

**QO‘QON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**  
**HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI**  
**PhD 03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**QO‘QON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**UBAYDULLAYEVA MAFTUNAXON OMONBOY QIZI**

**TURLI TIZIMLI TILLAR SIYOSIY DISKURSIDA GENDER**  
**DINAMIKASI**  
**(OAV materiallari asosida)**

**10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi.**

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi**  
**AVTOREFERATI**

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati  
mundarijasi**

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**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi**  
**AVTOREFERATI**

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2024.2.PhD/Fil4754 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Qo'qon davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Qo'qon davlat pedagogika instituti veb-sahifasi (www.kokandsu.uz) hamda "Ziyonet" axborot-ta'lim portali (www.ziyonet.uz) manzillariga joylashtirilgan.

**Ilmiy rahbar:**

**Karimova Vasila Vaxobovna**  
filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent

**Rasmiy opponentlar:**

**Umarova Nargiza Rustamovna**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Nurmanova Dilfuza Abdurahimovna**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Yetakchi tashkilot:**

**Andijon davlat chet tillar instituti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Qo'qon davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy daraja beruvchi PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil "30" dekabr soat 10:30 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 150700, Qo'qon shahri, Turon ko'chasi, 23-uy. Tel: (99873) 542-38-38; faks: (99873) 542-11-43; e-mail: kokandsu@exat.uz)

Dissertatsiya bilan Qo'qon davlat universiteti Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (12-raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 150700, Qo'qon shahri, Turon ko'chasi, 23-uy. Tel: (99890) 508-64-42; e-mail: qdpi\_arm@umail.uz)

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil "18" dekabr kuni tarqatildi.

(2025-yil "18" dekabr dagi 30 - raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi)

**M.X.Hakimov**  
Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash raisi,  
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**R.A.Jo'rayeva**  
Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash ilmiy  
kotibi, filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa  
doktori(PhD), dotsent

**D.M.Jamoliddinova**  
Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash  
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya  
fanlari doktori(DSc), professor

## KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligi bugungi kunda ilm-fanning deyarli barcha tarmoqlari bilan o‘zaro aloqadorlikda, integrativ tarzda rivojlanmoqda. Til ijtimoiy hodisa bo‘lganligi bois jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi har qanday yangilik hamda o‘zgarishlar unga ta‘sirini o‘tkazmay qolmaydi. Zamonaviy ilmiy paradigma sifatida antropotsentrik yondashuv tilshunoslikda yangi tadqiqotlar negizini tashkil etmoqda. Bunday tadqiqotlar markaziga inson omilining qo‘yilishi boshqa fanlar qatori jahon tilshunosligida ham gender muammolarini o‘rganishga bo‘lgan talabni kuchaytirdi. Natijada gender tilshunosligi kabi yangi yo‘nalishlar vujudga keldi. Bu esa tilning gender tabiatini turli nutqiy vaziyatlarda, xususan, siyosiy diskursda namoyon bo‘lish usullarini tadqiq etishga ehtiyoj borligini va u lingvistik jihatdan alohida ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko‘rsatdi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida keyingi yillarda antropotsentrik paradigma doirasida zamonaviy yo‘nalishlar paydo bo‘ldi. Bu sohalar orasida siyosiy tilshunoslik boshqaruv qudratini mustahkamlash, jamoatchilik fikri va ijtimoiy me‘yorlarni shakllantirishga ta‘sir qiluvchi yo‘nalish sifatida fanga kirib keldi. Uning tarkibiy qismi bo‘lgan siyosiy diskurs esa siyosiy jarayon va islohotlar samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qilibgina qolmay, siyosiy kontekstlarda turli sohalarning kesishuvini ham ta‘minlaydi. So‘nggi yillarda siyosiy diskursda gender stereotiplarining yoritilishi nutqiy muloqotda ijtimoiy munosabatlar qanday shakllanishi va aks etishini aniq ko‘rsatdi hamda lingvistik tadqiqotlar obyektiga aylandi. Siyosiy nutqda gender muammolari tadqiqi dunyo tilshunosligida muhim nazariy ahamiyatga ega, chunki u til ilmining bir necha asosiy yo‘nalishlari, xususan, sotsiolingvistika, psixolingvistika, diskurs lingvistikasi, kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvokulturologiya sohalari kesimida tadqiq etila boshlandi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida siyosiy nutqda gender masalalarining yoritilishi mamlakatning o‘ziga xos sotsiolingvistik manzarasini namoyon etdi va davom etayotgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy o‘zgarishlar nuqtayi nazaridan dolzarblik kasb eta boshladi. O‘zbek tilida jins ifodalashning leksik va morfologik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish, siyosiy diskursda jamiyatning gender rollariga munosabati qanday aks etishini tizimli tahlil qilish fanga muhim xulosalar beradi. “Bugungi globallashuv davrida har bir xalq, har qaysi mustaqil davlat o‘z milliy manfaatlarini ta‘minlash, bu borada, avvalo, o‘z madaniyatini, azaliy qadriyatlarini, ona tilini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish masalasiga alohida ahamiyat qaratishi tabiiy<sup>1</sup>”. Shuning uchun siyosiy nutqlarda, ommaviy axborot vositalari materiallarida va mazkur diskursning boshqa janrlarida genderning ifodalanish usullarini o‘rganish jamiyatda keng tarqalgan noto‘g‘ri qarashlar va mafkuralarni aniqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek, O‘zbekistonda ayollarning siyosiy va ijtimoiy harakatlardagi ishtiroki ortib borayotganligi bois, mazkur diskursning gender xususiyatlarini o‘rganish dolzarb muammolardan biri sanaladi.

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<sup>1</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5850-sonli Farmoni. <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4794-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”, 2017-yil 16-fevraldagi PF-4958-son “Oliy o‘quv yurtidan keyingi ta’limni yanada takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”, 2018-yil 2-fevraldagi PF-5325-son “Xotin-qizlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va oila institutini mustahkamlash sohasidagi faoliyatni tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari; “2020-2030-yillarda o‘zbek tilini rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish konsepsiyasi” hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi.** Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari» ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq ravishda bajarilgan.

**Mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** Dunyo tilshunosligida gender va siyosiy diskursning bir-biri bilan uzviy aloqadorligi masalasi keng yoritilgan. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda qayd etilishicha, gender lingvistikasining kelib chiqish asoslari psixologiya va jamiyatshunoslik fanlari bilan bog‘liq.

Gender sohasidagi tadqiqotlarining o‘tgan asrdagi taraqqiyoti gender tilshunosligining paydo bo‘lishiga olib keldi. Jahon tilshunosligida R.Lakof, O.Jespersen, M.Shultz, D.Zimmerman, S.Uest, P.Fishman, M.Deli, D.Splendr, U.O‘Barr, B. Etkins, B.Dubois, I.Krouch, J.Holmsning, D.Tannen, P.Ekert, J.Holmes, M.Bukoltz, K.Hol, D.Kameron, J.Sanderlend<sup>2</sup>; rus tilshunosligida A.G.Fomin, V.N.Teliya, M.D. Gorodnikova, V.A.Yefremov, M.S.Kolesnikova, M.V.Tomskaya, A.V.Kirilina, I.I.Xaleyeva, E.S.Gritsenko, M.V.Vogman,

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<sup>2</sup> Lakoff R. Language and Women’s Place // Language in Society. – № 2(1), 1973. – P. 45-80; Jespersen O. Language: Its Nature, Development and Origin. – London: Allen and Unwin, 1922; Schultz M. The Semantic Derogation of Women. – Cameron, 1990. – P. 134-147; Zimmerman D. and West C. Sex Roles, Interruptions and Silences in Conversations, 1975. – P. 105-129; Fishman P. Interactions: the Work Women Do. – Thorne: B. et al. (eds.), 1983. – P. 89-101; Daly M. Gynecology: The Metaethics of Radical Feminism. – Boston: Beacon Press, 1978; Spender D. Man-Made Language. – Boston and Henley: Routledge and Keegan Paul, 1980; O‘Barr W. and Atkins B. “Women’s Language?” or “Powerless Language?” – McConnell-Ginet: S. et al. (eds.), 1980. – P. 93-110; Dubois B. and Crouch I. The Question of Tag Questions in Women’s Speech: They Don’t really Use Them Do they? – Language in Society, 1975. – P. 289-94; Holmes J. Women’s Language: a Functional Approach // General Linguistics, 1984. – P. 149-178; Tannen D. You Just Don’t Understand: Women and Men in Conversation. – New York: William Morrow, 1990. – P. 110-115; Ekert P., Sally M. Language and Gender. – Cambridge University Press: UK, 2003; Holmes J. Women’s Language: a Functional Approach // in General Linguistics, 1984. – P.149-178; Bucholtz M. The Mixed Discourse Genre as a Social Resource for Participants // Ghal, S. et al. (eds.), 1992. – P. 40-5; Cameron D. Feminism and Linguistic Theory. 2nd Edition. – New York: St. Martin’s Pres, 1992. – P. 267-290.

O.L.Kamenskaya, E.A.Gorosh kabi olimlar<sup>3</sup> o'z tadqiqotlari bilan gender tilshunosligining nazariy asoslarini yaratdilar.

O'zbek tilshunosligida N.Nasrullayeva, A.Morozova, M.Abduvaxobova, Sh.Gulyamova, D.Ismoilova<sup>4</sup> kabi olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlarida gender masalasi turli aspektlarda tadqiq etildi. G.Ergasheva<sup>5</sup> lisoniy gender muammolarini atroflicha yoritib berdi. M.Ergashev<sup>6</sup> o'zbek tilshunosligida siyosiy diskurs borasida salmoqli izlanishlar olib bordi, lekin olim siyosiy nutqda bog'lovchi fe'llarning funksional-semantik tadqiqi bilangina cheklangan. Mazkur olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlari yangi tadqiqotlar uchun metodologik asos bo'lishiga qaramay, ularda siyosiy diskursning lingvogenderologik tahliliga e'tibor qaratilmagan. Bu sohadagi tadqiqotlarda siyosiy tilshunoslikning kelib chiqish asoslari, siyosiy diskursda gender dinamikasining namoyon bo'lish masalalari yoritilmagan. Shuningdek, ularda siyosiy diskursning gender xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq uslubiy jihatlar haqidagi mulohazalar va ma'lumotlar uchramaydi. Bu esa dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligini asoslaydi.

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Ushbu tadqiqot Qo'qon davlat universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot rejasiga muvofiq "Tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari" yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** turli tizimli tillar siyosiy diskursida gender dinamikasini lisoniy fenomen sifatida o'rganishdan iborat.

#### **Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

tadqiqot obyektini sifatida genderning rivojlanish davrini aniqlash, gender va jins tushunchalari o'rtasidagi farqni belgilash va tilshunoslikda bu borada olib borilgan tadqiqotlarni tahlil qilish;

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<sup>3</sup> Фомин А.Г. Психолингвистическая концепция гендерной языковой личности: Автореф. ... дисс. д-ра филол. наук. – Барнаул, 2004. – 48 с.; Фомин А.Г. Гендерные различия в агрессивном речеситуативном поведении носителей русского и английского языков (по материалам экспериментального исследования) // Вестник Кемеровского государственного университета, 2012. – № 3 (51). – С. 214-218; Колесникова М.С. Гендерные асимметрии и стереотипы в лингвострановедческих словарях // Гендер: язык, культура, 180 коммуникация: материалы Первой Международной конференции. – М., 1999; Ефремов В.А. Гендерные стереотипы и русская лексикография // Вестник Новосибирского гос. пед. ун-та, 2016. – № 6. – С. 100-111; Кириллина А.В., Томская М.В. Лингвистические гендерные исследования // Отечественные записки, 2005. – № 2(23). – С. 112-132; Кириллина А.В. Лингвистические гендерные исследования как проявление смены эпистемы в гуманитарном знании // Армия и общество, 2010. – №4. – С. 110-114; Халеева И.И. Гендер как интрига познания // Гендерный фактор в языке и коммуникации. – Вып. 446. – М., 1999. – С. 7-14; Гриценко Е.С. Язык как средство конструирования гендера: Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Н.-Новгород, 2005. – 401 с.; Вогман М.В. Женский художественный дискурс в пространстве сакрального текста Н.Ю.Каменская // Вестник РГГУ. Серия: История. Филология. Культурология. Востоковедение, 2018. – № 8-2 (41). – С. 259-280; Горошко Е.И. Функциональная асимметрия мозга, язык, пол: аналитический обзор. – М.-Харьков: ИД «ИНЖЭК», 2005. – 288 с.

<sup>4</sup> Насруллаева Н.З. Формирование гендерных концептов в английской и узбекской фразеологических картинах мира: Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2019. – 249 б.; Морозова А.А. Лингвокогнитивное содержание гендерных стереотипов женственности и мужественности (на материале испанского языка): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 2011. – 177 с.; Абдувахобова М.А. Инглиз, итальян ва ўзбек фольклор матнларида гендернинг тил воситаларида ифодаланиши: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2019. – 15 б.; Гулямова Ш.К. Ўзбек тили эвфемизмларининг гендер хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Бухоро, 2020. – 163 б.; Ismoilova D. Lingvogenderologik birliklarning tipologik tadqiqi. Filol.fan.fal.dok-ri(PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Farg'ona, 2024. – B. 54.

<sup>5</sup> Ergasheva G.I. Linguistic and extra-linguistic factors in the formation of gender terminology in the system of different languages: Diss. ... of the Doctor of Science on Phil. Sciences. – Toshkent, 2018. – 221 p.

<sup>6</sup> Эргашев М.Р. Сиёсий дискурда кўлланувчи боғловчи феълларнинг функционал-семантик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2020. – 144 б.

tilshunoslikda gender nazariyalarining asoslari va diskursda kommunikativ gender masalalariga oid ilmiy manbalarni tizimli yoritish;

siyosiy diskurs janrlari va ularning boshqa diskurs turlaridan farqlanuvchi lingvistik xususiyatlari, vazifalarini aniqlash;

gender dinamikasini lisoniy termin sifatida izohlash, uning siyosiy diskursda voqelanishini diskursiv tahlilga tortish, gender stereotiplarining shakllanish bosqichlarini asoslash, siyosiy diskursda gender stereotiplarini aniqlash va ularning o'rnini belgilash;

siyosiy diskursning maskulinlik va femininlik tabiatini, ularning o'xshash hamda farqli jihatlarini dalillash.

**Tadqiqot obyekt**i sifatida ommaviy axborot vositalarida e'lon qilingan siyosiy diskursning birlamchi janrlariga tegishli yozma va og'zaki materiallardan hamda ayrim o'rinlarda badiiy asarlardan ham foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning predmeti** turli tizimli tillar siyosiy diskursida gender dinamikasining voqelanishini tahlil qilishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tasniflash, tavsiflash, qiyoslash, umumlashtirish, kategoriyalash, kros-madaniy va diskurs tahlili usullaridan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

tilshunoslikda kommunikativ, pragmatik, lisoniy gender muammolarini o'rganish gender va metagender davriga bo'linishi, turli tizimli tillarda lingvistik genderning grammatik, leksik, referensial, ijtimoiy turlarga ajralishi, gender shaxsning nutqiy faoliyatida namoyon bo'lishi ochib berilgan;

tilshunoslikda gender nazariyalarining defitsitlik, dominantlik, radikallik, differensiallik, reformistik kabi asosiy turlari shakllanganligi, lingvistik gender modellarining paydo bo'lishi etnik, ijtimoiy-madaniy hayot hamda gender omili bilan bog'liqligi ilmiy asoslangan;

siyosiy diskursda lisoniy maydon hodisasi mavjudligi, uning birlamchi va ikkilamchi janrlarga ajralishi, siyosiy kontekst kommunikativ, semantik, pragmatik, kognitiv va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari orqali axborot almashinuvining muhim tarkibiy qismi sifatida xizmat qilishi, mazkur diskursdagi gender stereotiplarining ahamiyati dalillangan;

siyosiy diskursning lingvogenderologik xususiyatlari, maskulin va feminin muloqot strategiyalari, xotin-qizlar ta'limi, gender tenglik, nikoh, oilaviy zo'ravonlik kabi mavzulardagi siyosiy nutqlarda lingvistik gender dinamikasining voqelanishi misollar orqali isbotlangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

siyosiy diskursda gender dinamikasini tadqiq etish bir qator lingvistik sohalar uchun muhim ilmiy-nazariy ahamiyatga ega ekanligi, siyosiy nutqning gender xususiyatlarini o'rganish orqali qo'lga kiritilgan ilmiy xulosalar tilshunoslikning siyosiy tilshunoslik, kompyuter lingvistikasi, gender tilshunosligi bo'yicha yaratiladigan darsliklar va o'quv qo'llanmalarining nazariy jihatdan boyishiga xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

siyosiy muloqot jarayonida eng ko'p uchraydigan siyosiy nutqning lingvistik hamda lingvogenderologik xususiyatlarini ifodalaydigan va diskursning faqat

mazkur turiga xos bo'lgan terminlarni qamrab olishi bilan izohli lug'atlar mundarijasining boyib borish usullari aniqlangan;

siyosiy diskursda gender dinamikasi va xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan mazkur ish keyingi yillarda yaratilishi mumkin bo'lgan jurnalistika, sun'iy intellekt, tarjima va diskurs tahliliga oid dasturlarni tuzishda lingvistik jihatdan nazariy asos bo'la olishi isbotlangan;

