

ЛІНГВІСТИКА ТА МІЖКУЛЬТУРНА КОМУНІКАЦІЯ В КОНТЕКСТІ ПРАВА

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CREATION OF A GENDER-SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT AMONG FUTURE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN LINGUISTIC CLASSES

The intensification of the appearance and use of feminine nouns in speech has completely objective reasons for this: the strengthening of the role of women in all spheres of social life, a more active position of women and, as a result, an increase in the ratio of the number of positions held by women in those spheres, where men traditionally predominated, caused the need to label professionalism. Language classes in higher education should take into account trends in their development, live processes in linguistics, and their explanation to students.

Gender-marked vocabulary is not something foreign or new to Ukrainian and other languages of the world. Most of the currently used feminines have existed in our language for a long time, but due to certain historical and social circumstances, they were not in active circulation for some time. Thus, the first written feminine forms can be found in the Tale of Bygone Years: woman, wife, sister, daughter, toad, princess, etc. The words aristocrat, gymnast, coryphea, apothecary, hetman, and writer are ancient formations. In the «Dictionary» of Borys Grinchenko (1907-1909), there are already 935 names of persons of the female gender. Agatangel Krymskyi uses words such as doctor, professor, teacher, deputy, etc. T. Shevchenko often used the names of women in his poems according to their status or type of activity: princess, general, priestess, artist, shopkeeper [1, p. 201].

So, gender-marked vocabulary is not something new in the Ukrainian language. A significant number of scientists, including I. Ohienko, claim that a significant amount of it was displaced due to active processes of Russification, since the Russian language is not characterized by processes of creating feminine forms [1, p. 19]. Currently, new phenomena in society call for the creation of new forms of gender-marked vocabulary. However, it is worth considering that every language has its own laws of creating new words, and feminines should not be an exception.

And what about other languages, for example, English? There are many words in the English language that distinguish between masculine and feminine words by adding -man or -woman to the noun. For example, policeman/policewoman, salesman/saleswoman, usinessman/businesswoman, Englishman/Englishwoman, chairman/chairwoman, postman/postwoman, foreman/forewoman. To form the plural form, replace -man with -men and -

woman with -women: policemen/policewomen, salesmen/saleswomen, businessmen/businesswomen.

Another method that the English language uses to distinguish between men and women is by adding the suffix -ess to the feminine form. In most cases -ess forms feminines. For example, actor/actress, prince/princess, waiter/waitress, duke/duchess, god/goddess, host/hostess, steward/stewardess (The last two words are usually replaced by the gender-neutral term «flight attendant») [2].

The English language has many nouns that refer to both men and women. Some call this type of word common gender (for example, child), but grammatically they should be considered common nouns. This category of nouns includes a lot of words (especially the names of professions and occupations): doctor, engineer, architect, cook, teacher, student, person, baby, teenager, minister. There is no way to know if these nouns are male or female unless we have the context. To figure this out, you usually have to look at other parts of the sentence. For example, in this sentence the pronoun «she» tells us that the teenager is a girl: The teenager was very happy because she got what she wanted. Her dad bought her a car [2].

Some professions are still strongly associated with men or women, and this can be seen in their titles. This is usually because historically these jobs have been performed by people of a certain gender. Fortunately, times are changing. For example, today no one would be surprised to see a male nurse. However, the language tends to lag behind society a bit, and there are still some jobs that are generally considered predominantly male or female: nurse (female), plumber (male), electrician (male), midwife (female), pilot (male), bus driver (male), taxi driver (male). Stereotypes aren't always good, and this is a great example of that. In order to account for gender when it comes to these jobs, we usually add masculine or feminine before the noun, respectively: male nurse, female plumber, female electrician, male midwife, female pilot, female bus driver, female taxi driver [2].

Therefore, the study, explanation of the rules of formation and active use of gender-marked vocabulary in linguistics classes in higher education will help to create a gender-sensitive environment both in individual educational institutions and a tolerant attitude towards it in society.

Список бібліографічних посилань:

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Довгополова Г. Г. Створення гендерно чутливого середовища серед майбутніх правоохоронців на заняттях лінгвістичного спрямування

Посилення ролі жінки у всіх сферах суспільного життя, більш активна позиція жінок і, як наслідок, збільшення співвідношення кількості займаних посад саме жінками у тих сферах, де раніше традиційно переважали чоловіки, викликали потребу маркувати

професіоналізми. Це великою мірою стосується професіоналізмів у сфері охорони права. Гендерно маркована лексика не є новим явищем як для української, так і для англійської мови, як і більшості європейських мов. Заняття із вивчення мов у вищій школі повинні враховувати тенденції їх розвитку, живі процеси у мовознавстві, їх пояснення здобувачам для формування гендерно чутливого середовища.