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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**A SYSTEM OF GENDER-RELATED METAPHORS
IN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE**

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Field of science: Philology

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality of the theme and the degree of research. After regaining its independence, the Republic of Azerbaijan prioritized its national interests, and in its domestic and foreign policy, the strategy of becoming a worthy member of the family of world states, joining the positive trends taking place in the world, and targeting growth and development in this direction is being implemented. So, in this sense, it is undeniable that the presented dissertation has acquired significant relevance from several aspects in terms of the realities of the modern world and Azerbaijan.

The research has very crucial importance. First of all, its importance lies on the fact that the study directly refers to the materials of the English language, the language that is meant to be the leading means of communication in the modern globalized world (i.e., the language that is perceived as a kind of unofficial *lingua franca*), and that it specifically aims to study the trends of the modern era. The great importance of it is not only observed in terms of the study of the English language, but also in terms of identifying the general trend of language enrichment trends in the 21st century. The most thorough monitoring of Azerbaijan media discourse gives grounds to confidently state that trending processes in English-language media resources, including new word creation tendencies, creativity standards of figurative language elements, have spread to the mass media of the country of Azerbaijan, including newspaper discourse. In this sense, proceeding¹ from the goals and objectives set forth in the “State Program on the Use of the Azerbaijan Language in Accordance with the Requirements of the Times and the Development of Linguistics in the Country in the Conditions of Globalization” approved by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. I. Aliyev, in terms of the proper assimilation and the use of new concepts and terms entering our language, the study of

¹ State Program on the use of the Azerbaijan language in accordance with the requirements of the times in the context of globalization and the development of linguistics in the country, – April 9, – 2013: [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://president.az/az/articles/view/7744>

new gender terminology and, in general, the nominative unit with figurative language elements on the basis of the source language is of particular relevance.

Another important point that highlights the relevance of the dissertation is precisely related to the above-mentioned globalization trends, and within the framework of the study, it is related to the point of studying the trend of coverage of gender identity in media discourse against the background of general global challenges. If in the first case we noted the relevance from the perspective of the impact on the Azerbaijan language and Azerbaijan media discourse, in this case our attention is focused on the relevance of gender-based figurative language elements in English-language media discourse, which is conditioned by the reflection of global trends. So, studies conducted with reference to the materials of modern English-language newspaper discourse allow us to track the direction and dynamics of observed global processes, predict expected changes, and generally determine the cause-effect relationships of extralinguistic influences on the language.

The next point that determines the relevance of the theme is related to the investigation of the creative word-creation potential of the English language within the framework of the presented research with reference to media discourse materials, which are considered to be one of the most dynamically changing discourse environments. So, the creative mechanisms of the rich figurative language elements of the English language manifest themselves in full, almost at the maximum of their potential, and most importantly, with the diversity of all methods and means, precisely in media discourse. In this sense, the investigation of gender-based figurative language elements in English-language newspaper discourse is also of great importance in terms of studying the trends, word-creation processes, and metaphorization mechanisms that are relevant for the English language in general.

The next aspect that reveals the relevance of the dissertation is observed on the fact that this theme is completely new for Azerbaijan linguistics and can provide a useful theoretical analysis base and research material for the next generation of researchers from many

aspects (whether in terms of studying gender linguistics, studying the specific features of English-language media discourse, or analyzing the impact of global challenges on language).

Regarding the degree of the development of the research, first of all, we would like to underline that neither in Azerbaijani linguistics nor in the field of German studies in general, there has never been a systematic study in the form of a dissertation or monograph devoted to the study of gender-specific figurative language elements in contemporary English-language newspaper discourse. However, there are many valuable studies covering different aspects of the dissertation topic, specifically, the problem of discourse, including different aspects of media discourse. In this regard, we can mention the scientific works of T.A. van Dijk, S.Titscher, M.Meyer, N.Fairclough, R.Wodak, V.Z.Demyankov². The scientific works of A.Mammadov, F.Veysalli, A.Abdullayev³ should be especially noted in Azerbaijan linguistics. The research of Azerbaijani linguists S.Mammadova and N.Imanova⁴, who have

² Van Dijk, T.A. Discourse and Power: Representing Dominance in Language and Communication. Translated from English. – M.: Librokom Book House, – 2013. – 344 p.; Van Dijk, T. Society and Discourse: How Social Contexts Influence Text and Talk. / T.A. Van Dijk. – Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, – 2009. – 287 p.; Titscher, S. Methods of Text and Discourse Analysis. / S.Titscher, M.Meyer, R.Wodak, E. Vetter. – Kharkov: Humanitarian Center, – 2009. – 356 p.; Fairclough, N. Analyzing Discourse Textual analysis for social research: [Electronic resource] / N.Fairclough. – London: Routledge, – 2003. – 83 p. URL: <https://howardaudio.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/n-fairclough-analysing-discourse.pdf>, Demyankov, V.Z. Text and discourse as terms and as words of everyday language // Language. Personality / Ed. B.N.Toporov. – Moscow: Languages of Slavic Cultures, – 2005. – p.34-55; Wodak, R. Critical linguistics and critical discourse analysis: [Electronic resource] // Discursive pragmatics, – 2011. – p.50-69. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284513152_Critical_Linguistics_and_Critical_Discourse_Analysis

³ Mammadov, A. Discourse research. / A.Mammadov, M.Mammadov. – Baku: Baku State University, – 2016. – 111 p.; Mammadov, A. Cognitive perspectives of discourse analysis. / A.Mammadov, M.Mammadov. – Baku: Chashioghli. – 2010. – 155 p., Abdullayev, A. Actual membership, text and discourse / A.Abdullayev. – Baku: “Zardabi LTD” LLC, – 2011. – 272 p.

⁴ Mammadova, S.J. Exploring time and place in news discourse: a linguistic approach // Revista Conrado, – 2021. №17(83), – p.40-48; Imanova, N. Media and

directly studied media and newspaper discourse, and Western and world linguists M.Bednarek, N.Fairclough, M.Talbot, J.Dordevich and A.O'Keefe⁵, can also be mentioned. The names of the linguists who have researched in the field of gender linguistics such as R.Lakoff, O.Jespersen, M.Thomas, V.Alfano, R.Cokko, F.Ervas⁶, and many others can also be cited.

