

MASCULINIZING UKRAINIAN FEMINITIVES IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The present paper is aimed to investigate the formation of Ukrainian agentive femininitives and the ways of their rendering into English. The data retrieved from English and Ukrainian mass media is the object of a contrastive analysis to determine common and distinctive features of femininitives in the both language. In linguistics there is a classification of languages based on gender (i) *languages* without a grammatical gender, for instance, Finnish, Estonian, Hungarian; (ii) *languages* with a natural gender (i.e. the biological sex of the referents English, Swedish, Norwegian; and (iii) *languages with a grammatical gender*, for instance, Spanish, Italian, German, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian in which nouns are always assigned to a particular grammatical gender which influences the declension and conjugation of other parts of speech.

The English gender contrasts are mostly natural, the gender of some words can be defined through their correlation with the singular forms of the 3rd person pronouns: he → male, she → female, and it → inanimate.

Ukrainian nouns have three grammatical genders (agreement classes): masculine, feminine and neuter and has an array of gender markers: personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, nouns, adjectives, verbs, numerals which agree with the noun grammatical gender. An agent noun is a word that identifies a person's occupation or profession, place of origin or residence, or other association, or a device that performs a task, generally signals its function with a suffix.

Nowadays, in English, gender-specific nouns are often defined as inappropriate. Our *waiters* and *waitresses* are now *servers*, our *stewards* and *stewardesses* are now *flight attendants*, and our *policemen* and *policewomen* are now just *officers*. All the major style guides recommend avoiding gender-biased language.

On the contrary, Ukrainian is marked with the gender asymmetry – a set of feminine forms and their frequency in use are inadequate compared with masculine forms. In Ukrainian most profession nouns in Ukrainian are typical grammatically-mixed-gender nouns (that allow to be used both as grammatically-masculine and grammatically-feminine). For example, the word *директор* – *male and female* “director”.

Key words: gender, agentive noun, feminine, masculine, derivation, grammatically-mixed-gender nouns, translation.

Михайленко В. В. Маскулінізація українських фемінітивів в англійському перекладі. Агенти́вні менники, які не мають фіксованої граматичного роду, можуть виступати як граматично-чоловічі іменники, так і граматично-жіночі іменники. Дана стаття присвячена українським фемінітивам та шляхам їх перекладу англійською мовою.

Ключові слова: рід, агентивний іменник, чоловічий, жіночий, словотвір, бі-гендерний іменник, переклад.

INTRODUCTION.

The English gender contrasts are mostly natural, the gender of some words can be defined through their correlation with the singular forms of the 3rd person pronouns: he → male, she → female, and it → inanimate [Fodor 1959, p.10] The English gender developed from the Old English Northumbrian texts with its full paradigm It remains intact with three exponents, all inanimates were marked with Neuter gender and the fused gender morpheme was used to indicate sex/gender category for the functional purpose [Jones 1967, p. 290].

Ukrainian nouns have three grammatical genders (agreement classes): masculine, feminine and neuter and has an array of gender markers: personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, nouns, adjectives, verbs, numerals which agree with the noun grammatical gender [c.f. Leleko 2018 p. 233-34; Rojavan 2012, p. 505].

Some nouns have no fixed grammatic gender: they can act both as grammatically-masculine nouns and grammatically-feminine nouns, for instance, agentive nouns can be used both as grammatically-masculine and grammatically-feminine. These nouns are in focus of our investigation, in particular, the way of rendering the Ukrainian feminine gender nouns into English.

The data retrieved from mass-media shows that that their Feminine gender is neutralised or masculinised in the process of translation and interpreting into English. An agent noun, a word that identifies a person's occupation or profession, place of origin or residence, or other association, or a device that performs a task, generally signals its function with a suffix.

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DISCUSSION.

Scholars in the area of gender studies came to understanding that there is a need to differentiate between a natural gender referring to sex of real-world entities and a grammatical gender expressing grammatical relations between words of a sentence [Crystal 2008, p. 206]. The according to Hockett genders are classes of nouns reflected in the behavior of associated words [Hockett 1958, p. 231].