mazkur tadqiqot ishi til nazariyasi, kompyuter lingvistikasi, lingvogenderologiya doirasidagi bilimlarni yanada takomillashtirishda, ijtimoiy va fan dasturlari yaratishda nazariy asos bo'lish barobarida, amaliy ahamiyat ham kasb etishi dalillangan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** muammoning aniq qo'yilganligi, tadqiqot davomida qo'lga kiritilgan xulosalar hamda qo'llanilgan metodologiya va metodikaning o'zaro uyg'unligi, olib chiqilayotgan muammoning lingvistik jihatdan dolzarblik kasb etishi, ilgari surilgan yangi muammolarning ilmiy jihatdan ochib berilganligi, bu boradagi lingvistik talqinlarning nazariy asoslanganligi, tadqiqotning himoyaga olib chiqilayotgan masalalari nazariy usullar yordamida yoritib berilgani va tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiya natijalari, xususan, siyosiy diskursning gender tadqiqi o'zbek tilshunosligidagi dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanib, kompyuter lingvistikasi, diskursologiya, gender tilshunosligi va siyosiy tilshunoslik kabi sohalar bo'yicha mavjud ilmiy ma'lumotlarni kengaytiradi va mukammallashtiradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, undan oliy ta'lim muassasalarining o'quv jarayonida tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo'nalishlari, kompyuter lingvistikasi, gender tilshunoslik, siyosiy tilshunoslik, diskurs tahlili fanlari bo'yicha ma'ruza va seminarlar, maxsus kurslarni tashkil etishda, dissertatsiyalar, monografiyalar, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarni tayyorlashda, dasturlar yaratishda foydalanish mumkin.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Turli tizimli tillar siyosiy diskursida gender dinamikasini o'rganish davomida olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

tilshunoslikda kommunikativ, pragmatik, lisoniy gender muammolarini o'rganish gender va metagender davriga bo'linishi, turli tizimli tillarda lingvistik genderning grammatik, leksik, referensial, ijtimoiy turlarga ajralishi, gender shaxsning nutqiy faoliyatida namoyon bo'lishi haqidagi xulosalardan 2022-2023-yillarda "O'zbek milliy raqs san'atini targ'ib etishga bag'ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari (elektron lug'atlar) to'plami yaratish" mavzusidagi F3-2019081663-raqamli fundamental loyihani bajarishda, xususan, "O'zbek folklor san'ati terminlarining qisqacha o'zbekcha-inglizcha-nemischa izohli lug'ati"ni yaratishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining 2025-yil 6-yanvardagi 1/04-163-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur loyiha mazmuni gender kategoriyalari, gender stereotiplariga oid terminlar bilan boyitilib, izohli lug'atning mukammallashtirishiga erishilgan;

tilshunoslikda gender nazariyalarining defitsitlik, dominantlik, radikallik, differensiallik, reformistik kabi asosiy turlari shakllanganligi, lingvistik gender modellarining paydo bo'lishi etnik, ijtimoiy-madaniy hayot hamda gender omili bilan bog'liqligiga oid xulosalardan Qo'qon davlat pedagogika institutida 2020-2022-yillarda bajarilgan S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (PO20002335)-raqamli "FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program" nomli Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari ta'lim va madaniy ishlar byurosi bilan hamkorlikdagi loyihaning amaliy jarayonida foydalanilgan (Qo'qon davlat pedagogika institutining 2025-yil 8-yanvardagi 11/04-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur loyiha doirasida tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmuni boyitilgan;

siyosiy diskursda lisoniy maydon hodisasi mavjudligi, uning birlamchi va ikkilamchi janrlarga ajralishi, siyosiy kontekst kommunikativ, semantik, pragmatik, kognitiv va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari orqali axborot almashinuvining muhim tarkibiy qismi sifatida xizmat qilishi, mazkur diskursdagi gender stereotiplarining ahamiyati, siyosiy diskursning lingvogenderologik xususiyatlari, maskulin va feminin muloqot strategiyalari, xotin-qizlar ta'limi, gender tenglik, nikoh, oilaviy zo'ravonlik kabi mavzulardagi siyosiy nutqlarda lingvistik gender dinamikasining voqelanishi haqidagi xulosalardan 2022-2023-yillarda O'ZMTRK "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanalining "Bedorlik", "Ijod zavqi", "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Millat va ma'naviyat" eshittirishlarining ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston teleradiokanali" davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 6-yanvardagi 26-36-934-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada 2022-2023-yillarda mazkur teleradiokanal materiallari ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan boyigan, mazmunan mukammallashuvi ta'minlangan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta, jumladan, 4 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma'ruza ko'rinishida bayon etilgan va aprobatsiyadan o'tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta maqola, jumladan, 3 tasi xorijiy jurnalda nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan tashkil topgan. Ishning umumiy hajmi 153 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqotning **Kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, dissertatsiyaning maqsadi hamda vazifalari, obykti, predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi hamda amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning “**Tilshunoslikda gender masalalari tadqiqi**” deb nomlangan birinchi bobida genderologiya sohasining amaliy hamda nazariy jihatdan shakllanish asoslari, jahon va o‘zbek tilshunoslari tomonidan gender masalalarining tadqiq etilishi va tasniflanishi, gender tilshunosligi zamonaviy tilshunoslikning tarmog‘i sifatida e’tirof etilishi o‘rganilgan.

Birinchi bobning birinchi fasli “**Genderologik birliklar tilshunoslikning taqqiqot obykti sifatida**” deb nomlanib, unda genderologik birliklar va ularning lingvistik tavsifi tadqiq etilgan.

“Gender” termini ilk bor R.Stoller tomonidan 1963-yilda psixoanalitiklar kongressida qo‘llanilgan. Olim o‘zining “Jins va gender” kitobida bu ikki tushunchani farqlash va alohida o‘rganish zarurligini ta’kidlaydi. “Gender” – ma’lum bir madaniyatlarda erkaklik va ayollik nimani anglatishi haqidagi g‘oyalarni jamlovchi me’yoriy-mafkuraviy tuzilma<sup>7</sup>” hisoblangan. R.Stoller esa “sex” (jins) tushunchasi biologiya va fiziologiya fanlarining predmeti ekanligini qayd etib, “gender” (ingl. – gender)ni psixologiya va sotsiologiya fanlari doirasida tadqiq etish maqsadga muvofiq<sup>8</sup>ligini ta’kidlaydi.

“Gender” ilm-fanning barcha tarmoqlari uchun yangi tadqiqot obykti bo‘lib, u turli sohalarda o‘rganildi. “Tilshunoslikda bu atama insoniyat tillari tuzilmasidagi jinsni bildiruvchi grammatik kategoriyani anglatadi. 1960-1970-yillardagi feminizm naziyasining namoyandalari “gender” atamasini jamiyatdagi “maskulinlik” va “femininlik” kategoriyasining tuzilishi uchun ishlatganlar<sup>9</sup>”. Ingliz tilida dastlab “gender” grammatik tushunchani anglatuvchi termin sifatida qo‘llanilgan bo‘lsa, keyinchalik bu tushuncha butunjahon ilm-fanida quyidagi ikki ma’noda qo‘llanildi:

1. Gender – jinslar o‘rtasida anglashiladigan farqlar asosida ijtimoiy munosabatlarda namoyon bo‘ladi.

2. Gender – hokimiyat munosabatlarini mustahkamlashning asosiy vositasi yoki ushbu hokimiyatda foydalaniladigan bir yo‘nalish hisoblanadi<sup>10</sup>.

M.Hellinger va H.Bubmanning qarashlariga asosanib, lingvistik gender kategoriyasini 4 turga ajratish mumkin<sup>11</sup>: *grammatik gender, leksik gender, referensial gender, ijtimoiy gender*.

*Leksik gender tasnifiga* ko‘ra tildagi barcha leksik birliklar gender omili asosida “gender specific” (gender jihatidan xoslangan) va “gender indefinite” (gender jihatidan neytral) kabi sinflarga ajratiladi. Gender xoslangan so‘zlar, o‘z navbatida, ayolga va erkakka xos leksemalarga bo‘linadi<sup>12</sup>.

Ayolga xos (*female specific*): *ona, opa, qiz, amma / xola, ayol (mother, sister, girl, aunt, daughter, woman*.

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<sup>7</sup> Гриценко Е.С. Язык как средство конструирования гендера: Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Н.: Новгород, 2005. – 401 с.

<sup>8</sup> Stoller R. Sex and Gender: On the Development of Masculinity and Femininity. – New York: Science House, 1968. – 383 p.

<sup>9</sup> Sadiqi F. Women Gender and Language in Morocco. – Brill N.V. Leiden, 2003. – P. 2.

<sup>10</sup> Эргашева Г.И. Инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари фразеологизм ва паремияларида гендер аспектининг киёсий типологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011. – 31 б.

<sup>11</sup> Hellinger M., Hadumod B. Gender across Language (Volume 2). – Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company, 2002. – P. 6.

<sup>12</sup> Zakaria R. Gender and language use. – India: Intellektualita-volume, 2015. – P. 87.

Erkakka xos (*male specific*): *ota, aka, yigit, o'g'il, erkak kishi, tog'a, amaki* (*father, brother, boy, son, man, uncle*).

Gender neytral: *shaxs, bemor, fuqaro, talaba, olim, o'qituvchi* (*person, patient, citizen, student, scientist, teacher*). Neytral gender sinfiga gender omili ta'siridan butunlay xoli bo'lgan leksik birliklar kiradi va ular jinsga mansublikni ifoda etmaydi.

Bu xususiyat barcha tillar uchun umumiy, deb ayta olmaymiz. Hatto ingliz va o'zbek tillarida gender jihatidan neytral bo'lgan so'zlar ba'zan nemis tilida gender tabiatini namoyon etishi ham mumkin. Masalan, o'zbek tilida *talaba, o'qituvchi*; ingliz tilida *student, teacher, scientist*; nemis tilida *die Studentin/der Student, die Lehrerin / der Lehrer, die Wissenschaftlerin / der Wissenschaftler*; rus tilida *студент, студентка/учитель, учительница* kabilar.

**“Gender nazariyalarining lingvistik tavsifi”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobning ikkinchi faslida tilshunoslikda mavjud bo'lgan genderologik nazariyalarning ilmiy asoslari va amaliy ahamiyati borasidagi tadqiqotlar yoritilgan.

Gender va tilning real hayot muhiti, tajribasi bilan bog'liqligiga oid bir qator xususiyatlarni F.Sadiqi o'z ilmiy tadqiqotlarida tahlil qilgan. U o'zining gender va diskursga oid ilmiy ishlarida *gender nazariyalarining* quyidagi tasnifini taklif etadi<sup>13</sup>: defitsitlik, dominantlik, radikallik, differensiallik, reformistik.

D.Maltz va R.Borkerning so'zlariga qaraganda, defitsitlik, dominantlik va differensiallik nazariyalari bir-biridan so'zlovchining fikrni ifodalash jarayonidagi asoslari va ta'sir etuvchi omillariga ko'ra farqlanadi. Buni quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

1. Defitsitlik nazariyasi – *kuch-qudrat*.
2. Dominantlik nazariyasi – *psixologik ustunlik*.
3. Differensiallik nazariyasi – *mahalliy etnik muhit va madaniyatlar to'qnashuvi*.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Gender va siyosiy diskurs”** masalalari tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan. Unda gender va siyosiy diskurs o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik masalasi, siyosiy tilshunoslik doirasida olib borilgan qator tadqiqot ishlari, siyosiy diskursga oid umumlingvistik va genderologik masalalar yoritilgan.

Ikkinchi bobning birinchi faslida **“Genderning diskursda tadqiq etilishi”** o'rganilib, diskurs borasidagi umumiy qarashlar, unga gender omilining ta'siri ko'rsatilgan. “Diskurs” terminining kelib chiqishi zamonaviy ijtimoiy fanlarga borib taqaladi. U 1952-yilda amerikalik tilshunos Zellig Harris tomonidan qo'llanilgan bo'lib, yozma va og'zaki nutqni bog'langan holda tahlil etish usuli sifatida tilshunoslikka kirib kelgan<sup>14</sup>. Shuningdek, diskurs falsafa, tilshunoslik va semiotikada eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan atamalaridan biri bo'lsa-da, lekin diskursga beriladigan ta'rif va tushunchalar hanuz mavhum va munozarali bo'lib qolmoqda.

Diskursni tadqiq etishning dastlabki bosqichidayoq diskurs hamda matnni qiyoslash, ular orasidagi farqlarni belgilash dolzarb hisoblangan va har ikkisi ham o'ziga xos jihatlariga ega ekanligi ilgari surilgan. Bizningcha, ular alohida hodisa,

<sup>13</sup> Sadiqi F. *Women Gender and Language in Morocco*. – Boston: Brill N.V. Leiden, 2003. – P. 5.

<sup>14</sup> Harris Z.S. *Discourse Analysis*. In: Hiz, H. (eds) *Papers on Syntax*. Synthese Language Library, vol 14. Springer, Dordrecht, 1981. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-8467-7\\_7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-8467-7_7).

alohida lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti bo'lishiga qaramay, matnsiz diskursni tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Bu borada o'zbek tilshunosi Sh.Safarov quyidagi fikrlarni bayon etadi: "Ma'quli, qiyoslanayotgan bu ikki hodisani "giperonim-giponim" munosabatida o'rganishdir. Diskurs inson ongli faoliyatining ma'lum bir turi, turkumi bo'lsa, matn uning bir ko'rinishidir. Diskurs kategoriyasining bu xildagi keng ma'noda, umumlashtiruvchi mazmunda talqin qilinishi muloqot tizimi, inson ongli faoliyati bilan qiziquvchi boshqa fan sohalari – falsafa, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, kibernetika kabilar uchun allaqachonlar e'tirof etilgan qoidadir<sup>15</sup>". Bundan shuni anglash mumkinki, matnni diskursning tarkibida o'rganish o'rinalidir. Pragmatik olim M.Hakimov matnni quyidagicha izohlaydi: "Matn – o'zida kontekst va nutq vaziyatini ifoda etgan mazmun va shakl birligi<sup>16</sup>". Bu ta'rif orqali matn va diskurs o'rtasida lisoniy umumiylik hamda xususiylik mavjudligini anglash qiyin emas.

1960-yillarning o'rtalariga kelib gender tilshunoslik yo'nalishlararo intriga darajasiga ko'tarilib, unga oid masalalar keng tarzda muhokama qilindi. Xususan, gender masalasiga bo'lgan qiziqish 3 yo'nalishdagi tadqiqotlarda o'z aksini topdi:

- 1) erkak va ayol nutqining ijtimoiy tabiati;
- 2) nutqiy muloqotning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari;
- 3) tafovutlarning kognitiv aspekti<sup>17</sup>.

**"Siyosiy diskursning lingvistik maydoni"** deb nomlangan bobning ikkinchi faslida siyosiy diskursning umumlingvistik xususiyatlari, vazifalari va janrlariga oid tadqiqotlar tahlil etilgan. Siyosiy diskurs tilshunoslar tomonidan dastlab ikki xil yo'nalishda, ya'ni keng va tor doirada o'rganilgan. Shu boisdan siyosiy diskursga beriladigan ta'riflar ham turlicha ifodalanadi. Bu sohada salmoqli izlanishlar olib borgan T.A. van Deyk ham siyosiy diskursning tor doiradagi ta'rifini taqdim etadi. Uning fikricha, siyosiy diskurs faqatgina siyosatchilar faoliyati bilan cheklanadi, hukumat hujjatlari, parlament muhokamalari, partiya dasturlari, siyosatchilarning nutqlari shaklida amalga oshiriladi<sup>18</sup>. I.F.Uxvanovaning fikriga ko'ra, "siyosiy diskurs" bu jamiyatda mavjud siyosiy nutqlar majmui: mavjud ijtimoiy munosabatlar tizimini mustahkamlovchi yoki uni barqarorlashtiradigan hokimiyat nutqi, kontr-diskurs, ommaviy ritorika hisoblanadi<sup>19</sup>. Ushbu diskurs turini tadqiq etishda E.Sheygal tomonidan taklif etilgan siyosiy maydon nazariyasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Unga ko'ra, siyosiy diskurs maydoni ikki turdagi matnlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

**1. Birlamchi janrlar:** *ma'lumotlar, dasturiy hujjatlar, bahslar, nutqlar.*

**2. Ikkilamchi janrlar:** *kundalik suhbatlar, analitik maqolalar, karikaturalar, tahririyatga xatlar va parodiyalar.*

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<sup>15</sup> Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б. 226-227.

<sup>16</sup> Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси асослари. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2013. – 156 б.

<sup>17</sup> Bu haqida qarang: Usmanova Sh. Lingvokulturologiya. Darslik. – Toshkent, 2019. – 193 b.

<sup>18</sup> Дейк ван Теун А. Язык. Познание. Коммуникация: пер. с англ. / сост. В.В.Петрова; под ред. В.И.Герасимова; вступ. ст. Ю.Н.Караулова и В.В.Петрова. – М.: Прогресс, 1989. – С. 26.

<sup>19</sup> Ухванова И.Ф. Смысловые и сущностные параметры политического дискурса в фокусе внимания исследователя. Язык и социум: материалы II междунар. конф. – Минск, 1998. – С. 33.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “**Siyosiy diskursda gender stereotiplari**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, gender stereotiplarining siyosiy dirskursdagi ahamiyati o‘rganilgan.

Xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy izlanishlarda stereotiplarni tadqiq etish 1900-yillardan boshlangan bo‘lib, lingvistikada nisbatan yangi hisoblangan ushbu atama ilk bor 1922-yilda Amerika klassik jurnalistikasining yorqin namoyandasi U.Lippman tomonidan qo‘llangan<sup>20</sup>. Muallif o‘zining “Jamoatchilik fikri” (“Public opinion”) asarida jamiyatdagi muayyan ijtimoiy sinflarning idrok etish xususiyatlarini ifodalash uchun stereotip atamasidan foydalangan<sup>21</sup>.