The research of A.V.Kirillina, Y.Grisenko, and L.Savatyeva⁷ from the post-Soviet space is also particularly noteworthy from the aspect of gender linguistics. Among the scholars who have studied various spectrum issues included in the research field of gender

discourse: [Electronic resource] // – Baku: Azerbaijan University, Silk Road, – 2024. №2, – s.129-133. URL:

<https://au.edu.az/userfiles/uploads/cc6013c972cd49b9fbd44bc0a70c3c9e.pdf>

⁵ Bednarek, M. Evaluation in Media Discourse: Analysis of a Newspaper Corpus. / M.Bednarek. – London: Continuum, A & C Black, – 2006. – 272 p.; Fairclough, N. Discourse representation in media discourse: [Electronic resource] // Sociolinguistics, – 1988. №17, – p.125-139; Talbot, M. Media discourse: Representation and Interaction / – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, – 2007. – 209 p.; Dordević, J.P Digital media discourse in linguistic research: [Electronic resource] / – 2022. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/361427115_Digital_media_discourse_in_linguistic_research

⁶ Lakoff, R. Language and Women's place / R.Lakoff. – New York: Harper and Row, – 1975. – 115 p., Jespersen, O. The Woman: [Electronic resource] / – p.225-241. URL: <http://web.flu.cas.cz/scan/323508467.pdf>; Thomas, M. Otto Jespersen and 'The Woman', then and now: [Electronic resource]. / URL: <https://web.stanford.edu/~eckert/Courses/11562018/Readings/McConnell-Ginet1989>;

Alfano, V. Subtitling Gender Stereotypes into English: The Case of Comedy Italian Style / A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctorate of Philosophy/ – London: University College London, 2020. – 260 p.; Cocco, R., Ervas, F. Gender Stereotypes and Figurative Language Comprehension // Making Sense of Gender, Sex, Race and the Family, Ed by E.Casetta, V.Tripodi, Issue 22, – September 2012. – p.43-56; Githens, S. Earliest Discussion of the Existence of Women's Language An excerpt from "Men and Women in Conversation: An Analysis of Gender Styles in Language" // Lafayette College, – May 1991.

⁷ Kirilina, A.V. Gender Studies in Linguistics and Communication Theory. – Moscow: Rosspen, – 2004. – 252 p.; Gritsenko, E.S. On Modern Trends in the Linguistic Study of Gender, Its Conceptualization and Representation (Based on the English Language) // Questions of Psycholinguistics, – 2021. No. 3 (49), – p.60-73; Savateeva, L.V. The Category "Sexism" in the Focus of Linguistic Political Correctness // – Bulletin of the Taganrog Institute of Management and Economics, – 2008. No. 2, – p.52-57.

linguistics in Azerbaijani linguistics, the studies of F.Alizade, F.Jamilli, J.Muradov, A.Farajov and B.Eminli⁸ can be noted. The studies of young researchers U.Javadova and A.Rahimli⁹, who have studied gender metaphors at the local level based on the comparative study of Azerbaijani, English, Russian, etc. languages, on the related aspects of the concepts are also noteworthy. There are many valuable studies in both Azerbaijani linguistics¹⁰ and world linguistics¹¹ regarding the study of metaphors in English.

Among these are studies that directly examine metaphors in English-language newspaper discourse though their number is

⁸ Alizadeh, F. Language and gender (linguistic, philosophical, religious, medical-psychological approach) // –Baku: ANAS, Works of the Institute of Linguistics, – 2017. No. 2, – p.137-148; Alizadeh, F. Gender and psychological studies // Azerbaijan and gender problems. Republican scientific-theoretical conference. – Baku, – 2017, – p.167-171; Jamilli, F.H. The interaction of linguistics and the concept of gender. // – Baku: BSU, “Language and Literature” International scientific-theoretical journal, – 2018. No. 4 (108), – p.573-575; Muradov, J.Kh. Gender differences in language // – Baku: Language and Literature, – 2012. No.4(84), – p.91; Farajov, A. Social differentiation of language by gender // – Ganja: GST, Scientific news, – 2019. No. 3, – p.418-428; Eminli, B. Gender approach to male and female speech // – Sumgayit: SSU "Scientific news", – 2018. Vol. 14, No. 4, – p. 9-11

⁹ Javadova, U. Gender metaphors in Azerbaijani, Russian and English // Proceedings International Conference on Gender Problems and Modern Azerbaijan, – Baku: AU, – November 27, – 2020, – p.20-22; Rahimli, A. “Gender” and “Nobility” in the Linguistic and Cultural Landscape of Great Britain // International Conference on Gender Problems and Modern Azerbaijan, – Baku: AU, – November 27, – 2019, – p.116-118.

¹⁰ Jahangirov, F.F. Language and culture. / F. Jahangirov. – Baku: Science and education, – 2014. – 308 p.; Abdurahmanova, K.E. Structural modeling of English proverbs // – Baku: Scientific News of AUL, –2016. №5, – p.41-44.

¹¹ Alkhamash, R. Processing figurative language: Evidence from native and non-native speakers of English: [Electronic resource] // Language, Corpora, and Technology in Applied Linguistics, – 2022. – 25 November, (Volume 13), <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/psychology/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.1057662/full>; Kosimov, A. Figurative Language Devices and their Classification in English // International Journal of Nursing Education, – 2022. № 1 (9), – p.35-41, Riyuda, M. An analysis of figurative language and language style used in Friends season 8 script // E-Journal of English Language and Literature, – 2024. Volume 13, № 1, – p.240-250.

limited¹². Despite the existence of the mentioned studies, we would like to emphasize that there is no research that aims to systematically investigate the pragmatic aspects of gender metaphors in English-language newspaper discourse.

The object and the subject of the research. The systematic analysis of figurative language elements in English-language newspaper discourse constitutes the *object* of the presented research. The analysis of theoretical issues related to the development positions of specific figurative language elements, resources of realization, expressive potential on the basis of gender relations, the implicit and explicit expressive possibilities of figurative language elements in the aspect of gender identity (positive or negative), the use of gender metaphors as tools of verbal manipulation, etc., and the points related to the analysis of such issues comprise the *subject* of the research.