In linguistics there is a classification of languages based on gender (i) *languages* without a grammatical gender, for instance, Finnish, Estonian, Hungarian; (ii) languages with a natural gender (i.e. the biological sex of the referents) English, Swedish, Norwegian; and (iii) *languages with a grammatical gender*, for instance, Spanish, Italian, German, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian in which nouns are always assigned to a particular grammatical gender which influences the declension and conjugation of other parts of speech [Prewitt-Freilino et al, 2012, p. 268; Maciuszek et al, 2019].

An agent noun, a word that identifies a person's occupation or profession, place of origin or residence, or other association, or a device that performs a task, generally signals its function with a suffix [Corbett, Fraser 2000, p. 205] Usually, these nouns are created as a concatenation of a verb and/or noun (object or prepositional object) with an element from a predefined set of suffixes.

In English, the affixation of the suffixes *-er*, *-or*, and *-ar* to verbs creates nouns. The *-er*, *-or*, and *-ar* are referred to as agentive suffixes because their affixation to action verbs produces agent nouns, or nouns that identify the person or other entity performing the action. In other words, agent nouns are usually names for people, but there are also some other suffixes, for example: *-ist*, *-man*, *-ian*.

The feminine gender suffixes are *-ess*, *-ette*, *-ine*, *-trix*, *-ella*, *-ina*, *-ino*, *-ini*, *-e*, *-enne*, *-euse*, *-ster*, *-stress*, *-ix*. The suffixes *-ette* and *-trix* forms are of limited use, the frequency of the feminine suffix *-ess* over time is apparently reduced, the suffix *-stress* is dead now. The feminine suffixes must be used judiciously. Although some speakers are unconcerned about morphological forms that distinguish men from women, while others consider these distinctions to be significant and important for the socium.

Using gendered nouns in English is usually necessary when we have male-female pairs such as *duke* and *duchess* or *abbot* and *abbess*, because “the male-specific term never refers to both males and females”, so the sexes are treated equally. An agent noun, a word that identifies a person's occupation or profession, place of origin or residence, or other association, or a device that performs a task, generally signals its function with a suffix

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The composite nature of gender assignment rules in Ukrainian is particularly evident within the sub-class of human animate nouns, where the use of appropriate gender agreement morphology is based on the interplay of semantic, morpho-phonological, and pragmatic factors [Shevelov 1993, p. 950]. In Ukrainian most profession nouns in Ukrainian are typical grammatically-mixed-gender nouns (that allow to be used both as grammatically-masculine and grammatically-feminine).

For example, the word *директор* – *male and female* “director.” They – irrespectively to whether they have any feminine counterparts or no – belong to the 3rd category: when applied to a man — they're used in obvious way; but when applied to a woman in formal speech — the preferred way to use them is to masculine grammatic gender for preceding adjectives and and feminine grammatic gender for following verbs.

The structure of the Ukrainian language has more than 13 suffixes that form the feminine gender nouns. The Ukrainian traditional feminine suffixes *-к/а*; *-иц/я*; *-ин/я*, *-ес*, *-к/а* are used to create new feminities.

The most common is the suffix *-ka*, for instance, директор → директорка, дизайнер → дизайнерка, бібліотекар → бібліоткарка, лаборант → лаборантка, асистент → асистентка, вчитель → вчителька, etc. identify female persons are formed from nouns of masculine gender.

However, the frequency of the suffix *-ин/я* is observed nowadays when creating neo-femininitives, for instance, кравець – кравчиня, продавець – продавчиня, etc.

The English dictionaries (latest editions) provide the reader with entries which are not gender-biased, for instance, the derivatives with a semi-suffix ‘man’ are given with the following words: spokesperson – spokesman; chairperson – chairman, chairwoman, athlete – sportsman; firefighter – fireman; fisherman; police officer – policeman, policewoman; entrepreneur – businessman, businesswoman; insurance man – insurance agent; committee member – committee man; first-year student – freshman; compatriot – countryman; adulthood – manhood, etc. [Hellinger 2007, p. 663].

And the students are advised to use them and alike in their writing. The same concerns the compounds with the word ‘woman’. Recollect Trump’s calling Ms. Yovanovych, an ex-ambassador in Ukraine, ‘ambassador woman’ aroused indignation from the public.

CORPUS ANALYSIS.

Most English nouns do not have grammatical gender. Nouns referring to people do not have separate forms for men (male form) and women (female form). However, some nouns traditionally had different forms.

