

# Factors In Ordinary Discourse In Linguistics: Gender, Social Stratification, And Cultural Context

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to an in-depth study of the topic "Factors expressing belonging in discourse in linguistics: gender, social stratification and cultural context". The article analyzes, from the point of view of linguistics, the concept of belonging and its role in the communicative process. It examines how belonging is formed in communication between people, how gender roles, social stratification and cultural context can influence this process. The article first of all covers the theoretical foundations of the concept of belonging, and then analyzes the ways in which gender and social stratification factors are reflected in discourse. Gender roles, for example, differences in communication between men and women, and their expression through language are considered. Social stratification, in turn, determines the positions of people from different social classes in communication. The importance of cultural context is also given special attention. It analyzes how the ways in which belonging is expressed in different cultures can differ, as well as the role of traditions and values in the communicative process. This study helps to clarify the connection between social identity and role through language and communication, and also serves to understand the complexity of communication in modern society. The results of the article provide valuable information for researchers in the fields of linguistics, psychology and sociology and may open new directions for future research. It is also expected that this study will be useful in discussions on issues of social justice and equality.

**Keywords:** Discourse, gender, social stratification, cultural context, linguistics, communication, social identity, traditions.

## Introduction: Current situation of learning factors in ordinary discourse in linguisticsgender, social stratification, and cultural context

Linguistics, as a discipline that studies the complex processes of human interaction and communication, deeply reflects on the role of language in social and cultural contexts. Communication is not only about exchanging information; it is also an important means of expressing social identities, roles, and belonging. The concept of belonging in human interaction, that is, who is in what position in relation to whom, depends on many factors. This article analyzes in depth the factors that express belonging in discourse — gender, social stratification, and cultural context. Belonging is often viewed in linguistics as an important concept that reflects the power dynamics of social relations and communication. Exploring how differences between

men and women, social class relations, and cultural values can play an important role in the formation of belonging in human interaction reveals the complexity of this process. Gender roles, for example, determine the differences in communication between men and women. The ways in which men and women express themselves through language are often based on social norms. This, in turn, influences how belonging is expressed in communication. Social stratification also plays an important role in this process; the positions and expectations of people from different social classes in communication deserve special attention. In addition, cultural context also plays an important role in the expression of belonging. Each culture has its own traditions and values, and these factors determine how belonging is expressed in communication. Understanding cross-cultural differences is an important task for linguistic researchers, because these

differences can further enrich or, conversely, hinder communication between people.

### **Problem offactors in ordinary discourse in linguistics: gender, social stratification, and cultural context**

In linguistics, factors that express belonging in everyday discourse, in particular gender, social stratification and cultural context, cause a number of problems in modern society. These problems are expressed in the following main areas: Gender roles and stereotypes have a strong influence on everyday discourse. For example, women often express a reduced sense of belonging in communication, in accordance with traditional roles, which can lead to their opinions being ignored. Men, on the other hand, may be in more dominant positions. This situation reinforces gender inequalities and hinders issues of social justice in society. Social class differences play an important role in the expression of belonging in the communication process. People from lower social classes often have less belonging and power than those from higher classes. This hinders social mobility and equality. The impact of social stratification can be significant in how people behave in communication, how they express their opinions, and in shaping the overall culture of communication. Each culture has its own values and traditions that influence the expression of belonging in the communication process. In some cultures, gender roles may be more strictly defined, while in others these roles may be more liberal. Differences in cultural context can also reinforce discrimination and stereotypes in communication. This is becoming more important in the process of globalization, as misunderstandings and obstacles may arise in communication between different cultures. In modern society, there are changing social norms regarding gender and social stratification. These norms can sometimes conflict with each other. For example, while feminist movements and the fight for gender equality continue, some traditional values still remain strong. These conflicts create difficulties in expressing belonging in everyday discourse. The development of digital communication tools (e.g. social media) has given rise to new forms of communication. However, problems related to gender and social stratification can be exacerbated on these platforms. For example, situations such as online discrimination, trolling and cyberbullying can either reinforce or weaken gender roles. These problems are urgent issues for linguistic researchers and practitioners in modern society. Their solution requires comprehensive approaches and interdisciplinary research. Through this, it is possible to understand the factors that express belonging in everyday discourse more deeply and develop strategies that help ensure social justice.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This literature review highlights the importance of studying factors such as gender, social stratification, and cultural context in ordinary discourse in linguistics. These areas are interrelated and show how social relations and cultural values are expressed in the process of communication. Gender issues are an important area of research in linguistics. Research by Lakoff (1975) has shown differences in the communication styles of women and men. He noted that women use more supportive and socially communicative language, while men use more dominant and competitive styles. Holmes (1995) also studied the role of women in communication and identified how gender stereotypes are expressed through language. The impact of social stratification on linguistics is explained by Bourdieu (1991) through the concept of "habitus". He studied the influence of social classes on language and communication styles, showing how representatives of the upper social classes use language to dominate. Also, in the studies conducted by Labov (1972), the connection between language and social stratification was shown, and how language is used as a means of social identification is important in this process. Cultural context plays an important role in linguistics. The concept of "communicative competence" proposed by Hymes (1974) emphasizes the importance of cultural context in the communication process. The studies conducted by Gumperz (1982) are noteworthy for studying the connections between culture, language and discourse. He showed how the cultural context in communication affects the formation of language. Gender, social stratification and cultural context interact with each other. Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (1992) examined the relationship between gender and social stratification and showed how these factors come together in the communication process. They found that as gender roles and social positions interact, new norms and rules emerge in communication. This literature review examined the impact of gender, social stratification, and cultural context on ordinary discourse in linguistics. These factors are interrelated, and their interaction shapes social relations and cultural values in the communication process. Future research should focus on studying these factors in more depth, as concepts in these areas are important for addressing issues of equality and justice in society.

