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National specificity of Kyrgyz and English gender political discourse

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Abstract

Relevance. Since the modern world is constantly transforming in terms of linguistic means, i.e. communication is undergoing several changes, there is a high need to study the national peculiarities of political gender discourses.

Purpose. The study aims to provide a national interpretation of political discourse regarding gender aspects manifested in the context of linguistic and communicative parameters in the speech activities of male and female politicians.

Methodology. The study analyzed political speeches by Kyrgyz and British politicians, examining linguistic parameters such as hesitation, categoricity, irony, and tone, to compare gender-specific communication strategies in both countries' political discourses.

Results. This study presents the national specificity of Kyrgyz and British political gender discourse. The analysis identified the main differences between the speech activities of men and women politicians. In the Kyrgyz political discourse, men are characterised by hesitations, categorical and directness, irony, raising the tone of voice, active metaphorisation and hidden meanings. British political discourse in terms of male communication is characterised by a high degree of categoricity, almost no pauses, active use of irony, metaphorical and implicit means, and a moderate degree of emotionality.

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Conclusions. The Kyrgyz discourse reflects "soft power" approaches, while the British discourse shows women more actively defending their positions. Both discourses employ metaphorical language. These findings highlight the interplay between gender, national culture, and political communication styles.

Keywords: speech; linguistic resources; implicitness; categoricity; emotionality.

Introduction

The study of the national peculiarities of the Kyrgyz and English languages within the framework of political gender discourse is relevant in terms of the constant changes that take place in the political and social spheres, including in the context of linguistic transformations. At the same time, the national specificity of gender political discourse is also changing, taking on new features, in particular, changes in communication. Thus, gender political discourse should be studied not only in terms of linguistic parameters but also pragmatic and communicative parameters. It should be noted that it is necessary to address such characteristics in a complex. Thus, the study of Kyrgyz and English discourses is relevant in terms of comparing how women and men in politics respond and communicate.

This study is also relevant for understanding the development of communication in the modern world, in particular, how digitalisation and technologisation affect the world. The concept of "gender", as well as the styles of communication between men and women, are constantly transforming, so it is interesting to analyse the implementation of gender specifics and gender stereotypes, as well as their absence, from the point of view of understanding the future development prospects of society. Gender can also be used to identify linguistic, socio-cultural and other national features that are specific to a particular people. The emphasis on the linguistic aspect of political messages is necessary in terms of understanding the differences at the lexical-semantic, syntactic, and stylistic levels.

H. Muller and P. Pansardi [1] examined aspects of the interaction between gender, speech and leadership, as well as the peculiarities of the rhetorical skills of women and men. J. Sun and Z. Liu [2] studied the linguistic resources of political discourse, both implicit and explicit, and examined the linguistic resources used at the micro and macro levels. However, these studies did not sufficiently investigate the functional features of political discourse.

The problem of gender stereotypes and their influence has been considered in the works of such authors as A.L. Ozer [3], D.J. Van der Pas and L. Aaldering [4], Z. Hessami and M.L. da Fonseca [5]. A.L. Ozer [3] focused on the difficult struggle of women to defend their interests on key issues related to their relevant experience and qualifications. The nature of gender bias in political discourse was also discussed by D.J. Van der Pas and L. Aaldering [4], in particular, who studied information about political candidates. The role of women in the context of political change was discussed in Z. Hessami and M.L. da Fonseca [5] addressed the processes of globalisation in economic, political and social terms. However, it should be noted that these studies have not sufficiently examined changes in gender stereotypes in recent years.

The study of political discourse from the point of view of the corpus approach was presented in the works of such researchers as T. Samuel-Azran and M. Yarchi [6], D.

Battista [7], J. Skubic and D. Fiser [8]. T. Samuel-Azran and M. Yarchi [6] analysed the differences between messages written by women and men. Female posts about female politicians evoked a higher degree of engagement than posts about male politicians. D. Battista [7] examined the problem of political reconfiguration on social platforms. J. Skubic and D. Fiser [8] demonstrated methods related to political discourse. However, these studies did not sufficiently demonstrate and analyse linguistic resources, i.e., more attention was paid to the pragmatic aspects of communication.

A Chekirova [9] discussed the Kyrgyz diaspora and its participation in the politics of the country, as well as political activism in social networks, and Z. Kochorbayeva [10] addressed violence against women in political discourse. This study also shows that women often face violence in their political activities. However, these studies did not present a comparative aspect of Kyrgyz and British political gender discourses.

