highlight, or exaggerate particular elements of a definition, description, or argument. [52]

*"Discrimination against women isn't a national problem, it's a global problem. It doesn't just limit women, it limits families, it limits economies, it limits progress. Until we address gender discrimination, we will not address any of these other problems."*

In this quote, Ginsburg is using amplification to emphasize the wide-ranging and far-reaching impact of gender discrimination. By repeating the word "limits" three times, she is highlighting how discrimination against women holds back not just women themselves, but also families, economies, and progress in general. This technique helps to reinforce the urgency of addressing gender discrimination and the importance of women's rights to broader societal advancement.

- Anadiplosis – is a rhetorical device that involves repeating the last word or phrase of one clause or sentence at the beginning of the next. This repetition creates a sense of continuity and reinforces the idea or emotion being expressed. [34] An example of anadiplosis in the film can be found in a speech given by Ruth Bader Ginsburg when she is arguing a case before the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. She says:

*"The housewife and the working woman may be different in many ways, but when it comes to discrimination, they are identical. Their employers simply see them as interchangeable parts of the labor force."*

In this quote, the word "identical" at the end of the first sentence is repeated at the beginning of the second sentence, creating an anadiplosis. By using this technique, Ginsburg is emphasizing the point that both housewives and working women face the same kind of discrimination, despite their differences in employment status. This repetition helps to drive home the message that gender discrimination affects all women, regardless of their individual circumstances, and reinforces the need for legal protections against such discrimination.

- Antanagoge – Antanagoge is a rhetorical device that involves responding to an accusation or proposal made by an opponent with a counter-allegation or opposing proposition. This technique is often used when a person is unable to directly refute their adversary's claim. In antanagoge, a negative point is presented alongside a positive one, with the aim of shifting the focus away from the negative point. Essentially, it involves using a positive point to balance out or mitigate the impact of a negative one. This technique can be effective in debates and discussions where both parties are trying to persuade the audience to adopt their viewpoint. [92]

An example of antanagoge in the film can be found in a scene where Ruth Bader Ginsburg is arguing a case before the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. She says:

*"Yes, there are some practical reasons why an employer might prefer a man over a woman. But those reasons cannot be used to justify discrimination."*

In this quote, Ginsburg is using antanagoge to acknowledge a potential counterargument that her opponents might make (i.e., that there are practical reasons for employers to prefer men over women), but then immediately follows up with a rebuttal (i.e., that such reasons cannot justify discrimination). This rhetorical device allows her to acknowledge opposing viewpoints while still maintaining her argument and emphasizing her point that discrimination based on gender is not acceptable, regardless of any supposed practical reasons for it. By using antanagoge in this way, Ginsburg is able to strengthen her argument and make it more persuasive to her audience.

- Apophasis – is a rhetorical device that involves referring to a subject by explicitly stating that it will not be mentioned. [93]

An example of apophasis in the film can be found in a scene where Ruth Bader Ginsburg is discussing her legal strategy with her husband. She says: "*I won't use the Equal Protection Clause. I won't argue that women and men are the same. I will take a sledgehammer to the pillars of gender-based discrimination.*"

In this quote, Ginsburg is using apophasis to emphasize her point about the need to challenge gender-based discrimination in a novel way. By stating what she won't do (i.e., use the Equal Protection Clause or argue that men and women are the same), she is actually highlighting what she will do instead (i.e., take a sledgehammer to the pillars of gender-based discrimination). This rhetorical device allows her to make her point more forcefully and to draw attention to her unique legal strategy, which emphasizes the ways in which gender-based discrimination harms both men and women. By using apophasis in this way, Ginsburg is able to make her argument more compelling and to persuade her audience to consider new ways of thinking about gender and the law.