Nowadays, people usually prefer more neutral forms, for instance, actor – actress – actor; chairman – chairwoman – chairperson or chair; headmaster – headmistress – headteacher or head (US principal); host – hostess – host or (on aircraft) cabin attendant; steward – stewardess --(on aircraft) cabin attendant or flight attendant.

Some jobs were normally done by men in the past, and their names had no form for women: fireman → firefighter; policeman – policewoman → police officer.

There are some nouns used for both males and females. These nouns are referred to as common gender nouns [Corbett 2000, p. 295]. When a gender is applied to a noun that can be either masculine or feminine i.e. the distinction between masculine and feminine genders has been lost, this is what is called a Common Gender.

Then, we can say that in English, the four genders of noun are masculine, feminine, common, and neuter. Common nouns refer to members of a species and don't specify the gender. Some languages do not distinguish masculine/feminine most of the time but they do distinguish neuter vs. non-neuter (Swedish neutrum / utrum) [Neset 2003, p. 72]. The non-neuter gender is called a common gender.

In Ukrainian there is a growing tendency to use women-specific counterparts, especially in colloquial speech [c.f. Steinmetz 2006, p. 1418], e.g. not *директор* “director (either man or woman)”, but *директорка* “director (woman)”.

Still, usage of many women-specific profession nouns in formal speech is controversial.

Acceptance for women-specific profession nouns varies: some of them (e.g. *вчителька* “teacher (woman)”) are almost acceptable even in formal speech, some of them (e.g. *стоматологиня* “dentist woman”) are hardly acceptable even in colloquial speech.

There is also a **combined** type of gender which works both for masculine and feminine, masculine and neuter, feminine and neuter or even three of them.

The issue of rendering Ukrainian feminine agentive nouns into English is rather challenging: first, the retaining of the contemporary Ukrainian cultural feature, second, making use of the English models.

We have retrieved feminine agentive nouns mainly from Ukrainian mass media and BBC news on Ukraine in English and Ukrainian and verified them in the encyclopedic dictionaries, for instance:

Ukr. директорка (школи), fem. from директор, masc. (E.g.: Вживання таких слів, як льотчиця, *директорка*, професорка, експертка тощо стало звичним явищем). Engl. head master, head teacher, head (BE) or principal (AE) head-mistress is not in use.

Ukr. вчителька fem. from вчитель, masc., both in use. (E.g.: *Вчителька* загальноосвітньої школи – про демотивацію). Engl. teacher.

Ukr. депутátка (нео-фемінітив), fem. from депутát, masc. (Верховної Ради). (E.g.: Поговоримо в студії з його співавторкою і депутаткою Верховної Ради Іриною Подоляк). Engl. deputy, representative of the Supreme Rada; (MP of the Parliament).

Ukr. журналістка fem. from журналіст, masc. (E.g. *Журналістка* hromadske Анастасія Станко отримала американську нагороду «За відвагу у журналістиці» від громадської організації). Engl. journalist, pressman; gazetteer.

Ukr. лікарка fem. from лікар, masc. (E.g.: Як одна *лікарка* перевернула медицину в своєму селі). Engl. physician, doctor; colloquial doc.

Ukr. стоматолог masc., нео-фемінітив – стоматологія. (E.g.: *Стоматологія* поспішила запевнити, що все гаразд). Engl. dentist is a masculine profession noun with no widely-accepted alternative.

Ukr. рятівниця, fem. from рятівник, masc. (E.g.: Ірина Сендлерова – рятівниця єврейських дітей). Engl. Rescuer mask (woman-rescuer).

Ukr. посóл, masc.; нео-фемінітив амбасадорка, fem. (E.g.: 1 серпня завершилася каденція *амбасадорки* Великої Британії в Україні). Engl. ambassador.

Ukr. письменниця fem. from письменник, masc. (E.g.: Письменниця з трагічною долею). Engl. writer, author, authoress, fem.

Ukr. співа́чка, fem. from співак, masc. (E.g.: У дитинстві *співачка* навчалася у музичній школі). Engl. singer is a masculine profession noun with accepted alternatives.

Ukr. реда́кторка, fem. from реда́ктор, masc. (E.g.: Лариса Івшина, головна *редакторка* газети «День»). Engl. editor.