G.Allportning fikricha, stereotip “bo‘rttirilgan” mafkura bo‘lib, uning asosiy maqsadi insonning xatti-harakati va xulq-atvorini muayyan kategoriyaga bog‘liq ekanligini isbotlashdan iboratdir<sup>22</sup>. L.Kim talqinicha, stereotip ijtimoiy ongning alohida namoyon bo‘lish shaklidir. Olim stereotiplashni insonning qobiliyati sifatida izohlaydi. Bu qobiliyat tevarak-atrofga umumlashtirgan holda baho berish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, stereotip insonning fikr-mulohazalari va tanqidiy xulosalari uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi<sup>23</sup>.

Gender stereotiplar o‘zining tarkibiy qismlariga ega bo‘lib, T.P.Dejina fikricha, ular quyidagilardan iborat<sup>24</sup>:

1. *Gender rollari* (erkaklar va ayollardan kutiladigan xati-harakatlar, axloq me‘yorlari majmui).

2. *Gender me‘yorlari* (“haqiqiy erkak” kimligi yoki “haqiqiy ayol” qanday bo‘lishi kerakligi haqidagi g‘oyalarning shakllanishiga asos bo‘lgan odob-axloq qoidalari. Ular gender tizimini saqlash va gender haqidagi tushunchalarning shakllanishida ham muhim o‘rin tutadi).

3. *Gender ideallari* (erkaklik (maskulin) va ayollik (feminin) obrazlarining mukammal tasviri bo‘lib, ular biologik jinsga asoslangan. Shu boisdan ko‘plab madaniyat va mamlakatlarda gender ideallari doirasida umumiylik va o‘xshashliklar mavjud)<sup>25</sup>.

## 2.1-chizma

| <i>Siyosiy diskursda gender stereotiplarining paydo bo‘lishi</i> |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <i>Bosqichlar</i>  | <i>Ayol siyosatchi</i>  | <i>Erkak siyosatchi</i>  |
| 1. Kategoriyalash  | <i>Ayol</i>   | <i>Erkak</i>   |
| 2. Kuzatish  | Bir necha ayol siyosatchilarning siyosiy jarayondagi xatti-harakatlari, atributlari, xulq-atvori kuzatiladi | Bir necha erkak siyosatchilarning siyosiy jarayondagi xatti-harakatlari, atributlari, xulq-atvori kuzatiladi |

<sup>20</sup> Bu haqida qarang: Brink L., Nel J.A. Exploring the meaning and origin of stereotypes amongst South African employees. SA j. ind. Psychol. vol.41 n.1 Johannesburg 2015. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4102/sajip.v41i1.1234>

<sup>21</sup> [https://books.google.co.uz/books?hl=ru&lr=&id=YhXLOVc6BsoC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&ots=4xnUFVgruk&sig=sWWxCTqAFFB5DCNKJLCNmYy2ags&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.uz/books?hl=ru&lr=&id=YhXLOVc6BsoC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&ots=4xnUFVgruk&sig=sWWxCTqAFFB5DCNKJLCNmYy2ags&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false) (murojaat sanasi: 14.06.2024.)

<sup>22</sup> Allport G.W. The nature of prejudice. – Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1954. – P. 191.

<sup>23</sup> Bu haqida qarang: Gender munosabatlari nazariyasi va amaliyotiga kirish. Qo‘llanma. – Toshkent, 2007. – B. 46.

<sup>24</sup> Дежина Т.П. Трансформация гендерных стереотипов в семейных практика жителей Дальнего Востоко: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. социолог. наук. – Хабаровск: ТОГУ, 2007. – С. 14.

<sup>25</sup> Bu haqida qarang: Морозова А.А. Лингвокогнитивное содержание гендерных стереоипов женственности и мужественности (на материале испанского языка): Дисс. ... канд. фил. наук. – Самарканд, 2011. – С. 28.

|                     |  |   |
|---------------------|--|---|
| 3. Xulosa chiqarish | Kuzatuvlar asosida ayol siyosatchilar toifasining umumiy va o'ziga xos jihatlari borasida xulosalar taqdim etiladi                     | Kuzatuvlar asosida erkak siyosatchilar toifasining umumiy va o'ziga xos jihatlari borasida xulosalar taqdim etiladi                     |
| 4. Tahrirlash       | Hosil bo'lgan xulosalar ichidan faqatgina to'g'ri, ishonchli va asoslilari filtrlab olinadi. Siyosiy feminizatsiyalash yakuniga yetadi | Hosil bo'lgan xulosalar ichidan faqatgina to'g'ri, ishonchli va asoslilari filtrlab olinadi. Siyosiy maskulinlashtirish yakuniga yetadi |
| 5. Stereotiplash    | Bu bosqichda siyosiy-gender stereotip vujudga keladi va taqdim etiladi.  | Bu bosqichda siyosiy-gender stereotip vujudga keladi va taqdim etiladi.   |

Ushbu 5 bosqichdan so'ng vujudga kelgan siyosiy diskursdagi gender stereotiplarga quyidagilarni misol qilish mumkin:

Ayol siyosatchilar omma oldidagi chiqishlarida *xotin-qizlar salomatligi va ta'limi, gender tengligi, zo'ravonlik, ayollarning ijtimoiy mavqei va o'rni* kabi mavzularga ko'proq e'tibor qaratadilar.

*Violence against women is a global crisis. In all of our own neighbourhoods, there are women and girls living in danger. Around the world, conflict, climate-related natural disasters, food insecurity and human rights violations are exacerbating violence against women. More than 70 per cent of women have experienced gender-based violence in some crisis settings. And in countries, both rich and poor, gender prejudice has fuelled acts of violence toward women and girls*<sup>26</sup>.

(Sima Sami Bahous, BMT Ayollar tashkiloti ijro etuvchi direktori)

Erkak siyosatchilar o'z nutqiy aktlarida asosan *sport, armiya, tadbirkorlik* kabi mavzularga ko'proq e'tibor qaratadilar.

– **Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish** – *biz uchun strategik vazifa. Bizning tayanchimiz ham, suyanchimiz ham, eng katta kuchimiz ham shu sohada mujassam. Shu bois tadbirkorlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash markazdan tortib eng quyi bo'g'ingacha – barcha rahbarlarning kundalik ishi bo'lishi shart. Ayniqsa, joylarda hokimlar har bir tadbirkor bilan ko'proq muloqot qilib, korxonalariga borib, ularning dardi bilan yashashi kerak. Biz katta iqtidor egalari bo'lgan biznes vakillarini asrashimiz, avaylashimiz zarur. Ular biz uchun juda qadrlil insonlar*<sup>27</sup>.

(Shavkat Mirziyoyev, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti)

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Siyosiy diskursning lingvogenderologik tadqiqi”** deb nomlanib, ayol va erkaklarning siyosiy diskursi o'rtasidagi farqlar ingvogenderologik aspekdagi tahlil qilingan.

Bobning **“Siyosiy diskursning gender xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan dastlabki faslida maskulin va feminin siyosiy diskursning umumiy va farqli jihatlari yoritilgan. Gender xususiyat deganda, maskulinizm va feminizm madaniy tushunchalari hamda ayollik voki erkaklikning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tushuniladi<sup>28</sup>. Siyosiy diskursning ham o'ziga xos gender xususiyatlari mavjud bo'lib, ular asosan erkak va ayol siyosatchilarning nutqi o'rtasidagi o'xshash va

<sup>26</sup> Statement – Executive Director – UN Women Sverige (murojaat sanasi 31.01.2025.)

<sup>27</sup> Shavkat Mirziyoyev: Tadbirkorning yutug'i – butun xalqimizning yutug'i (murojaat sanasi 31.01.2025.)

<sup>28</sup> Usmanova Sh. Lingvokulturologiya. Darslik. – Toshkent, 2019. – B. 191.

farqli jihatlarni qamrab oladi. Bu o‘rinda insonlarning umumiy kommunikativ gender xususiyatlari siyosiy diskursga ham taalluqlidir. Bizningcha, ayol va erkaklarning siyosiy diskursi o‘rtasidagi farqlarni muhokama qilishda e‘tiborga olish kerak bo‘lgan ba‘zi jihatlardan mavjud:

1. Erkak siyosatchilar ko‘proq dolzarb mavzular doirasida nutq so‘zlashadi, ayollar esa his-tuyg‘ularni muhokama qilishadi.

2. Ayollar umumijtimoiy mavzularni siyosiy masalalarga aylantiradilar, masalan, *uy va oila, oziq-ovqat*. J.Dou va M.Tomning ta’kidlashicha, siyosiy ayollik uslubi aksil-ommaviy feministik sohani yaratishga olib keladi. Bu yerda ayollar muammolari jamoat muammolariga aylanadi va ayollar huquqlari inson huquqlariga aylanadi<sup>29</sup>.

3. Feminin siyosiy diskursi ishtirokchilari ayollarni shaxsiy rivojlantirishga harakat qiladilar. Shuningdek, ular xotin-qizlarga o‘zlarini, oilalarini va jamiyatni yaxshilash uchun yordam berishlariga ishontiradilar.

4. Ayol siyosatchilar odamlarni ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilishga va mamlakatda ayollar uchun yashash va ishlash uchun qulayliklar yaratishga undaydi. Ular odamlarni jamiyatda gender tengsizligiga qarshi bo‘lishga chorlaydilar. Lekin aksincha, erkaklar nutqlarida o‘z huquqlarini himoya qilish va shaxsiy rivojlanish haqida gapirmaydilar, deb hech kim bahslasha olmaydi.

5. Maskulin siyosiy diskursi sodda, ammo tushunarli so‘z va iboralardan tashkil topadi. Nutq mavzu va tinglovchiga to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, tasdiq so‘roq gaplar, sifatlar va undov so‘zlardan holi bo‘ladi.

6. Maskulin va feminin diskursining yana bir farqli jihati shundaki, feminin diskursida ayollik hissiy sifatlaridan tashkil topgan faol leksik birliklar va murakkab grammatikadan foydalanib, oddiy uy va oila haqida nutq so‘zlanadi. Erkaklar esa oddiy va tushunarli so‘zlarni sodda grammatik strukturaga solib tabiat, sport, biznes va tinchlik yoki urush kabi jiddiy mavzularni bayon etadilar.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli **“Turli tizimli tillar maskulin siyosiy diskursida gender munosabatlar”** deb ataladi. Mazkur faslda ingliz, rus va o‘zbek siyosatchilarining nutqlari gender omili asosida diskursiv tahlilga tortilgan.

Siyosiy diskursda gender dinamikasining lingvistik jihatlarni yoritib berishni siyosatchilarning jinsga asoslangan murojaatlarini tahlilga tortish bilan boshlash o‘rinlidir. Chunki har qanday siyosatchining nutqiy akti salomlashuv va tinglovchilarga murojaatni bayon etish bilan boshlanadi. Turli tizimli tillar siyosiy diskursiga taalluqli bo‘lgan, tahlil uchun tanlab olingan ommaviy axborot vositalari materiallari ko‘zdan kechirilganda, auditoriyaga qilingan murojaatlarning o‘zidayoq lingvistik xilma-xillik mavjudligi aniqlandi. Ya’ni siyosatchilar tomonidan lingvistik birliklarni tanlashda tinglovchilarning jinsiga e‘tibor qaratiladi.

*“Assalomu alaykum, muhtarama onaxonlar! Hurmatli opa-singillar! Munis va lohar qizlarim! Avvalo, siz azizlarni, butun yurtimiz ayollarini 8 mart – Xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuni bilan chin qalbidan samimiy muborakbod etaman<sup>30</sup>”.*

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<sup>29</sup> Dow B.J. & Tonn M.B. “Feminine style” and political judgment in the rhetoric of Ann Richards // Quarterly Journal of Speech, 1993. – P. 79.

<sup>30</sup> <https://yuz.uz/uz/news/ozbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyoevning-xalqaro-xotin-qizlar-kuniga-bagishlangan-tantanali-marosimdagi-nutqi> (murojaat sanasi: 14.10.2024.)

Ushbu parcha O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 8-mart – Xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuniga bag‘ishlangan tantanali nutqidan olingan bo‘lib, siyosatchi tinglovchilarga o‘z murojaatini ifodalash uchun *onaxonlar, opa-singillar, qizlarim* kabi so‘zlarni tanlaydi. Ushbu so‘zlar gapda undalma vazifasini bajarib, nutqning faqatgina ayollarga yo‘naltirilganiga ishora qiladi. Siyosiy diskurs jiddiy lingvistik jarayon bo‘lishiga qaramay, feminin auditoriyaga qaratilgan nutqlarda ushbu rasmiy xususiyat chetlab o‘tilganligini payqash mumkin. Bu birliklar siyosiy diskursning ikkilamchi ishtirokchilari hisoblangan tinglovchilarning ayol jinsiga mansubligini bildirishdan tashqari, ham siyosatchining, ham tinglovchilarning yosh kategoriyasini izohlashga xizmat qiladi.

Shu o‘rinda siyosatchi tomonidan ayollarga nisbatan ishlatilgan sifat turkumiga oid so‘zlarga ham e‘tibor qaratish zarur. Sh.Mirziyoyev turli yosh guruhidagi feminin tinglovchilar uchun *muhtarama, hurmatli, lozar* kabi alohida va farqli sifatlarni qo‘llagan bo‘lib, ular shu yoshdagi ayol jinsiga mansub shaxslar uchun muayyan belgilarni hamda gender dinamikasini ifodalaydi. Siyosatchi tomonidan yoshi ulug‘ ayollar uchun hurmat va ehtiromga sazovor, qadr qilinuvchi<sup>31</sup> ma’nolarini beruvchi “*muhtarama*” sifati ishlatilgan. So‘zlovchi nutqida genderologik birliklarning qo‘llanishi mamlakatda ijtimoiy qatlamni qadrlanishiga ishora qiladi, shuningdek, o‘rta yoshdagi ayollarga nisbatan “*hurmatli*” sifatan foydalanilgan. *Qizlarim* so‘zi oldidan “*lozar*” sifatining qo‘llanishi esa bu yosh guruhidagi xotin-qizlar jamiyatning eng xushro‘y, xushsuxan va yoqimli<sup>32</sup> ekanligi bilan bog‘liq gender stereotipini ham qisman voqelantiradi. O‘zbek madaniyatiga xos ushbu stereotipik-lingvistik vositalar yordamida ifodalangan holatlarni nafaqat siyosiy diskursda, balki boshqa diskurs turlarida ham uchratish mumkin.

Dunyo hamjamiyati diqqat markazida bo‘lgan siyosatchi V.Putin o‘z tabrigini quyidagicha boshlaydi:

*“Дорогие наши женщины!*

*8 Марта – один из любимых наших праздников. Он пронизан самыми светлыми чувствами.*

*От всей души поздравляю вас с Международным женским днём! И хочу пожелать, чтобы ваши близкие люди окружали вас вниманием и душевным теплом, чтобы к вам возвращались доброта и участие, которые вы щедро дарите семье, детям, внукам, коллегам и друзьям<sup>33</sup>”.*

Ko‘rinib turibdiki, siyosatchi tabriknomaning boshlanishida tinglovchilarga murojaat qiladi. Moslashuv yo‘li bilan yasalgan (qaratqich kelishik qo‘shimchasi + egalik qo‘shimchalari orqali bog‘lanish) “*наши женщины*” so‘z birikmasi jumlada undalma vazifasini bajarib kelgan va ushbu nutqiy aktning faqat ayollarga tegishli ekanligini ifodalashga xizmat qilgan. Shuningdek, “*наши*” so‘zi rus tilida egalikni bildiruvchi olmosh bo‘lganligi bois, bu tabriknoma faqatgina Rossiya Federatsiyasida istiqomat qiluvchi xotin-qizlarga qarata aytilganini ham anglash mumkin.

<sup>31</sup> <https://izoh.uz/word/muhtaram> (murojaat sanasi: 05.11.2024.)

<sup>32</sup> <https://izoh.uz/word/lozar> (murojaat sanasi: 05.11.2024.)

<sup>33</sup> <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/67937#sel=1:1:1,1:1:1> (murojaat sanasi: 14.10.2024.)

*“My fellow Americans. This Sunday is one of the important days of the year, Mother’s Day. It is a special opportunity to thank all of the mothers and grandmothers in our lives. Since the earliest days of our republic America’s strike has come from the love, encourage and devotion of our mothers. They helped us to gain our independence<sup>34</sup>”.*

Garchi mazkur parcha ham “Onalar kuni” munosabati bilan yo‘llangan tabrikdan olingan bo‘lsa-da, unda bir qator kommunikativ gender dinamikasini namoyon etuvchi o‘ziga xosliklar mavjud.

Birinchidan, J.Baydendan farqli ravishda D.Tramp o‘z so‘zlarini auditoriyaga murojaat bilan boshlab, buni *my fellow Americans* so‘z birikmasi orqali amalga oshirgan. Lekin o‘zbek va rus tillarida Sh.Mirziyoyev yoki V.Putin kabi auditoriyaga cheklovni jins kategoriyasi asosida amalga oshirmagan. U prezidentlik omiliga tayanib, ushbu tabrik nutqi faqat amerikaliklarga tegishli ekanligini nutq boshidayoq lisoniy birliklar orqali namoyon etgan.

Ikkinchidan, D.Trampning nutqida norasmiy uslubga ishora qiluvchi inglizcha birliklar mavjud. Siyosiy diskurs ifoda xususiyatiga ko‘ra, rasmiylikni talab etuvchi nutqiy jarayon bo‘lishiga qaramay, ayrim siyosatchilar bu jihatni chetlab o‘tadilar. Bu esa individual kommunikativ markerning paydo bo‘lishiga sabab bo‘ladi. D.Tramp ham yuqoridagi parchada *my fellow Americans* undalmasini qo‘llagan.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, har ikki prezidentning bir jinsga mansubligi, siyosiy nutqiy akti ingliz tilida ekanligi, bir xil ijtimoiy nutqiy vaziyatda so‘zlanganligi kabi umumiyliklar mavjud bo‘lishiga qaramay, ularning siyosiy-kommunikativ produktiv til ko‘nikmalari turlichadir.

