En sociolingüística moderna se considera que la comunicación entre un hombre y una mujer es un cierto tipo de comunicación intelectual porque los hombres y las mujeres pertenecen a diferentes grupos culturales, los que poseen diferentes estrategias comunicacionales y diferentes estilos discursales, la formación de los cuales se basa en la unidad de los factores biológicos y sociales. 17 estudiantes varones y 20 estudiantes femeninas participaron en la investigación experimental. Cada uno de ellos tenía que construir textos iguales eligiendo una de dos oraciones opcionales entre once pares de oraciones en total. Según los resultados de la investigación, una mujer y un hombre construyen un texto de la manera diferente utilizando frases sustantivoales y verbales de diferentes tipos. Las oraciones seleccionadas por las mujeres contenían más sustantivos y adjetivos expresivos que las de los hombres. Aparentemente, los textos construidos por las mujeres fueron más fluidos y verbosos que los de los hombres, porque las maneras de pensar, de percibir la realidad, de construir los textos o desarrollar el discurso entre mujeres y hombres son diferentes. Según los hechos arriba mencionados presentamos cuatro dicotomías relacionadas con el género como la fuente para la comunicación genérica: 1) Dicotomía Genética; 2) Dicotomía Genérica Fenotípica; 3) Dicotomía de Pensamiento; 4) Dicotomía de Estereotipos Discursales. La comunicación entre las mujeres y los hombres a veces se califica como malentendimiento en la comunicación cultural. Teniéndolo en cuenta, en este ar-
tículo presentamos un modelo de tres niveles para superar este malentendimiento en la comunicación entre un hombre y una mujer. (El dicho modelo se basa sobre el modelo de Bennett que investigaba la superación de malentendimiento en la comunicación entre diferentes grupos etnoculturales). Según este modelo, modificado por nosotros, el malentendimiento en la comunicación entre una mujer y un hombre puede disminuirse si ellos se familiarizan con las estrategias comunicacionales de cada uno.

Existence of human beings is inconceivable without verbal or non-verbal communication which is the most essential phenomenon of a man’s everyday life. I refer to gender aspects of a certain type of communication _Intercultural Communication_ also known as Cross-cultural Communication or Cross-gender Communication. Taking the abovementioned facts into consideration, the subject of my research is the communication between a man and a woman which is sometimes considered as “Intercultural Miscommunication”, due to the fact that communication between the representatives of the opposite sexes often ends in a deadlock and misunderstanding, which makes this phenomenon so problematic.

E. Sapir was the first sociolinguist who, in the early XX century, paid attention to the diversity of male and female speech while researching the male and female forms of speech in Yana. He discovered that men and women used different forms of the words. (“Male and Female Forms of Speech in Yana, in Tieuwen.” 1929) In 1922 O. Jespersen studied the verbal activities of the Indian people living on the Caribbean Islands. He noted that Indian men and women speak differently, men understand the female speech but they have their own way of speaking. He also stated that women of some tribes were not allowed to use the suffixes which were used by the men. [Jespersen 1922: 237] These were the first steps towards the gender studies.

In the 60-ies of XX century Richard Porter and Larry Samovar represented the definition of “Intercultural Communication” which didn’t imply gender aspect yet: “Intercultural Communication occurs whenever a message producer is a member of one culture and a message receiver is a member of another”. [Porter... 1985:15]
The very first theorist who paid attention to the issue of gender was psychologist Anna Oakely. She clearly pointed out the necessity to differentiate the terms “gender” and “sex”. According to Anna Oakley “sex” is related to natural, biological differences, whereas “gender” can be defined as the phenomenon the origin of which has cultural basis, it derives from culture, from society. To state it in other words, “gender” is the socio-cultural basis for the existence of sex.[Oakley 1972: 22]

In modern sociolinguistics cross-gender communication is considered to be the most important aspect of Intercultural Communication. In spite of the fact that a man and a woman may speak one and the same language, their Speech Styles are so different from each other that according to many sociolinguists (Deborah Tannen, John Gray, Maltz and Borker) they speak “different languages” and the ones who speak “different languages” belong to different groups, to different cultures according to the Two-cultures Theory.