The study aims to examine Kyrgyz and British political discourses in terms of their gender specificity, i.e. in terms of analysing the communication characteristics of women politicians and men politicians. Based on the purpose of this paper, the following objectives were set: to study the main parameters of the speech activity of politicians in Kyrgyz and British discourses, to compare communicative features on the example of political speeches of women and men, to identify the national specificity of Kyrgyz and British discourses. The subject of this study was the texts of speeches by Kyrgyz and British politicians, which were examined through the prism of gender specificity.

Materials and Methods

In this study, the analysis of political gender discourse was based on the study of political speeches by Kyrgyz political figures: N. Kutnaeva [11], E. Surabaldieva [12], E. Baisalov [13], C. [14], as well as British politicians: L. Truss [15], S. Braverman [16], R. Sunak [17], B. Johnson [18]. The analysis examined such parameters as the use of hesitation, categorical and directness, irony, critical remarks to the opponent, raising the tone of voice, emotionality, metaphor, and implication. It should be noted that the above sources have been studied for different contexts related to linguistic and communicative parameters.

First, this study examined contemporary issues related to political gender discourse, including the use of communication tools, the study of gender stereotypes, feminist approaches to communication, the study of emotionality, and chronological aspects related to political gender discourse. Among the theoretical aspects, the problem of gender stereotypes in politics and the strategy of gender bias was studied. The study of basic communicative tools in the context of political gender discourse was also emphasised. Communication in this study was considered in terms of ready-made speech patterns.

Following the study of theoretical aspects related to the problematics of political gender discourse, this study examined such communicative-linguistic elements as the introduction of hesitation means, irony, categorical and directness, critical remarks to the opponent, emotionality, implicitness, raising the tone of voice, and metaphoricality. In this study, the parameters of hesitation, categorically and directness were considered in the context of the use of means to soften communication, the parameter of irony was studied in the context of the use of wording to ridicule or critically assess the situation, the parameter of raising the tone of voice was considered in the context of aggressive behaviour, the parameter of emotionality was studied in the context of the use of means to soften aggressive manifestations or vice versa, the parameter of metaphoricality was studied in the context of the use of associative. Thus, political speeches were addressed in the context of the use of a range of linguistic means. The above aspects were studied by identifying contexts that confirm these parameters.

After the study of these aspects, they were compared in terms of national specificity, i.e., the political gender discourse of Kyrgyzstan and the UK was compared, and the speech of male and female politicians was compared. After studying political speeches in Kyrgyzstan and the UK, conclusions regarding the national specifics of political gender discourse were drawn and then entered the tables. The results of the comparison of the two discourses were presented in terms of analysing such linguistic aspects as hesitations, irony, categorical and directness, critical remarks to the opponent, raising the tone of voice, implicitness, and metaphor. Thus, the comparison of these aspects in this study was used to form an idea of the differences in the perception of women politicians and men politicians in Asian and European discourses.

Results

Discourse is denoted as the unity of speech and a communicative situation, which includes the course of speech, the extra-linguistic context, and unspoken goals and intentions. Thus, discourse analysis is related to the analysis of specific speech situations that can be considered from an extralinguistic point of view. The term “discourse” is related to the Latin lexeme “discursus”, which translates as “conversation about something”. In the Middle Ages, it also acquired an additional semantic connotation, meaning “reflection”. During the Renaissance, namely at the end of the 16th century, the term “discourse” was often used to refer to an oral or written discussion of something. It should be noted that two terms were used at this time: “discourses” and “discourse”, which denote the process of understanding or thinking about something. Among the components of discourse are the following: presuppositions, implications, explicates, references, and intertextuality. The communicative and personal parameters of discourse are the addressee, addressee and communicative role, the situational parameters are the place and time of communication, and the intentional and strategic parameters include communicative strategies and speech moves [19; 20].

Political discourse is analysed as institutional communication, which differs from personality-oriented

communication using special signs with a professional orientation at different language levels: from lexical-semantic and phraseological to syntactic and stylistic. At the same time, political language is not a closed structure but is open to members of the community. It resembles the vernacular but within the framework of purity of speech and political correctness. Political discourse is characterised by such features as the use of a certain vocabulary from a certain subject area, basic metaphors and typical concepts for political texts. Another characteristic of political discourse is the presentation of extralinguistic information, about the world picture. Political discourse is associated with such genres as treaties, TV speeches, election campaigns, and publications in magazines and newspapers [21; 22].