Bobning uchinchi fasli **“Turli tizimli tillar feminin siyosiy diskursida gender dinamikasining voqelanishi”** deb nomlanib, ayol siyosatchilar nutqida gender dinamikasining voqelanishi misollar yordamida dalillanadi. Gender dinamikasini ochib berish uchun jamiyatda mavjud oilaviy zo‘ravonlik, xotin-qizlar ta‘limi, nikoh, gender tenglik kabi muammolar tahlilga tortildi.

Siyosiy diskursda gender dinamikasining namoyon bo‘lishida asosiy omil ijtimoiy muammolardir. Jamiyatda sodir bo‘layotgan jinsga asoslangan munosabatlardagi adolatsizliklar, e‘tirozlar, o‘zgarishlar va stereotiplarga nisbatan siyosiy pozitsiyani anglatish natijasida gender dinamikasi shakllanib boradi. Siyosatchilar gender masalalarini davlat siyosati darajasiga ko‘tarib, ularni siyosiy diskursning birlamchi hamda ikkilamchi janrlariga murojaat qiladilar. Bunday gender muammolari fonida *tug‘ilish, ayol baxti, ayollar (ona-bola) salomatligi, xotin-qizlar ta‘lim-tarbiyasi, oilaviy zo‘ravonlik, gender tahqirlash, jamiyatda ayollarning o‘rnini mustahkamlash* kabi bir qator mavzular doirasida siyosatchilar tomonidan nutq so‘zlanadi. Ular turli tizimli tillar siyosiy diskursida gender dinamikasining namoyon bo‘lish jarayoniga aloqador deb hisoblanib, lingvistik tahlil uchun misollar sifatida tanlandi. Chunki gender borasidagi ijtimoiy-madaniy tasavvurlar, ularga oid hukumat va boshqaruv munosabatlari orqali gender dinamikasi voqelanadi.

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<sup>34</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgIxWq8ot1M> (murojaat sanasi: 22.10.2024.)

## **“Xotin-qizlar ta’limi” mavzusidagi gender dinamikasi**

Quyidagi nutqiy parchaga asosan yurtimizda xotin-qizlarning sifatli ta’lim olishiga alohida e’tibor qaratilganligi, bu hatto davlat siyosatining muhim vazifasi darajasiga ko’tarilganligi ta’kidlangan:

*“Yurtimizda xotin-qizlarning sifatli ta’lim va tarbiya olishiga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Mutafakkir jadid bobomiz Abdurauf Fitrat ta’biri bilan aytganda, “Onalar – butun bashariyatning tarbiyachilaridir”. Darhaqiqat, oilada bir nafar qiz o’qib, oliy ma’lumotga, zamonaviy kasb-hunarga ega bo’lsa, xonadondagi muhit butunlay o’zgaradi. Biz shu maqsadda xotin-qizlar ta’limini qo’llab-quvvatlash bo’yicha muhim dasturni qabul qildik<sup>35</sup>”.*

Mazkur nutqda Abdurauf Fitratning “Onalar – butun bashariyatning tarbiyachilaridir” degan jumlasiga iqtibos keltirish orqali ayollarning tarbiyadagi roli oilada ham, jamiyatda ham yuqori baholanishiga urg’u berilgan. Shuningdek, ayollarning ta’lim olishi va kasb-hunar egallashi oilada ijtimoiy o’zgarishlarga olib keladigan voqelik ekani haqidagi fikr ham ta’kidlangan. Shuningdek, mazkur nutqda ayollarga tarbiya beruvchi, oilaviy o’zgarishlar qila oluvchilar sifatida qaralgan.

Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda ayol ta’limining ahamiyati haqida fikr yuritilgan mazkur nutq mazmunidan ayollarni nafaqat oila va uy-ro’zg’or ishlarida, balki ilm-fan, iqtisodiyot va siyosat kabi sohalarda ham faol ishtirok etishga chaqiriq borligi anglashiladi:

*However, first things first, i.e. girls first need access to a basic education. For example, from our partnership in migration affairs with the very poor Republic of the Niger, I know how difficult it is in some countries for girls to have any access to education after the age of ten. This has a knock-on effect on the rest of their lives, such as when they get married and how many children they have, which in turn affects population growth in the country. That means that there is still much to be done and we must in particular support emerging economies and developing countries. Social progress in those countries can only benefit from girls and women being more involved in the changes made<sup>36</sup>.*

Demak, nutqda ayollarning ta’lim olish huquqi, gender tengligi va ijtimoiy taraqqiyot masalalariga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Nutqda bayon etilayotgan asosiy fikr xotin-qizlarning ta’lim olish imkoniyatlari cheklanganligi va bu holat ularning kelajak hayotiga ta’sir qilishi haqida boradi. Ayniqsa, Nigeriya respublikasi kabi mamlakatlarda qizlarning o’n yoshdan keyin ta’lim olish imkoniyati deyarli yo’q. Bu nafaqat individual holatga, balki jamiyatning umumiy rivojlanishiga ham salbiy ta’sir ko’rsatishi aytib o’tilgan (This has a knock-on effect on the rest of their lives). Xulosa qiladigan bo’lsak, barcha davlatlarda ayollar ta’limi jamiyat uchun muhim omil hisoblanadi, buning oqsashi birgina oilaning emas, butun jamiyatning fojeasidir.

Ayol siyosatchilarning nutqida xotin-qizlarni ta’lim olish va jamiyatda o’z o’rnini topishga undash tez-tez ko’zga tashlanadi. Rossiya Federatsiyasi Tashqi

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<sup>35</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2023/03/07/womens/> (murojaat sanasi: 14.10.2024.)

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/service/archive/archive/speech-by-federal-chancellor-angela-merkel-at-the-g20-dialogue-forum-with-women-w20-in-berlin-on-26-april-2017-465890> (murojaat sanasi: 25.11.2025.)

ishlar vazirligi Axborot va matbuot departamenti direktori Mariya Zaharova bu boradagi fikrlarini quyidagicha ifodalaydi:

*“Даже если вы сделаете выбор в пользу семьи и посвятите свою жизнь мужу, поверьте мне, образование вам очень пригодится. Детей-то надо воспитывать<sup>37</sup>”*. Uning soʻzlaridan jamiyatda mavjud boʻlgan “Balogʻatga yetgan qizlar taʼlim olish yoki oila qurishdan birini tanlashi kerak” mazmunidagi gender stereotipiga nisbatan inkor va eʼtiroz munosabatini ham anglash mumkin. U ayollar oilani tanlab, hayotini eriga bagʻishlagan taqdirda ham, farzandlar tarbiyasi uchun taʼlim olish foyda keltirishini taʼkidlaydi.

### **“Gender tenglik” mavzusidagi gender dinamikasi**

Til jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy tuzilmalarni, shu jumladan, gender stereotiplarini aks ettiradi va mustahkamlaydi. Gender tenglikka asoslangan gender dinamikasi tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan oʻrganilganda, til va jamiyatda erkaklar hamda ayollar oʻrtasidagi ijtimoiy, madaniy va lingvistik farqlar hisobga olinadi. Masalan:

*“The goal needs to be equality, equality everywhere”, she said.*

*Much had been achieved over past decades on the road to gender equality, Merkel told an audience of mostly female ministers, lawmakers, mayors and others. But “a swallow does not a summer make”, she added. “The fact that I exist should not be an excuse”. “I hope it will become a matter of course for men and women to share work, child-raising and housework equally and no one will be forced into a role or a specific task because of his or her gender”, said Merkel. “And I hope we won’t have to wait 100 years to achieve that<sup>38</sup>”.*

Angela Merkelning nutqidan olingan ushbu parchada gender tengligi bilan bogʻliq bir qator fikrlar bildirilgan. U oʻz nutqida *“Maqsad hamma joyda tenglik, tenglik boʻlishi kerak”* der ekan, A.Merkel bu orqali gender tengligi hayotning turli sohalariga tatbiq etilishi kerakligi, bir soha bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, balki butun jamiyatda bu gʻoyani amalga targʻib etishni ilgari suradi. Siyosatchi gender tengligi doimiy targʻib etilib kelinayotgan qadriyat ekanligini tasdiqlaydi. *“Qaldirgʻochning uchib kelishi tabiatga yoz faslini tuhfa qilmaydi”* iborasi taraqqiyot boʻlsa-da, mazmunli, doimiy oʻzgarishlar uchun qilingan harakat hali yetarli emasligiga ishora qiladi.

Ijtimoiy hayotda ayollarning orzulari koʻp boʻlib, ular erkaklarga nisbatan koʻproq harakat qilishga majburlar. Ammo ayollar oʻz orzulari sari intililar ekanlar, koʻpincha ularni amalga oshirishda gender tengsizliklari bilan yuzlashadilar. Jamiyatda bu kabi toʻsiqlar ayollarni orzu qilishdan voz kechishga olib kelishi mumkin:

*Barcha ayollar kabi oʻzbek xotin-qizlarining ham orzulari cheksiz. Kimdir uchuvchi, yana kimdir harbiy, arxitektor, muhandis, kashfiyotchi, dasturchi, tergovchi boʻlaman deydi, qiziqadi shu sohalarga. Ammo erkaklarga nisbatan koʻproq harakat qilishi kerakligini tezda tushunib oladi. Ayol boʻlgani uchungina uning qarshisida koʻp eshiklar yopiladi. Ana shunday qilib, umid soʻnadi, orzular chilparchin boʻladi. Ammo tarixdan maʼlum, katta kuch talab qiladigan kasblarda*

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<sup>37</sup> <https://mkam.business-gazeta.ru/news/653260> (murojaat sanasi : 28.12.2024.)

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/nov/12/politics-and-science-need-more-women-says-angela-merkel> (murojaat sanasi: 25.11.2024.)

ham ayollar yutuqlarga erishgan. Urushga ketgan erkaklar o‘rniga zavod stanoklarini boshqargan ham xotinlar. Zarur bo‘lsa, qo‘liga qurol olgan ham shular. Dalaga chiqqan ham ayollardir<sup>39</sup>.

### **“Nikoh” mavzusidagi gender dinamikasi**

Quyidagi nutq O‘zbekistonning BMTdagi delegatsiyasi rahbari, Oliy Majlis Senati Raisi Tanzila Narbayevaning BMT axborot xizmati muxbiri Narqis Shekinskaya bilan intervyusidan olingan. Nutqda erkaklar va ayollar uchun turmush qurish yoshiga oid qonunchilikdagi o‘zgarishlar haqida so‘z yuritiladi. Nutqiy maqsad bu o‘zgarishlarni jamoatchilikka yetkazish, xususan, nikoh yoshining oshirilishi, jamiyatda o‘zgarayotgan qarashlar va davlatning bu boradagi sa‘yi harakatlarini tushuntirishdan iborat:

*“Umuman olganda, bu muammo nafaqat Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarida, balki dunyoning ko‘plab mamlakatlarida mavjud. Mamlakatimizda avvallari qizlar uchun nikoh yoshi 17 yosh, o‘g‘il bolalar uchun esa 18 yosh deb belgilangan edi. Ammo bir necha yil avval biz qonunchilikka o‘zgartirishlar kiritib, qizlar uchun yoshni 18 yoshga oshirdik”, – deydi Tanzila Narbayeva<sup>40</sup>.*

Nutqda **muammo, nikoh yoshi, qonunchilik** kabi so‘zlar ifodalangan bo‘lib, bu birliklar orqali jiddiy ijtimoiy muammo ko‘rsatib berilgan. *“Qizlarga yaxshi ta’lim yoki kasb-hunar berish shart emas”* jumlasini orqali mavjud ijtimoiy stereotipning rad etilayotganini ko‘rish mumkin. Nutqda o‘zgarishlarning eski va yangi davr o‘rtasida farqni ko‘rsatuvchi o‘rinlar mavjud. O‘tmishdagi eskicha qarashlar va amallar endi zamonaviy yondashuvlar bilan almashtirilmoqda. Shuningdek, kelajakda ayollarning ta’lim olish va ishlash imkoniyatlari teng bo‘lishi kerakligi haqidagi qarashlar ilgari surilmoqda:

*“Bundan tashqari avvalroq hokimlar va mahalliy hokimiyat organlariga muayyan sharoitlarda nikoh yoshini pasaytirishga ruxsat berilgan edi. Ammo hozir bu masala qayta ko‘rib chiqilmoqda. Eng muhimi, u nafaqat qonunchilik, balki odamlarning tafakkuri ham o‘zgarmoqda. Qizlarning ota-onasida qizlarga yaxshi ta’lim yoki kasb-hunar berish shart emas, baribir u boshqa oilaga ketadi, degan fikr bo‘lgan. Bu stereotip odamlarning tafakkurida ildiz otgan, biroq so‘nggi yillarda vaziyat o‘zgarmoqda, odamlar muvaffaqiyatli ayollarni ko‘rib, ayollarning erkaklar bilan teng mehnat qilishi va o‘qishi mumkinligi aks etgan misollarini ko‘rishmoqda<sup>41</sup>”.*

### **“Oilaviy zo‘ravonlik” mavzusidagi gender dinamikasi**

Ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilish va gender tengligini ta’minlash uchun ijobiy harakatlar amalga oshirilayotgan bo‘lsa-da, oiladagi zo‘ravonliklarga butkul nuqta qo‘yilgani yo‘q. Saida Mirziyoyeva ayollarni bayram bilan tabriklar ekan, o‘zi orzu qilayotgan gender tenglikning manzrasini quyidagicha tasvirlashga harakat qiladi:

*Bugun, 8-mart bayramida yon-atrofdan ko‘plab chiroyli so‘zlar, ajoyib tilaklar eshitamiz. Lekin men yuragimning tubidagi istagimni siz bilan baham ko‘rmoqchiman. Men jamiyatimizda ayollarga har doim hurmat bilan munosabatda bo‘lishlarini xohlayman. Toki xotin-qizlarimiz zo‘ravonlik va zulm, zararli*

<sup>39</sup><https://kun.uz/84860532?q=%2Fuz%2F84860532#!> (murojaat sanasi: 25.11.2024.)

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2024/03/15/nikoh/> (murojaat sanasi: 25.11.2024.)

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2024/03/15/nikoh/> (murojaat sanasi: 25.11.2024.)

*stereotiplar va kamsituvchi muomala obyektini bo'lmasin. Men ayollarimiz o'z huquqlari uchun kurashishlariga zarurat bo'lmashini xohlayman. Ular tabiiy ravishda jamiyatning teng huquqli a'zosi bo'lsin, deymen*<sup>42</sup>.

Saida Mirziyoyeva tomonidan yo'llangan tabrikda gender tengligi, ayollarning huquqlari va jamiyatdagi o'zgarishlar yuzasidan fikrlar bildirilgan bo'lib, jamiyatda ayollarga nisbatan hurmat va qadr bilan munosabatda bo'lish targ'ib qilinadi (*Xotin-qizlarimiz zo'ravonlik va zulm, zararli stereotiplar va kamsituvchi muomala obyektini bo'lmasin; Ayollarimiz tabiiy ravishda jamiyatning teng huquqli a'zosi bo'lsin*<sup>43</sup>).

Har bir jamiyat azaliy qadriyatlar tizimiga ega. Biroq ular har doim ham adolat ustiga qurilavermaydi. Jumladan, mavjud qadriyatlarda ayollarga cheklovlar qo'yish, ular ustidan nazoratni ushlab turishga harakat qilish. Bunday holatning uzoq yillar davom etishiga asosiy sabab o'zbek ayollarining sabrli ekanligidir:

*“Yangi lavozimga kelishim bilan oq, avvalo, xotin-qizlar huquqlarini himoya qilishga oid qonunchilikni o'rgana boshladim. Barcha qonunlarimiz tenglikka asoslangan. Lekin biz zo'ravonlikka nisbatan juda sabrlimiz. Menimcha, endilikda zo'ravonlikning har qanday ko'rinishiga ayollargina emas, birinchi navbatda, davlatning o'zi qarshi ekanligiga urg'u berishimiz lozim. Oiladagi zo'ravonlik faqat bir oilaning ichki ishi emas, bu muammo va mas'uliyat butun jamiyatga tegishlidir*<sup>44</sup>.

Bu nutqda gender tengligiga doir ilg'or ijtimoiy pozitsiya ifodalangan. Ayollarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik faqat individual muammo emas, balki institutsional va ijtimoiy muammo sifatida ko'rsatilgan. Shuningdek, normativ iboralar (lozim, urg'u berishimiz, mas'uliyat) orqali muallif jamiyat va davlatni faol harakatga chorlamoqda. Til bu yerda faqat aks ettirish vositasi emas, balki ijtimoiy o'zgarish vositasi sifatida xizmat qilgan.

Gender zo'ravonlik, asosan, ayollarga qaratilgan. Bu butun dunyo oldida turgan muhim ijtimoiy muammodir. Ko'plab siyosatchilar nutqida bu holatning ochiqchasiga tan olinayotganini ko'rish mumkin (**biz jamiyatda bunday jirkanch zo'ravonlikka hech qanday holatda ham ko'z yumib turmaymiz**). Jamiyatda bu borada olib boriladigan ishlardan biri yigitlar tarbiyasida ayollarga nisbatan yumshoq munosabatni o'rgatishdir:

*“Ming afsuski, gender zo'ravonlik global muammo. Biz jamiyatda bunday jirkanch zo'ravonlikka hech qanday holatda ham ko'z yumib turmaymiz. O'g'il bolalarga qiz bolaga nisbatan kuch ishlatmaslik kerakligini singdirish zarur” – dedi S.Mirziyoyeva forumdagi nutqida*<sup>45</sup>.