The theories of gender studies developed in the early 1960s. First studies focused on the ways how men and women talk on a “phonological, morphological, syntactic or lexical level” [Coates 1998:7], later studies concentrated on the findings based on conversational analysis. A number of differences between women and men talk were formally discovered and recorded. Most studies found similar differences; However, concerning the question of why and how these differences had come into being, interpretations vary.

Men and Women: Two Different Cultures

Two theories, two approaches are put forward to explain the differences between sexes in a linguistic sense: the dominance theory and the two-cultures theory. According to the first theory many of the so-called differentiating features of “women’s language” are in fact features of “powerless language”. O’Barr and Atkins were the first to raise this claim, maintain the term “powerless language” is “more descriptive of the social status of those who speak in this manner and which does not link[the manner of speaking] unnecessarily to the sex of the speaker” [O’Barr... 1980:385].

On the one hand the two-cultures theory, which has been first proposed by Maltz and Borker, explains differences in conversational style by
arguing that men and women are part of different sub-cultures and therefore conversation between women and men can be likened interethnic communication [Maltz 1982:421]. That is why cross-gender communication is considered as intercultural communication on the basis of the two-cultures theory. To my mind the two-cultures theory focuses on the issues concerning gender differences more accurately than the dominance theory. The two-cultures theory explains the differences in conversational style between men and women as different interpretations. Maltz and Borker were the first to propose an approach opposed to the dominance theorist's approach in the paper "A Cultural Approach to Male-female Miscommunication" (1982). According to their theory different interpretations and different rules of "conversation maintenance" [Maltz 1982:422] are the source of miscommunication. Thus, we can infer the existence of two sets of rules for the maintenance of friendly conversation: one for women and one for men. Different sets of rules define different "communicational strategies". Maltz and Borker studied a more or less homogenous culture, white middle-class Americans. American men and women come from different sociolinguistic subcultures, having learned to do different things with words in a conversation. One may wonder how it is possible to have two sub-cultures within the homogenous cultural group. The different sets of rules define these cultures: "...rules is that they were not learned from adults but from peers, and that they were learned during precisely that time period, approximately age 5 to 15, when boys and girls interact socially primarily with members of their own sex".[Maltz 1982:422]

Maltz and Borker focus on a social factor, social organization which is the source of gender differentiation. They state that when the social segregation starts girls tend to play in small groups most often in pairs. Friendship is seen "as involving in intimacy, equality, mutual commitment and loyalty"[Maltz 1982:424]. The basis of these qualities lie in language and usage of certain rules of speechmaking in interactions. In girl's friendships most of the work is done with words. Using words they learn to "create and maintain relationships of closeness and equality to criticize others in acceptable ways and to interpret accurately the speech of other girls."[Maltz 1982:424] Maltz and Borker state that women's conversation is interactional. In friendly talk, women are negotiating and expressing a
relationship, one that should be in the form of support and distance” [Maltz 1982:427]. Coates even likens women’s friendly talk to a jam session, where all participants’ voices “combine to a shared text”. [Coates 1997:55]. As we can see women’s friendly talk appears to be of a cooperative nature.

Now let us turn to characteristics which are assigned to the male gender. Maltz and Borker argue that boys “play in larger, more hierarchically organized groups than girls” [Maltz 1982:425]. The male talk is to “assert one’s position of dominance, to attract and maintain an audience, and to assert oneself when other speakers have the floor”. [Maltz 1982:428]. According to Maltz and Borker the audience is of major importance in male-only interactions, “narratives such as jokes and stories are highly valued”. [Maltz 1982:429] We can conclude that men generally prefer monologues rather than interaction, that contributes to the fact that men interrupt women more in conversations rather than vice versa.

These differences in cultural background between male and female speakers result in forming different conversational styles. Taking the cultural aspect of male-female interaction into consideration Maltz and Borker suggest that “women and men have different cultural rules for friendly conversation and that these rules come into conflict when women and men attempt to talk to each other as friends and equals in casual conversations.” [Maltz 1982:429] As we can see, Maltz and Borker place greater importance on socialization which itself defines the existence of two cultural groups.