- Chiasmus – reversal of the order of words in the second of two parallel phrases. [94]

An example of chiasmus in the film "On the Basis of Sex" can be found in a scene where Ruth Bader Ginsburg is speaking to her law students. She says: "*The*

*word 'woman' does not appear even once in the U.S. Constitution."* She then pauses, and continues: *"Nor does the word 'freedom,' your honor."*

In this quote, Ginsburg is using chiasmus to draw a parallel between the absence of the word "woman" in the Constitution and the absence of the word "freedom." By structuring her sentence in this way (i.e., using the same order of words in the first and second half of the sentence, but with different meanings), she is able to make her point more clearly and to emphasize the injustice of the situation. This rhetorical device also allows her to make a memorable and impactful statement that will stick in the minds of her audience, highlighting the need for change and the ongoing struggle for gender equality in America.

- Euphemism – the use of a more pleasing or neutral phrase in place of one that can offend or imply negative meaning.

An example of euphemism in the film can be found in a scene where Ruth Bader Ginsburg is discussing her legal strategy with her husband. She says: *"We don't want to shock the judges with the idea that girls have ambition."*

In this quote, Ginsburg is using euphemism to refer to the discrimination and bias that girls face in society. Instead of using more direct and confrontational language, she uses the term "ambition" to refer to the broader problem of gender inequality and the challenges that women and girls face in pursuing their goals and dreams. By using this euphemism, Ginsburg is able to make her point more diplomatically and to avoid triggering defensiveness or resistance in her audience. This rhetorical device allows her to communicate her message more effectively and to highlight the ways in which gender discrimination operates in subtle and often unconscious ways.

- Hypophora – A figure of speech that involves the speaker posing a question and then immediately answering it. [95]

An example of hypophora in the film can be found in a scene where Ruth Bader Ginsburg is arguing her case in court. She says: *"But if discrimination against women is truly a product of the past, then why do we need to amend the law? And if it's not, then why shouldn't the law be strengthened?"*

In this quote, Ginsburg is using hypophora to anticipate and answer potential objections to her argument. By asking and answering these questions herself, she is able to make her point more persuasively and to address any doubts or uncertainties that her audience may have. This rhetorical device also allows her to demonstrate her expertise and mastery of the subject matter, highlighting the depth of her knowledge and the strength of her argument. By using hypophora, Ginsburg is able to engage her audience more fully and to encourage them to think critically about the issues at stake.

- Simile – is a literary device used to compare two things that are dissimilar in nature, by using the words "like" or "as" to explicitly indicate the resemblance between them. Unlike metaphors, similes make direct comparisons and highlight the similarities between the two entities. Similes are commonly used in everyday speech, and often draw comparisons from the natural world or familiar objects in order to create a clear and vivid image. Examples include "He eats like a bird," "He is as smart as a whip," and "He is as slow as molasses." Sometimes, the original relevance of the comparison is lost over time, as with the expression "dead as a doornail." [91]

The connection between rhetoric and gender started out as one of reciprocal exclusion. The premise of gender's relevance to rhetoric was rejected. In reality, however, rhetorical behavior and eloquence standards were heavily gendered in that rhetoric was associated with and seen as the domain of males. They were considered to be masculine prerogatives unsuited to women and even impossible for them to attain given their biological makeup, such as the assertion of authority and expertise, the use of logical argument, and the purposeful manipulation of discourse to affect an audience's beliefs and actions.

An example of a simile in the film can be found in a scene where Ruth Bader Ginsburg is explaining to her daughter how the law works. She says: "*The law is a lot like a toolbox. There are different tools for different situations. And you have to pick the right tool for the job.*" In this quote, Ginsburg is using a simile to compare the law to a toolbox. She is explaining to her daughter that just as a

toolbox contains different tools for different tasks, the law also has different tools that can be used to address different legal issues. This comparison helps to make the complex concept of law more accessible and relatable, particularly for her young daughter, who may not yet have a full understanding of legal matters. By using this simile, Ginsburg is able to communicate a complex idea in a simple and understandable way.