D.Trampning fikrlariga ko'ra, *“I believe that women have to be protected. Men have to be, children, everybody. But women have to be protected where they're at*

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<sup>42</sup> <https://kun.uz/07904591#!> (murojaat sanasi: 29.12.2024.)

<sup>43</sup> <https://kun.uz/07904591#!> (murojaat sanasi: 29.12.2024.)

<sup>44</sup> <https://daryo.uz/2022/12/06/saida-mirziyoyeva-oiladagi-zoravonlikni-rosmana-jinoyat-deb-baholash-vaqti-keldi/> murojaat sanasi 06.11.2024

<sup>45</sup> <https://kun.uz/news/2021/11/24/men-ayollarga-nisbatan-har-qanday-zoravonlik-ildizini-quritish-yolidagi-kurashda-sizning-oldingizda-bolaman-saida-mirziyoyeva?q=%2Fnews%2F2021%2F11%2F24%2Fmen-ayollarga-nisbatan-har-qanday-zoravonlik-ildizini-quritish-yolidagi-kurashda-sizning-oldingizda-bolaman-saida-mirziyoyeva> Murojaat sanasi 25.11.2024

*home in suburbi*"<sup>46</sup>". Ayollar jiddiy ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj, ayniqsa, uyda bo'lganlarida ularni himoya qilish kerak. Ya'ni ayollarning uyda xavfsizligini ta'minlash eng muhim jihatdir. Ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilish va zo'ravonlikka qarshi kurashda davlatning o'rni muhim hisoblanadi.

## XULOSA

1. Lingvistik genderologiya sohasidagi mahalliy tadqiqotlar xorijiy tilshunoslik yutuqlari asosida shakllangan. Turli tizimli tillarda gender tadqiqotlarining rivojlanishida feministik asarlar, genderni ijtimoiy omil sifatida o'rganish, shuningdek, diskurs tahlili doirasida olib borilgan ishlar muhim o'rin tutadi. Zamonaviy gender tilshunosligidagi tadqiqotlarning asosiy yo'nalishi ikki muammoga, ya'ni shaxs nutqiy xatti-harakatlarining gender o'ziga xosligi va til tizimida jinsning ifodalanishiga qaratilganligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

2. Lingvistik jihatdan gender va jinsni bir xil deb baholash mumkin emas. Chunki ular bir necha muayyan farqlar bilan ajralib turadi. Jins insonga tug'ilgandayoq beriladigan biologik belgi hisoblansa, gender esa individning shaxs sifatida shakllanishi bilan bog'liq holda namoyon bo'ladi. Jins bir ondayoq inson ega bo'ladigan biologik farqlanish, gender esa uzoq davom etgan ijtimoiylashuv jarayonining natijasidir.

3. Gender tadqiqi metagender va gender bosqichlari natijasida shakllangan bo'lib, birinchi universal bosqichda tilshunoslar tomonidan gender va jins o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik va farqlarga urg'u berildi. Gender bosqichida esa gender tadqiqiga yangi tilshunoslik yo'nalishi sifatida qaralib, gender nazariyalarining bir necha turlari: *defitsitlik nazariyasi, dominantlik nazariyasi, radikallik nazariyasi, differensiallik nazariyasi, post-modernistik nazariya, reformistik nazariya, semiologik nazariya* yuzaga keldi.

4. Siyosiy diskurs nutqning ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan shakli bo'lib, uning ekstralingvistik va lingvistik xususiyatlari ijtimoiy-madaniy omillar, muloqot ishtirokchilarining tafakkuri, bilimi, diniy, etnik va iqtisodiy qarashlariga bog'liq ravishda namoyon bo'ladi.

5. Siyosiy diskurs jamiyatda ommaviy ritorika sifatida baholanib, hokimiyat uchun kurashish, boshqaruvni saqlab qolish, siyosiy islohotlarni ro'yobga chiqarish, hukumatni barqarorlashtirish yoki qayta taqsimlash, ijtimoiy munosabatlarni mustahkamlash kabi vazifalarni bajaradi. Bu vazifalarga erishish uchun siyosatchilar tomonidan lingvistik ifodaga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi.

6. Gender dinamikasi biologik jinsga asoslangan ijtimoiy ta'sirlarning majmuidir. Tilshunoslik uchun nisbatan yangi hisoblangan bu termin bir xil yoki qarama-qarshi jins vakillarining o'zaro munosabatlari uchun ishlatilib, unda gender omili ustunlik qiladi. Muloqot jarayonida erkaklar va ayollar, yigit va qizlarga ularning shaxsiyati, kuch-qudrati, jamiyatdagi mavqeyiga ta'sir qiluvchi ijtimoiy munosabatlarning lisoniy ifodasi lingvistik gender dinamikasini tahlil etilishga imkon beradi.

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<sup>46</sup> <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/trump-wants-more-support-from-women-but-hasnt-changed-how-he-talks-about-them> Murojaat sanasi 25.11.2024

7. Siyosiy diskursda gender omili tadqiqi asosan ikki yo‘nalishda izlanish olib borishni taqozo qiladi: siyosatchining ijtimoiy imijini yaratishda gender stereotiplarining o‘rnini aniqlash hamda siyosatchining kommunikativ-gender xatti-harakatlari bilan bog‘liq xususiyatlarni o‘rganish. Olib borilgan tahlil natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, siyosiy diskursda gender omili nafaqat lingvistik vositalarni tanlashda, balki kommunikativ strategiyalarda ham aniqroq namoyon bo‘ladi.

8. Turli tizimli tillar siyosiy diskursida “maskulinlik” va “femininlik” tushunchalarining voqelanishi kommunikantlarning gender xususiyatlarini belgilaydi. Jins olamning gender manzarasini tashkil etuvchi asosiy kategoriyalardan biri bo‘lsa, muloqot ishtirokchilarining mavqeyi, suhbat mavzusi ham ushbu jarayonda muhim sanaladi.

9. Muloqot jarayonida so‘zlovchilar o‘z shaxsiy xususiyatlari, hayotiy tajribalari va qarashlarini namoyish etishi har qanday diskurs tabiatiga xos bo‘lgan nutqiy strategiyadir. Bu orqali siyosatchi nutqiy ifoda shakllari va nutq mavzusiga bo‘lgan munosabatini beixtiyor yuzaga chiqaradi. Nutqiy ifodaning gender stereotiplari va gender dinamikasini lingvistik aspektda tahlil qilish uning siyosiy maydondagi o‘rnini belgilaydi.

10. Turli tizimli tillar siyosiy diskursida gender dinamikasining namoyon bo‘lishi bir vaqtning o‘zida umumiy va xususiy lisoniy jihatlarni qamrab oladi. Ular siyosatchining jinsi, shaxsiy muloqot qobiliyati, u so‘zlashadigan tilining tabiati, nutqiy vaziyat, hukumatda mavjud boshqaruv tizimi va amalga oshirilayotgan siyosiy islohotlar doirasida voqelanadi. Shu bois siyosiy diskursda genderga oid bir xil mavzu yoki muammo doirasida bildiriladigan siyosiy munosabatlar turlicha ifodalanadi. Bu esa turli tizimli tillar siyosiy diskursining o‘ziga xos lingvogenderologik xususiyatlarga ega ekanligini belgilaydi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING  
SCIENTIFIC DEGREE PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01. AT  
KOKAND STATE UNIVERSITY**

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**KOKAND STATE UNIVERSITY**

**UBAYDULLAYEVA MAFTUNAXON OMONBOY QIZI**

**GENDER DYNAMICS IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE OF DIFFERENT  
SYSTEM LANGUAGES  
(based on media materials)**

**10.00.11 – Applied linguistics. Practical and computer linguistics**

**ABSTRACT  
of dissertation for doctor of philosophy in PHILOLOGICAL sciences (PhD)**

**Kokand – 2025**

The theme of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation is registered in the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2024.2.PhD/Fil4754.

The dissertation has been prepared in Kokand State University.

The abstract of the PhD dissertation is posted in three (Uzbek, English and Russian (Resume)) languages on the website of Kokand State University. ([www.kokandsu.uz](http://www.kokandsu.uz)) and on the website «Ziyonet» Information-educational portal ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz))

**Scientific consultant:**

**Karimova Vasila Vakhobovna**  
doctor of philosophy on philological sciences  
(PhD), associate professor

**Official opponents:**

**Umarova Nargiza Rustamovna**  
doctor of philological sciences, (DSc), professor

**Nurmanova Dilfuza Abdurahimovna**  
doctor of philological sciences, (DSc), professor

**Leading organization:**

**Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages**

Defense of the Dissertation will take place on « 30 » december 2025, at 10<sup>30</sup> a.m. at a meeting of Scientific Council PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01 under Kokand State University. Address: 150700, Kokand city, Turon Street, 23. Tel: (99873) 542-38-38; fax: (99873) 542-11-43; e-mail: [kokandsu@exat.uz](mailto:kokandsu@exat.uz).

Dissertation could be reviewed at information-resource center of Kokand State University. (registration number 12). Address: 150700, Kokand city, Turon str., 23. Tel: (99890) 508-64-42; e-mail: [qdpi\\_arm@umail.uz](mailto:qdpi_arm@umail.uz)

Dissertation abstract sent out on « 18 » december 2025.

(Mailing report number 30 on « 18 » december 2025).

ABSTRACT  
of dissertation for doctor of philosophy in PHILOLOGICAL sciences (PhD)



**M.Kh. Khakimov**  
Chairman of Scientific Council Awarding  
scientific degree, Doctor of Philological  
sciences, Professor

**R.A. Jurayeva**  
Secretary of Scientific Council Awarding  
scientific degree, doctor of philosophy,  
associate professor

**D.M. Jamoliddinova**  
Chairman of Scientific Seminar at the  
Scientific Council awarding scientific  
degree, Doctor of Philological sciences,  
Professor

## INTRODUCTION (Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) Dissertation Annotation)

**Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** Today, world linguistics is developing in an integrative manner, in interaction with almost all branches of science. Since language is a social phenomenon, any innovations and changes in the development of society cannot fail to affect it. As a modern scientific paradigm, the anthropocentric approach forms the basis of new research in linguistics. Putting the human factor at the center of such research has increased the demand for studying gender problems in world linguistics, along with other disciplines. As a result, new areas such as gender linguistics has emerged. This has shown that there is a need to study the ways in which the gender nature of language is manifested in various speech situations, in particular, in political discourse, and that it is of particular linguistic importance.

In recent years, modern directions have emerged in world linguistics within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm. Among these areas, political linguistics has entered the science as a direction that influences the strengthening of governance, the formation of public opinion and social norms. Political discourse, which is a component of it, not only serves to increase the effectiveness of political processes and reforms, but also ensures the intersection of various fields in political contexts. In recent years, the exposure of gender stereotypes in political discourse has clearly shown how social relations are formed and reflected in verbal communication and has become an object of linguistic research. The study of gender issues in political discourse is of significant theoretical importance in world linguistics, as it has begun to be studied at the intersection of several main areas of linguistics, in particular, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, discourse linguistics, cognitive linguistics, and linguoculturology .

In Uzbek linguistics, the coverage of gender issues in political discourse has reflected the country's unique sociolinguistic landscape and has become relevant in light of ongoing socio-political changes. The study of the lexical and morphological features of gender expression in the Uzbek language, as well as a systematic analysis of how society's attitude to gender roles is reflected in political discourse, provides important conclusions for science. "In today's era of globalization, it is natural for every nation, every independent state to attach special importance to ensuring its national interests, and in this regard, first of all, to preserving and developing its culture, its ancestral values, and its native language"<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, the study of the ways in which gender is expressed in political speeches, media materials, and other genres of this discourse is of great importance in identifying widespread misconceptions and ideologies in society. Also, due to the increasing participation of women in political and social movements in Uzbekistan, the study of the gender features of this discourse is considered a pressing problem.

The Presidential Decrees of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as the May 13, 2016 PF-4794 "On the Establishment of the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State Uzbek Language and Literature University", February 16, 2017 PF-4958 "On Further

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<sup>1</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5850-sonli Farmoni. <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>.

Improvement of Higher Education”, February 2, 2018 PF-5325 “On Measures for the Radical Improvement of Activities in the Field of Women’s Support and Strengthening the Family Institution”, October 21, 2019 PF-5850 “On Measures to Improve the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language”, October 20, 2020 PF-6084 “On Further Development of the Uzbek Language and Improving Language Policy”, and the January 28, 2022 PF-60 “On the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026”, as well as the “2020-2030 Concept for the Development of the Uzbek Language and Language Policy”, other related normative and legal documents, guide the implementation of these tasks. This dissertation, in part, serves to carry out the objectives outlined in these documents.

**The appropriateness of the research to the prior directions of the development of science and technologies.** This research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the republic’s development of science and technology: “The formation and implementation of a system of innovative ideas for the social, legal, economic, cultural, and spiritual-educational development of an information-based society and democratic state”.

**The scope of study of the problem.** The issue of the interrelationship of gender and political discourse has been widely covered in world linguistics . It is noted in the scientific literature that the origins of gender linguistics are associated with psychology and social sciences.

The development of gender studies in the last century led to the emergence of gender linguistics. In world linguistics R.Lakoff, O.Jespersen, M.Schultz, D.Zimmerman, S.West, P.Fishman, M.Deli, D.Splendor, U.O'Barr, B.Atkins, B.Dubois, I.Crouch, J.Holmes, D.Tannen, P.Eckert, M.Bukoltz, K.Hall, D.Cameron, J.Sunderland <sup>2</sup>; in Russian linguistics, A.G.Fomina, V.N.Teliya, M.D.Gorodnikova, V.Yefremov, M.S.Kolesnikova, M.V.Tomskaya, A.V.Kirilina, I.Khaleyeva, E.S.Gritsenko, M.V.Vogman, O.L.Kamenskaya, E.A.Gorosh<sup>3</sup> have created the theoretical foundations of gender linguistics through their research.

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<sup>2</sup> Lakoff R. Language and Women's Place // Language in Society. – No. 2(1), 1973. - P. 45-80 ; Jespersen O. Language: Its Nature, Development and Origin. – London: Allen and Unwin, 1922; Schultz M. The Semantic Derogation of Women. – Cameron, 1990. - P.134-147; Zimmerman D. and West C. Sex Roles, Interruptions and Silences in Conversations, 1975. – P.105-129; Fishman P. Interactions: the Work Women Do. – Thorne: B. et al. (eds.), 1983. – P. 89-101; Daly M. Gynecology: The Metaethics of Radical Feminism. – Boston: Beacon Press, 1978; Spender D. Man-Made Language. – Boston and Henley: Routledge and Keegan Paul, 1980; O'Barr W. and Atkins B. "Women's Language?" or "Powerless Language?" – McConnell- Ginet : S. et al. (eds.), 1980. – P. 93-110; Dubois B. and Crouch I. The Question of Tag Questions in Women's Speech: They Don't Really Use Them Do They? – Language in Society, 1975. – P.289-94; Holmes J. Women's Language: a Functional Approach // General Linguistics, 1984. – P .149-178; Tannen D. You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation. – New York: William Morrow. 1990. - P. 110-115 ; Eckert P., Sally M. Language and Gender. - Cambridge University Press : UK , 2003; Holmes J. Women's Language: a Functional Approach // in General Linguistics, 1984. – P.149-178; Bucholtz M. The Mixed Discourse Genre as a Social Resource for Participants // Ghal , S. et al. (eds.), 1992. – P.40-5; Cameron D. Feminism and Linguistic Theory. 2nd Edition. – New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. – P.267-290.

<sup>3</sup> Фомин А.Г. Психолингвистическая концепция гендерной языковой личности: Автореф. ... дисс. д-ра филол. наук. – Барнаул, 2004. – 48 с.; Фомин А.Г. Гендерные различия в агрессивном речеситуативном поведении носителей русского и английского языков (по материалам экспериментального исследования) // Вестник Кемеровского государственного университета, 2012. – № 3 (51). – С. 214-218; Колесникова М.С. Гендерные асимметрии и стереотипы в лингвострановедческих словарях // Гендер: язык, культура, 180 коммуникация: материалы Первой Международной конференции. – М., 1999; Ефремов В.А. Гендерные стереотипы и русская лексикография // Вестник Новосибирского гос. пед. ун-та, 2016. – № 6. – С. 100-111;

In Uzbek linguistics, scientists such as N.Nasrullayeva, A.Morozova, M.Abduvakhobova, Sh.Gulyamova, D.Ismoilova<sup>4</sup> studied the gender issue from various aspects in their scientific research. G. Ergasheva<sup>5</sup> covered the problems of linguistic gender in detail. M.Ergashev<sup>6</sup> conducted significant research on political discourse in Uzbek linguistics, but the scientist limited himself to the functional-semantic study of linking verbs in political speech. Despite the fact that the scientific researches of these scientists have been a methodological basis for new research, they did not pay attention to the linguogenderological analysis of political discourse. Research in this area did not cover the foundations of political linguistics, the manifestation of gender dynamics in political discourse. Also, they do not contain considerations and information about the methodological aspects related to the gender characteristics of political discourse. This justifies the relevance of the dissertation topic.

**The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher education or scientific-research institution where the dissertation was completed.** This research was conducted in accordance with the scientific research plan of the Kokand State Pedagogical University, within the framework of the direction “Current Issues of Linguistics”.

**The aim of the research** is to investigate gender dynamics as a linguistic phenomenon in political discourse in languages with different system languages .