### **METHODS**

#### **Research methods**

In linguistics, various methods can be used to study factors such as gender, social stratification, and cultural context. These methods can be divided into the

following main areas: Qualitative Research Methods. Interviews: Conducting in-depth interviews to study the impact of gender and social stratification on the communication process. This method allows you to directly obtain the opinions and experiences of respondents. Focus groups: Organizing discussion groups with people from different social classes or genders. This allows you to identify differences in communication and social context. Ethnographic research: Conducting long-term observations within a specific group or community. This method helps to understand communication styles and cultural context in more depth.

### **The theoretical significance of the research**

Quantitative Research Methods. Surveys: developing questionnaires to collect information from a large number of respondents. This method allows for a statistical analysis of the relationship between gender and social stratification. Experimental Research: Studying the effects of gender and social stratification by manipulating communication styles. For example, comparing communication styles between men and women in different situations. Discourse Analysis, discourse Analysis: Studying how language and expressions in communication reflect gender and social stratification. This method allows for an in-depth analysis of how language is used in a social context. Corpus Analysis: Identifying the effects of language on gender and social stratification by analyzing large collections of texts. This method allows for a statistical study of language elements in a text. Comparative methods, comparative Analysis: Identifying differences by comparing communication styles between different groups (e.g. men and women). This method shows the effects of gender and social stratification on language. Multidisciplinary Approaches, Sociological Approach: The study of gender and social stratification in linguistics by applying social theories and concepts. Psychological Approach: The study of psychological factors (e.g., identity, stereotypes) in the communication process. Combining these methods helps the research to achieve more comprehensive and in-depth results. It is important to consider the advantages and limitations of each method when making a choice that is appropriate to the research objectives.

### **The practical significance of the research**

It is important to use practical methods in studying gender, social stratification, and cultural context. The following are practical research methods for this topic: Conducting Interviews: face-to-face interviews: Directly communicating with respondents to learn about their thoughts and experiences. Interview

questions can be open-ended or closed. Telephone or online interviews: Contacting respondents through distance communication. This method overcomes geographical limitations. Focus groups: Thematic focus groups: Organizing groups of representatives of different genders and social classes. Through these groups, they exchange ideas and discuss specific topics. Topic identification: Pre-determining the topics to be discussed in each focus group. Surveys: questionnaire preparation: Developing questionnaires that include questions related to gender and social stratification. It is important to formulate questions with precision. Online surveys: Post questionnaires on platforms like Google Forms and collect information from a wide audience.

### **DISCUSSION**

Today, issues of gender, social stratification and cultural context are gaining importance in our society. Gender equality, that is, equality of rights and opportunities between men and women, is one of the main issues being discussed in many countries. Gender stereotypes and traditional roles often prevent women from participating in social, economic and political life. This, in turn, has a negative impact on the development of society. Social stratification is one of the factors that determine the social positions of people. Differences between people - factors such as financial resources, educational level and social networks - shape social stratification. This process is often gender-dependent, with women and disadvantaged groups facing more social injustice. Cultural context also plays an important role in this process. Each culture brings its own values and traditions, which shape gender roles and social stratification. For example, some cultures place special emphasis on educating women, which can hinder their participation in the workforce. On the other hand, some societies are making progress in promoting gender equality, and these changes are having a positive impact on social structures. Therefore, it is necessary to study in more depth the relationship between gender, social stratification, and cultural context. Increasing knowledge on these issues is essential to ensuring social justice and protecting the rights of every person. Only by working together can we succeed in achieving gender equality and eliminating social injustices.

### **RESULT**

#### **Important of factors in ordinary discourse in linguistics gender, social stratification, and cultural context**

This study revealed the complex relationship between gender, social stratification, and cultural context. The issue of gender equality is important in every society and indicates the need for measures aimed at

increasing women's participation in economic and social life. Social stratification, in turn, can exacerbate gender-related problems as a factor limiting people's access to resources. The influence of cultural context plays an important role in shaping gender roles and social structures. While traditional gender roles are strongly preserved in some cultures, positive changes are observed in others aimed at promoting gender equality. These processes, in turn, affect the overall development of society. Therefore, comprehensive approaches are needed to ensure gender equality and eliminate social injustices. Efforts should be made to reduce gender stereotypes and eliminate social stratification through education, policy, and cultural changes. Only through such approaches can we achieve the creation of an inclusive society. Cultural traditions: Each culture contains its own gender roles and values. In some cultures, traditional roles for women (for example, staying at home) are strongly preserved, which limits their economic independence. Social changes: Positive changes towards gender equality are also observed in the cultural context. In many societies, new opportunities are being created for women to receive education and actively participate in the workplace.