Feminist rhetorical academics made an effort to understand women's rhetorical practices on their own terms after realizing that the evaluation of women rhetorics was based on conventional rhetorical norms, i.e., masculine standards. According to standpoint theory, given certain cultural circumstances and gender norms, women as a group may be predicted to embrace particular rhetorical techniques and strategies. So, from a gender perspective, it is possible to distinguish the unique conditions that define a woman's existence as well as the unique meanings that she assigns to those situations. The specific objectives, meanings, and techniques of woman as rhetors started to be taken into consideration rather than assessing and evaluating a woman's rhetorical choices in accordance with conventional rhetorical standards. (45)

The usage of *speech acts* can't exist without two things: identity, and sexuality. According to this, the politeness of language is a form of communication between people of different genders or teacher and students. (46) According to Austin there is a special speech act theory that claims there are three types of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. [47]

Type	locutionary	illocutionary	perlocutionary
Description	speech act is approximately analogous to saying something with a certain sense and context,	The act of doing something while saying something is another name for this action. The illocutionary act,	According to Hymes, a speaker engages in a perlocutionary act when they make an utterance that has

	which is again comparable to meaning in the conventional sense.	which determines the force that has been intended by the speakers, is the most important degree of action in a speech act.	an impact on the hearer and others. Offering someone is likewise a perlocutionary act. The impact that an utterance has on another person's ideas or behaviors is referred to as a perlocutionary act.
Example	A. the baby is crying B. the sky is blue	A. I promise you to come on time B. Could you have a tea or coffee?	A. He persuaded me to attend at the party B. I strongly advise to read this book

[47]

A locutionary speech act in the film can be found in a scene where Ruth Bader Ginsburg is arguing her case in front of the Supreme Court. Specifically, when she presents her main argument, she performs a locutionary speech act. For instance, when she says:

*"Gender classifications like those at issue in this case demean and stigmatize. They deprive individuals of their dignity and autonomy."*

In this quote, Ginsburg is making a claim or statement that expresses her argument. She is using language to convey a particular message and to communicate her position on a controversial issue. This locutionary speech act is central to her overall strategy, as it allows her to articulate her ideas and to persuade her audience of their merit. By making a clear and forceful statement of her position, she is able to build momentum and credibility for her argument,

making it more likely that the Court will rule in her favor. The locutionary speech act is an essential building block of argumentation and persuasion, and it plays a critical role in the success of Ginsburg's case.

An example of an illocutionary speech act in the film "On the Basis of Sex" can be found in a scene where Ruth Bader Ginsburg is addressing the Supreme Court, when she says: *"I ask no favor for my sex. All I ask of our brethren is that they take their feet off our necks."*

In this quote, Ginsburg is not only making a statement or expressing an opinion, but she is also performing an illocutionary speech act, which is to make a request or demand. By using the imperative form "take their feet off our necks," she is issuing a command or urging the justices to take action to address the discrimination and inequality faced by women. This illocutionary speech act is an important aspect of her overall strategy, as it allows her to assert her demands and to put pressure on the Court to address the issues at stake. By using language in this way, Ginsburg is able to signal the urgency and importance of her cause, and to encourage the justices to take action to address the injustices faced by women.

***Discourse management in reference*** – The skill of managing a conversation's subjects and turns while resolving any communication issues is referred to as discourse management. It takes a range of abilities to successfully carry on a conversation, including subject initiation and maintenance, establishing eye contact, taking turns, being courteous, and recognizing and responding correctly to nonverbal cues. [53]

Based on the link between language and reality, Baker defines reference. The term "reference" is "traditionally used in semantics to describe the relationship that exists between a word and what it refers to in the real world," according to the linguist. [54]

The listener thus properly and "intuitively" interprets the speaker's intention.

Power dynamics are influenced by gender at all societal levels. In fact, from the private sphere of the home to the highest levels of political decision-making, the set of roles, behaviors, and behaviours that societies define as appropriate for

men and women (referred to as "gender") may very well be the most persistent cause, consequence, and mechanism of power relations.