**The tasks of the research** are:

to determine the period of development of gender as an object of research, to determine the difference between the concepts of gender and sex, and to analyze the research conducted on this issue in linguistics;

to cover the foundations of gender theories in linguistics and scientific sources on communicative gender issues in discourse;

to identify political discourse genres and their linguistic features and functions that distinguish them from other types of discourse;

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Кириллина А.В., Томская М.В. Лингвистические гендерные исследования // Отечественные записки, 2005. – № 2(23). – С.112-132; Кириллина А.В. Лингвистические гендерные исследования как проявление смены эпистемы в гуманитарном знании // Армия и общество, 2010. – №4. – С. 110-114; Халеева И.И. Гендер как интрига познания // Гендерный фактор в языке и коммуникации. – Вып. 446. – М., 1999. – С. 7-14; Гриценко Е.С. Язык как средство конструирования гендера: Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Н.-Новгород, 2005. – 401 с.; Вогман М.В. Женский художественный дискурс в пространстве сакрального текста Н.Ю.Каменская // Вестник РГГУ. Серия: История. Филология. Культурология. Востоковедение, 2018. – № 8-2 (41). – С. 259-280; Горошко Е.И. Функциональная асимметрия мозга, язык, пол: аналитический обзор. – М. – Харьков: ИД «ИНЖЭК», 2005. – 288 с.

<sup>4</sup> Насруллаева Н.З. Формирование гендерных концептов в английской и узбекской фразеологических картинах мира: Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2019. – 249 б.; Морозова А.А. Лингвокогнитивное содержание гендерных стереотипов женственности и мужественности (на материале испанского языка): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 2011. – 177 с.; Абдувахобова М.А. Инглиз, итальян ва ўзбек фольклор матнларида гендернинг тил воситаларида ифодаланиши: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2019. – 15 б.; Гулямова Ш.К. Ўзбек тили эвфемизмларининг гендер хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Бухоро, 2020. – 163 б.; Ismoilova D. Lingvogenologik birliklarning tipologik tadqiqi. Filol.fan.fal.dok-ri(PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Farg‘ona, 2024. – B. 54.

<sup>5</sup>Ergasheva GI Linguistic and extra-linguistic factors in the formation of gender terminology in the system of different languages : Diss . ... of the Doctor of Science on Phil. Sciences. - Tashkent, 2018. - 221 p.

<sup>6</sup> Эргашев М.Р. Сиёсий дискурда қўлланувчи боғловчи феълларнинг функционал-семантик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2020. – 144 б.

to substantiate the stages of formation of gender stereotypes, to identify gender stereotypes in political discourse and to determine their place;

to substantiate the nature of masculinity and femininity in political discourse, their similarities and differences.

**The object of the research** consists of written and oral samples of primary genres of political discourse published in mass media. In some places, literary works were also used to reflect the content and essence of the work.

**The subject of the research** is the realization of gender dynamics in the political discourse of different system languages.

**The methods of research.** In presenting the research topic, the methods of classification, description, comparison, generalization, categorization, cross-cultural and discourse analysis were applied.

**The scientific novelty of the research** consists of the following:

it has been determined that in linguistics the study of communicative, pragmatic, linguistic gender problems is divided into gender and metagender periods, linguistic gender in different systematic languages is divided into grammatical, lexical, referential, social types, and gender reflects in the speech activity of a person;

the formation of the main types of gender theories in linguistics, such as deficit, dominance, radical, difference, and reformist, and the connection of linguistic gender models with ethnic, socio-cultural life and gender factors have been scientifically substantiated;

the existence of the phenomenon of the linguistic field in political discourse, its division into primary and secondary genres, the fact that the political context serves as an important component of information exchange through its communicative, semantic, pragmatic, cognitive, and linguocultural properties, and the importance of gender stereotypes in this discourse have been proven;

the linguogenderological characteristics of political discourse, masculine and feminine communication strategies, the occurrence of linguistic gender dynamics in political discourse on topics such as women's education, gender equality, marriage, and domestic violence have been proven through examples.

**The practical results of the study** are as follows:

It is based on the fact that the study of gender dynamics in political discourse is of significant scientific and theoretical importance for a number of linguistic fields, and that scientific conclusions drawn through the study of the gender characteristics of political discourse serve to theoretically enrich textbooks and manuals created in the fields of political linguistics, stylistics, computational linguistics, and gender linguistics;

Methods for enriching the content of explanatory dictionaries by covering terms that reflect the linguistic and linguo-genderological characteristics of political discourse most frequently encountered in the process of political dialogue and are specific to this type of discourse have been identified;

This work, which explores the dynamics and characteristics of gender in political discourse, has been shown to be a linguistically theoretical basis for

developing programs in journalism, artificial intelligence, translation, and discourse analysis that may be developed in the coming years;

It has been proven that this research work is of practical importance, not only as a theoretical basis for further improving knowledge in the fields of language theory, computational linguistics, and linguogenderology, but also in creating social and scientific programs.

**The reliability of the research results** depends on the clarity of the problem statement, the consistency of the conclusions drawn during the research and the methodology and techniques used, the linguistic relevance of the problem being addressed, the scientific disclosure of new problems raised, the theoretical justification of the linguistic interpretations in this regard, and the support of theoretical methods for the issues raised in the research. It is explained by the fact that the research results have been published and put into practice.

**Scientific and practical significance of the research results.** The scientific significance of the research results is that the results of the dissertation, in particular, the gender study of political discourse, is one of the topical issues in Uzbek linguistics, expanding and improving existing scientific knowledge in such areas as computational linguistics, discourseology, gender linguistics, and political linguistics.

The practical significance of the research results is that they can be used in the educational process of higher educational institutions in organizing lectures and seminars, special courses on modern areas of linguistics, computational linguistics, gender linguistics, political linguistics, and discourse analysis, in preparing dissertations, monographs, textbooks and teaching aids, and in creating programs.

**Implementation of the research results.** The scientific results obtained from the study of gender dynamics in the political discourse of different system languages are as follows:

The conclusions that in linguistics the study of communicative, pragmatic, linguistic gender problems is divided into gender and metagender periods, that linguistic gender in different systematic languages is divided into *grammatical, lexical, referential, social* types, and that gender reflects in the speech activity of a person were used in the implementation of the fundamental project No. F3-2019081663 on the topic "O'zbek milliy raqs san'atini targ'ib etishga bag'ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari (elektron lug'atlar) to'plami yaratish" for 2022-2023, in particular, in the creation of the "Brief Uzbek-English-German Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Folk Art Terms" (reference book of the State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan dated January 6, 2025 No. 1/04-163). As a result, the content of this project was enriched with terms related to gender categories and gender stereotypes, and the explanatory dictionary was improved;

The conclusions that the main types of gender theories in linguistics are formed, such as *deficit, dominance, radical, difference, and reformist*, and the connection of linguistic gender models is related to ethnic, socio-cultural life and the gender factor were used in the framework of the practical project "FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program" numbered S- ECAGD-18-CA-0067

(PO20002335) implemented at the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute in 2020-2022 in collaboration with the United States Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs used in the implementation of the practical project (reference of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute dated January 8, 2025 No. 11/04 ). As a result, the content of the materials prepared within the framework of this project was enriched;

The conclusions that the existence of a linguistic field phenomenon in political discourse, its division into primary and secondary genres, and that the political context serves as an important component of information exchange through its communicative, semantic, pragmatic, cognitive, and linguocultural properties, and the importance of gender stereotypes in this discourse, the linguogenderological characteristics of political discourse, masculine and feminine communication strategies, the occurrence of linguistic gender dynamics in political discourse on topics such as women's education, gender equality, marriage, and domestic violence were used in preparing the scripts for the broadcasts named “Bedorlik”, “Ijod zavqi”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Millat va ma’naviyat” of the UZMTRK “Uzbekistan” TV and radio channel “Uzbekistan” in 2022-2023 (reference number 26-36-934 of the state institution of the National TV and Radio Company of Uzbekistan “Uzbekistan TV and Radio Channel” dated January 6, 2025). As a result, in 2022-2023 The materials of this television and radio channel have been enriched scientifically and practically, and their content has been improved.

**Approbation of the research results.** The research results were discussed at 4 international and 3 scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of the research results.** A total of 15 scientific works on the topic of the dissertation, including 5 articles in scientific publications recommended for publication by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, including 3 in foreign journals.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The composition of the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, references, and an appendix. The total volume of the work is 153 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled “**Research of Gender Issues in Linguistics**” and examines the practical and theoretical foundations of the formation of the field, the research and classification of gender issues by world and Uzbek linguists, and the recognition of gender linguistics as a branch of modern linguistics.

The first paragraph of the first chapter, titled “**Gender units as an Object of Research in Linguistics**” and examines the period of the practical formation of gender issues in linguistics.

As a result of the development of science, a number of modern areas of linguistics have emerged, such as pragmatic linguistics, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, linguoculturology, and genderology In this process, the terminology was enriched with new terms. The term “gender” was first used by R. Stoller at the congress of psychoanalysts in 1963. In his book “Sex and Gender”, he emphasizes the need to distinguish and study these two concepts separately. R.

Stoller notes that the concept of “sex” is a subject of biology and physiology, and “gender” is more appropriate to study within the framework of psychology and sociology<sup>7</sup>.

“Gender” is a normative-ideological structure that embodies ideas about what masculinity and femininity mean in a given culture”<sup>8</sup>. “Gender” is a new object of research for all branches of science, it is studied in various fields. “In linguistics, this term refers to a grammatical category in the structure of human languages that denotes gender. Representatives of the feminist movement of the 1960s and 1970s used the term “gender” to refer to the structure of the categories of “masculinity” and “femininity” in society”<sup>9</sup>.

In English, the term “gender” was originally used as a grammatical concept, but later it gained importance in world science. This concept is used in the following two meanings:

1. Gender is manifested in social relations based on perceived differences between the sexes.

2. Gender is the main means of strengthening power relations or a direction used in this power<sup>10</sup>.

Based on the views of M. Hellinger and H. Bubman, the linguistic gender category can be divided into 4 types<sup>11</sup>: Grammatical gender, lexical gender, referential gender, social gender.

According to the lexical gender classification, all lexical units in the language are divided into classes such as “gender specific” (gender-specific) and “gender indefinite” (gender-neutral). Gender-specific words, in turn, are divided into feminine and masculine lexemes<sup>12</sup>:

*Female specific (ayolga xos): ona, opa, qiz, amma/xola, ayol (mother, sister, girl, aunt, daughter, woman).*

*Male specific (erkakka xos): ota, aka, yigit, o‘g‘il, erkak kishi, tog‘a, amaki (father, brother, boy, son, man, uncle).*

*Gender-neutral* class includes lexical units that are completely free from the influence of gender and do not express gender.

*Gender neutral: shaxs, bemor, fuqaro, talaba, olim, o‘qituvchi (person, patient, citizen, student, scientist, teacher).*

As we noted above, German is strongly gender-sensitive at the lexical level, but this is not a universal feature. Even words that are gender-neutral in English and Uzbek can sometimes display a gendered nature in German. For example, in Uzbek *talaba, o‘qituvchi*; in English *student, teacher, scientist*; in German *die*

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<sup>7</sup> Stoller R. Sex and Gender: On the Development of Masculinity and Femininity. – New York: Science House, 1968. – 383 p.

<sup>8</sup> Гриценко Е.С. Язык как средство конструирования гендера: Дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Н.-Новгород, 2005. – 401 с.

<sup>9</sup> Sadiqi F. Women Gender and Language in Morocco. – Brill NV.Leiden, 2003. – P.2.

<sup>10</sup> Эргашева Г.И. Инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари фразеологизм ва паремияларида гендер аспектининг киёсий типологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011. – 31 б.

<sup>11</sup> Hellinger M., Hadumod B. Gender across Language (Volume 2). – Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company, 2002. – P. 6.

<sup>12</sup> Zakaria R. Gender and language use. – India: Intellektualita-volume, 2015. – P.87.

*Studentin/der Student, die Lehrerin / der Lehrer, die Wissenschaftlerin / der Wissenschaftler; in Russian студент, студентка/учитель, учительница.*

The second part of the first chapter, entitled **“Linguistic Classification of Gender Theories”** covers research on the theoretical foundations and practical significance of gender theories in linguistics.

F.Sadiqi analyzed a number of features and aspects of the relationship between gender and language in the real-life environment and experience in her scientific research. Based on her views on gender and discourse, she proposes the following classification of gender theories<sup>13</sup>: deficit, dominant, radical, difference, reformist.

According to D. Maltz and R. Borker, deficit, dominant, and conflict theories differ from each other in terms of the speaker's basis for expressing his or her thoughts and the factors that influence them. This can be expressed as follows:

1. Deficit theory – power.
2. Dominant theory – psychological superiority.
3. Difference theory – the clash of local ethnic environments and cultures.

The second chapter of the dissertation is devoted to the study of **“Gender and Political Discourse”**. It covers the issue of the relationship between gender and political discourse, a number of research works conducted within the framework of political linguistics, and general linguistic and genderological issues related to political discourse.

The first part of the second chapter studies **“The study of gender in discourse”**, describes general views on discourse, and describes the influence of the gender factor on it.

The origin of the term “discourse” dates back to modern social sciences. It was used by the American linguist Zellig Harris in 1952 and was introduced into linguistics as a method of analyzing written and spoken speech in a connected manner<sup>14</sup>. Also, although discourse is one of the most frequently used terms in philosophy, linguistics, and semiotics, the definitions and concepts given to discourse still remain abstract and controversial.

At the initial stage of discourse research, it was considered relevant to compare discourse and text, to identify the differences between them, and it was argued that both have their own unique aspects. In our opinion, despite the fact that they are separate phenomena, separate objects of linguistic research, it is impossible to imagine discourse without text. In this regard, the Uzbek linguist Sh. Safarov expresses the following thoughts: “It is reasonable to study these two phenomena being compared in the “hyponym-hyponym” relationship. If discourse is a certain type, category of human conscious activity, then text is one of its manifestations. Interpreting the category of discourse in such a broad sense, in a generalizing sense, is a long-established rule for other scientific fields interested in the system of communication, human conscious activity - philosophy, sociology, psychology, cybernetics, etc”<sup>15</sup>. From this it can be understood that it is appropriate to study the

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<sup>13</sup> Sadiqi F. *Women Gender and Language in Morocco*. – Boston: Brill N.V.Leiden, 2003. – P. 5.

<sup>14</sup> Harris Z.S. *Discourse Analysis*. In: Hiz, H. (eds) *Papers on Syntax*. Synthese Language Library, vol 14. Springer, Dordrecht, 1981. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-8467-7\\_7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-8467-7_7)

<sup>15</sup> Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б. 226-227.

text in the context of discourse. M. Hakimov explains the text as follows: “Text is a unity of content and form that expresses the context and speech situation”<sup>16</sup>. Through this definition, it is not difficult to understand the existence of linguistic commonality and specificity between text and discourse.

By the mid-1960s, gender linguistics had risen to the level of interdisciplinary intrigue, and issues related to it were widely discussed. In particular, interest in the gender issue was reflected in research in 3 areas:

- 1) the social nature of male and female speech;
- 2) the specific features of speech communication;
- 3) the cognitive aspect of differences<sup>17</sup>.

The second part of the chapter entitled “The Linguistic Field of Political Discourse” analyzes research on the general linguistic features, functions and genres of political discourse.

Political discourse was initially studied by linguists in two different directions, namely, in a broad and narrow scope. Therefore, the definitions given to political discourse are also expressed differently. T.A. van Dijk, who has conducted significant research in this area, also presents a narrow definition of political discourse. According to him, political discourse is limited only to the activities of politicians, is carried out in the form of government documents, parliamentary debates, party programs, speeches of politicians<sup>18</sup>. According to I.F. Ukhvanova, “political discourse” is a set of political discourses of society: the discourse of power, counter-discourse, mass rhetoric that strengthens or stabilizes the existing system of social relations<sup>19</sup>. In the study of this type of discourse, the theory of the political field proposed by E. Sheygal is of great importance. According to him, the field of political discourse includes two types of texts:

**1. Primary genres:** statements, program documents, debates, speeches.

**2. Secondary genres:** everyday conversations, analytical articles, caricatures, letters to the editor and parodies.

The third section of the second chapter is entitled “**Gender Stereotypes in Political Discourse**”.

Gender stereotypes are one of the main concepts of linguogenderology. The study of stereotypes in international scientific research began in the 1900s, and this term, which is relatively new in linguistics, was first used in 1922 by W. Lippmann, a prominent figure in American classical journalism<sup>20</sup>. The author used the term stereotype in his work “Public Opinion” to describe the characteristics of the perception of certain social classes in society<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>16</sup> Ҳақимов М. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси асослари. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2013. – 156 б.

<sup>17</sup> Bu haqida qarang: Usmanova Sh. Lingvokulturologiya. Darslik. – Toshkent, 2019. – 193 b.

<sup>18</sup> Дейк ван Теун А. Язык. Познание. Коммуникация: пер. с англ. / сост. В.В.Петрова; под ред. В.И.Герасимова; вступ. ст. Ю.Н.Караулова и В.В.Петрова. – М.: Прогресс, 1989. – С. 26.

<sup>19</sup> Ухванова И.Ф. Смысловые и сущностные параметры политического дискурса в фокусе внимания исследователя. Язык и социум: материалы II междунар. конф. – Минск, 1998. – С. 33.

<sup>20</sup> Bu haqida qarang: Brink L., Nel J.A. Exploring the meaning and origin of stereotypes amongst South African employees. SA j. ind. Psychol. vol.41 n.1 Johannesburg 2015. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4102/sajip.v41i1.1234>

<sup>21</sup> [https://books.google.co.uz/books?hl=ru&lr=&id=YhXLOVc6BsoC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&ots=4xnUFVgruk&sig=sWWxCTqAFFB5DCNKJLCNmYy2ags&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.uz/books?hl=ru&lr=&id=YhXLOVc6BsoC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&ots=4xnUFVgruk&sig=sWWxCTqAFFB5DCNKJLCNmYy2ags&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false) Murojaat sanasi: 14.06.2024.