Gender discourse is a way of symbolically organising the world through the so-called binary oppositions, which is manifested in the relationship between males and females. From a linguistic point of view, gender discourse can be viewed through the prism of using a set of linguistic means, both implicit and explicit, to convey ideas. Gender discourse can be understood as communicative interactions depending on gender, sets of typical communicative situations within same-sex groups. Gender political discourse is associated with the peculiarities of communicative interactions and a set of specific means for communication between women and men within the political field.

Over the past ten years, there have been 200 more men in leadership positions in Kyrgyz society, while the number of women has decreased by 7500. It should be noted that the infographic in the VII convocation of the Jogorku Kenesh showed the quantitative distribution of deputies: female – 20, male – 90. A. Mamashova recently became a parliamentarian. There are only 3 women among the members of the Cabinet of Ministers (21): N. Kutnaeva – Minister of Digital Development, G. Baatyrova – Minister of Labour, Social Security and Migration, D. Kendyrbayeva – Minister of Education and Science.

The situation with the gender balance in the UK is slightly better: there were approximately 32% of women in parliament in 2017, and in 2019, a record number of women in the House of Commons (220) was recorded. There are only 5 women in the Cabinet of Ministers out of 21 members, including the Rt Hon S. Braverman, Home Secretary, the Rt Hon P. Mordaunt, Leader of the House of Commons, Lord President of the Council, J. Keegan, Secretary of State for Education, the Rt Hon T. Coffey, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, and the Rt Hon M. Downlan, Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

The main parameters studied in the comparison of gender political discourse in Kyrgyzstan and the UK were the following: the use of hesitations, categorical and directness, irony, critical remarks to the opponent, raising the tone of voice, emotionality, metaphor, as well as implicit and explicit speech. Hesitation pauses are unplanned, unlike other types of pauses. Among the varieties of hesitation pauses are repetitions (limited to a phoneme or represented by whole syntactic constructions), false starts, and filled and unfilled pauses. Categoricity is expressed in the use of a firm tone and position, which shows the impossibility of another opinion on a particular

issue. Directness in political discourse means sincerity and frankness, i.e. the use of such linguistic means that would convey the author's opinion as accurately and explicitly as possible.

Irony is a so-called satirical technique in which an explicit meaning is hidden. Irony is used to express ridicule of a certain action, fact, object or process. Critical remarks to an opponent can also be expressed through the use of ironic as well as satirical elements. Raising the tone of voice indicates aggression towards the addressees of the message. Emotionality is a category of literary text characterised by both a regular plan of content and a regular plan of expression. Metaphoricality is based on the use of a certain word or expression in a figurative sense, in particular, objects or phenomena are compared with each other by their common features. Implicitness is manifested at the level of representation of evaluative meanings, which at the same time carry formally unexpressed information about a certain subject or phenomenon, and the essence of the statement becomes clear from the context. Explicit statements are associated with a clear and direct expression of thoughts and transparent and complete wording.

When analysing women's speech behaviour in political discourse, the study determined that women are more reserved in their statements and more often adhere to polite communication strategies, women are less likely to change

the subject during a conversation, express their disagreement and are less categorical in their statements and opinions. Another important feature is that women use hesitation techniques more often than men they ask disjointed or general questions. Women are more likely to use minimal remarks to support the addressees of the message and less likely to use foul language and directives. That is, women's speech is usually more implicit than men's. However, categorical statements were quite often used by women as well.

Women are more inclined to empathy, and to change their initial opinion under the influence of the interlocutor, i.e. they are less categorical in their statements. Women's speeches are usually characterised by emotionality, which is expressed in sympathy and empathy, while men's emotionality is more evident in the context of an unrestrained reaction towards the addressee of the message, raising their voice, interrupting their interlocutor, and sometimes even showing disrespect. Criticism of opponents and categorical statements are more common among male politicians, but women also often express disagreement. However, they often try to soften categorical statements after the interaction by using hedging tools, thus specifically weakening the illocutionary force of the statement. Table 1 shows a comparison of the language used in Kyrgyz and British political gender discourses.