The aims and objectives of the research. The main aim of the research is to investigate gender-specific figurative language elements in English-language newspaper discourse. The **objectives** arising from this aim are the following:

– To trace the history of the development of gender linguistics and to identify the significant influence and formative role of its development in shaping the gender subdiscourse in newspaper discourse;

– To determine the development period of gender linguistics and analyze the processes observed in newspaper discourse and the corresponding figurative creativity trend in relation to that period;

¹² Mahmood R., Obaid M., Shakir A. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Figurative Language in Pakistani English Newspapers // International Journal of Linguistics, – June 2014. Vol.6, №3, – p.210-216; Awad, A.S. Figures of Speech in English Newspaper Headlines: [Electronic resource] // Galaxy: International Multidisciplinary Research journal, – January 2014. Vol. III. Issue. I. URL: <https://www.galaxyimrj.com/V3/n1/Anil.pdf>; Yan, R., Azmi, N.J. Shuib, S.M. Content analysis of figurative language used in newspaper advertisement slogans // Journal of Qualitative Social Sciences, – 2019. № 1(1), – p. 20-28; Kasma, S., Verayanti Utami, N.M. An Analysis of Figurative Language in CNN International NewsHeadlines Post on Facebook: // English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies, – 2021. Vol. 1, № 3, – p.75-84.

– To define the social and pragmatic justification of gender metaphors and to examine the impact of processes occurring within society on the creation of gender metaphors, as well as the impact of gender metaphors on social life as a counter-process (as found in newspaper discourse);

– To identify the pragmatic conditioning mechanisms and conditional perlocutionary effect of a number of metaphors formed and circulated in newspaper discourse in the context of analyzing their social media relevance;

– To determine the relationship between the metaphors that arise in English-language newspaper discourse and the discursive environment; to determine the influence of the elite or mass newspaper factor on the level and position of metaphors;

– To identify common and different aspects of gender metaphors used in the discourse environment of newspapers published in English-speaking and non-English-speaking countries;

– To define the mechanisms of regulating gender metaphors by the doctrine of political correctness and to identify the pragmatics of the factors which create a constantly evolving series of euphemisms in the context;

– To determine the level of regulation of gender metaphors by background knowledge; to define the potential of English-language literature and culture to create metaphors in the format of allusive onym (onymy), precedent, intertextual embedding; to trace the mechanisms of the emergence of gender metaphors in the context of prototype theory, etc.

Research methods. Descriptive and comparative methods have been used during the research. Besides, the semantic field method, the discursive analysis method, the conceptual analysis method, and within this method, the prototype analysis research methods have also been used in this research. The discursive functional-stylistic method and the local level comparison method have been used within the research as well.

The main provisions for defense are. The research carried out during the investigation allowed the following scientific propositions to be put forward:

– English-language newspaper discourse fully reflects the dynamic changes taking place in English-speaking societies and directly in the field of gender relations, and this is manifested in the figurative language elements that have gained widespread use, in addition to the obvious means of expression of that discourse;

– Any radical changes and innovations in gender ideology, and as a logical continuation of this, in gender linguistics, lead the way for corresponding corrections in the possibilities of expressing gender subdiscourse or gender discursive concept in English-language newspaper discourse; as a result, newspaper discourse is enriched with new concepts and expressions, gender metaphors and terminological neologisms;

– Newspaper discourse precedes a lot of other discourses in the chronology of the social appropriation of gender metaphors and in terms of its operative counterattack (reaction), stays behind almost only social media discourse;

– The deep interference and total impact of information and communication technologies on modern English-language newspaper discourse has ultimately eliminated the existing boundary with social media and internet journalism, and as a result, many gender metaphors that are used in modern English-language newspaper discourse have been appropriated and circulated from those sources;

– Similar liberalization having been observed in the stratification of elite and mass newspapers, a number of metaphors that were effective in English-language tabloids began to be effective in elite press outlets over time;

– Gender metaphors, in addition to stemming from universal gender stereotypes, also benefit from local community-level stereotypes;

– While there are inevitable similarities between the gender subdiscourse of newspapers published in English-speaking societies and the gender subdiscourse of English-speaking newspapers published in non-English-speaking societies, there are also certain differences. So, while the former is distinguished by the frequency, richness, and complexity (in terms of semantic decoding) of the use of gender metaphors, the latter prefers to use metaphors that are more

general and included in international terminology. The latter are more likely to include metaphorical language elements that refer to the background knowledge of the local context;

– Gender metaphors, which refer to the prototype factor and are deciphered in terms of intertextuality theory, are widely used in English-language newspaper discourse and similes are preferred as the most functional model;

– The corrections that emerged from the prism of feminist analysis of language have necessitated the replacement of androcentric words and expressions with euphemisms of a corresponding nature in English-language newspaper discourse, and in this process, newspaper discourse has acted as the flagship of changes with a common platform between language and society;

– The idea of gender neutrality of language being put forward by the new queer ideology opens the way to extreme metaphors, as a reverse process, the use of occasional metaphors with a counter-directional nature (in response to aggressive transverbal extremism) characterized by irony and metaphoric language elements also becomes widespread, etc.

Scientific novelty of the research. The research is of great importance for our national linguistics, covering an area that has not been explored in Azerbaijan linguistics to date - the study of gender-based figurative language elements in newspaper discourse. Thus, this topic has not been systematically investigated not only in Azerbaijan Germanic researches, but also in other linguistic fields and specialties. It is noteworthy to highlight that a systematic study of figurative language elements in English-language newspaper discourse has not been carried out in German studies in general and specifically in Western and post-Soviet German investigations which in turn determines the scientific novelty of the presented research for German studies as a whole.

The research is the first to investigate the impact of the new queer ideology on gender metaphors; it is also the first to systematically examine the role of the prototype factor, intertextual embedding, and background knowledge in gender metaphors. It is the first to examine the nature and essence of gender metaphors in

newspapers published in English-speaking and non-English-speaking societies.

The theoretical and the practical significance of the dissertation. The theoretical significance of the research is determined, first of all, by the fact that it is the first study in Azerbaijan linguistics dedicated to the systematic analysis of the metaphorical expression of gender relations in media discourse as well as the research in general. It is also of great theoretical importance in terms of the fact that it includes a broad-based study of the metaphorical language elements used to express gender relations in English-language newspaper discourse in Western and post-Soviet Germanic investigations.

Another important aspect of the theoretical significance of the research is its potential to serve as a template for future gender linguistics research. The research has also theoretical significance for researchers who will examine the use of figurative language elements in media discourse across different subject areas.

