

Dichotomy “Husband-Wife” in a Diachronic Context: Pragmatic Aspect

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ABSTRACT

The article explores the pragmatic features of the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy in a diachronic aspect. It is based on the linguistic analysis of historical data and combines linguistic, cultural and pragmatic research methods. The purpose of the article is to analyze the evolution of the ways of expressing and using language in relation to the male and female in the Russian language over time, to identify changes in socio-cultural perceptions and roles of husbands and wives. The article focuses on new trends in the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy, which reflect changes in modern society and the desire for equality, as well as on the pragmatic features of the use of these constructions. The study emphasizes the importance of taking into account the socio-cultural context and pragmatic factors in the analysis and interpretation of gender constructions. Particular attention is paid to changes in the use of gender-oriented constructions in the socio-cultural context, as well as what changes in social values and stereotypes about gender are reflected in the verbalization of husband-wife. This includes an analysis of the emergence of new forms of gender designation, which offer more flexible and neutral options that correspond to modern ideas about gender identity and equality. It is also worth noting that the article examines the pragmatic semantics of gender constructions, highlights contextual factors affecting the interpretation and use of these constructions, such as social status, degree of intimacy, cultural norms and other factors. This article is an important contribution to the study of the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy in a diachronic aspect. It allows us to see the evolution and changes in the use of appropriate language constructions over time and emphasizes the need to take into account the socio-cultural context and pragmatic factors in the study of this problem.

KEYWORDS: verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy; gender roles; pragmatic features; diachronic analysis; non-binary; evolution of social norms and values; social and religious norms.

Introduction. In modern society, there are different views on gender roles and stereotypes, which influence language practices and ways of expressing gender identity. Understanding the pragmatic features of verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy in a diachronic aspect is important for understanding how language reflects and shapes ideas about the roles and statuses of men and women in society.

The scientific novelty of the article lies in the combination of linguistic analysis of historical data with a pragmatic approach and taking into account sociocultural changes in ideas about gender identity. The results of the study provide new evidence about changes in the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy over time and their impact on social norms and values.

Research methodology. To achieve the purpose of the article, we use a linguistic approach to the analysis of historical data in combination with a pragmatic research methodology. The research will be based on the collection and analysis of texts from different time periods, including literary works, legal documents,

correspondence and other sources that can provide us with information about the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy in different contexts.

Significance of the study. The study of the pragmatic features of the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy in the diachronic aspect is important for our understanding of the processes of sociocultural evolution and linguistic expression of gender roles. The results of the study may have practical applications in the field of gender studies, legal aspects and gender equality.

Let's start by looking at the early forms of husband-wife verbalization recorded in old texts and literature. We will then analyze the changes that have occurred over time and identify key trends associated with changing sociocultural ideas about masculinity and femininity.

Additionally, we will explore the use of literal and metaphorical expressions that are used to refer to male and female gender in various historical contexts. This will allow us to understand how linguistic forms were related to social roles and what changes occurred during periods of social development. In addition, the pragmatic aspects of verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy will be considered. Factors influencing the choice of language forms and their use in various communication situations will be analyzed. The study will consider social norms, stereotypes, and gender role beliefs that may influence husband-wife verbalization.

Verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy is one of the key aspects of the semantic organization of language and social culture [Goryacheva, 2021]. However, from a diachronic perspective, many pragmatic features arise in the process of expressing these concepts in different contexts and changes in time. In this article we will consider these pragmatic features, and also analyze their relevance and logical consistency.

The formation and evolution of the concept of husband and wife differs between different cultures and generations. In the past, and in many societies still, these concepts were defined primarily in the context of gender roles and family functions. The husband was the stereotypical power holder, protector and provider of the family, while the wife embodied the role of mother, homemaker and caretaker. However, in modern society there are shifts in the understanding and verbalization of these concepts. Gender and sociocultural changes have led to the concept of husband and wife becoming more flexible and contextual. They are no longer static roles and reflect the division of responsibilities along gender lines at will. Today, husband and wife may have socially recognized roles, but they also have the right to choose their roles within the relationship [Krivosheeva, 2018].