Table 1. Comparison of language in Kyrgyz and British political gender discourses

| Traits | Kyrgyz political gender discourse | | | | British political gender discourse | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Women politicians | | Male politicians | | Women politicians | | Male politicians | |
| | N. Kutnaeva | E. Surabaldieva | E. Baisalov | S. Zhaparova | L. Truss | S. Braverman | R. Sunak | B. Johnson |
| Use of hazardous materials | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Categorical and direct | - | + | + | - | + | - | + | + |
| Irony | - | + | + | - | - | + | - | + |
| Critical remarks to the opponent | - | + | | | - | + | - | + |
| Raising your voice tone | - | + | + | - | - | + | - | + |
| Emotionality | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| Metaphoricality | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Implicitness | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + |

Source: compiled based on the analysis of Activities of the Defense Council Working Group in the field of preventing corruption in 2016 [11], The precedent of "Illegal enrichment exists" should concern this [12], Speech Prime Minister Liz Truss's statement [15], Speech Boris Johnson's final speech as Prime Minister [18], Baisalov about poverty in Kyrgyzstan [13], BBC [16], Speech Prime Minister Rishi Sunak's statement on the plan to stop the boats [17], President Sadyr Japarov congratulated Jogorku Kenesh on the 85th anniversary [14].

The analysis of Kyrgyz political discourse demonstrated that women tend to use softening means in communication and a lower degree of categoricity. For instance, this can be seen in the speech of N. Kutnaeva on the Activities of the Defense Council Working Group on Corruption Prevention in 2016: "In fact, I want to tell you about the process itself, so that you understand how thorough the work is to identify corruption risks in any area, and then to propose anti-corruption measures", "And

here's why I decided to make a presentation, because we are at the stage when we want to build a relationship with the public". In these contexts, a certain degree of uncertainty about the proposed strategy can be seen at the level of implicit means. The addressee is constantly justifying himself to the community, trying to show the benefits of the proposed project: "We asked the government agencies to process this information themselves in human language, to publish what happened".

Based on these phrases, it is possible to determine that N. Kutnaeva [11] wants to avoid a negative public reaction, so she constantly weakens the illocutionary force of the statement.

It should be noted that women often use the mechanism of explaining certain facts or events to communicate with the audience: “When they say “corruption in education”, everyone immediately thinks of bribes at school or extortion, or bribes at universities, but in fact this is a very narrow understanding of corruption. In fact, there were no 166 events where the only problem was extortion in schools or universities”. Even in some statements, the author of the message reduces the level of responsibility with the help of language tools using negation: “We are not omniscient, we rely on experts, of course, but we do not know everything”. At the same time, N. Kutnaeva relies on the emotional support of the community: “If you could tell us which way to look, it would be very convenient for us, and it would be very good for you, and for the community”. Etiquette formulas such as “I mean, excuse me” also become tools for reducing illocutionary power. A certain degree of doubt and uncertainty should be noted: “I probably won’t tell you the reasons, it’s not very interesting”. Moreover, some phrases show a high degree of emotional experience, which is manifested in the use of hesitation mechanisms. In this context, in addition to pauses, phrases that do not carry a special semantic load, i.e. new information about the world, were also used: “Fighting corruption – it’s really not just for show” [11].

The speech of E. Surabaldieva [12] was characterised by the following parameters. Firstly, various kinds of critical discourse on power were actively used: “And a precedent has recently been set – a precedent on illicit enrichment. I hope so: what was discussed today will reach every official, and the period of responsibility will come”, “And we know the names of corrupt officials very well”. The combination of categorical and directness, which sometimes even takes the form of threats, is noteworthy: “For the first time in 27 years, the issue of illicit enrichment is being raised among corrupt officials. And it will remain, and it will affect every official who enriches himself at the expense of the people”, “And there are normal, checking employees, they just don’t allow them to grow. I hope that this bad practice will be eradicated”, “It’s just sabotage, because it benefits all of you”, and “Are you kidding me, are you kidding business, honest business”. It is also imperative to note that the speech of E. Surabaldieva is characterised by a high degree of metaphoricality: “And such a swine can only be planted by those who sabotage. And those who are closing their eyes now will be responsible for such things”, as well as the active use of phraseological turns of phrase: “Half of the businessmen received letters of happiness. It came to my relatives as well”, “And we know that it’s hand-to-mouth... everyone is used to negotiating...”.

The speech of E. Baisalov [13] had a sense of confidence concerning his position, actively parrying with an opponent: “Do you think I will argue with you about the level of poverty?”, emphasising personal expertise and confidence in one’s position: “We know about the level of poverty better than the editorial board of the respected Cactus. We know better”. The author of the message actively defended the side of the official authorities: “We

don’t notice how the government simply pays 350-400 million a year, on time, minute by minute, all of it is paid”.