As for the practical significance of the research, the scientific results of the dissertation are of great importance in that they can be used in writing master's and diploma theses on gender linguistics as well as in the context of teaching different spectrums of English-language media discourse as well as in the framework of teaching English language stylistics and Internet-media linguistics. The scientific results of the dissertation can be used in the teaching of compulsory and elective subjects such as "English Stylistics", "Semantics", "Semasiology", "Gender Linguistics", "Media Discourse", "Rhetoric", "Speech Culture", "Internet-Media Linguistics", etc., which reveals the practical significance of the research.

Approbation and application. The main provisions carried out during the research, as well as the scientific results and generalizations, were reflected in six articles published in scientific journals both in our country and abroad (Ukraine). These journals are included in the list of publications recommended by the HAC under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The scientific analyses and the results were also presented at six international (Azerbaijan,

Russia) and republican scientific conferences. The statement on the areas of application of the research was presented during the analysis of its practical significance.

The name of the organization where the dissertation was carried out. The work was performed at the Department of English Stylistics at the Faculty of Philology of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total volume of the dissertation, with a mark indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of Introduction, three chapters, Conclusion and list of used literature. Information on the number of pages and marks of separate structural sections of the dissertation. Introduction part of the dissertation – 8 pages, 15216 characters, Chapter I – 41 pages, 79116 characters, Chapter II – 32 pages, 61239 characters, Chapter III – 35 pages, 67547 characters, Conclusion – 3 pages, 9675 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 228645 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The **Introduction** section of the research substantiates the relevance of the topic, assesses the level of development of the topic in general, and provides a broad overview of the history of research on the problem. At the same time, the Introduction section provides a description of the object and subject of the research, provides information about the research methods, goals and objectives of the research, as well as the provisions put forward for defense. The Introduction section also contains an assessment of the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research. Finally, information is provided about the approval of the research, the institution where it was performed, as well as the structure of the dissertation and the number of pages and marks of the research.

Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled “**The Formation and the Development of Gender Linguistics: through the view of its Influence on Contemporary English-Language Newspaper Discourse**”. This chapter firstly defines the ideological sources of

gender linguistics, the factors that conditioned its emergence, as well as the individual stages of development. It becomes clear that the theory of exposing androcentrism in language played a crucial role in this context as the event that triggered the emergence of the concept of gender in the true sense and gender linguistics. The exposure of androcentrism (i.e., male-centeredness) was made possible by revealing a number of generalizations in language, precisely through the view of a male worldview. This theory, which was first developed thanks to the research of Sh. Perkins Gilman¹³, later played an exceptional role in the formation of the feminist critical theory of language. O. Jespersen voiced ideas that revealed a kind of theoretical embryos of gender linguistics in his study “Woman”¹⁴. Both the exposure of androcentrism and the development of feminist critical theories of language constituted decisive stages in the development of gender linguistics in general, as well as having a significant influence on the direction of gender stereotypes in English-language newspaper discourse¹⁵.

We consider it necessary to remind that feminist critical theory of language originated and developed in the research of R.Lakoff¹⁶, L.Push¹⁷, and many other prominent gender linguists¹⁸.

¹³ Perkins Gilman, Ch. The Man-Made World: or, Our Androcentric Culture: [Electronic resource] / – 1911. URL: <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/3015/3015-h/3015-h.htm>

¹⁴ Jespersen, O. The Woman. – p.225-241: [Electronic resource] / URL: <http://web.flu.cas.cz/scan/323508467.pdf>

¹⁵ Zinovieva, E.S. Feminist linguistics in the context of postmodernist philosophy: [Electronic resource] // – Yaroslavl: Upper Volga Philological Bulletin, – 2016. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/feministskaya-lingvistika-v-kontekste-postmodernistskoy-filosofii>

¹⁶ Lakoff, R. Language and Woman's place. / R.Lakoff. – New York: Harper and Row, 1975. – 115 p.; Lakoff, R. Language and Women's place. Text and commentaries (ed.: M.Bucholtz) 2004: [Electronic resource] // URL: https://dl1.cuni.cz/pluginfile.php/566290/mod_resource/content/1/Lakoff-Language%20and%20Womans%20Place%20Text%20and%20Commentaries%202004%20red.pdf

¹⁷ Kirillina, A.V. Language and gender (gender linguistics): [Electronic resource] // – Moscow: Open lectures of Moscow State Pedagogical Univ. 2014-2015, – March 5, – 2015. URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tJQg35sg-4o>

Taking into account that the gender subdiscourse was formed on the basis of the opinions of a number of newspaper writers in favor of or against these ideas, we can establish that the mentioned theories are among the sources of ideas of gender metaphors in the realization of this discourse. Within the framework of the study of the feminist critical theory of language and its impact on the contemporary English-language newspaper discourse, it has been determined that the monitoring of the impact of the feminist critical concept of language on the European public consciousness and the media discourse, which is the most operative mirror of this consciousness and the most dynamic barometer of social changes, gives grounds to say that the cases of derogatory, humiliating words and expressions (including figurative language elements) regarding women are now met with serious public condemnation and censorship of political correctness.

The sample may express our point of view: “*Women have fought to be called “women,” not “babes” or “dolls.”*”¹⁹

As can be seen, the alternative practice of nominative (naming) as a means of figurative language elements expressing the meanings of women as “baby” or “toy” is objected to here. Within the framework of Chapter I, the impact of the modern stage of gender linguistics on English-language newspaper discourse was also traced, and specifically, the mission and essence of gender metaphors that emerged during the ideas of radical feminism²⁰ and trans extremism were defined. English-language newspaper discourse was determined to be a vivid example of the penetration of feminist critical ideas of

¹⁸ Lakoff, G. *Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things: What Language Categories Tell Us About Thinking* / Translated from English by I.B.Shatunovsky. – Moscow: Languages of Slavic Culture, – 2004. – 792 p.; Kirilina, A.V. *Gender Studies in Linguistics and Communication Theory*. / A.V.Kirilina. – Moscow: Rosspen, – 2004. – 252 p.