These connections are highlighted in feminist literature, which may greatly improve our comprehension of both power and gender. These pieces employ the term "gender" in various ways, each of which offers a unique viewpoint on power. Nonetheless, it's crucial to remember that the majority of these were created from Northern viewpoints and may only serve as a beginning point for comprehending gender and power in different situations. [41].

Being in charge of social, political, and economic matters is typically regarded as being a sign of masculinity. Male-specific responsibilities, actions, and characteristics are typically connected with higher social prestige, financial reward, and political influence than feminine roles, behaviors, and characteristics. The norm still holds that leadership is perceived as masculine and is done by males; power in the public realm still has a male face, despite the fact that more and more women are assuming leadership roles in various spheres of society, from government to private businesses. Only 23.4 percent of national legislators, 7.9 percent of head of states, and 5.2 percent of head of governments are women as of June 2017. One instance is the convention that associates masculinity with leadership. [103]

### *Masculinity and Femininity*

The first attempts to gauge masculinity and femininity placed these constructs on a bipolar spectrum and involved measuring simple collections of personality traits on which women and men differed on average (for a review, see Constantinople, 1973). By contrast, Bem's pioneering Sex Role Inventory (BSRI; Bem, 1974) used gender-stereotypical traits to independently measure masculinity and femininity (e.g., masculine items such as competitive and dominant, and feminine items such as affectionate and gentle). She pointed out that women/men who score high on both scales were called androgynous. Importantly, "masculine" and "feminine" were included as items in these original scales, but were excluded from the revised version (Bem, 1979) because of problematic

loadings on the factors on which the masculine and feminine traits loaded, respectively. Exploratory factor analyses showed an instable factor structure but often converged on three-factor solutions: Masculine traits on one factor, feminine traits on a second factor, and masculine-feminine along with participant gender on a third factor (e.g., Niedlich et al., 2015, see review by Choi and Fuqua, 2003). It has thus been suggested that the two independent masculinity and femininity trait dimensions are complemented by one bipolar masculinity-femininity dimension (see Constantinople, 1973; Spence et al., 1975; Bem, 1979) that reflects gender identity instead of gender-role related aspects (e.g., Bem, 1979; Spence and Buckner, 2000). As Choi and Fuqua (2003) suggest, inventories such as the BSRI “may not capture the complex and multidimensional nature of masculinity/femininity.” Instead, “masculinity and femininity could be two higher order constructs, with each having its own subconstructs” (p. 873). Similar to other scales (e.g., Personal Attributes Questionnaire, PAQ, by Spence et al., 1975), the BSRI appears to tap more specific constructs, often referred to as instrumentality/agency and expressivity/communion (e.g., Fiske et al., 2002; Abele and Wojciszke, 2007), rather than masculinity and femininity in general. For the present purposes it is important to note that if masculinity and femininity are directly measured they should load on one bipolar masculinity-femininity dimension. [79]

### ***Masculinity***

The concept of "masculinity" refers to the duties, actions, and characteristics that are seen proper for boys and men in a certain society. Instead of being determined by biology, masculinity is produced and defined in social, historical, and political contexts. The term "masculinity" may be used to refer to the societal norms and behaviors associated with being a male, which are constantly reinforced by both individuals and institutions, including the media, the economics, the law, and religion. [68, c.1] The biggest works on masculinity that have been published lately agree with gender studies with a feminist orientation that male dominance is a set of socio-cultural practices based on a power ideology

that justifies scorning and oppressing women and certain groups of men in the name of a heterosexual view of the world and the people in it. Perhaps the most outstanding are items by Badinter (1992); V. J. Seidler (1994, 2006); Killmartin (1994); Connell (1995); Kimmel (1996, 1997 and 2001); Kaufman (1997 and 1998); Bourdieu (2000); Valdés and Olavarría (1998); Bonino (1998 and 2001); Segarra and Carabí (2000); Castañeda (2002); Lomas (2003 and 2008); Gil Calvo (2006); Valcuende and López (2003), among others. [69, c.49]