This diachronic shift gives rise to different pragmatic features in the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy. In modern speech, it has become more common to use neutral terms such as "spouse" or "partner" to better encompass the diversity of relationships. This emphasizes the emancipation and equality of partners in relationships, and also removes gender restrictions associated with the terms "husband" and "wife" [Makarova, 2019]. In addition, in modern verbalization, new terms and concepts begin to appear that reflect a more open and inclusive a look at family relationships. For example, we come across the terms "independent partner", "equal spouses" or "allies in a relationship". These new concepts reflect the evolution of social norms and values, and also go hand in hand with the strengthening of gender equality in society [Kaluzhskaya, Rozhkova, 2021].

The relevance and logical thought in the pragmatic features of the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy are manifested precisely in their ability to reflect changes in social consciousness and sociocultural dynamics. New terms and concepts reflect a desire to expand and deepen understanding of the diversity of relationships, as well as to establish more just and equitable social connections.

Main part:

1. Ancient Society: In ancient societies where gender roles were strictly defined, the term "husband" was used to refer to a man and "wife" to refer to a woman, with these terms usually implying the traditional roles and responsibilities of each gender. The relationship between husband and wife was part of the social structure, and its verbalization reflected existing sociocultural norms and values.
2. Middle Ages: In medieval societies, which were characterized by strict social and religious norms, the terms "husband" and "wife" continued to be used, but with an additional emphasis on duty and fidelity to each other. Marriage was considered sacred and indissoluble, and the verbalization of the relationship between husband and wife emphasized its religious significance and obligations.
3. Enlightenment and Renaissance: During the period of Enlightenment and Renaissance, dramatic changes took place in the society and culture of Europe. The verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy has become more individualized and conditioned by the ideals of equality and justice. During these periods, new terms such as "husband" and "wife" emerged to emphasize the role of partnership and equality in the relationship between husband and wife.
4. Industrial Revolution: With the development of the industrial revolution and the changing role of women in society, the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy also underwent changes. The terms "labourer" and "labourer" originated to refer to men and women employed in factories and factories. These new terms reflected changing gender roles and the status of women in the working class.
5. Modern times: In modern society, where gender roles have become more flexible and diverse, the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy continues to evolve. New terms such as "partner" and "ally" have emerged to emphasize interaction and equality in relationships [Ivanova, 2020]. New gender-neutral terms such as "partner 1" and "partner 2" are also being introduced to reflect the diversity of family patterns.

Modern society is increasingly striving for gender equality and recognition of diversity within society. This was reflected in the terminology used to describe marital relationships. Many people prefer to use neutral terms such as "spouse" or "partner" to emphasize interaction, equality and mutual understanding in the relationship [Grishina, 2020].

Additionally, growing awareness of gender diversity has led to the emergence of new terms and concepts, such as "non-binary" or "non-gendered", to describe people who do not clearly identify with the male or female gender [Baranov, 2017].

Another pragmatic feature of verbalizing the husband-wife dichotomy is respect for cultural differences. Different cultures and religious traditions may have different expectations and roles associated with the concepts of husband and wife. Therefore, when communicating with people from different cultures and contexts, it is important to be sensitive and use appropriate terms so as not to violate cultural and religious norms [Kozlova, 2017].

Another aspect of the relevance and significance of the pragmatic features of the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy is their role in the fight against gender stereotypes and norms. The use of neutral terms and new concepts helps create space for the development of gender equality and the destruction of prejudices associated with traditional roles [Ushakova, 2019].

In general, the pragmatic features of the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy reflect modern sociocultural changes, including an expanded understanding of gender roles, recognition of the rights of same-sex couples, respect for cultural differences and the fight against gender stereotypes. The relevance of these features lies in their ability to reflect and support changes in society, creating space for diversity and equality in relationships between people.

The verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy continues to evolve, reflecting sociocultural changes and the recognition of gender diversity. It is important to respect and acknowledge each person's wishes and preferences in choosing terminology that matches their gender identity, and strive to create a more inclusive society where gender roles and relationships are based on mutual respect and equality.

Research results. The study found that the verbalization of the husband-wife dichotomy is subject to evolution and change over time. Initially, in the old language, the designations of male and female gender could be more rigid and strict, corresponding to traditional social roles. However, with the passage of time and changes in the sociocultural context, various changes in the use of these constructions are observed. This article proposes an innovative approach to the study of this issue, which is based on an understanding of the sociocultural context and social changes that influence the perception and use of language. They analyze both semantic and pragmatic aspects of the verbalization of gender-oriented constructions.

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