¹⁹ Are ‘Women’ Being Erased? [Electronic resource] // The New York Times, – 9 July, – 2022. URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/07/09/opinion/letters/women-erased.html>

²⁰ Kirilina, A.V., Garanovich, M.V. *Gender and gender linguistics at the turn of the third millennium* // Scientific editors: A.V. Kirilina; M.V. Garanovich. - M.: Publishing House YASK, - 2022. - pp. 7-58

language into the deepest layers of English-language newspaper discourse within the framework of the analysis of the peculiarities of the reflection of gender planning tendencies of language, we can cite the categorical intolerance of female writers to the use of figurative language elements reflecting gender asymmetry, even though they consider the use of pejorative lexicon acceptable among adessive variants directed towards women. *“You can call me a girl, a hoor, a lady, preferably not a bitch – just never let me hear you use the word babe.”*²¹

As the example suggests, feminist female journalists, under the influence of feminist criticism of language, interpret forms of address that were previously perceived as endearing metaphors as insults.

This chapter also analyzes the performative gender theory of J. Butler²², one of the leading contemporary gender ideologists, and examines its exceptional role in directing the vocabulary of figurative language elements of English-language newspaper discourse, in the formation of new gender euphemisms, as well as in the development of a gender-neutral language format. It has become clear that the queer ideology that emerged on this basis paved the way for the renewal of gender concepts and, therefore, as a logical continuation of this, conditioned the development of new gender euphemisms. The inclusion of English-language newspaper discourse among the initial platforms for the emergence and discussion of this new gender terminology has made it possible to uncover a number of interesting points. *“Appealing to their heterosexual sisters **to get rid of men from your beds and your heads**”, they started a debate, which reached its height in 1981 with the publication of an infamous*

²¹ Bathurst, B. Just call me ...: [Electronic resource] // The Guardian. – 2003, 4 July. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2003/jul/04/gender.uk1>

²² Butler, J. Why is the idea of ‘gender’ provoking backlash the world over?: [Electronic resource] // The Guardian, – 2021, 23 October. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/commentsfree/2021/oct/23/judith-butler-gender-ideology-backlash>; Butler, J. Gender Anxiety // – Minsk: Anthology of Gender Theory. – Minsk: Propylaea, – 2000. – p.297-346.; Butler, J. Notes on a Performative Theory of Assembly: [Electronic resource] / URL: https://www.academia.edu/36848086/%D0%90%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%8F%D0%BD%D1%81%D1%8B_%D1%85%D1%80%D1%83%D0%BF%D0%BA%D0

booklet, Love Your Enemy?”²³ As the example demonstrates, we see that both the figurative language element of metaphor is utilized, as well as the use of metaphorical hyperbole (exaggeration). It should also be noted that the ideas of radical lesbianism or political lesbianism, which emerged as a kind of extension and corruption of radical feminism, were introduced to society in Sh. Jeffreys’ essay “Loving Your Enemy?...” (1981) and then continued to be illuminated from various aspects in the author’s other works²⁴.

In Chapter II of the dissertation, entitled “**Social Conditioning of Gender Concepts and Their Presentation in Newspaper Discourse in a Metaphorical Format with Pragmatic Purposes,**” the metaphorical language elements that enable the verbal realization of new gender concepts are first determined, and the positions of development and conditions of emergence of these neologisms are examined. Meanwhile, the neologism of “#MeToo” in gender metaphors that emerged in English-language newspaper discourse and the broad semantic field it shaped were examined. It was found that the #MeToo sub-discourse, by acquiring a multidiscursive nature, contains the characteristic features of both newspaper and social media discourses, which clearly affected the mechanisms of its discursive realization. Based on the analyses carried out by S. de Benedictis, S Orgad, C.Rottenberg and others, it is clear that this subdiscourse, which first formed in the social media space (specifically, the movement that began with the text and hashtag posted on the Twitter account of the famous Hollywood star Alyssa Milano on October 15, 2017), over time has determined the agenda of hundreds of world media outlets, including leading English-language newspapers such as *The Guardian*, *The Independent*, *Daily Mail*, *Sunday Times*, *Times*, *The Daily Telegraph*, etc²⁵.

²³ Bindel, J. My sexual revolution // *The Guardian*. – 2009, 30 January. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2009/jan/30/women-gayrights>

²⁴ Jeffreys, Sh. *Gender Hurts: A feminist analysis of the politics of transgenderism*, / Sh.Jeffreys – London – New York: Routledge, – 2014. – 225 p.

²⁵ De Benedictis, S., Orgad, Sh., Rottenberg, C. #MeToo, popular feminism and the news: A content analysis of UK newspaper coverage: [Electronic resource] // URL: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1367549419856831>

S.Ilyas wrote about #MeToo exhibited different symbolic features and subdiscourses in three stages in his research, and stated that 1) the figurative language elements used in the initial period of agitation; 2) underwent changes in the subsequent period, and in the final periods when interest in this movement decreased, they took on an almost completely different nature²⁶. J.Sibulskinen, who analyzed the nature and characteristics of figurative language elements directly in the #MeToo subdiscourse, claimed that metaphors played an exceptional role in the discursive realization of the concept of the same name within the subdiscourse, and in order to prominently present the semantics of gender discrimination and convey to readers the gravity of its consequences in all their clarity, special preference was given to associations with elements of physical force in those metaphors. The linguist drew attention to the fact that analogies and associations with uncontrollable water masses (for example, flood, typhoons, tsunamis, etc. - M.M.), blizzards as well as dangerous fires were more preferred. However, the researcher also emphasized that despite the extent to which the analogies themselves refer to dangerous associations, they are ultimately rooted in a positive purpose, that is, they are rooted in the message of creating a storm and shaking in the brains and stereotyped thought formats related to gender discrimination²⁷. Let us take a look at some figurative language elements that are actively used in the #MeToo cyberdiscourse: *'We warn each other': how **casting-couch culture** endures in Hollywood...**The casting couch-type behaviours that Hampton has either experienced personally ... to sexist casting-call character** breakdowns that focus primarily on looks, and the notorious "**body check**"*²⁸.