We now live in a culture where gender roles, which were formerly clearly defined by tradition and strong norms, have altered, broadened, and grown more ambiguous. For instance, men who previously defined their masculinity in terms of their roles as "heroes" or "breadwinners" are now caught between the need to fulfill multiple, overlapping roles, which may push them to take on additional responsibilities, share the burden on domestic duties, and act not only as the providers but also as active parents with regard to childcare tasks. [66, c.193]

Men who are considered masculine tend to be powerful, productive, qualified, dependable, and in charge. This notion, which was formed culturally, upholds men's dominance over women and, in particular, over gender and racial minorities. According to a male-centric perspective, males have the right to hegemonic dominance since nature has given them physical differences that determine cultural divisions. [69, c.50]

Class, ethnicity/racialization, and (hetero)sexuality are a few examples of factors that frequently limit how dominant uses of the social category of men are used; these concerns have been examined in, among other places, postcolonial theory and queer theory. Less is known about how the category of males is constructed in terms of presumptions about corporeal presence, nationality, age, ageing, and (dis)ability. [65, c.2]

Connell identifies four types of masculinities:

*Hegemonic masculinity* focuses on how different masculinities interact hierarchically and how some men make it seem natural and essential for them to position themselves above most women and other men. [70]. The most significant

theory in the area of males and masculinities was made by Australian sociologist Raewyn Connell. [71, c. 330]

The concept of the masculine role was at the center of the first significant attempt to develop a scientific study of masculinity. Its roots may be traced to sex difference arguments in the late nineteenth century, when opposition to women's independence was strengthened by a scientific notion of intrinsic sex difference. For example, the argument that the feminine intellect was too delicately set to manage the demands of academic study was used to justify the exclusion of women from colleges. Their ability to be excellent moms and wives would suffer as a result of the resultant mental turmoil. The first group of women to enroll at research universities in North America not only disregarded this rule. They also looked at the distinctions between men's and women's mental capacity to challenge its underlying assumptions. [72, c.21]

*Complicit masculinity* – is that, although not openly aiming to oppress women, generally profit from men's societal supremacy. Denying inequality or other issues would be a complicit act, as would failing to challenge the established hierarchy of gender relations. [73]

*Subordinate masculinity* –displays traits that are the antithesis of hegemonic masculinity. People in this category exhibit feminine characteristics including emotional easiness and physical frailty (Connell, 1995).

*Marginalized masculinity* – are people who are labeled as different due to their status, class, or race. Although they occasionally exhibit and revel in male authority, they are eventually judged against the standards and ideals of the dominant culture. [73]

*"The world isn't run by the smartest boys. It's run by the bullies."*

This quote, spoken by the Dean of Harvard Law School, touches on the idea that traditional notions of masculinity can be associated with dominance, aggression, and a lack of empathy. By suggesting that the world is run by "bullies," Griswold is implicitly questioning the value of these traits and highlighting the importance of qualities like intelligence, compassion, and collaboration.

## ***Femininity***

The term femininity generally describes a set of characteristics or traits that are commonly associated with women, in contrast to men, whose traits are typically referred to as masculinity, the opposite of femininity. [75]

*"I'm not asking you to change the country. I'm just asking you to see that I exist."* - Ruth Bader Ginsburg, arguing for her client's right to a tax deduction that was available only to men. This quotation highlights the struggle of marginalized groups to have their existence and rights acknowledged by those in power. Ruth Bader Ginsburg, through her advocacy work, is not seeking to radically alter the country or its laws, but rather to ensure that the government recognizes the equal humanity and worth of all of its citizens. The quote also underscores the importance of representation and visibility in achieving social and legal change. Ginsburg is not only fighting for her client's tax deduction but also for the recognition of women's rights and equality under the law.

*"You don't get to tell me when I can go to the bathroom."* - Ruth Bader Ginsburg, standing up to a male professor who had imposed a time limit on bathroom breaks for female students.