Sociolinguist Deborah Tannen also ascribes to two-cultures theory counting on the difference existing in male/female interactions, she states in her book “You just don’t understand: Men and women in conversation”: “Boys and girls grow up in what are essentially different cultures, so communication between women and men can be like cross-cultural communication, prey to a clash of conversational styles.” [Tannen 1990:42]

This is due, at least in part, to differences in the way men and women generally look at the world. Therefore, it is no coincidence that women see talk as the essence of a relationship while men use talk to exert control, preserve independence, and enhance status. [Wood 1994:141-143]

Language also reflects differences in social status between genders. Research on gender and language reveals that female language strategies
invariably emulate the subordinate, non-aggressive role of women in society, generally in western society. Differences in language usage and worldview are woven together and difficult to separate.

According to Deborah Tannen gender segregation starts at an early age of a child due to the influence of a social factor. A boy imitates his father, a girl imitates her mother and they choose corresponding speech styles. It means that boys and girls live in “different worlds” using “different words.” [Tannen 1990:20] Laurie Arliss argues that “communication is thought to be, once, the process by which we learn to be male or female, and the product of our attempts to behave sex appropriately.” [Arliss 1991:10]

Professor Tannen has summarized her book You just don’t understand in an article in which she represents male and female language use in a series of six contrasts. These are:

* Status vs. Support
* Independence vs. intimacy
* Advice vs. understanding
* Information vs. feelings
* Orders vs. proposals
* Conflict vs. compromise

The first contrast implies that men grow up in a world which is competitive. Men seek to achieve the upper hand or prevent others from dominating them. For women, however, talking is often a way to gain confirmation and support for their ideas. Men see the world as a place where people try to gain status and keep it. Women see the world as “a network of connections seeking support and consensus”. Women often think in terms of closeness and support, and struggle to preserve intimacy. Men, concerned with status, tend to focus more on independence. These traits can lead men and women to starkly different views of the same situation.

The third contrasting pair reveals that women need support and sympathy when they have problems and not just advice or solution to the problem as men generally do. A man “is focused on what he can do”, whereas a woman wants “sympathy.” Women often suggest that people do things in indirect ways—“let’s”, “why don’t we?” or “wouldn’t it be good, if we...?” Men prefer direct imperative. Women would not oppose others openly, while men do not try to avert conflict in most cases.
Professor Tannen concludes rather pathetically in the article with a hint to Neal Armstrong (first man on the moon) that: "Learning the other's ways of talking is a leap across the communication gap between men and women, and a giant step towards genuine understanding".

Despite the fact that a man and a woman belong to different cultural groups they may be viewed as the two opposite and contrasting poles of the whole. This is already a certain type of dichotomization of mankind which is based on the principle of binary oppositions. Taking this into consideration I will try to draw the scheme of dichotomies defining the male/female existence as separate cultural groups. And then it is quite obvious why the male/female communication is considered to be an intercultural communication.

Gender Aspects of Intercultural Communication have been in the focus of research for the last decades owing to the important point: if a male and a female realize communicational strategies of each other, communication will be more successful or even better, probability of phenomenon of misunderstanding will lessen, decrease.

Deadlock in male-female communication has been evident since the time immemorial. Nevertheless, the reconsidering of this issue started in the XX century. Numerous works were dedicated to this problematic point in communication unanimously streaming to the fact that men and women speak differently, there is a considerable difference in their linguistic behaviour.

Sociolinguists Mulac and Bradac note that the misunderstanding in cross-gender communication is the consequence of male/female linguistic differences:

"Boys and girls as well as men and women may share a common vocabulary but use that vocabulary in dissimilar ways...Miscommunication may also occur because of different, culturally based interpretations of a given linguistic behaviour." [Mulac... 2001:122]

Wood was the first to note that most of the misunderstanding that plagues communication between women and men results from the fact that they are typically socialized in discrete speech communities. These

1. Andrew Moore, Language and Gender <www.universalteacher.org.uk/lang/gender.htm
gendered speech communities are the source for the cultural groups.[Bruess... 1996:60]

Gender-related Intercultural Communication was developed by Deborah Tannen, Deborah Kameron, John Gray and others. Their point of view is reinforced by two-cultures theory as mentioned above. Being the members of two cultural groups men and women constitute different speech communities possessing different speech styles differentiating male and female communicational strategies. Male/female speech styles are not the simple choice of better liked ways of interaction. Male-female Communicational Strategies are conditioned by certain styles of thinking which stipulates the fact that men and women perceive the world with its situations and happenings in different ways. The acquired information is processed by brain, this fact implicitly underlines the differentiation in male/female brain.