²⁶ Ilyas, S. The Semiotic Use of Language in the #MeToo Movement: A Multimodal Discourse Analysis: [Electronic resource] // Hayatian Journal of Linguistics and Literature, – 2021. Volume 5, No. 1. URL: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4008477

²⁷ Cibulskienė J. Cross-linguistic Metaphorical Representation of the #MeToo Movement: Communicating Attitudes: [Electronic resource] URL: // <https://www.redalyc.org/journal/6944/694474400004/html/>

²⁸ Jones E.E. 'We warn each other': how casting-couch culture endures in Hollywood: [Electronic resource] // The Guardian. – 2017, 18 July. URL:

The euphemism *casting couch*, which is one of the figurative language elements that appears in news reports about the disclosure of sexual violence and sexual harassment that started the #MeToo movement and generally demonstrates the highest frequency of use within the #MeToo subdiscourse, actually arose on the basis of euphemistically, indirectly, and figuratively expressing the meaning of visual information about sexual violence or exploitation. Thus, the semantic load of the phraseologism *casting couch* expresses *the casting* (i.e., the selection for the cast, the undesirable type of selection for a role) carried out on the couch in the office of a film industry boss and the head of the entertainment segment in general. During this selection, an actress at the beginning of her career receives the job offer she dreams of in exchange for her sexual services and gains the opportunity to play the role of her dreams.

These ideas, expressed in an article published in the pages of *The New York Times* and directly related to the #MeToo subdiscourse, acknowledge that the euphemism “*casting couch*” is actually a euphemism for behind-the-scenes shame that has been known for decades, and at the same time, in the same context, the essence of those intimate relationships is exposed through dysphemism. It is within this context that the negative meaning of the allusive expression “a star is born” also emerges.

It should be noted that the phrase “A star is born!” was almost invariably understood in a positive sense until the series of revelations that gave rise to the #MeToo movement. Thus, this allusion contained a brief characterization of the path to success of a person who suddenly gained popularity and achieved star status thanks to a certain successful film or play. Even similar plot developments in famous Hollywood films of the same name give reason to say that the phrase “A star is born!” indicates, alludes to the corresponding constitution. However, as the truths revealed in the context of the #MeToo movement have revealed that embarrassing casting couches have played a role in the birth of many stars, “*A star is born!*” is now also considered to be an allusive unit that reflects a

<https://www.theguardian.com/film/2017/jul/18/how-casting-couch-culture-endures-in-hollywood>

certain semantics of irony and, in some contexts, a negative meaning. *“Is ‘A Star is Born’ a failure in the #MeToo era? In a still unravelling post #metoo era, the film fails to problematise the question of gender ...”*²⁹.

As the example evidently expresses, it is acknowledged that the figurative language element of *A Star is Born*, which is essentially an allusion, will no longer be perceived in the positive sense it once was in the post-#MeToo era, but it will reflect a kind of ambivalent semantics, as it reflects an allusion to different constitutions.

The code information presented by figurative language elements revealed that in the section devoted to the pragmatic evaluation of the #MeToo allusive unit like the visible side of an iceberg, opens up certain associations in the parties receiving the information, which in turn serves as a cognitive guide and accompaniment between the meaning in the text and the perceived and interpreted meaning. Based on the fact that the transmission and reception of information is a bilateral process, we consider it necessary to mention that the main role of figurative language elements is to ensure the connection of contextual information with the relevant database in the associative information catalog in the background knowledge paradigm of the recipient. Contrary to the clichéd approach, which assumes that figurative language elements are more typical for literary texts, the reality revealed in modern studies proves that these figures of speech demonstrate a high frequency of use in English-language media discourse, based on the lexical-statistical calculation method.

Especially in recent times, as the flagship of information exchange has shifted to the social media field, and as leading media outlets themselves have adopted the format of information transmission that is consistent with the social media routine and indispensable for social media reporting, we see that in many cases the sharp barriers between newspaper-media discourse and social media discourse have been eliminated. This point of discursive contamination is most clearly and most vividly manifested in the fact

²⁹ Is ‘A Star is Born’ a failure in the #MeToo era?: [Electronic resource] / URL: <https://www.broadagenda.com.au/2018/is-a-star-is-born-a-failure-in-the-metoo-era/>

that figurative language elements easily manifest themselves with the same relevance and functionality in both real and virtual space formats. So, in many cases, figurative language elements formed in social media quickly shape the actual concepts of newspaper discourse, and at the same time, the exact opposite process can take place: the figurative language element found expression in newspaper media shapes the social media agenda. In this regard, the #MeToo movement and phenomenon, which aims to reform gender discrimination, includes the disclosure of cases of sexual abuse, and plans to form an approach that emphasizes the inculcation and promotion of feminism ideas in the next stage is of particular interest. The cognominal subdiscourse and concept formed on the basis of this phenomenon created the way for the intensive use of numerous gender metaphors, and figurative language elements in general, in newspaper discourse. As is known, the phenomenon of public condemnation arising from the sexual exploitation and criminal activities of Harvey Weinstein, one of the largest film industry moguls in the United States at that time, that is, approximately 2016-2017, on the grounds of gender discrimination, quickly transcended the boundaries of social media and became an agenda-shaping factor in US political and social life.

Within the framework of Chapter III, entitled “**Socio-pragmatic conditioning of gender metaphors in English-language newspaper discourse**”, the role of the prototype factor in the creation of gender metaphors is first defined. It is known that the prototype theory, authored by E. Rosch, was successfully adopted and developed by linguistics, especially the field of cognitive linguistics (especially cognitive semantics), after its development in cognitive psychology³⁰. Specifically, the assessment of the role of the prototypicality coefficient in the development of metaphorizations arising from gender stereotypes has also been the focus of interest of

³⁰ Lakoff, G. Hedges: A study in meaning criteria and the logic of fuzzy concepts // – Chicago: Papers from the regional meeting of the Chicago linguistic society. – 1972. V. 8., – p.458-508.

a number of linguistic studies³¹. Although certain common class and categorical features are observed in metaphorizations that arise on the basis of prototyping, it is not necessary that all of them contain the same indicators, signs and characteristics. Such cases are defined as family partnerships with the figurative terminological nomination³². Although there is no complete identity in the stereotypes related to women here, the metaphors derived from them must contain certain common features that create categorical commonality, otherwise there would be no question of a common prototypical classification. For example, among the metaphors with a prototyping coefficient related to women in English-language newspaper discourse, there are “like a lady” (being like a baby, behave like a lady, i.e. displaying noble behavior), “like a girl” (to be like a girl, having feminine characteristics), “being Lolita, be like Lolita” (i.e. being a minor, attracting the sexual attention and interest of older male representatives, even taking advantage of this interest, using and directing it), “Stifler’s mom” (a generalized image of a middle-aged woman who shows sexual interest in young men, a mother of a teenage son), etc. Although we can attribute such metaphors to stereotyping related to women, we cannot ignore the existence of a class semantic gradation among them.