Moreover, speeches by male politicians (for instance, S. Zhaparov’s speech on the occasion of the 85th anniversary of the Jogorku Kenesh) may lack critical reasoning or focus on positive aspects and political achievements: “Жаңы ишканаларды түзүү менен жумуш орундарын камсыздоо, аймактарды ар тараптан колдоо, социалдык жана инфратүзүмдүк объектилердин курулушун илгерилетүү жана башка дымактуу иш-аракеттерибиз жакынкы жылдарда өз жемишин берет” (“The creation of new enterprises and jobs, full support for the regions, support for the construction of social and infrastructure facilities and other ambitious measures will bear fruit in the coming years”). This speech is somewhat restrained, but at the same time pathetic. It also reflects the author’s confidence in the fulfilment of political requirements: “Кыргыз парламенти ар дайым кыргыз элинин, кыргыз мамлекетинин кызыкчылыгына кам көрүп, тагдыр чечер тарыхый вазыйпасын орундатат деп бекем ишенем” (“I firmly believe that the Parliament of Kyrgyzstan will always take care of the interests of the Kyrgyz people and the Kyrgyz state, will fulfil its historical duty, which will be decided by fate”) [14].

The speech of Prime Minister L. Truss [15] on 6 September 2022 had a sense of confidence in his position and the achievement of the necessary results: “We will transform Britain into an aspiration nation... with high-paying jobs, safe streets and where everyone everywhere has the opportunities they deserve”, “Firstly, I will get Britain working again”, “I am confident that together we can: Ride out the storm, we can rebuild our economy... And we can become the modern brilliant Britain that I know we can be”. At the same time, the emotionality of the speech was manifested at the level of the use of metaphorical constructions: “As strong as the storm may be, I know that the British people are stronger”. Optimistic and pathetic statements were also used, such as “We have huge reserves of talent, energy, and determination”, and “I am determined to deliver”. Thus, the description of specific actions was replaced by general phrases, which can be considered one of the features of the UK political discourse.

The determination and firm stance of a speech by R. Sunak on the plan to stop the boats on 22 April 2024, such phrases as “There is a loud minority who will do anything to disrupt our plan...” indicate his determination and firm position: “Now I know there are some who will hear all of this and accuse me of lacking compassion”, on confidence in doing the right thing: “And I have the plan to deliver it” [17]. Men’s speeches are more characterised by the use of precise figures and detailed presentation of performance, as noticeable in the speeches by B. Johnson: “building more hospitals – and yes we will have 50 thousand more nurses by the end of this parliament and 40 more hospitals by the end of the decade”, “putting record funding into our schools and teachers’ pay”, “giving everyone over 18 a lifetime skills guarantee their upskilling throughout their lives”. Since one of the characteristic features of British linguistic culture, in general, is irony, joking, and sarcasm, many speeches by male politicians display this feature. An example is the following phrases from the last speech of B.

Johnson as Prime Minister on 6 September 2022: “And through that lacquered black door a new Prime Minister will shortly go to meet a fantastic group of public servants”, “and as a result unemployment as I leave office, down to lows not seen since I was about ten years old and bouncing around on a space hopper”, “and I will now be gently re-entering the atmosphere and splashing down invisibly in some remote and obscure corner of the pacific” [16].

The linguistic analysis of the letter from Home Secretary S. Braverman to Home Secretary R. Sunak has shown that in political discourse British women can be direct and even aggressive in some formulations: “Someone needs to be honest: your plan is not working, we have endured record election defeats, your resets have failed and we are running out of time”. Critical reasoning was actively used: “I have become hoarse urging you to consider legislation to ban hate marches... your response has been uncertain, weak, and lacking in the qualities of leadership...”. The letter emphasised the author’s position

on leadership qualities and lack of decisiveness concerning various problems: “You have manifestly and repeatedly failed to deliver on every single one of these key policies. Your distinctive style of government means you are incapable of doing so” [17].

The opponent’s criticism is reduced to the inability to make strong-willed decisions and achieve results: “Worse than this, your magical thinking – believing that you can will your way through this wit”. Speech by S. Braverman is also quite metaphorical and ironic: “Our deal was no mere promise over dinner, to be discarded when convenient and denied when challenged”, “You opted instead for wishful thinking as a comfort blanket to avoid having to make hard choices”. The imperative mood is also actively used, which may indicate the categorical nature of the statement: “You need to change course urgently” [16]. Table 2 presents a comparison of Kyrgyz and British gender political discourse, including the main parameters of women’s and men’s speech in the national context.

