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ENGLISH PHILOLOGY DEPARTMENT

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On the theme: “Gender-oriented influence of language on the
formation of gender-based assumptions”

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Introduction

Topicality and the relevance of the theme of the course paper. Gender investigations of language, gender differences in language usage, gender representation and perception in discourse and context, language's influence on forming gender based stereotypes are significant issues in the world.

The aim of the research is to work on language's impact on forming gender based assumptions, revealing gender differentiation in language and investigation of the formation of the gender concepts in linguistics.

The degree of study of the problem. Robin Lakoff's work indicates embodied attitudes as well as referential meanings in language utilization and led to further development of gender linguistics, among which the most substantial problems by Deborah Tannen, Penelope Eckert, Mary Bucholtz, Kira Hall, Deborah Cameron, Cheris Kramer, Dale Spender, William O'Barr, Una Stannard, Don H. Zimmerman, Candace West.

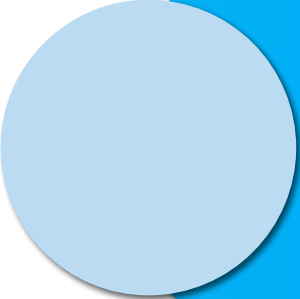
The object of the research is gender oriented language's influence on forming gender based stereotypes.

The subject of the research is gender associative words in English language and the interrelation of language and gender.

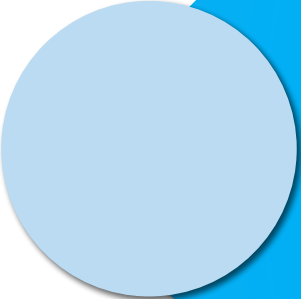
Chapter I. Gender and Language

1.1 Theoretical background of gender linguistics

- The first questions about gender and discourse can be traced to linguistics and to women's activist hypothesis and political state. Gender has been summoned as an explanation for all manner of linguistic variation, including vocabulary innovation, pronunciation, grammar and communication style.
- An awareness of a connection amidst speech and females' social position was detected in nineteenth-century distributions of the females' development, in women's activist campaign about individual names and in women's activist philosophy.
- Lakoff contended that *'the marginality and powerlessness of women is reflected in both the ways men and women are expected to speak and the ways in which women are spoken of'*.



In one of the main overview essays, psychologists Cherris Kramer, Barrie Thorne and Nancy Henley asked, “Do females and males utilize discourse in various ways? In what ways does language in structure, substance and day by day utilization - represent and contribute to gender inequality’s development? In what capacity would gender oriented language be able to change?” These inquiries set the motivation to probe into on gender and language for some period of time.

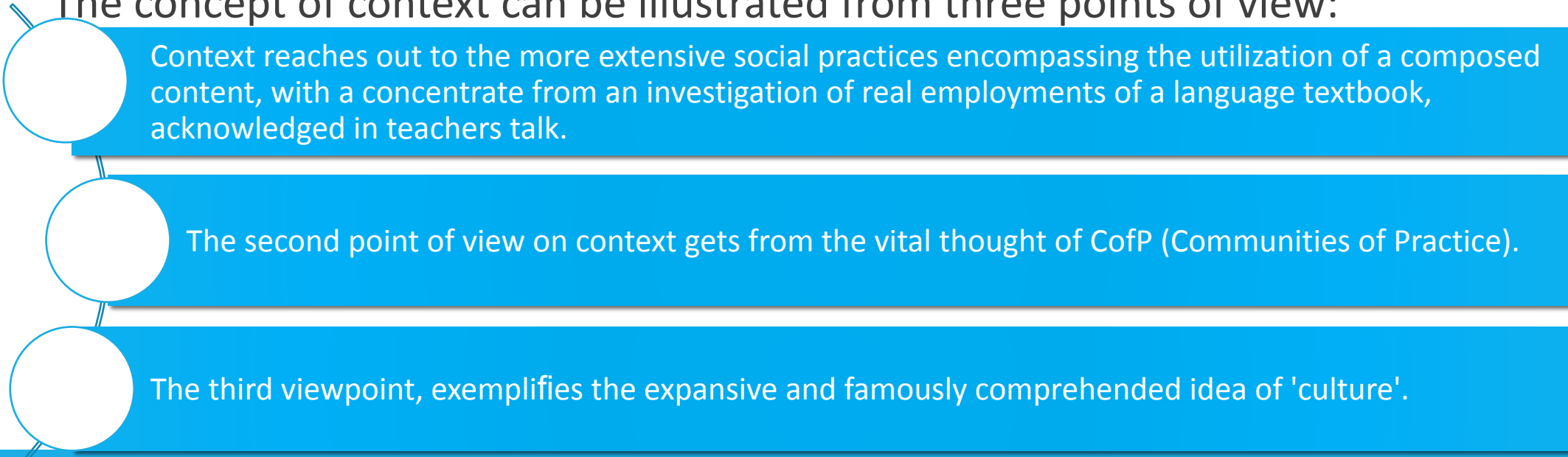


A number of scientists set up that males’ authority was indicated in language in various elaborate ways. Spender recognized one of the ways when she contended that in the past males have had control over language(as philosophers, orators, politicians, grammarians, linguists, lexicographers), so they encrypted gender differentiation into discourse to strengthen their pretension of dominance.