According to G. Allport, a stereotype is an “exaggerated” ideology, the main purpose of which is to prove that human behavior and behavior are related to a certain category<sup>22</sup>. According to L. Kim, a stereotype is a special form of manifestation of social consciousness<sup>23</sup>. Continuing his thoughts, he explains stereotyping as a human ability. This ability is associated with a generalized assessment of the environment, and the stereotype serves as the basis for a person's opinions and critical conclusions<sup>24</sup>.

Gender stereotypes have their own components, and according to T.P. Dezhina, they are as follows<sup>25</sup>:

1. Gender roles (a set of expected behaviors and moral standards for men and women).

2. Gender norms (moral rules that form the basis for the formation of ideas about who a "real man" is or what a "real woman" should be. They also play an important role in maintaining the gender system and the formation of concepts about gender).

3. Gender ideals (a perfect representation of images of masculinity (masculine) and femininity (feminine), which are based on biological sex. Therefore, in many cultures and countries there are commonalities and similarities within gender ideals)<sup>26</sup>.

## 2.1 -drawing

| <i>Formation of gender stereotypes in political discourse</i> |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <i>Stages</i>   | <i>Woman politician</i>   | <i>Male politician</i>   |
| 1. Categorizing   | <i>Woman</i>  | <i>Male</i>  |
| 2. Observation  | The actions, attributes, and behavior of several female politicians in the political process are observed                           | The actions, attributes, and behavior of several male politicians in the political process are observed                            |
| 3. Releasing conclusion                                       | Based on observations, conclusions are presented regarding the general and specific aspects of the category of female politicians.  | Based on observations, conclusions are presented regarding the general and specific aspects of the category of male politicians.   |
| 4. Editing  | From the conclusions drawn, only the correct, reliable, and valid ones are filtered out. Political feminization is coming to an end | From the conclusions drawn, only the correct, reliable, and valid ones are filtered out. Political masculinization comes to an end |
| 5. Stereotyping   | At this stage, political gender stereotypes emerge and are presented.   | At this stage, political gender stereotypes emerge and are presented.  |

<sup>22</sup> Allport G.W. The nature of prejudice. – Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1954. – P.191.

<sup>23</sup> Bu haqida qarang: Gender munosabatlari nazariyasi va amaliyotiga kirish. Qo‘llanma. – Toshkent, 2007. – B. 46.

<sup>24</sup> Gender munosabatlari nazariyasi va amaliyotiga kirish. Qo‘llanma. – Toshkent, 2007. – B. 46.

<sup>25</sup> Дежина Т.П. Трансформация гендерных стереотипов в семейных практика жителей Дальнего Востока: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. социолог. наук. – Хабаровск: ТОГУ, 2007. – С. 14.

<sup>26</sup> Bu haqida qarang: Морозова А.А. Лингвокогнитивное содержание гендерных стереотипов женственности и мужественности (на материале испанского языка): Дисс. ... канд. фил. наук. – Самарканд, 2011. – С. 28.

The following are examples of gender stereotypes in political discourse that emerged after the above 5 stages:

Female politicians pay more attention to topics such as *women's health and education, gender equality, violence against women, and the social status and role of women* in their public speeches:

*Violence against women is a global crisis. In all of our own neighbourhoods, there are women and girls living in danger. Around the world, conflict, climate-related natural disasters, food insecurity and human rights violations are exacerbating violence against women. More than 70 per cent of women have experienced **gender-based violence** in some crisis settings. And in countries, both rich and poor, gender prejudice has fuelled acts of violence toward women and girls<sup>27</sup>.*

*(Sima Sami Bahous, Executive Director of UN Women)*

Male politicians pay more attention to topics such as *sports, the army, and entrepreneurship* in their speeches.

– *Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish – biz uchun strategik vazifa. Bizning tayanchimiz ham, suyanchimiz ham, eng katta kuchimiz ham shu sohada mujassam. Shu bois tadbirkorlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash markazdan tortib eng quyi bo‘g‘ingacha – barcha rahbarlarning kundalik ishi bo‘lishi shart. Ayniqsa, joylarda hokimlar har bir tadbirkor bilan ko‘proq muloqot qilib, **korxonalar**ga borib, ularning dardi bilan yashashi kerak. Biz katta iqtidor egalari bo‘lgan biznes vakillarini asrashimiz, avaylashimiz zarur. Ular biz uchun juda qadrli insonlar<sup>28</sup>.*

*(Shavkat Mirziyoyev, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan)*

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Linguogenderological Study of Political Discourse**”. The first section of the chapter, entitled “**Gender Characteristics of Political Discourse**”, covers the common and different aspects of masculine and feminine political discourse.

Gender characteristics are understood as cultural concepts of masculinity and feminism, as well as the specific characteristics of masculinity<sup>29</sup>. Political discourse also has its own gender characteristics, which mainly cover the similarities and differences between the speech of male and female politicians. In this regard, the general communicative gender characteristics of people also apply to political discourse. In our opinion, there are some aspects that should be taken into account when discussing the differences between female and male political discourse:

1. Male politicians speak within the framework of more topical issues, while women discuss emotions.

2. Women turn general social issues into political issues, for example, home and family, food. J. Dow and M. Thom argue that the style of political femininity leads to the creation of a counter-public feminist sphere, where women's problems become public problems, and women's rights become human rights<sup>30</sup>.

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<sup>27</sup> Statement - Executive Director - UN Women Sverige (murojaat sanasi 31.01.2025)

<sup>28</sup> Shavkat Mirziyoyev: Tadbirkorning yutug‘i – butun xalqimizning yutug‘i (murojaat sanasi 31.01.2025)

<sup>29</sup> Usmanova Sh. Lingvokulturologiya. Darslik. – Toshkent, 2019. – B. 191.

<sup>30</sup> Dow B.J. & Tonn M.B. “Feminine style” and political judgment in the rhetoric of Ann Richards // Quarterly Journal of Speech, 1993. – P. 79.

3. Participants in feminine political discourse strive for women's personal development. They also convince women that they can help them improve themselves, their families, and society.

4. Female politicians encourage people to protect women's rights and create conditions for women to live and work in the country. In addition, they call on people to oppose gender inequality in society. But no one can argue that men do not talk about the protection of men's rights and their personal development in their speeches.

5. Masculine political discourse consists of simple but understandable words and phrases. The speech is directly addressed to the subject and the listener, devoid of affirmative, interrogative, adjectives, and exclamatory words.

6. Another difference between masculine and feminine discourse is that feminine discourse uses active lexical units and complex grammar, which are composed of feminine emotional qualities, to talk about simple home and family. Men, on the other hand, use simple and understandable words in a simple grammatical structure to describe serious topics such as nature, sports, business, and peace or war.

The second section of the third chapter is called “Gender Relations in Masculine Political Discourse of Different Systemic Languages”. In this section, the speeches of English, Russian and Uzbek politicians are subjected to discursive analysis based on the gender factor.

It is appropriate to begin the analysis of the linguistic aspects of gender dynamics in political discourse by analyzing the gender-based appeals of politicians. Because the speech act of any politician begins with a greeting and an address to the audience. When reviewing the media materials selected for analysis, which relate to the political discourse of different systemic languages, it was revealed that there is linguistic diversity in the appeals made to the audience. That is, politicians pay attention to the gender of the audience when choosing linguistic units.

*“Assalomu alaykum, muhtarama **onaxonlar!** Hurmatli **opa-singillar!** Munis va lobar **qizlarim!** Avvalo, siz azizlarni, butun yurtimiz ayollarini 8 mart – Xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuni bilan chin qalbindan samimiy muborakbod etaman”<sup>31</sup>.*

This excerpt is taken from the solemn speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dedicated to March 8 - International Women's Day, in which the politician chooses words such as **onaxonlar**, **opa-singillar**, **qizlarim** to express his appeal to the audience. These words serve as an exclamation point in the sentence and indicate that the speech is addressed only to women. Despite the fact that political discourse is a serious linguistic process, it can be noted that this formal feature is bypassed in speeches addressed to a feminine audience. In addition to expressing the female gender of the audience, which is considered to be secondary participants in political discourse, these units also serve to explain the age category of both the politician and the audience. These appeals also shed light on the sociolinguistic features of gender dynamics. That is, the social status or social role

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<sup>31</sup><https://yuz.uz/uz/news/ozbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyoevning-xalqaro-xotin-qizlar-kuniga-bagishlangan-tantanali-marosimdagi-nutqi>. (murojaat sanasi 14.10.2024)

of the speaker and the audience in relation to each other in the sociocultural society is reflected through linguistic units.

At this point, it is also necessary to pay attention to the words related to the adjective category used by the politician in relation to women. Sh. Mirziyoyev used separate and different adjectives such as *muhtarama*, *aziz*, *lobar* for feminine listeners of different age groups, which express certain characteristics and gender dynamics for women of this age. That is, the politician used the adjective *muhtarama*, which gives the meaning of respect and esteem, respect and appreciation for older women<sup>32</sup>. This politician, in addition, expressed the appreciation of this social stratum in the country, and used the adjective *aziz* in relation to middle-aged women. The use of the adjective *lobar* before the word *qizlarim* partially realizes the gender stereotype that women of this age group are the most pleasant, eloquent and pleasant<sup>33</sup> in society. Situations expressed using these stereotypical-linguistic means characteristic of Uzbek culture can be found not only in political discourse, but also in other types of discourse.

V. Putin, a politician who is in the spotlight of the world community, begins his congratulations as follows:

*“Дорогие наши женщины!*

*8 Марта – один из любимых наших праздников. Он пронизан самыми светлыми чувствами.*

*От всей души поздравляю вас с Международным женским днём! И хочу пожелать, чтобы ваши близкие люди окружали вас вниманием и душевным теплом, чтобы к вам возвращались доброта и участие, которые вы щедро дарите семье, детям, внукам, коллегам и друзьям<sup>34</sup>”.*

It is clear that the politician addresses the audience at the beginning of the greeting. The phrase *наши женщины*, formed by adaptation (linking with the accusative case + possessive suffixes), has served as an exclamation in the sentence and served to express that this speech act applies only to women. In addition, since the word *наши* is a possessive pronoun in Russian, it can also be understood that this greeting is addressed only to women living in the Russian Federation.

*“My fellow Americans. This Sunday is one of the important days of the year, Mother’s Day. It is a special opportunity to thank all of the mothers and grandmothers in our lives. Since the earliest days of our republic America’s strike has come from the love, encourage and devotion of our mothers. They helped us to gain our independence<sup>35</sup>”.*

The above example is taken from the speech of the current President of the United States, Donald Trump, and this political discourse differs from that of J. Biden. Although this passage also refers to a congratulatory message on the occasion of “Mother’s Day”, it contains a number of features that demonstrate communicative gender dynamics.

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<sup>32</sup> <https://izoh.uz/word/muhtaram> (murojaat sanasi 05.11.2024)

<sup>33</sup> <https://izoh.uz/word/lobar> (murojaat sanasi 05.11.2024)

<sup>34</sup> <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/67937#sel=1:1:1,1:1:1> (murojaat sanasi 14.10.2024)

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgIxWq8ot1M> (murojaat sanasi: 22.10.2024)

Firstly, unlike J. Biden, D. Trump began his speech with an address to the audience, using the phrase *“my fellow Americans”*. However, unlike Sh. Mirziyoyev or V. Putin in Uzbek and Russian, he did not restrict the audience based on gender categories. He used the presidential factor to show that this congratulatory speech is only for Americans through linguistic units at the beginning of the speech.

Secondly, D. Trump’s speech contains English units that indicate an informal style. Despite the fact that political discourse is a speech process that requires formality by its nature of expression, some politicians bypass this aspect. This leads to the emergence of an individual communicative marker. D. Trump also used the exclamation *my fellow Americans* in the above passage.

In conclusion, it can be said that despite the fact that both presidents have common features such as belonging to the same gender, the fact that the political speech act is in English, and the fact that it is spoken in the same social speech situation, their political-communicative productive language skills are different.

The third section of the chapter is called **“The realization of gender dynamics in feminine political discourse of different systemic languages”**, and the realization of gender dynamics in the speech of female politicians is proven using examples.

The main factor in the manifestation of gender dynamics in political discourse is social problems. Gender dynamics are formed as a result of political positions on gender-based injustices, objections, changes and stereotypes occurring in society. Politicians raise gender issues to the level of state policy and address them in primary and secondary genres of political discourse. Against the background of such gender problems, politicians speak on a number of topics such as fertility, women's happiness, women's (mother and child) health, women's education, domestic violence, gender harassment, and strengthening the position of women in society. They are considered to be related to the process of manifestation of gender dynamics in the political discourse of different systematic languages, and were selected as examples for linguistic analysis. Because gender dynamics are realized through socio-cultural perceptions of gender, government and management relations related to them.

### **Gender dynamics on the topic of “Women’s Education”**

The following speech excerpt highlights the fact that special attention is paid to the quality education of women in our country, which has even risen to the level of an important task of state policy:

*“Yurtimizda xotin-qizlarning sifatli ta’lim va tarbiya olishiga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Mutafakkir jadid bobomiz Abdurauf Fitrat ta’biri bilan aytganda, “Onalar – butun bashariyatning tarbiyachilaridir”. Darhaqiqat, oilada bir nafar qiz o’qib, oliy ma’lumotga, zamonaviy kasb-hunarga ega bo’lsa, xonadondagi muhit butunlay o’zgaradi. Biz shu maqsadda xotin-qizlar ta’limini qo’llab-quvvatlash bo’yicha muhim dasturni qabul qildik”<sup>36</sup>.*

This speech emphasizes the high appreciation of women's role in upbringing both in the family and in society by quoting Abdurauf Fitrat's phrase *“Onalar –*

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<sup>36</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2023/03/07/womens/> (murojaat sanasi 14.10.2024)

*butun bashariyatning tarbiyachilaridir*”. It also emphasizes the idea that women's education and professional development are realities that lead to social changes in the family. In addition, this speech views women as educators and those who can make family changes.

The content of this speech, which discusses the importance of women's education in developing countries, calls for women to actively participate not only in family and household affairs, but also in areas such as science, economics, and politics:

*However, first things first, i.e. girls first need access to a basic education. For example, from our partnership in migration affairs with the very poor Republic of the Niger, I know how difficult it is in some countries for girls to have any access to education after the age of ten. This has a knock-on effect on the rest of their lives, such as when they get married and how many children they have, which in turn affects population growth in the country. That means that there is still much to be done and we must in particular support emerging economies and developing countries. Social progress in those countries can only benefit from girls and women being more involved in the changes made* <sup>37</sup>.

Therefore, the speech focuses on women's right to education, gender equality, and social development. The main idea expressed in the speech is that girls' educational opportunities are limited and this situation affects their future lives. Especially in countries like the Republic of Nigeria, girls have almost no opportunity to receive education after the age of ten. It is said that this has a negative impact not only on the individual situation, but also on the overall development of society (**This has a knock-on effect on the rest of their lives**). In conclusion, in all countries, women's education is an important factor for society, the consequences of which are not only the tragedy of a single family, but of the entire society.

In the speeches of female politicians, the encouragement of women to get an education and find their place in society is often prominent. Maria Zakharova, Director of the Department of Information and Press of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, expresses her thoughts on this issue as follows:

*“Даже если вы сделаете выбор в пользу семьи и посвятите свою жизнь мужу, поверьте мне, образование вам очень пригодится. Детей-то надо воспитывать”*<sup>38</sup>.

Her words also convey a negative and objectionable attitude towards the gender stereotype that exists in society, which states that **“Adult girls must choose between getting an education or starting a family”**. She emphasizes that even if women choose a family and devote their lives to their husbands, getting an education is beneficial for raising children.