Table 2. Comparison of Kyrgyz and British gender political discourses

| Parameters | Kyrgyzstan gender political discourse | | British gender political discourse | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| Use of hazardous materials | Pauses are used to soften the statement, to find the exact wording | Hesitation means are used to deter aggression | Pauses are rarely used to draw attention to the next phase, i.e. To attract attention | Hesitation means are rarely used, in particular, micro-pauses |
| Categorical and direct | Use of softening agents to avoid making statements that are too categorical | Medium degree of categorical and directness | Statements are quite categorical and direct | Statements with a high degree of categorisation and directness |
| Irony | The irony is rarely used | Irony is often used | A high degree of irony manifested as a feature of British linguistic culture | A high degree of irony manifested as a feature of British linguistic culture |
| Critical remarks to the opponent | Rarely used, respectful communication | Used frequently, impairment strategy is applied | Used frequently, impairment strategy is applied | Used frequently, impairment strategy is applied |
| Raising voice tone | Rarely used | Used quite often | Used frequently | Used frequently |
| Emotionality | High degree of emotionality | The average degree of emotionality | High degree of emotionality | Medium degree of emotionality, sometimes restraint of emotional manifestations |
| Metaphoricality | Metaphorical images and associative series are often used | Metaphorical images and associative series are often used | Metaphorical images and associative series are used very often | Metaphorical images and associative series are often used |
| Implicitness | Implicit means are rarely used | Implicit means are used less often, more to create the effect of elevation | Implicit means are used quite often, most often in the form of metaphorical representation | Implicit means are used quite often, most often in the form of metaphorical representation |

Source: compiled by the authors.

Thus, based on Table 2, it is possible to state that women politicians in Kyrgyzstan’s discourse are characterised by the active use of hedging, lack of categorical statements, irony, critical remarks to the

opponent, metaphorical means and implications. At the same time, the speech of male politicians is characterised by the rare use of hesitations, the presence of categorical statements, the use of a communication strategy of critical

assessment of other communicators, a higher tone of voice and metaphorical language. The British political discourse in women's speech is manifested in the following ways: categorical and straightforward statements, the use of ironic means characteristic of British linguistic culture, the use of critical remarks made directly to the opponent, and metaphorical images and associations. It should be noted that British male politicians, in turn, also tend to be highly categorical, to use criticism of the interlocutor, to use voice raising, as well as to restrain emotionality and use metaphorical associations.

It should be noted that the national specificity of Kyrgyzstan's gender political discourse is more related to the fact that women use more standard tools by showing soft power in political speeches, without being too categorical and direct. In contrast, British political gender discourse is primarily associated with the fact that women are more likely to try to defend their positions more forcefully; this can be manifested in the use of categorical or straightforward language, harshness, aggressiveness and even manipulative language. Women in British politics are also more likely to use criticism of their opponents and irony. When comparing the performances of male politicians, the following specific national features should be noted: while British men actively use irony in political discourse, Kyrgyz men can act in two ways in political discourse: making sarcastic remarks or behaving with restraint. At the same time, metaphorical language is characteristic of political speeches by both men and women in Kyrgyzstan and the UK.

Discussion

The analysis of Kyrgyz and British political gender discourse revealed that the aggressive tone of communication is more typical for men, but women have also begun to use it to demonstrate a critical assessment of events. A similar idea was expressed by L. Hargrave et al. [23], as they concluded that women make more emotional and positive arguments, while men use more analytical and aggressive arguments. I. Tahsini and V. Duci [24] emphasised that women spend more time on their personal lives than on their professional ones, so they tend to ask softer questions, i.e. the degree of aggressiveness is much lower in women. H. Asiru and B. Ibrahim [25] presented data that confirmed the incitement of hatred in political speech they presented assertive sentences (35.7%), expressive speeches (28.6%), directive speeches (21.4%) and commissive speeches (14.3%). In addition, when studying Kyrgyz and British political gender discourses, it was noted that at the present stage, women are adopting more and more features associated with "male" stereotypes of communication. Although the following stereotype exists in political gender discourse: women's speeches are associated with "soft" power, and men's speeches with a more aggressive position, at the present stage it should be noted that the nature of women's speeches has become more direct and categorical.

