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**Аннотация**

к выпускной квалификационной работе

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на тему: «**Функционирование императива в англоязычном дискурсе: гендерный подход»**

**Key words:** the theory of speech acts, a directive speech act, the imperative mood, male and female communication.

The present paper deals with variation in the speech of people representing different genders as they contact in communication. Variation concerns the use of directives, which are a group of speech acts generally realizing exercise of will. *The topic of investigation* is to discuss directives, being important from a communicative point of view, in people’s speech work in a variety of ways.

*The objects of the research*: directive utterances in samples of communication (dialogues) between men and women.

*The purpose of the research*: to describe the instrumental power of different language forms coding inducement as appropriate to the male/female gender.

*The material* for the research is borrowed from the dialogic exchanges in the novels by David Nicholls “One day”, Nicholas Sparks “The Notebook” and Jojo Moyes “Me Before you”.

The paper consists of the following parts: an Introduction, two Chapters, a Conclusion, a Bibliography, a List of sources used for analysis and an Appendix.

The graduation paper is to discover the peculiarities of directive speech acts functioning in female and male communication in English discourse.

In the course of our research we have arrived at the following conclusions:

* In speech, men and women use the following types of directive speech acts: command; request; advice; suggestion; permission; prohibition and prayer.
* The dominant part of directive speech acts in male and female communication is commands and requests.
* Women use commands a little more often than men, which may be interpreted as a sign of men and women swapping roles and social positions. Men use commands because historically they are used to making other people act.
* Men use requests much more often than women (26% to 33%), which may be a sign of loosing a historical tradition.
* The per cent of advesives in male communication (39%) is higher than in female communication (29%). Men being a stronger gender also need advice and support, perhaps even more often than women these days. Men and women do not avoid introducing advice and suggestions in their conversation. It is a convenient form when they have an opportunity to avoid commands and requests, and advise something.
* Men turn out to be capable of begging. Men use this speech act when they understand that no other expression of will can help to achieve the desirable result.
* The relatively equal statistics (126 examples of using directives my women and 113 examples of the using directives my men) sorting out directives in male and female speech can be explained by the loss of submissiveness in women.
* Modern images of men and women balance them in their behavior, that’s why it is not surprising to hear a request from a man or a command from a woman. The results of the research show that use of requests and commands by men and women does not confirm the fact, that men are used to demand, while women are used to ask.

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