As we see, sociolinguists pay attention to the influence of social factor consequently forming gender differences; However, there is something which requires a closer scrutiny. Gender segregation and unintentional, subconscious choice of speech styles would not take place if not genetic code which helps children to identify themselves with corresponding sex whether male or female. So, relevant social influence or interference plays an important role. But besides a social factor there is a biological factor which cannot be neglected.

**Different Genetic Codes lead to the existence of different Communicational Strategies**

Difference between a male and a female, first of all, is conditioned by different Genetic Codes. Female sex chromosome pair _XX_ and male's sex chromosome pair _XY_ determine the sex of an embryo. Due to Genetic Code a child can perform gender-identification. So, relevant social influence is quite essential for normal Gender Segregation. Genetic Code is an implicit factor, the explication of which is due to the great impact of a social factor, which is evident in a man's or a woman's verbal and non-verbal behaviour.

So, Genetic Code functions implicitly whereas social factor functions explicitly. Both factors are equally important and essential. The problem lies within the fact that verbal and nonverbal behaviour of
a man and a woman are so different that two opposite linguistic stereotypes are formed.

Genetic codes, namely sex chromosomes constitute genetic dichotomy on the cellular basis whereas gender-phenotypical dichotomy is evident phenomenally. These dichotomies indirectly point to the existence of gender-related psycholinguistic and linguistic dichotomies such as Thinking Dichotomy and Dichotomy of conversational styles/Speech Styles. Outline of these gender-linguistic dichotomy will be evident after looking into psycho-linguistic values of male/female brain.

Human brain consists of two hemispheres: Left and Right hemispheres. Right hemisphere processes incoming information based on subconscious and the functioning of which is related to assimilation of concrete communicational situation. Right hemisphere operates via sentences like “cliché” and “ready texts” and arranges Theme-Rheme distribution in their structure.

Human Brain Research statistics show that certain sites of cortex of Left hemisphere responsible for speech and verbal activities are better developed in women. It indicates that the process of verbalization in male’s and female’s brain is different.

According to Norman Geschwind testosterones (sex hormones produced by functioning of Y-chromosome genes) influence the development of a male brain, mainly they inhibit the growth of the left hemisphere, whereas it stimulates the right hemisphere growth of a 4-5 week human embryo. The hemispheres of the female brain are developed equally without inhibition.[ Bloom... 1988: 193]

The human brain is lateraled even in a four/five-year-old girl or a boy’s left hemisphere is dominant. So, girls’ verbal activities are better coordinated due to the fact that at an early stage of the female brain development the hemispheres’ growth is not inhibited compared to the male brain left hemisphere inhibition.[ Balonov ...1976:120, 82]

The left hemisphere operates by complex grammatical structures, which does not provide the semantic filling of these grammatical structures. The right hemisphere keeps the concrete meanings of words, simple syntactic constructions, it is focused on the “plot” and not the form. The right hemisphere provides creation of the deep syntactic structures, whereas the left hemisphere is responsible for post-semantic process, the
transformation of the deep structures into the surface ones. The verbalization process requires the unanimous exertion of the both hemispheres. The reality is perceived by the brain in two ways: the right hemisphere provides iconic perception, the left hemisphere _ symbolic².

The researches showed that males use the left hemisphere for the verbal activities, whereas females use the both hemispheres because their brain is less lateralized. If the left hemisphere strategy is logical-conventional, the right hemisphere is metaphoric-emotional.

