

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES ON GENDER AND DISCOURSE

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ANNOTATION

This article examines the history of development of gender and discourse researches. The main features and content of this type of research, as well as the theories and views put forward in them, are also described.

Keywords: gender, discourse, critical analysis, feminism, theory, linguistics, research tradition, feminist speech analysis, discursive psychology, linguistic anthropology, conversation analysis.

The joint study of language and gender is increasingly becoming the subject of discursive research. Although phonological, lexical and other types of linguistic analysis still retain their level of authority in the field of interdisciplinary research, the discourse level will always remain the central approach of language and gender studies. This process has also produced at least four Gender and Discourse books dealing with specific issues of gender in the analysis of linguistic discourse (Cheshire and Trudgill, 1998; Tannen, 1994; Todd et al., Fisher, 1988; Wodak, 1997). In addition, various analytical theories and perspectives on discourse and gender have been explored in books, articles, and dissertations across hundreds of disciplines. This acceleration of scientific research creates problems common to any complex activity. The critical analysis of discourse has historically been of particular interest because of its theoretical contours. These discursive theories, based on the foundations of Marxist thought, have evolved day by day (Fairclough 1992). Other recently developed approaches to discourse analysis and linguistic anthropology also emphasize the historical context. The scientific direction, put forward by another group of linguists, explores speech by observing the meaning of words and movement in time and space. In the history of gender and discursive studies, this gives rise to much-needed temporal theories for the historicization of discourses and discourses. Because, although most of these studies are clearly structured around the concepts of discursive analysis, their approaches are quite diverse, proving that it is not possible to offer a unified approach to discursive analysis for the study of language and gender. Consequently, there is no well-defined approach to discourse that could be called "analysis of feminist discourse"; Of course, not all approaches to gender and discourse are feminist in their own way, and there is one form of feminism that all feminist scholars agree on.

Although the content and approaches of all research related to gender and discourse are different, it is known that all research has been carried out with the aim of providing an outline of the forms that the analysis of gender discourse can take and how they can be used. M.Bakolts, who has conducted significant research in this area, writes: "I pay special attention to qualitative approaches, although there are many studies on gender, some of them use quantitative methods based on frameworks in discursive analysis. According to his theory, approaches to the analysis of learned discourse stem from four distinct but often interrelated research traditions:

1. Anthropological tradition focused on cultural practices;
2. Sociological tradition emphasizing social action;

3. Text-oriented critical tradition;
4. An anthropological tradition that arose in the recent past.

These models are not separate from each other, but are connected with each other and complement each other. For example, the study of gender characteristics of the communicative style.

After first examining the definitions of linguistic and non-linguistic discourse, theories and theories of gender, the history and development of each approach highlights the debate and disagreement between competing structures. Because any program brings a set of discursive-analytical frameworks to gender issues and examines theoretical assumptions about the interconnectedness of discourse, identity, and all the ways in which certain theories, discourse presuppose specific theories of gender. Before moving on to this topic, it should be noted that language and gender are often difficult to define precisely, and many linguistic or non-linguistic research traditions do not rely on a unified discursive approach. The theories expressed in such studies are applied to gender not because they adhere to certain frameworks, but selectively, but because of their ability to describe the details of specific types of discourse analysis.

The progress of science has led to the illumination of new aspects of research related to gender and discourse. In England, a new tradition of mixed methods research has emerged. This new research tradition is believed to have emerged from the confluence of conversational analysis, feminism, and social psychology in linguistic literature and texts. This approach, despite the complex, similar feminist project of public life, includes several areas of discourse that differ from each other in theoretical and methodological terms. Weatherall and Gelois, in their work on discursive theories as gender theories as subfields in approaches to gender and discourse, discuss the differences between them in more detail. Many scholars such as Edwards and Potter contributed to the development of discursive psychology, experimented with and widely used discourse analysis as the main method of psychology. Elizabeth Stock also follows Shegloff's arguments in her study of the gender orientation of feminist analysis of conversation based on the interaction of research participants, in her examples this orientation is expressed through a discursive analysis of gender examples of nouns and pronouns. In concluding his research, Stock leaves open one question: should the analysis of gender and discourse be so rigorous? It is for this reason that other feminist psychologists believe that the answer to this question is two conflicting points of view. Ann Weatherall rejects the analytic basis of conversation in gender analysis.

Important works shaping this historically young research tradition include Michael Silverstein's (1985) views on linguistic ideologies. But this theory is contested by feminist linguists for a number of reasons. Laich then draws on Deborah Cameron's (1995) work on linguistic receptivism or "oral hygiene" as a language that linguists recognize as a deeply gendered ideology. Much research on discourse and gender focuses on ideologies and gender, as well as emotions.

According to the theory of I. Hoffman, the expression of the structure of the gender in the language mainly consists of two models: - cognitive-pragmatic and stylistic, which makes it possible to explain the mechanism of the structure of gender thought in terms of its manifestation and interpretation (statement), indicating its belonging to male or female kind; as a set of semiotic markers (cultural codes) is based on "superficial" writing and linguistic identification, consisting of "gender mapping".

Any factor of development does not bypass science, moreover, discourse. Therefore, gender and discourse studies are becoming more and more colourful day by day. In conclusion, we can say that research on gender and discourse does not stop developing.

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