1.2. Interrelation of context, language and gender

- In 1970s gender and language research, an affirmation of the significance of context accompanied the acknowledgment that if and when men had a tendency to command females linguistically in certain ways, this must be connected, *inter alia*, to what Hymes may see as 'participants' and 'genre'.

The concept of context can be illustrated from three points of view:



Context reaches out to the more extensive social practices encompassing the utilization of a composed content, with a concentrate from an investigation of real employments of a language textbook, acknowledged in teachers talk.


The second point of view on context gets from the vital thought of CofP (Communities of Practice).

The third viewpoint, exemplifies the expansive and famously comprehended idea of 'culture'.

CHAPTER II. INFLUENCE OF GENDER ORIENTED LANGUAGE ON PEOPLE'S ASSUMPTIONS

2.1 Gender and discourse

An acknowledgment that the limits commonly partitioning gender and discourse investigation are manufactured, has impacted the field. Predictable with Cameron's conception, later work on gender and language has moved concentration so the distinction between the two areas has turned out to be less marked.



Examination has moved from language to discourse by considering study of how language being utilized reflects and sustains gender assumptions. So while early gender and language work archived how singular words could be viewed as sexist, later work investigated how texts were framed in sexist ways. An extensive variety of various fields of language utilization has been scrutinized for sexism, including funny cartoons, kids' literature, birthday cards, Japanese women's magazines, American well known songs and political speeches.



A good example is how the scenario and narration of natural life programs utilized a male centric arrangement of qualities to depict the demeanor of animals: “Mrs Badger gets out the bedding”; “the leader of the pack has a group of concubines”. It can be contended that the fundamental arrangement of assumptions whereupon the substance of the voice-overs was based, worked to recreate predominant social convictions about gender and sexuality in both human and creature universes.



Soap opera is comprehended to be a genre focused at, and watched to a great extent, by females. The parts played by females in soap opera are conflicting. From one viewpoint, female characters are stereotyped in so far as they are depicted inside the domestic field as being worried about family life and interpersonal relations.



If we study phone conversations in the work environment between the specialists, their workers and their customers, we can find some peculiarities. Females and inferior status conversational accomplices were given less co-agent reactions and were intruded more than males and high-status conversational accomplices. What this examination indicates is that gender is framed by linguistic portrayals as well as by the procedure of conversational connection.

2.2. Gender Linguistics as a performative social construct

Power is an essential idea for comprehending gender relations inside a social and political context. Customarily in gender and language examination, the distinctive social status of men and women has been critical in explanations of problems that are brought up. For instance, the interactional styles of women and men as co-operative and competitive, separately, have likewise been seen as representing men's superior social position linked to woman.

If there were no differences between men and women, gender as a social construct would be senseless. The vital point isn't that men and women differ, but that it isn't conceivable to be conclusive about the accurate nature of those distinctions, since what it implies to 'do being a man' or to 'do being a lady' is dynamic and variable. For instance, a high pitch might be utilized to label femininity but a high pitch is not certainly feminine - it might simply be nervousness.

Cases of direct gender indexes includes sex-particular pronouns (e.g. he and she) and nouns (e.g. woman, man), albeit gender pronouns and nouns can be 'inverted'. *For instance, in discussions between gay men feminine pronouns were in some cases utilized to index a male referent.* It explains the inverted utilization of gender pronouns as a vital endeavor by the men to subvert the binary gender/sex framework.

Indirect indexes of gender are significantly more constant than direct ones. The indirect nature of gender indexes is on the grounds that linguistic characteristics have a tendency to index social implications other than gender. *For example, the speech act of an imperative form is a directive - that is, it is an order for the addressee to do something.* Men, more frequently than women, are in a position to issue imperatives. In this manner directives an indirect and non-exclusive index of gender. The utilization of imperatives shapes some portion of the pool of linguistics resources for constructing oneself as masculine and/or power.

Gender indexes

Conclusion

Gender linguistics is relatively a new field of linguistics, but the significance of it can't be denied. During the investigation it was obvious that language is closely related with gender and context as well as discourse that alters according to the listener's gender we address to. In the process of working on this research, we may conclude that language has a transparent impact on forming gender based assumptions that nowadays can be disputed due to the false representation of gender in society that as an outcome may lead to gender discrimination (male or female).

Thank you for your
attention!