

GENDER ASPECT IN THE SPEECH ACT

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"Gender characteristics of communicators determine the properties of the communicative act, its verbal and non-verbal components, along with the conditions of development of the communication situation, the propositional content and illocutionary force of the utterance" [1;33].

Linguistic genderology or gender linguistics is an interdisciplinary scientific direction, the main object of which is the behavior of a two-gender society [Holmes 1988; Herbert 1990; Remlinger 1999; Shimizu 1999; Zemskaya, Kitaigorodskaya, Rozanova 1993; Haleeva 1999, 2000; Goroshko 1999, 2001; Gorodnikova 1999, 2000; Kirilina 2000a, 2000b, 2000c; Dobrovolsky, Kirilina 2000; Malyshevskaya 1999; Martyniuk, Bashkireva 1997; Olshansky 1999; Antineskul 1999; Borysenko 1997; Potapov 2000; Stepanova 2000]. Two types of behavior in the gender context represent the greatest interest for gender studies. The first type represents behavior caused by sociocultural prerequisites, traditions of sociocultural contacts, social status of each of the representatives of the gender couple, level of culture, age, integration into active social activity, employment. The second is speech behavior, which is expressed in linguistic and psychological terms and is implemented in constitutive speech tactics.

Many linguists highlight the third direction of gender studies, which focuses on the cognitive aspect of differences in the linguistic behavior of the sexes. In modern science, all three approaches are mutually complementary. The main methodological principle of the gender approach is "recognition of the cultural conditioning of sex, its institutional and ritualized character" [2;2].

As indicated by E.A. Zemskaya, M.V. Kitaigorodskaya and N.P. Rozanova, in the literature devoted to the topic "sex and language", it is possible to conditionally distinguish two directions: feminist and objective research [5;90]

In domestic linguistics, regular research on this topic dates back to the 80s and 90s of the last century, and the main goal of domestic genderology is the study of speech behavior in a two-gender society, the identification and description of the features of male and female speech patterns.

The content of the gender aspect can be revealed to a large extent by analyzing the structure of the language. The subject of consideration is the gender dimension of RA. Since linguistic genderology is a relatively young scientific discipline with an insufficiently developed methodological apparatus, the features of male and female speech identified by us are not untranslatable laws, but trends of usage in the speech of communicators.

The conditional nature of our research emphasizes the fact that we do not know how faithfully the speech of men and women is transmitted by the authors of artistic works/films, whether the writers/directors bring into the speech of the characters cultural stereotypes or their own ideas about how women and men should or can behave in a wedding or other situation. It should be added that the differentiation of male and female speech is imprinted by other types of differences.

Social differences include social stereotypes and norms of behavior, a system of social roles, institutions and regulations. "Thus, the system of social roles becomes one of the main factors that determine gender as a type of intrigue formation, rising to roles, that is, individuals occupying one of the typified positions in the social structure of this society and thus being social data" [4:18].

Researchers conducting a psycholinguistic analysis of genes found that one of the main sources of speech differences in men and women is the specialization of the right and left hemispheres of the brain, their functional asymmetry [Goroshko 1999]. Social factors have an influence, but already indirectly, apparently, not always being their primary source. The gender status role of the addressee/addressee of RA is particularly interesting in that, being closely related to both the psychophysiological properties of the communicators and their social manifestations, it is located at the point of intersection of two axes: the axis of

individual and role qualities of YAL, which together have a certain influence on the manner of speech of a person, on the specifics of the construction of RA.

In examining the gender aspect in the speech act, it becomes clear that language use is deeply intertwined with social constructs of gender. Speech acts are not only tools for communication but also reflect and reinforce cultural norms, roles, and expectations associated with gender. Research shows that men and women may perform speech acts differently, influenced by socialization patterns, power dynamics, and contextual factors. For instance, women are often observed to use more polite, indirect, or cooperative strategies, while men may lean towards more assertive or direct forms of speech.

However, it's important to recognize that these patterns are not universal or biologically determined—they are shaped by societal expectations and can vary across cultures, communities, and individual experiences. As gender roles continue to evolve, so too will the ways individuals engage in speech acts, highlighting the importance of continued study into how identity, language, and power intersect in communication.

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