Ukr. дизайнерка, fem. from дизайнер, masc. (E.g.: Через рік *дизайнерка* повернулася на *Україну*). Engl. designer.

Ukr. лаборáнтка, fem., from лаборант, masc. (E.g.: Вона була досвідчена *лаборантка*). Engl. laboratory assistant.

Ukr. переклада́чка, fem. from переклада́ч, masc. (E.g.: Померла відома українська *перекладачка* книг про Пеппі Довгупанчоку і Карлсона Ольга Сенюк). Engl. translator; interpreter.

Ukr. міні́стр, common or masc; нео-фемінітив міністерка. (E.g.: Також нагадаємо, що *міністерка освіти* пояснила, навіщо вчителям крім атестації проходити ще й сертифікацію). Engl. Minister; Secretary, Secretary of State.

Ukr. мистки́ня (becomes popular among artists), fem. from митець masc. (E.g.: Новою учасницею програми резиденцій фонду ІЗОЛЯЦІЯ стане французька *мисткиня* Матільда Фаж). Engl. artist.

Ukr. продавчи́ня, fem. from продавець, masc. (frequent in western region). (E.g.: на Черкащині *продавчи́ня* збагатилася на понад 150 тисяч гривень). Engl. saleswoman, salesman, shop assistant.

Ukr. кравчи́ня, fem., from ж. р. до кравець, masc. (E.g.: 24 вакансії по запиту 'кравчи́ня' у Львові). Engl. dress-maker, someone who makes women's clothes, especially as a job.

Ukr. волонтерка, fem. from волонтер. (E.g.: Волонтерка після обшуків знову повторила погрози). Engl. volunteer, masc.

Ukr. адвокатка, fem. from адвокат, masc. (E.g.: голодування адвокатки родин Небесної сотні). Engl. Lawyer, masc.

So far the Feminine gender of agentive nouns is 'neutralized' in the English translations and is substituted by the original Masculine gender or Modern Common gender. And the gender of such nouns is understood due to their relationship with other parts of sentence

The expansion of the use of feminitives in Ukrainian meets several stumble points, among which we can name first a tradition of using common professional terms, second, the use of both feminine and masculine forms like *дену́там* and *дену́тамка*, or ‘sexless’ *на́рдеп*, *міні́стр* and *міні́стерка* in one and the same sentence, article, interview, speech nominating a female. Linguists and editors must take this issue into their consideration.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION.

In this paper I have explored the state of art in the area of feminitives functioning in English and Ukrainian. The Masculine or Common gender form of agentive nouns is the basis for the Feminitive form derivation. The gender is usually decoded due to the parts of the sentence agreement (noun sg + verb sg, 3rd person and correlation with the singular 3rd person pronoun (he:male, she:female)). If in English there is the process of gender neutralization then in Ukrainian there is the process of overcoming gender asymmetry in the language.

We must further our investigation to highlight the ways of retaining Ukrainian specific gender feature in translations which is a prospective object of scientific research.

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ВІДТВОРЕННЯ КОНЦЕПТУ «ВОЛЯ» В НІМЕЦЬКОМОВНИХ ПЕРЕКЛАДАХ ПОЕТИЧНИХ ТВОРІВ Т. Г. ШЕВЧЕНКА

Статтю присвячено виявленню мовних засобів об’єктивації концептуального змісту поняття «воля» у контексті поетичних творів Т. Шевченка та аналізу особливостей їх відтворення в німецькомовних перекладах. Зазначається, що мовознавці звертають увагу на проблему функціонування концептів як елементів художньої картини світу, що уможливило пізнання соціально-культурних особливостей соціуму і сприяє виявленню його лінгвокультурологічних ознак. У зв’язку з цим у науковій розвідці уточнено поняття «концепт» і зазначається, що інформаційне наповнення текстового концепту, його інформаційна структура зумовлені структурою самого концепту. Ядром текстового концепту є поняття, яке оточується логічними і образно-чуттєвими, вербальними і невербальними знаннями про це поняття, що відповідають сукупному людському досвіду. У дослідженні окреслено основні механізми процесу когніції. Воля у розумінні Т. Шевченка тісно пов’язана з поняттями героїзму, честі, совісті, особистої та національної гідності, ідеалу національного буття, а тому це