[Ladavas...1980: 364]

Thus the excessive metaphoric and emotional speech of women is obviously explained. It is found that the left hemisphere perception is holistic, the right one is more detailed.[McCarthy1953:157] Streaming from this function of the human brain while describing the same situation men use abstract nouns and verbs, women concentrate more on concrete nouns and qualitative adjectives. Men’s thinking is more analytical, women’s thinking _ more synthetic [Nicholson 1984:301,328, 168]

As seen male and female brain hemispheres are different and these differences begin in the womb. A female brain can be distinguished from mail brain even in 26 week embryo.[Achiron ...2001:116-120] Another difference in male and female brain is corpus collasum (CC). CC is the main fiber tract connecting the cerebral hemispheres, and it has been estimated that about 200-350 million fibers run through this structure in the human brain. The CC seems to be important in the transfer and facilitation of associative information between the hemispheres. It is thought that larger CC cross-sectional area may indicate a higher capacity for inter-hemispheric transfer. [Aboitiz...1992 :143-153] It should be noted that researchers Utamsing and Holloway discovered that women possess wider and more bulbous CC than men.[De Lacoste...1982:1431-1432] It means inter-hemispheric transfer of information is at more advantage in women’s brain.

If we take these facts into account it means that communicational idea originated in the right hemisphere goes into Speech centre of the Left hemisphere through corpus collasum to undergo the process of verbalization. In women’s brain corpus collasum possesses more neuro-

² Psychology of Individual Differences.
connections and is proportionally larger compared to men’s corpus collasum which causes better inter-hemispheric communication. Due to these factors: women are more successful at verbal activities.

Verbal activities require unanimous exertion of both hemispheres. Whereas Men’s brain is more successful at Logical Thinking, Mathematic, Mechanical, Spatial abilities. The fact that women are far better at speechmaking is widely acknowledged; the larger size of the connector_ corpus collasum_ in women between the two hemispheres of the brain is evidently very important in forming the differences. This was clinically proved.

Women’s brain hemispheres are less specialized: a stroke that damages the left side of the brain leaves men barely capable of speech, while the same damage to a woman’s brain is far less debilitating since she can use both sides for language. It happens because of the better inter-hemispheric communication in the women’s brain due to proportionally larger corpus collasum, which possesses more neuro-connections than men’s corpus collasum.

Although there is no hard evidence, the larger connector between the brain hemispheres may also account for a woman’s tendency to exhibit greater intuition (the separate brain halves are more integrated). [Sagan 1998:1]

As we see the physiological activity of Male & Female Brain is different which is the reason of gender-related Thinking Dichotomy. So, gender differences are the result of functioning biological as well as social factors. There were sociolinguists who placed greater importance on social factor but genetic/biological factor is equally important which cannot be neglected.

**Male Speech Style versus Female Speech Style**

Abovementioned Phenotypical, Genetic and Thinking Dichotomies naturally point out to the fourth dichotomy_Gender-related Speech Stereotypes / Male & Female Speech Stereotypes. Existence of Male & Female Speech Stereotypes once more proves the fact that men and women construct the text differently.

Robin Lakoff was the first sociolinguist who coined linguistic terms such as “Woman’s language”, “Woman’s speech” implicitly underling the
fact that male/female linguistic behaviour is definitely not the same. In 1980 John Gumperz published the work “Linguistic Strategies” where the linguist emphasized the existence of male/female linguistic strategies as being the source for cross-gender communication.

As mentioned above R. Lakoff was the first sociolinguist to voice the idea that men’s and women’s language differ. In her book “Language and women’s place” (1975) she drew the linguistic features characteristic to women’s speech style. Lakoff’s “Woman’s language” mainly referred to lexis but also touched upon syntactical structures. Though this work described “woman’s language” it implicitly defined men’s speech style. According to R. Lakoff this is the most recent list of male/female differences:

- Women’s intonational contours display more variety than men’s.
- Women use diminutives and euphemisms more than men.
- Women make more use of expressive forms (adjectives, not nouns or verbs in that Category, those expressing emotional rather than intellectual evaluation) more than men: Lovely, divine, adorable.
- Women use hedges of all kinds more than men. Women use hedges: using phrases like “sort of”, “kind of”, “It seems like, and so on
- Women use intonational patterns that resemble questions, indicating uncertainty or need for approval.
- Women’s voices are breathier than men’s.
- In conversation, women are more likely to be interrupted, less likely to introduce successful topics.
- Women’s communicative style tends to be collaborative rather than competitive. Women are more careful to be ‘correct’ when they speak, using better grammar and fewer colloquialisms than men. [Lakoff 1990:204]

Sociolinguists debate about most of the features mentioned above. Much work has been done on pitch, intonation, hedges, politeness and ‘correctness’. Sociolinguists such as Peter Trudgill and William Labov have consistently shown that, on average, women speak a form of Language more approaching the standard (i.e. ‘correct’) than men of similar social background. Does it mean that women are linguistically more con-
servative than men? The reality is that research findings clearly point out to that feature of women’s speech. Let us turn to the “communicative styles” or “communicative strategies”. Deborah Tannen has published various books on women’s communicative strategies, including analyzing the work environment, “Talking from Nine to Five.” (Talking from Nine to Five, Deborah Tannen, Virago; London 1994) Tannen’s work has excited considerable controversy among linguists. Her views can be summarized as follows: men tend to employ ‘contest’ strategies and women ‘community strategies’. If we accept such dichotomy, it provides an easy explanation for women’s lack of advancement in the workplace: women are too busy establishing ‘community’ or ‘rapport’ instead of climbing the ladder by engaging in the ‘contest’ strategies which are more successful in organizations founded on hierarchy.

The Ukrainian sociolinguist Olena Gorosko focuses not only on a social factor but on the biological factor as well. From my standpoint both factors should be noted as equally important in defining gender-related speech styles. According to Gorosko, men tend to write with less fluency, refer to events in a verb-phrase, are time-oriented, locate event in their personal sphere of activity, refer less to others; Men are more ego-involved and less concerned about others. Women in contrast are more fluent, refer to events in a noun-phrase, are less time-oriented, locate events within their interactive community and refer more to others.

I agree with O.Goroshko’s point of view that the biological divergence between the sexes is what generates the verbal divergence, and that social factors can only intensify or diminish the differentiation in verbal behaviour established by the sex of a person. O.Goroshko conducted a very interesting research of three stages. The first stage represented an association test with twelve stimuli (to love, to have, to speak, sexual intercourse, a man, a child, the sky, a prayer, green, beautiful) and gave it to a group of participants specially selected, according to a preliminary psychological testing, for the high levels of masculinity or femininity they displayed. Preliminary responses revealed that women made far more word combinations using the stimuli words than men; moreover male participants sometimes did not want to react at all, or if reacted the responses were negative in most cases.[Goroshko 1999:47-48] Another test was the so-called “defective test” developed by A.A Brundy. All participants were dis-
tributed with packets of complete sentences, which had been taken from a text and then mixed at random. The task of the male/female participants was to construct the original text. There were three types of tests, the first descriptive, the second narrative, and the third logical. The female text ending was practically coincident with the original in contrast to the male ending. Women were more accurate with the narrative text construction, whereas men assembled logical texts more accurately. [Goroshko 1999:61-63] Goroshko concluded that women were substantially more emotional. Emotions were expressed by various means, hyperbole, metaphor, comparisons, epithets, ways of enumeration, and with the aid of interjections, rhetorical questions, exclamations. The level of literacy was higher for female speech, and there were fewer mistakes in grammar and spelling in female texts. And the final stage was survey concerning the social stereotypes about men and women in Russian society. Male/female respondents were asked questions such as “What merits must a woman possess?”, “What are male vices and virtues?” [Goroshko 1999:83] and after a statistical manipulation the images of a modern Russian man and woman emerged.

**Differentiation between Noun and Verb Phrases preferred by Men and Women**

O. Goroshko’s research revealed that men use more verb phrases, whereas women use noun phrases. I paid attention to male/female attitudes towards noun and verb phrases in a written text. It appeared that representatives of different sex prefer different types of phrases: A full phrase is abundant in lexical units; A less full phrase is represented only by one or two parts of speech.