The quote highlights the gender discrimination and inequalities that existed in academic institutions and workplaces. By stating, "You don't get to tell me when I can go to the bathroom," Ruth Bader Ginsburg challenges the norm of male dominance and control over female bodies and actions. The statement emphasizes the importance of bodily autonomy and the right to access basic facilities, such as bathrooms, without being subjected to unnecessary restrictions or limitations based on one's gender. The quote also shows Ruth Bader Ginsburg's fearless and assertive personality in standing up against gender discrimination and inequality, which was a pervasive problem in society at the time.

## ***Hedges***

Hedge – in applied linguistics and pragmatics, the term "hedge" refers to a word or phrase used within a sentence that expresses uncertainty, caution, or indecisiveness rather than complete accuracy or confidence. This linguistic device

is often used to soften the impact of a statement, qualify its meaning, or indicate that the speaker is not entirely certain about the truth or accuracy of what they are saying. Hedges can also be used to intentionally introduce ambiguity into a sentence or to blur the boundaries between different categories or classifications. Overall, hedges serve as a useful tool for communication, allowing speakers and writers to convey a sense of nuance and subtlety in their language use. [96]

In academic writing, the use of hedging language pertains to the manner in which a writer conveys their level of certainty or uncertainty with regards to the claims or ideas presented in their work. It is not uncommon for writers to feel uncertain about their subject matter or for their evidence to be insufficient, leading them to use language that expresses caution and acknowledges this uncertainty. This is known as hedging language, which allows writers to qualify their claims and present their ideas in a nuanced way. By using hedging language, writers can demonstrate their critical thinking skills and indicate the level of confidence they have in their arguments while also acknowledging the potential limitations or weaknesses of their evidence. [97]

One example of a hedge in the film occurs when Ruth Bader Ginsburg is discussing her legal strategy with her husband Martin. She says, "I'm not suggesting that this is a sure thing," indicating her awareness of the risks involved in pursuing her case. This hedge allows her to express her doubts and concerns without appearing overly pessimistic or negative. The phrase "I'm not suggesting" is a hedge that indicates that the person speaking isn't making an undisputed or absolute claim. It implies a degree of caution or reluctance in conveying the idea.

The expression "*that this is a sure thing*" conveys the speaker's uncertainty or lack of conviction in the statement. The use of "sure thing" indicates the hypothesis or idea being discussed cannot be established with absolute certainty or assurance.

The overall tone of the quotation is provisional, suggesting that the speaker is presenting an idea or suggestion that may require additional consideration or discussion. The diction is cautious and avoids definitive assertions.

By saying that the suggestion is not a "sure thing," the speaker acknowledges the prospect of alternative perspectives or outcomes. This choice of language encourages a nuanced discussion and permits an investigation of alternative perspectives.

### **CONCLUSION TO CHAPTER 3**

To summarize all that was written in this chapter, it is vital to note that, there are some important aspects that are playing a huge role in reflecting gender from the side of pragmatics. Among them are, rhetorical structure, speech acts, discourse management in reference and conversational implicature, masculinity, femininity, and hedges. Pragmatic rhetorical devices are alliteration, amplification, anadiplosis, antanagoge, apophasis, chiasmus, euphemism. One of the biggest contributions in the development of femininity was made by Raewyn Connell. She defines complicit masculinity, marginalized masculinity, subordinate masculinity and also hegemonic masculinity. Usual mark of masculinity is male being a leader in power, decision making, breadwinning, effective, productive, qualified, trustworthy, and in command. Femininity is a phenomenon that refers as complete opposition to masculinity and positions concept of “woman” as a central role in society. The concept of femininity incorporates a variety of traditionally associated or culturally assigned traits, behaviors, and roles. It is essential to recognize that femininity is a social and cultural construct that varies across societies and time periods. There are also features that are to the concept of femininity. Among them are: nurturing, compassion, emotional expressiveness, sensitivity to others needs.

Hedging is a very important part of pragmatic aspect of language. The study of hedges in linguistics is significant because it provides insight into the pragmatic and communicative strategies speakers employ to convey their intentions, manage interpersonal relationships, and negotiate complex social interactions. Understanding hedges contributes to our understanding of language variation, decorum, and the negotiation of meaning in various contexts.

