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FEATURES OF THE USE AND TRANSLATION OF FEMINITIVES IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES (BASED ON THE EXAMPLES OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TEXTS)

The actuality of the research is in emphasizing the importance of woman beings in the society through language and speech. The point is particularly in emphasizing the important visibility of women in professional life, and especially in the fields of professions that were originally performed by men.

The originality of this work is shown in the analysis of using feminitives in science works and official documents.

The object of study of this work are scientific and technical texts, reports, applications.

The subject is feminine and their analogies.

The aim of the study is to find and analyze the use and creation of feminine forms and other analogues of masculine names in the Ukrainian and English languages, as well as the peculiarities of their translation in scientific, journalistic and technical works.

Although we live in a fast-developing world and it seems to us that the problem of equal rights among genders is almost solved, some women still have to face with discrimination in such a simple thing – the name. Some people don't think it's good to create special feminine names when each person can be called with masculinities and the question is why we should underline sex or gender of someone.

The branch of linguistics that studies gender-defined and neutral-gender names is called gender linguistics. Gender linguists analyze:

1. Grammar gender of a word.
2. What role gender plays in a language.
3. Features of communication among men and women.

Feminitives are words of the feminine gender, denoting profession, job, specialization, classes, etc. Their opposites are masculinities, the male names. In English and Ukrainian, female names are usually created with adding special suffixes to the main parts of a masculinitive analog, for instance, *aviator – aviatrix*.

In English, the most productive feminine suffix is '-ess' (*actress*). Other feminine suffixes are '-ette' (*suffragette*), '-enne' (*comedienne*), '-ine' (*heroine*), '-trix' (*executrix*), '-rix', '-woman' (*businesswoman*). Also, people tend to use feminitive phrases with words 'female', 'woman', 'lady' (*lady doctor, female director*). However, authoritative organizations, such as UN, the European Parliament, UNESKO recommend to use gender-neutral language with anyone we deal with. Gender-neutral names are made up or chosen specially because they don't point at the sex or gender of the person who is being referred to. Some international establishments published recommendations about gender-neutral language.

Feminine suffixes have different meaning in English and Ukrainian. In Ukrainian, they show that some work is done by a woman and in English, feminitives outline that the work was done by a woman but not that properly as if it was done by a man. Because of that and the fact that English words don't have grammatical gender it's better to use gender-neutral language.

Ukrainian is a language of every noun having its own grammatical gender. Thus people actively used feminitives since old times and are trying to put them back in an everyday life now. The Ukrainian feminitives were once removed from the dictionaries by soviet redactors and linguists and nowadays people would like to use them as frequently as it's needed.

The most of feminitives are created with adding suffix '-ка' to the main part of maskulinitives (*вчителька*). Other popular suffixes are: '-иц-(я)' (*учениця*), '-иня-(я)' (*психологиня*), '-са' (*поетеса*). The job names that are literally adjectives change their ending depending on grammar gender (*слідчий – слідча*). Similar to English, sometimes it's easier to make up a feminitive phrase using word 'пані' (*пані Посол*).

In total, we examined 60 example text in English and Ukrainian, 78% of them are original texts and 12% are examples of translation of the feminitives. The research showed that people tend to use feminitives quite often, about 87%

of the texts have female names in them. Modern English texts are full of gender-neutral names so the tendency of transition to tolerant language is noticeable.

In English works, feminine phrases are used more than feminitive words. The most productive suffix of English is '-ess', other suffixes can be seen really seldom.

In Ukrainian, the most used suffix is '-ка' due to the research. Suffixes '-иц-(я)' and '-иня-(я)' are met regularly too and suffix '-са' is the rarest one.

As for translation, the translators prefer to translate any name of some female person as a feminitive, when they translate into Ukrainian. However, Ukrainian-English translators do not use feminitives that often, they consider the usage of gender-neutral names to be more correctly.

Results. It was determined that Ukrainian language is open to creating new feminitive forms and use them regularly more than English one. It shows us the importance of understanding why grammatically different languages should use different ways of adapting the speech to new realities.