### **Gender dynamics on the topic of “Gender equality”**

*“The goal needs to be equality, equality everywhere”, she said.*

*Much had been achieved over past decades on the road to gender equality, Merkel told an audience of mostly female ministers, lawmakers, mayors and others.*

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<sup>37</sup> <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/service/archive/archive/speech-by-federal-chancellor-angela-merkel-at-the-g20-dialogue-forum-with-women-w20-in-berlin-on-26-april-2017-465890> (murojaat sanasi 25.11.2025)

<sup>38</sup> <https://mkam.business-gazeta.ru/news/653260> (murojaat sanasi 28.12.2024)

*But “a swallow does not a summer make”, she added. “The fact that I exist should not be an excuse.” “I hope it will become a matter of course for men and women to share work, child-raising and housework equally and no one will be forced into a role or a specific task because of his or her gender,” said Merkel. “And I hope we won’t have to wait 100 years to achieve that”<sup>39</sup>”.*

This excerpt from Angela Merkel's speech expresses a number of ideas related to gender equality. In her speech, saying “*The goal should be equality everywhere*” A. Merkel is thus promoting the idea that gender equality should be implemented in various areas of life, not limited to one area, but rather promoted throughout society. At the same time, the politician notes that “a lot has been achieved in the past decades.” Through this, she confirms that gender equality is a value that is constantly being promoted. The phrase “*The arrival of a swallow does not give nature summer*” indicates that, although progress is made, the efforts made for meaningful, permanent changes are not yet enough. S.Mirziyoyeva can easily understand during the dialogue that women have many dreams and that they are forced to do more than men. While women should pursue their dreams, they often face gender inequalities in achieving them. These societal barriers can discourage women from pursuing their dreams:

*Barcha ayollar kabi o‘zbek xotin-qizlarining ham orzulari cheksiz. Kimdir uchuvchi, yana kimdir harbiy, arxitektor, muhandis, kashfiyotchi, dasturchi, tergovchi bo‘laman deydi, qiziqadi shu sohalarga. Ammo erkaklarga nisbatan ko‘proq harakat qilishi kerakligini tezda tushunib oladi. Ayol bo‘lgani uchungina uning qarshisida ko‘p eshiklar yopiladi. Ana shunday qilib, umid so‘nadi, orzular chilparchin bo‘ladi. Ammo tarixdan ma‘lum, katta kuch talab qiladigan kasblarda ham ayollar yutuqlarga erishgan. Urushga ketgan erkaklar o‘rniga zavod stanoklarini boshqargan ham xotinlar. Zarur bo‘lsa, qo‘liga qurol olgan ham shular. Dalaga chiqqan ham ayollardir<sup>40</sup>.*

### **Gender dynamics on the topic of “Marriage”**

The following speech is taken from an interview with UN News Service correspondent Narkis Shekinskaya by Tanzila Narbayeva, Head of the Delegation of Uzbekistan to the UN, Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis. The speech discusses changes in legislation regarding the age of marriage for men and women. The purpose of the speech is to inform the public about these changes, in particular, to explain the increase in the age of marriage, changing views in society, and the state’s efforts in this regard:

*“Umuman olganda, bu muammo nafaqat Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarida, balki dunyoning ko‘plab mamlakatlarida mavjud. Mamlakatimizda avvallari qizlar uchun nikoh yoshi 17 yosh, o‘g‘il bolalar uchun esa 18 yosh deb belgilangan edi. Ammo bir necha yil avval biz qonunchilikka o‘zgartirishlar kiritib, qizlar uchun yoshni 18 yoshga oshirdik”, – deydi Tanzila Narbayeva<sup>41</sup>.*

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<sup>39</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/nov/12/politics-and-science-need-more-women-says-angela-merkel> (murojaat sanasi 25.11.2024)

<sup>40</sup> <https://kun.uz/84860532?q=%2Fuz%2F84860532#!> (murojaat sanasi 25.11.2024)

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2024/03/15/nikoh/> (murojaat sanasi 25.11.2024)

Words such as *muammo, nikoh yoshi, qonunchilik, tafakkur va stereotip* in the speech indicate that the topic of the speech is a serious social problem. The sentence “**Qizlarga yaxshi ta’lim yoki kasb-hunar berish shart emas**” shows that the existing social stereotype is being rejected. There are places in the speech that show the difference between the old and new era of change. Old-fashioned views and practices of the past are now being replaced by modern approaches. The views are also put forward that women should have equal opportunities for education and work in the future:

“*Bundan tashqari, avvalroq hokimlar va mahalliy hokimiyat organlariga muayyan sharoitlarda nikoh yoshini pasaytirishga ruxsat berilgan edi. Ammo hozir bu masala qayta ko‘rib chiqilmoqda. Eng muhimi, u nafaqat qonunchilik, balki odamlarning tafakkuri ham o‘zgarmoqda. Qizlarning ota-onasida qizlarga yaxshi ta’lim yoki kasb-hunar berish shart emas, baribir u boshqa oilaga ketadi, degan fikr bo‘lgan. Bu stereotip odamlarning tafakkurida ildiz otgan, biroq so‘nggi yillarda vaziyat o‘zgarmoqda, odamlar muvaffaqiyatli ayollarni ko‘rib, ayollarning erkaklar bilan teng mehnat qilishi va o‘qishi mumkinligi aks etgan misollarini ko‘rishmoqda*»<sup>42</sup>.

### **Gender dynamics on the topic of “Domestic violence”**

Although positive actions are being taken to protect women's rights and ensure gender equality, domestic violence has not been completely eradicated. Saida Mirziyoyeva, congratulating women on the holiday, tries to describe the vision of gender equality that she dreams of as follows:

*Bugun, 8-mart bayramida yon-atrofdan ko‘plab chiroyli so‘zlar, ajoyib tilaklar eshitamiz. Lekin men yuragimning tubidagi istagimni siz bilan baham ko‘rmoqchiman. Men jamiyatimizda ayollarga har doim hurmat bilan munosabatda bo‘lishlarini xohlayman. Toki xotin-qizlarimiz zo‘ravonlik va zulm, zararli stereotiplar va kamsituvchi muomala obyekti bo‘lmasin. Men ayollarimiz o‘z huquqlari uchun kurashishlariga zarurat bo‘lmasligini xohlayman. Ular tabiiy ravishda jamiyatning teng huquqli a‘zosi bo‘lsin, deyman*<sup>43</sup>.

The congratulatory message sent by Saida Mirziyoyeva expresses thoughts on gender equality, women's rights, and changes in society, and promotes respect and dignity for women in society (*Xotin-qizlarimiz zo‘ravonlik va zulm, zararli stereotiplar va kamsituvchi muomala obyekti bo‘lmasin; Ayollarimiz tabiiy ravishda jamiyatning teng huquqli a‘zosi bo‘lsin*<sup>44</sup>).

Every society has its own system of age-old values. However, they are not always based on justice. For example, existing values place restrictions on women and try to maintain control over them. The main reason why this situation has persisted for so many years is the patience of Uzbek women:

“*Yangi lavozimga kelishim bilanoq, avvalo, xotin-qizlar huquqlarini himoya qilishga oid qonunchilikni o‘rgana boshladim. Barcha qonunlarimiz tenglikka asoslangan. Lekin biz zo‘ravonlikka nisbatan juda sabrlimiz. Menimcha, endilikda zo‘ravonlikning har qanday ko‘rinishiga ayollargina emas, birinchi navbatda,*

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2024/03/15/nikoh/>

<sup>43</sup> <https://kun.uz/07904591#!> (murojaat sanasi 29.12.2024)

<sup>44</sup> <https://kun.uz/07904591#!> (murojaat sanasi 29.12.2024)

*davlatning o‘zi qarshi ekanligiga urg‘u berishimiz lozim. Oiladagi zo‘ravonlik faqat bir oilaning ichki ishi emas, bu muammo va mas‘uliyat butun jamiyatga tegishlidir*<sup>45</sup>.

Therefore, the role of the state in protecting women's rights and combating violence is important.

Gender-based violence is primarily directed against women. It is a major social problem facing the whole world. In the speeches of many politicians, one can see the open recognition of this situation (**biz jamiyatda bunday jirkanch zo‘ravonlikka hech qanday holatda ham ko‘z yumib turmaymiz**). One of the things that is being done in society in this regard is to teach young men a gentle attitude towards women:

*“Ming afsuski, gender zo‘ravonlik global muammo. Biz jamiyatda bunday jirkanch zo‘ravonlikka hech qanday holatda ham ko‘z yumib turmaymiz. O‘g‘il bolalarga qiz bolaga nisbatan kuch ishlatmaslik kerakligini singdirish zarur” – said S.Mirziyoyeva in her speech at the forum*<sup>46</sup>.

According to D.Trump, *“I believe that women have to be protected. Men have to be, children, everybody. But women have to be protected where they’re at home in suburbia*<sup>47</sup>”. Women need serious social protection, especially when they are at home. That is, ensuring the safety of women at home is the most important aspect.

## CONCLUSION

1. Genderological research in Uzbek linguistics was formed on the basis of the achievements of foreign linguistics. Feminist works, the study of gender as a social factor, as well as works carried out within the framework of discourse analysis played an important role in the development of gender studies in different systematic languages. The main focus of research in modern gender linguistics is characterized by its focus on two problems: the gender specificity of individual speech behavior and the representation of gender in the language system.

2. Linguistically, gender and sex cannot be considered the same. Because they are distinguished by several specific differences. While sex is considered a biological index that is given to a person at birth, gender is manifested in connection with the formation of an individual as a person. Sex is a biological difference that a person acquires at a moment, while gender is the result of a long-term socialization process.

3. Gender studies emerged from the metagender and gender stages, and in the first universal stage, linguists emphasized the connections and differences between gender and sex. In the gender stage, gender studies were viewed as a new direction in linguistics and several theories were developed. Deficit theory, dominant theory,

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<sup>45</sup> <https://daryo.uz/2022/12/06/saida-mirziyoyeva-oiladagi-zoravonlikni-rosmana-jinoyat-deb-baholash-vaqti-keldi/> (murojaat sanasi 06.11.2024)

<sup>46</sup> <https://kun.uz/news/2021/11/24/men-ayollarga-nisbatan-har-qanday-zoravonlik-ildizini-quritish-yolidagi-kurashda-sizning-oldingizda-bolaman-saida-mirziyoyeva?q=%2Fnews%2F2021%2F11%2F24%2Fmen-ayollarga-nisbatan-har-qanday-zoravonlik-ildizini-quritish-yolidagi-kurashda-sizning-oldingizda-bolaman-saida-mirziyoyeva> (murojaat sanasi 25.11.2024)

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/trump-wants-more-support-from-women-but-hasnt-changed-how-he-talks-about-them> (murojaat sanasi 25.11.2024)

radical theory, difference theory, reformist theory, semiologist theory, and post-modernist theory are the main types of gender theories.

4. Political speech is a socially oriented form of speech, the extralinguistic and linguistic characteristics of which are manifested depending on socio-cultural factors, the thinking, knowledge, religious, ethnic, and economic views of the participants in the dialogue.

5. Political discourse is considered as public rhetoric in society and serves the following functions: struggle for power, maintaining control, implementing political reforms, stabilizing or redistributing government, and strengthening social relations. To achieve these functions, politicians pay special attention to linguistic expression.

6. Gender dynamics is a set of social influences based on biological sex. This term, which is relatively new to linguistics, is used for interactions between members of the same or opposite sex, in which the gender factor dominates. The linguistic expression of social relations that affect men and women, boys and girls, their identity, power, and position in society in the process of communication allows us to analyze linguistic gender dynamics.

7. The study of the gender factor in political discourse requires research in two main directions: identifying the role of gender stereotypes in creating a politician's social image and studying the characteristics associated with the politician's communicative-gender behavior. The results of the analysis show that the gender factor in political discourse is most clearly manifested not only in the choice of linguistic means, but also in communicative strategies.

8. The realization of the concepts of "masculinity" and "femininity" in the political discourse of different system languages reflects the gender characteristics of communicants. While gender is one of the main categories that make up the gender landscape of the world, the position of the dialogue participants and the topic of conversation are also important in this process.

9. In the process of communication, speakers demonstrate their personal characteristics, life experiences and views, which is a discursive strategy inherent in the nature of any discourse. Through this, the politician unwittingly reveals his or her attitude to the forms of speech expression and the topic of speech. Analysis of gender stereotypes and gender dynamics of speech expression from a linguistic aspect determines its place in the political arena.

10. The manifestation of gender dynamics in the political discourse of different structural languages simultaneously encompasses both general and specific linguistic aspects. They occur within the framework of the politician's gender, personal communicative abilities, the nature of the language he speaks, the speech situation, the existing system of governance in the government, and the political reforms being implemented. Therefore, political relations expressed within the same gender-related topic or problem in political discourse are expressed differently. This determines that the political discourse of different structural languages has its own linguogenderological characteristics.



**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01  
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ  
КОКАНДСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

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**КОКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**УБАЙДУЛЛАЕВА МАФТУНАХОН ОМОНБОЙ КИЗИ**

**ГЕНДЕРНАЯ ДИНАМИКА В ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ  
РАЗНОСИСТЕМНЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ  
(по материалам СМИ)**

**10.00.11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика.**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ наукам**

**Коканд – 2025**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан за № В2024.2.PhD/Fil4754.

Диссертация выполнена в Кокандском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Кокандского государственного университета ([www.kokandsu.uz](http://www.kokandsu.uz)) и в Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)).

Научный руководитель:

**Каримова Васила Вахобовна**

доктор философии по филологическим наукам (PhD), доцент

Официальные оппоненты:

**Умарова Наргиза Рустамовна**

доктор филологических наук, профессор

**Нурманова Дилфуза Абдурахимовна**

доктор филологических наук, профессор

Ведущая организация:

**Андижанский государственный институт иностранных языков**

Защита диссертации состоится «18» декабря 2025 года в 10<sup>30</sup> часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.0 при Кокандском государственном университете по адресу: 150700, г.Коканд, ул.Турон, 23. Тел: (99873) 542-38-38; Факс: (99873) 542-11-43; e-mail: kokandsu@exat.uz

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Кокандского государственного университета (зарегистрирована под №12) Адрес: 150700, г.Коканд, ул.Турон, 23. Тел.(99890) 508-64-42; e-mail: qdri\_arm@umail.uz

Автореферат диссертации разослан «18» декабря 2025 года.

(протокол рассылки № 30 от «18» декабря 2025 года)



**М.Х.Хакимов**

Председатель научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филол.наук, профессор

**Р.А.Жураева**

Ученый секретарь научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор философии по филологическим наукам (PhD), доцент

**Д.М.Жамолiddинова**

Председатель научного семинара при ученом совете по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филол.наук, профессор.

## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** заключается в изучение гендерной динамики как лингвистического феномена в политическом дискурсе разносистемных языков.

**Объектом исследования** являются письменные и устные образцы основных жанров политического дискурса, опубликованные в средствах массовой информации. В некоторых местах для отражения содержания и сути произведения использовались также литературные произведения.

**Предмет исследования** состоит в реализации гендерной динамики в политическом дискурсе разносистемных языков.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

раскрыто разделение изучения коммуникативно-прагматических и лингвистических гендерных проблем в лингвистике на гендерный и метагендерный периоды, разделение языкового рода на грамматический, лексический, референциальный и социальный типы в языках разных систем, а также проявление гендера в речевой деятельности человека;

научно обосновано формирование основных типов теорий гендера в лингвистике, таких как дефицитарная, доминантная, радикальная, дифференциационная, реформистская, а также связь языковых гендерных моделей с этническими, социокультурными и гендерными факторами;

доказано существование феномена языкового поля в политическом дискурсе, его разделение на первичные и вторичные жанры, роль политического контекста в информационном обмене благодаря его коммуникативным, семантическим, прагматическим, когнитивным и лингвокультурным свойствам, а также значение гендерных стереотипов в этом дискурсе;

на примерах доказаны лингвогендерные особенности политического дискурса, мужских и женских коммуникативных стратегий, возникновение языковой гендерной динамики в политическом дискурсе на такие темы, как женское образование, гендерное равенство, брак и домашнее насилие.

**Внедрение результатов исследований.** На основе научных результатов, полученных при изучении гендерной динамики в политическом дискурсе разносистемных языков:

Выводы о том, разделение изучения коммуникативно-прагматических и лингвистических гендерных проблем в лингвистике на гендерный и метагендерный периоды, разделение языкового рода на грамматический, лексический, референциальный и социальный типы в языках разных систем, а также проявление гендера в речевой деятельности человека были использованы 2022-2023 гг. “O‘zbek milliy raqs san‘atini targ‘ib etishga bag‘ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari (elektron lug‘atlar) to‘plami yaratish” по фундаментальному проекту № Ф3-2019081663, в частности, “O‘zbek folklor san‘ati terminlarining qisqacha o‘zbekcha-inglizcha-nemischa izohli lug‘ati”. На его основе создан узбекско-англо-немецкий толковый словарь (регистрационный номер 1/04-163 от 6 января 2025 года

Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана). В результате содержание данного проекта обогатилось терминами, связанными с гендерными категориями и гендерными стереотипами, а также был улучшен толковый словарь;

Выводы о том, в лингвистике сформированы основные типы гендерных теорий, таких как дефицитарная, доминантная, радикальная, дифференциационная, реформистская, а также связь языковых гендерных моделей с этническими, социокультурными и гендерными факторами, были использованы в рамках практического проекта “FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program” под номером S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (PO20002335), реализуемого в Кокандском государственном педагогическом институте в 2020-2022 годах совместно с Бюро по вопросам образования и культуры США, использованного при выполнении практического проекта (справка Кокандского государственного педагогического института от 8 января 2025 года № 11/04). В результате содержание материалов, подготовленных в рамках данного проекта, обогатилось;

Выводы о том, существование феномена языкового поля в политическом дискурсе, его разделение на первичные и вторичные жанры, роль политического контекста в информационном обмене благодаря его коммуникативным, семантическим, прагматическим, когнитивным и лингвокультурным свойствам, а также значение гендерных стереотипов в этом дискурсе, лингвогендерные особенности политического дискурса, мужских и женских коммуникативных стратегий, возникновение языковой гендерной динамики в политическом дискурсе на такие темы, как женское образование, гендерное равенство, брак и домашнее насилие были использованы при подготовке сценариев передач “Bedorlik”, “Ijod zavqi”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Millat va ma’naviyat” (Национальной телерадиокомпании «Телерадиоканал «Узбекистан» (справка № 26-36-934 от 6 января 2025 года ). В результате в 2022-2023 гг. научно и практически обогатились материалы телерадиоканала, было обеспечено совершенствование контента.

**Структура и объем диссертации** . Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем работы составляет 153 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
**LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS**  
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**I bo'lim (I part; I часть)**

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3. Ubaydullayeva M.O. Lingvistik tadqiqotlarda gender stereotiplarining tasniflanishi // Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. – Xiva, 2024. № 12/4. B.461-463. (10.00.00. №21)

4. Ubaydullayeva M.O. Stages of linguistic studies on gender issues in different system languages: Uzbek, English and Russian // Current research journal of philological sciences // VOLUME 05, ISSUE 05, 2023 ISSN –2767-3758. – P. 111-114.

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**II bo'lim (II part; II часть)**

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11. Ubaydullayeva M.O. Historical development of scientific researches on gender and discourse // NOVATEUR PUBLICATIONS JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal ISSN No: 2581 - 4230 VOLUME 8, ISSUE 11, Nov. – 2022. – P.227-229.

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Avtoreferat Farg‘ona davlat universiteti  
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Markazida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 2025 y. Nashriyot bosma tabog‘i – 3.  
Shartli bosma tabog‘i – 1,5. Bichimi 84x108 1/16. Adadi 100.  
«Poligraf Super Servis» MCHJ  
150114, Farg‘ona viloyati, Farg‘ona shahar, Aviasozlar ko‘chasi 2-uy.