The study of Kyrgyz and British discourse focused on such aspects as the use of hesitations, categorical and directness, irony, critical remarks to the opponent, raising the tone of voice, emotionality, metaphor and implication. Similar issues were addressed by F. Randour et al. [20] in a discussion of the relationship between political and

linguistic characteristics of political discourse. Using examples from the contexts of political speeches, the study demonstrated that the strategy of information mitigation was actively used in gender political discourse. It should be noted that the strategy of information mitigation can be considered in the context of politeness strategies that allow for preserving the political face of the speaker, which was supported by the results of study B. Sarah and M. Oladayo [26]. Thus, according to the above criteria, political gender discourse can be assessed from the point of view of communicative and pragmatic aspects.

The study of Kyrgyz and British political gender discourse revealed the following gender stereotypes about women: women are less aggressive in conversations, women criticise their opponents less than men, and women take a softer stance in a conversation. The study also determined that the number of gender stereotypes has decreased in recent times. Gender sensitivity was emphasised in the study by Z. Mukarom [27], which addressed the above-mentioned aspects in social, cultural, economic and political contexts related to women's and men's lives. The specificity of gender bias was also confirmed in the study by G. Thesen and T. M. Yildirim [28], as they addressed news coverage of women. Based on the results of the study of political gender discourses, the study determined that gender stereotypes are addressed both at the individual and collective levels. A. Ehrhart [29] confirmed the view that the Turkish parliament overcomes gender stereotypes both individually and collectively.

A study of Kyrgyz and British political gender discourse has shown that women have become more vocal and ardent in expressing their thoughts, particularly because social media has become a social media platform. B. Lal et al. [30] confirmed that today women have access to the dissemination of political content and free participation in the online space. Thus, the manifestations of aggression by women in the online environment have become more frequent. D.B.P. Gomes and C. Meyimdjuj [31] expressed similar views that the use of social media provides for gender equality, but women are more sensitive to online criticism than men. Thus, the political communication of women politicians has been changing recently due to the active use of social media and the dissemination of information on the Internet.

Emotionality as the ability to determine personal and other people's emotions and to manage their expression in political gender discourse is characteristic of both women and men, but it manifests itself in different ways: women are more associated with softness, empathy, and men – are with aggressiveness and critical reasoning, non-acceptance of the opponent's position. The study of emotionality in political discourse by G. Gennaro and E. Ash [32] indicated that emotionality was higher in female representatives, ethnic and religious minorities, and opposition parties. It should be noted that emotionality is an important feature of political communication, it is also directly related to both metaphoricity and implicitness.

The analysis of political discourse in Kyrgyzstan and the UK has shown that it can be viewed in the context of communicative interaction between the addressee and addressees of a message within a certain time and space. Similar aspects were emphasised in the study of B. Vedres [33] political discourse was analysed in terms of time

series associations and local actions in changing political discourse. It is also worth noting that this paper examined both stigmatising frames and those that demonstrated alternative concepts and were subject to growth. It should be noted that political discourse can be viewed through the prism of not only linguistic parameters but also through the prism of pragmatic, cultural and other features.

The British linguistic culture has a high degree of irony, but it is not so characteristic of the Kazakh linguistic culture. It should be noted that irony in political discourse is often used to create a positive image of oneself, i.e., positive aspects are shown through the prism of negative features. S.N. Qaiwer [34] confirms the idea that irony is associated with a change in assessment and a change in attitude towards social actors. Metaphoricality is used in political gender discourse to perform communicative, pragmatic, and informational functions. M.M. Anber [35] pointed out that the key functions in the political context are the following: emotional impact, simplification of complex ideas and increasing persuasiveness. Based on the results of the study, emotionality is manifested through the following parameters: the use of ironic and sarcastic elements, aggressiveness, and metaphorical constructions. T.M. Shah [36] confirmed that emotions are necessary for the construction of political knowledge. The idea that metaphoricality plays a special role was confirmed by N. Afifah and A.M. Irawan [37] that metaphor is also used to strengthen insinuation.

Thus, in the study of Kyrgyz and British gender political discourse, contemporary scholarship has identified such issues as the use of communication tools associated with an aggressive stance, polarisation of discourse, gender stereotypes, the impact of visuals on political instruments, feminist approaches to communication, the manifestation of emotionality in political discourse, and chronological aspects of political communication. Linguistic parameters associated with political discourse have also been actively considered. The works of contemporary authors also studied the problems associated with irony, metaphor, the use of sarcastic constructions, as well as other artistic means.

