LITERE

FEMINITISM AS A GENDER PROBLEM

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Faptul că limba engleză este considerată una din cele mai bogate limbi din lume, cu un număr incalculabil de cuvinte străine, este cert. Dar, procesul de reflectare a utilizării genului ca normă socială este continuu. În prezent, apar din ce în ce mai multe întrebări cu privire la rolul genului atât din perspectivă lingvistică, cât și de traducere, fiind una din problemele puse în discuție în prezentul articol.

It is good to know that the feminine form is usually secondary to the masculine. This order is natural for Russian language, as many personal nouns of masculine gender denote a person in general (professions like *doctor - врач, accountant - бухгалтер, stage director - режиссер*) and denominate a group of people including both men and women (plural numbers: students - *студенты, athletes - атлеты, Tatars - татары*) [1].

However, the nouns of masculine gender are primarily associated with men in native speakers' minds, and when they are used in relation to women, it still causes dissonance: «*Депутат и политолог* развелись после 20 лет брака». (An MP and a political scientist got divorsed after 20 years of marriage) [1].

At the same time there are professions that simply do not have "masculinitives" (male-gendered forms) - «*сиделка, прачка, няня, швея, кухарка, балерина*». These jobs were traditionally carried out by women [1].

There are also a large number of spoken feminitives, differently marked from neutral to colloquial-reduced. For example, the word *учительница* is commonly used, but the nomenclative position is called учитель (honorary title «*Заслуженный учитель РФ»* is assigned both men and women), and the word «врачиха» has strong negative connotation) [2].

As word-formation type with –ка in most cases means "feminity", in modern Russian media space the usage of *–ка* creates new feminitives and sometimes neutralizes negative connotations and derogatory sense of some of the existing feminitives (*авторша – авторка*) [2].

Feminitives. Let us dwell upon, what feminitives are. Feminitives (from Lat. femina — "woman"), feminatives or nomina feminina are feminine nouns that denote women, are formed from the same—root masculine nouns denoting men, and are paired to them. Usually feminitives denote professions, social affiliation, place of residence. Many feminitives refer to "potential words" — words that are not registered

in dictionaries, but when used in speech, native speakers understand their meaning. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of Women's names" by philologist N. P. Kolesnikov, released in 2002, there are more than 7000 feminitives [3].

The formation of feminitives studies word formation, usage — gender linguistics. The modern formation of neologisms-feminitives and their introduction into speech use is due to the increase in the number of available opportunities for women after the beginning of their emancipation in the XX century and is associated with the demands for greater "visibility" of women put forward by feminist movements [2].

Many feminitives that were in use in the Old Russian language are not used in modern Russian (*«казначея», «ткалья»)*. Historically, the Russian language was dominated by the names of males, because many fields of activity were closed to women, but in some periods of history there was the emergence of new feminitives. The active creation of new feminitives in the Russian language took place at the turn of the XIX−XX centuries, when many professions that were previously available in Russia only to men became widespread among women («*пианистка», «авиатриса», «педагогичка*») Such word-making met with resistance from a part of society [4].

Russian has been experiencing a new wave of feminitives-neologisms on account that the 2010s, the use of which is referred to as for by using many feminists in the speech as phase of a protest in opposition to the masculinity of the Russian language and society.

The response to these neologisms of native Russian speakers, consisting of women, is ambiguous, frequently they are handled negatively. The motives for this, professionals name the strangeness of new phrases and the diminutive-pejorative nature of suffixes historically used to create feminitives. According to polls, about 66% of Russians do now not think about the use of feminitives necessary [5].

Opponents of the use of feminitives-neologisms factor out that the constant use of feminitives will lead to the disappearance of gender-neutral designations, in current Russian, broadly speaking having the 2nd declension and grammatical masculine gender: "*deputy", "linguist*". Many designations of human beings of the 2nd declension of the masculine gender can now be used both as gender-neutral ("there had been a hundred guys and a hundred girls amongst the respondents"), or as designations of guys ("*respondents and respondents*"); others ("*doctor", "notary*") definitely gender-neutral. If girls are persistently denoted by way of feminitives, then all the referred to phrases will once more denote men, and then the corresponding professions and stipulations of human beings will lose gender-neutral designations. But the gender exchange from masculine to established came about in the XX—XXI centuries in some nouns of the 1st declension and non-declinable: «*коллега», «судья», «глава», «визави», «завкафедрой»*, etc [6, p. 200].

Another hassle of feminitives is the binary nature of the language genus, in which there is no designation left in the language for non-binary people. Also, the formation of feminitives with the aid of suffixing from comparable masculine phrases leads to a privative opposition: a masculine phrase can be regarded "basic", and a feminitive

is a superstructure to it. At the identical time, the rejection of feminitives may also additionally be related with the poor mindset of many human beings to the collective photograph of feminists and the feminist movement [7].

But then why are *«авторки и блоггерки»* so difficult to hear? Because these phrases are new or distinctly new. Word formation is a process, the end result of which at first works precisely like this. Very rarely, a new word, by no means heard or study before, straight away arouses love, believe and a want to hand him the keys to the apartment, in the feel of beginning to use it immediately. This is normal, simply as the technique of the look of new phrases in the language is normal.

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