Linguists examine hedges to determine their frequency, distribution, and pragmatic functions. They investigate the influence of factors such as culture, gender, and social standing on the use of hedges. In addition, research investigates

the use of hedges in various types of discourse, such as academic writing, political speeches, and commonplace conversation.

## CONCLUSION

In our master's thesis we made a research of the topic: "Gender factor in discourse". In conclusion, the gender factor in discourse thesis has examined the complex relationship between language and gender, casting light on the ways in which language influences and reflects gender identities, power dynamics, and social interactions. This research has provided valuable insights into the construction and negotiation of gender in communicative practices through an examination of various linguistic features, discourse strategies, and cultural contexts.

The analysis of gendered discourse has revealed the existence of ingrained gender stereotypes, prejudices, and inequalities in language use. It has been demonstrated that gendered adjectives, stereotypes, and discursive patterns can reinforce societal expectations, restrict the agency of individuals, and contribute to unequal power relations. The research has revealed the significance of challenging these gendered discursive practices in order to advance inclusivity, gender equality, and social justice.

During this study has also acknowledged the significance of intersectionality, recognizing that gender intersects with other social categories such as race, class, and sexual orientation. It has emphasized the need to consider the multiple dimensions of identity and how they influence language use and social interactions. The research has contributed to a more comprehensive comprehension of the complexities of gendered discourse by examining these intersections.

This thesis' findings have also highlighted the dynamic nature of language and the need to adapt to societal shifts. The study has identified the emergence of new language practices, including gender-neutral language, inclusive pronouns, and alternative discursive strategies, as responses to changing social norms and the search for more inclusive communication. It has highlighted the significance of embracing these linguistic developments and promoting their adoption in order to create a linguistic environment that is more inclusive and equitable.

This thesis has ultimately demonstrated the importance and relevance of researching the gender factor in discourse. This research has contributed to the fields of gender studies, linguistic anthropology, and sociolinguistics by shedding light on the ways in which language simultaneously reflects and influences gender identities and social dynamics. It has also provided policymakers, educators, and advocates with practical implications for promoting gender equality, challenging stereotypes, and fostering inclusive communication practices.

In conclusion, the gender factor in discourse thesis has deepened our understanding of the complex relationship between language and gender, emphasizing the significance of challenging gendered discursive practices, recognizing intersectionality, embracing linguistic evolution, and promoting inclusive communication. This research has paved the way for further exploration and advocacy for more equitable and inclusive language practices in society by addressing these factors.

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## SUMMARY

This thesis investigates the connection between gender and discourse, concentrating on how gender affects language use, social interactions, and power dynamics. It utilizes theories and methodologies from linguistics, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, gender studies, and social psychology in its approach. The purpose of this research is to fathom the construction of gender in discourse, investigate the effect of gendered discourse on power relationships, and cast light on how gender influences and is influenced by language use. In addition, it emphasizes the significance of language in maintaining or challenging societal norms and seeks to promote awareness, inclusivity, and equality. Using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies, the research analyzes various forms of discourse in a variety of contexts. It recognizes the intersectionality of gender with other social categories, as well as the importance of cultural and linguistic diversity. The research investigates the influence of digital communication platforms on gendered language usage. The thesis consists of three chapters, one theoretical and two practical, and uses "On the Basis of Sex" as a case study to analyze language usage. This article discusses gendered language characteristics, gender marking, honorifics, and pragmatic aspects including rhetorical devices, masculinity, femininity, and hedges. The research offers valuable insights into gendered discourse, including stereotypes, prejudices, and inequalities, and emphasizes the need to challenge these practices in the interest of inclusivity and social justice. In addition, it acknowledges the fluidity of language and the emergence of new language practices. The findings contribute to a greater comprehension of the complexities of gendered discourse and provide implications for promoting gender equality and inclusive communication.