Conclusions

Political discourse is presented as a form of institutional communication that differs from personality-oriented communication using a system of special signs with a professional orientation, at different linguistic levels: from lexical-semantic and phraseological to syntactic and stylistic. Gender discourse is related to the symbolic organisation of the world using binary oppositions, i.e. the relationship between the male and female sexes.

This study analysed the national specificity of Kyrgyz political gender discourse and British political gender discourse. In particular, the study determined that female politicians in Kyrgyz political gender discourse were characterised by such features as the use of hesitations (the

use of pauses to soften the statement), the absence of excessive categoricity and directness, rare use of ironic means, infrequent use of critical remarks to the opponent, extremely rare raising of the voice tone, while being characterised by a high degree of metaphorical and emotionalism. Hesitation pauses include repetitions, false starts, and pauses (filled and unfilled). Categoricity was expressed in the use of a firm position, irony was used as a satirical technique, and metaphoricality was associated with the use of words in a figurative sense. Implicitness was manifested using hidden meanings.

The speech activity of male politicians in Kyrgyzstan is focused on the use of hesitations, a medium degree of categorisation and directness, use of irony, devaluation strategies, raising the tone of voice, active use of metaphorical images, and implicit means. In the British gender political discourse, female politicians rarely use pauses in their speeches, categorical and direct statements, and ironic remarks, and are also characterised by a high degree of emotionality, metaphorical images and associative series, and the use of implicit means. In the UK, male politicians' speech activity is characterised by the rare use of pauses, a high degree of categoricity and directness, and irony typical of British culture. At the same time, metaphorical and implicit means are used quite often, and emotionality is manifested to a moderate degree.

The national specificity of Kyrgyz gender political discourse can be characterised as a manifestation of "soft power" without excessive categorical and directness. In the British discourse, women are more likely to try to defend their positions, even if they are not in line with the accepted ones, which is manifested by the active use of categorisation and directness. At the same time, women in British politics use the means of criticising their opponents. The speeches of male politicians are characterised by such national features as the active use of irony, while Kyrgyz men show emotion through sarcastic remarks. Metaphoricality is characteristic of both discourses.

The limitations of the research plan are primarily since not all communicative-linguistic parameters were analysed in this paper, in particular, such as the use of hesitation means, categorical and directness, irony, critical remarks to the opponent, raising the tone of voice, emotionality, metaphoricality and implicitness were considered. Priority directions for further research may include the comparison of the communicative-linguistic picture of the world on the example of analysing political discourses of different languages, the study of gender aspects related to gender bias, gender stereotypes, gender prejudices, diachronic analysis of political speeches in recent years.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Національна специфіка киргизького та англійського гендерного політичного дискурсу

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Анотація

Актуальність. Оскільки сучасний світ постійно трансформується з точки зору мовних засобів, тобто комунікація зазнає низки змін, існує висока потреба у вивченні національних особливостей політичних гендерних дискурсів.

Мета. Метою дослідження є національна інтерпретація політичного дискурсу щодо гендерних аспектів, які проявляються в контексті лінгвістичних та комунікативних параметрів у мовленнєвій діяльності політиків-чоловіків та політиків-жінок.

Методологія. У дослідженні проаналізовано політичні промови киргизьких та британських політиків, вивчено мовні параметри, такі як вагання, категоричність, іронія та тон, щоб порівняти гендерно-специфічні комунікативні стратегії в політичних дискурсах обох країн.

Результати. У цьому дослідженні представлено національну специфіку киргизького та британського політичного гендерного дискурсу. Аналіз виявив основні відмінності між мовленнєвою діяльністю чоловіків і жінок-політиків. У киргизькому політичному дискурсі чоловікам притаманні вагання, категоричність і пряmlinійність, іронія, підвищення тону, активна метафоризація та приховані смисли. Британський політичний дискурс з точки зору чоловічої комунікації характеризується високим ступенем категоричності, майже повною відсутністю пауз, активним використанням іронії, метафоричних та імпліцитних засобів, а також помірним ступенем емоційності.

Висновки. Киргизький дискурс відображає підходи “м'якої сили”, тоді як британський дискурс демонструє більш активне відстоювання жінками своїх позицій. Обидва дискурси використовують метафоричну мову. Ці висновки підкреслюють взаємозв'язок між гендером, національною культурою та стилями політичної комунікації.

Ключові слова: мовлення; мовні засоби; імпліцитність; категоричність; емоційність.