The examples need to be paid attention to:

“Look like a girl. Act like a lady. Think like a man. Work like a boss.”; “First up, “look like a girl”. ... From the age of about 12 I looked far too much like a woman...”³³.

Moreover, a number of theoretical features of gender terminology within the framework of this section which is constantly being updated due to the conditioning of pragmatic purposes, have been analyzed on a general basis. It has been found that the regular

³¹ Sitto-Kaunda, K., Davis, C. Hidden figures: reframing gender prototyping from a communication science perspective: [Electronic resource] //Agenda, – 2020, № 34 (1), –p.1-12.

³² Naime, J.S. Psychology. / J.S.Naime. – Belmont: Wadsworth, – 2009. – p.291.

³³ Minter, H. Bic advertising: look like a girl, market your company like a 1970s misogynist: [Electronic resource] // The Guardian. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/women-in-leadership/2015/aug/12/bic-advertising-look-like-a-girl-market-your-company-like-a-1970s-misogynist>

emergence of new gender terminology in English-language newspaper discourse occurs due to the fact that each new euphemism loses its euphemistic pragmatic essence over time. The escape route theory of euphemisms, put forward by scholars based on the theoretical generalization of such cases, has justified that this ongoing process is indirectly conditioned by pragmatics³⁴. Specifically, during the analysis of gender metaphors – gender euphemisms, it is possible to conclude that each new neologism has difficulty fulfilling its mission (pragmatic purpose) of softening its meaning and making it sound more tolerant over time, resulting in the need for the emergence of a new euphemistic-neologism each time.

Within the framework of the analysis of figurative language elements serving gender neutrality in English-language newspaper discourse, it becomes clear that newspaper discourse has the property of instantly illuminating the processes taking place in society with its operational reflection potential. In this sense, it can be said with certainty that newspaper discourse, along with modern social media discourse, can be considered to be one of the most reliable information bases and source resources for monitoring social, public, mental, political, ideological, etc. changes in society. If we take into account that in Western society, where the doctrine of political correctness is highly followed and gender reverences are made to an extreme level, it is precisely media-newspaper discourse that provides interesting material for the identification and analysis of a number of gender stereotypes. Indirect expression of ideas, taking certain ethical principles as a basis or the desire to avoid sounding rude, and in some cases, the author's desire to demonstrate his (her) creative talent, create the way for gender stereotypes to be presented in the case of metaphors.

As R.Cocco and F.Ervas, who studied the potential for expressing gender stereotypes in language, rightly emphasized, the

³⁴ Sales, R.J. Vest welcomes frosh; Prof. Pinker derides 'euphemism treadmill': [Electronic resource] // MIT News | Massachusetts Institute of Technology, – 2001, 29 August. URL: <https://news.mit.edu/2001/vest-welcomes-frosh-prof-pinker-derides-euphemism-treadmill>

conditions of intra-social conventionality play an important role in the tendency to express gender stereotypes with figurative language elements³⁵. A new direction that studies such new generation euphemisms, neologisms, and language units that generally serve to establish gender neutrality is called Queer Linguistics in modern linguistic research, and it can be observed that this linguistic research direction is currently in intensive development, responding to the demands of Western society³⁶.

Let us pay attention to the example:

“Get ready for terms like “mum” and “dad” and “mother” and “father” to be officially phased out. It's now “parent one” and “parent two” — and even “parent three”³⁷.

The new terminology promoted by gender neutrality is not only rich in euphemistic units in itself, but it can also create the way for the emergence of different occasional quasi-euphemisms in English-language newspaper discourse.

The research carried out within the framework of the dissertation allowed for the following scientific generalizations and **conclusions**:

– Our analyses have allowed us to distinguish four stages of the periodization (phasing) of gender linguistics: 1) the period of grammatical formalism; 2) the period of changing perspectives on gender relations or the exposure of androcentricity; 3) the stage of feminist criticism of language or the period of counterattack against

³⁵ Cocco, R., Ervas, F. Gender Stereotypes and Figurative Language Comprehension: [Electronic resource] // Making Sense of Gender, Sex, Race and the Family, Edited by E.Casetta, V.Tripodi, Issue 22 – September 2012, – p.43-56. URL:

https://www.academia.edu/2313384/Gender_Stereotypes_and_Figurative_Language_Comprehension_with_R_Cocco

³⁶ Waghorn, A. Mother's milk?: [Electronic resource] / Degree Project, Dalarna University, – 2022. – 74 p. URL: <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1677848/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

³⁷ O'brien, S. Why we should drop mum and dad on official documents: [Electronic resource] // Herald Sun. – 2022, 15 April. URL: <https://www.heraldsun.com.au/news/opinion/susie-obrien/why-we-should-drop-mum-and-dad-on-official-documents/news-story/f08290f1e8954a56243cee5b59c8bf3f>

gender stereotypes; 4) the period of promoting gender neutrality and studying the impact of queer ideology on language.

– Tracing the dynamics of the development of gender linguistics allows us to claim that this development is definitely manifested in English-language newspaper discourse. Newspaper discourse manifesting the social institution that most promptly responds to dynamic changes in society, the evolution and changes in gender ideology necessarily become the subject of discussion in newspaper discourse or directly experience a stage of formation within the framework of newspaper discourse.

– Analysis of the dynamics of the development of gender linguistics based on newspaper discourse materials also allows us to claim that within the framework of the necessity determined by gender linguistics, newspaper discourse has been enriched with relevant gender metaphors, and over time, newspaper discourse has also brought these metaphors into social life in general and other institutional discourses of society.

– The ideas of R. Lakoff, L. Push, C. Butler and many others, who have made important contributions to the development of gender linguistics, have played an exceptional role in shaping the modern state of gender subdiscourse within the English-language newspaper discourse. These ideas are of particular importance and interest both in terms of opening up wide discussions on the pages of newspapers and in terms of creating a large number of figurative language elements on that basis.