These factors influence each other and require comprehensive approaches to ensure gender equality.

It is necessary to reduce gender stereotypes and eliminate social injustices through education, policy and cultural changes. Through these processes, it is possible to create an inclusive society.

**Experimental stage results offactors in ordinary discourse in linguistics: gender, social stratification, and cultural context**

In linguistics, the study of factors in ordinary communication, including gender, social class, and cultural context, is an interesting topic for research. Experimental studies show how these factors affect the use of language in the process of communication. Gender plays an important role in linguistic communication. The ways in which men and women use language differ. Men may prefer more competitive and direct communication, while women use more empathetic and emotional methods. These differences also vary depending on the context of communication. Social class also plays an important role in language use. People from higher social classes often tend to use formal and complex language, while those from lower social classes focus on simple and understandable language.

We will consider factors such as gender, social class, and cultural context more broadly in the communication process:

<b>GENDER</b>		
According to:	MALE	FEMALE
Introduction and conversation	Men often seek to control the conversation and express their opinions clearly. They can be more competitive, which leads to them taking a strong and confident position in their interactions.	Women, on the other hand, seek more empathy and emotional connection in communication. They seek to increase mutual understanding and emotional support in conversation.
Language selection	Men may tend to use more technical or specific terminology.	While women prefer more descriptive and emotional language. These differences affect how communication is perceived.
The purpose of communication	Men often prefer goal-oriented communication, that is, they seek to solve a problem or achieve a specific result.	Women, on the other hand, seek to strengthen relationships, share emotional experiences, and provide support through communication.
<b>SOCIAL CLASS</b>		
According to:	HIGH LEVEL	LOW LEVEL
Education level:	People with higher education are more likely to use complex and formal language. They are able to analyze a topic in more depth.	People with less education prefer simple, understandable, and direct expressions.
Economic status:	Socioeconomic status also affects communication. Individuals from higher social classes are accustomed to communicating in more formal	Individuals from lower social classes, on the other hand, prefer casual and intimate communication.

	settings, which determines their language choices and style.	
Social status:	Social status also determines who is who in a conversation. For example, when talking to leaders or people in high positions, formality is usually required, which affects the language and style.	Conversely, people of lower status speak in an informal manner.
<b>CULTURAL CONTEXT</b>		
According to:	<b>EASTERN CULTURE</b>	<b>WESTERN CULTURE</b>
Religious and Spiritual Values	In Eastern cultures, religion and spiritual values are a fundamental part of life. Religions such as Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism are widespread and have a great influence on the moral and social structure of society. Religious rituals and traditions are an important part of life.	In Western cultures, secularism and individualism are more common. Religious values are often perceived as a personal choice, and religious influence in society is relatively low. In the West, religious traditions are more often manifested in formal events or holidays.
Social Structure and Relationships	East: In Eastern cultures, family values, traditions, and social relationships are very important. Family, community, and social network ties are of great importance in life. Large families and intergenerational relationships are more emphasized.	West: In Western culture, individualism and personal freedoms are more important. Personal success, independence, and self-expression are the main values. Social relationships are based more on personal choices.
Art and Aesthetics	East: Traditional styles, symbolism, and religious motifs are widespread in Eastern art. Many traditional elements have been preserved in music, dance, literature, and visual arts. Aesthetics place great emphasis on expressing natural beauty and meaning.	West: Experimentation and innovation play an important role in Western art. Trends such as modernism and postmodernism have brought new perspectives to art. In aesthetics, personal expression and individual experience often take precedence.

It is important to consider factors such as gender, social class, and cultural context in communication. These factors help to improve understanding between people and serve to establish more effective relationships. Since each person has their own unique experience and context, it is important to be considerate and consider different perspectives in the communication process. This not only helps to develop personal relationships, but also strengthens professional relationships.

**CONCLUSION**

Factors such as gender, social class, and cultural context play an important role in the communication process. Each factor determines the style of communication, the choice of language, and the way in which ideas are expressed. The gender aspect shows the differences in communication between men and

women: men are more likely to be direct and clear, while women are more cautious and empathetic. Social class, on the other hand, determines the style of communication based on the level of education, economic status, and social position of people. Individuals from higher social classes may use more formal and complex language, while those from lower social classes prefer simple and understandable expressions. The cultural context, on the other hand, shapes communication based on the specific traditions and rules of each culture. In some cultures, expressing opinions directly may be considered inappropriate, while in others it is acceptable. In general, these factors make the communication process more complicated and need to be taken into account in order to improve understanding between people. Being mindful in communication, taking into account various factors,

helps to build more effective and meaningful relationships.

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