I used Testing as a research method. The test represented the text within of which 11 pairs of propositions expressed similar idea, but the difference was conditioned by the structures of the phrases. In a pair of propositions, a noun or verb phrase of one proposition was full of lexical units, but the other phrase consisted of less lexical units. According to the testing, 80% of the males preferred usage of phrases less full of lexical units, while 76% of females preferred usage of phrases full of lexical units. [80% of the males chose the following propositions written in italics in the test:
* to rest  
* it was raining  
* Having landed  
* the day was fine at the seaside  
* I was signing in  
* My friend was staying  
* I was happy  
* We saw many flowers  
* We were tired and happy at the hotel  
* It was fascinating  
* We felt very sad when the holiday ended  

(Proposition 1)  
(Proposition 2)  
(Proposition 3)  
(Proposition 4)  
(Proposition 5)  
(Proposition 6)  
(Proposition 7)  
(Proposition 8)  
(Proposition 9)  
(Proposition 10)  
(Proposition 11)

76% of the females chose the following propositions written in italics in the text:

* to spend my vacation  
* the day was wet  
* My delightful flight was over  
* the sun was shining and a lovely warm breeze was blowing from the sea  
* I was signing the hotel register  
* A friend of my childhood appeared to be staying  
* Immense happiness filled me  
* we saw hundreds of beautiful, wild-blooming flowers  
* Impressed and exhilarated, we returned to our hotel.  
* The days spent together were unforgettable  
* Realization of the fact that the holiday was over made us feel sad and gloomy  

(Proposition 1)  
(Proposition 2)  
(Proposition 3)  
(Proposition 4)  
(Proposition 5)  
(Proposition 6)  
(Proposition 7)  
(Proposition 8)  
(Proposition 9)  
(Proposition 10)  
(Proposition 11)

Stumbling Block can be overcome

The fact that men and women construct text differently is a stumbling block in communication and herewith the cross-gender communication is problematic due to its frequent undesirable outcome. So, there should be some ways for overcoming the obstacle in the communication.

Linguist Bennett represented the scheme of “Overcoming the Phenomenon of misunderstanding” referring ethno-cultural groups. [Sadokhin2002: 261] I suppose it can also be relevant in the case of
gender groups, because males and females belong to different cultural
groups like representatives of different ethnic groups. Taking Bennett’s
model into consideration I present a three-level model towards cross-gender
understanding:

I level **Acknowledgement** of other system of values.
Men and women should acknowledge that they have different
systems of values, they perceive the world and realities in different
ways.

II level **Adaptation**
The representatives of opposite sex should realize and adapt
to each other’s systems of values.

III level **Integration**
Integration does not mean to refuse private system of values,
perception of reality. It means to maintain private system of values, but
adjust it to the other one at the same time.

If representatives of the opposite sex undergo this process of inte-
gration, miscommunication will decrease.

Following inferences can be drawn:
– Four dichotomies can be drawn according to gender aspects:
  * Genetic Dichotomy;
  * Gender-Phenotypical Dichotomy;
  * Dichotomy of Thinking;
  * Dichotomy of Speech Stereotypes;
– Exactly these dichotomies determine formation of gender-rel-
lated cultural groups and correspondingly, existence of intercultural
communication between these subcultures.
– According to the research men and women possess different
means of text-building. 80% of the surveyed males preferred noun or
verb phrases which contained less lexical units. Whereas 76% of sur-
veyed females preferred phrases containing more lexical units (espe-
cially *nouns, adjectives*) and correspondingly, the text built by them
was more complete, verbose and expressive.
– Gender-related text-building is conditioned by different neuro
and physiological Process in Male and Female brain. We suggest that
this fact should be taken into consideration while teaching languages
and males’ texts shouldn’t be evaluated less, if they aren’t abundant in expressive nouns and adjectives.

—Dichotomy of Speech Stereotypes determines the existence of a man’s linguistic communicational strategy and a woman’s linguistic-communicational strategy, which naturally points out misunderstanding in communication. Providing communicants of the opposite sex realize each other’s communicational strategies miscommunication will be averted.

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