– The analysis of the pragmatic meanings of metaphors in English-language newspaper discourse in the context of the social conditioning of gender concepts has allowed us to conclude that newspaper discourse, which, as an institutional discourse, depends on changes in social life, is somewhat subordinate to the ideological mainstream, and reflects media trends, has the potential for very variable and innovative metaphors. The recent rise of the social media phenomenon has also made it inevitable that changes in public opinion are embodied in newspaper discourse in metaphorical language.

– The changing approach to gender relations within society, the actualization of the ideology of combating gender stereotypes as well as the fact that the new queer ideology is about to regulate the social, legal, and psychological norms of public life, have inevitably actualized certain pragmatic intentions. As a result, a large number of new metaphors have emerged in English-language newspaper discourse that expose gender discrimination and combat toxic masculinity.

– As a clear confirmation of the fact that the social media factor has begun to play an important role in the enrichment of gender metaphors in English-language newspaper discourse over the past two decades, the hashtag #MeToo and the local gender subdiscourse that has formed under the hashtag can be cited as an example. It is precisely this subdiscourse that has made it possible for the expression meaning “me too” to be formed as a metaphor (allusion) that refers to an entire hypertext, even a subdiscourse or microconcept.

– The influence of the media hierarchy in English-speaking countries was directly investigated within the framework of the analysis of the social and linguocultural conditioning of gender metaphors in English-language newspaper discourse as well as the evaluation of gender metaphors in English-language newspaper discourse published in non-English-speaking societies from a linguocultural aspect. It was concluded that the nature and essence of the metaphors used in English-language newspaper discourse are directly conditioned by the place and position in the media hierarchy of the newspaper in which these metaphors are located. Thus, a certain idiostyle selectivity is observed in publications considered as elite press while the functionality of gender metaphors is represented at a higher level in tabloid newspapers.

–It can be concluded that the prototype theory, which was formed in the field of cognitive psychology and later transitioned to philological research, revealed that this or that concept, including metaphor, is based on a certain prototype image and can produce corresponding semantic ramifications on this basis in the context of

analyzing the role of the prototype factor in the creation of gender metaphors.

– Based on the analysis of figurative language elements serving gender neutrality in English-language newspaper discourse, it can be concluded that the recent acquisition of leading positions of queer ideology in Western political and social life has elevated its (queer ideology) leading provisions to the level of ideological doctrine. As a result, many euphemistic terms and expressions serving gender neutrality and ensuring political correctness in this direction have emerged.

– Analyzing the constant variability and permanent (continuous, uninterrupted) replacement of gender-specific euphemisms with new ones, which serve gender neutrality, we come to the conclusion that this situation has a pragmatic justification. It turned out that the process of constant renewal, characterized as a treadmill of euphemisms (Euphemism Treadmill), is conditioned by the peculiarities of human psychology, according to the Allan-Beric law. Thus, over time, people achieve the neutralization of the semantics of any euphemism and therefore face the need to create new euphemistic metaphors. For this reason, a number of gender metaphors are replaced with newer gender-specific euphemisms over time.

–It was concluded that the use of gender metaphors was not equally high in this group of media outlets during the comparative analysis of gender metaphors in English-language newspapers published in non-English-speaking communities. The primary reason for this can be the fact that the writers and readers are not native English speakers. So, a non-native English-speaking community may not be deeply familiar with the background knowledge information encoded in this language.

The main content of the dissertation, the provisions defended therein, as well as the results obtained from all chapters and the scientific generalizations made during this period, are presented in the candidate's scientific articles and theses listed below:

1. On a metaphorical linguistic element of gender essence (the allusive unit #MeToo in English discourse) // – Baku: Baku State University, Language and Literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, – 2023. No. 3(123) – p.25-28.
2. On the microconcept #MeToo and the figurative language elements included in it (against the background of the concept of gender discrimination in English-language newspaper discourse) // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philological Issues, – 2024. No. 2, – p. 286-293.
3. Exposing androcentrism in gender linguistics and its impact on modern English-language newspaper discourse (with regard to figurative language elements) // –Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philological Issues, – 2024. No. 6, – p. 65-73.
4. Reflection of feminist critical ideas of language in English-language newspaper discourse (on the example of addressive figurative language elements) // Materials of the VII Republican Scientific Conference of Young Researchers. – Baku: Azerbaijan University, – March 15, – 2024, – p.277-279.
5. A new look at gender identity – as a global challenge: attitude to the issue in the South Caucasus media discourse // International conference “South Caucasus in the context of new global challenges”. – Baku: Azerbaijan University, – May 3, – 2024, – p.215-218.
6. The impact of the dialogue of languages and cultures on the circulation of new gender metaphors in a globalizing world (misogynistic - sexist concepts) // “Heydar Aliyev: Ideology of Multiculturalism and Tolerance” VII International Scientific Conference. – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, – May 7, – 2024, – p.117-119.
7. Expression of gender asymmetry in English-language newspaper discourse with figurative language elements // – Baku: ANAS,

- Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philological Issues, – 2024. No. 9, – p. 173-181.
8. 8. The ‘escape route’ of euphemisms – a factor contributing to the ongoing renewal of Gender Metaphors in the Discourse of English-language newspapers // Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Scientific Notes. Tavrichesky National University named after V.I.Vernadsky. Series: Philology. Journalism, – 2024. Volume 35 (74), No 1, Part 1, – p.131-136.
 9. On the role of the prototype factor in the generation of gender metaphors (based on English-language newspaper discourse) // Global processes and new formats of multilateral cooperation in science and education. Collection of scientific papers. – Russia, Kazan, – August, – 2024, – p.133-135.
 10. Expression of ideas of toxic masculinity and radical feminism through figurative language elements (in comparison with English-language newspaper discourse) // – Baku: AUL’s Scientific News (humanitarian and social sciences), – 2025. No. 1, – p.63-69.
 11. The impact of gender metaphors in English-language newspaper discourse on Azerbaijani media discourse // VIII Republican Scientific Conference of Young Researchers. – Baku: Azerbaijan University, – March 14, – 2025, – p.256-258.
 12. Art and Literature as a Basis for Creating Gender Metaphors in the English-Language Newspaper Discourse of Britain and the USA // A.N. Kosygin Russian State University (Technology. Design. Art) Institute of Slavic Culture. Interdisciplinary Research in the Humanities: Mediality, Intermediality, and Postmediality in Culture and Art. III International Scientific Conference. – Moscow, – March 27-28, – 2025, – p.106-111.

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