



Features of the speech of male and female translation guides

Kamola ALIMOVA¹

Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the features of male and female speech among guides and translators. It is the gender identity of the translator that has become the object of close interest in linguistics since the last decades of the twentieth century. The gender aspect is attracting more and more attention in linguistic research, which has led to the formation of a new scientific direction called gender linguistics.

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Gide-tarjimorlarning erkak va ayol nutqi xususiyatlari

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

tilshunoslik,
ayollar nutqi,
erkaklar nutqi,
kommunikativ xatti-
harakatlar,
ijtimoiy rol,
gid-tarjimon,
madaniyatlararo.

Maqolada gid-tarjimonlarning erkak va ayol nutqining xususiyatlari muhokama qilinadi. Aynan tarjimonning jinsi XX asrning so'nggi o'n yilliklaridan boshlab tilshunoslikning yaqindan qiziqish ob'ektiga aylangan. Tilshunoslik tadqiqotlarida gender jihati tobora ko'proq e'tiborni tortmoqda, bu esa gender tilshunosligi deb nomlangan yangi ilmiy yo'nalishning shakllanishiga olib keldi.

¹ Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

Особенности мужской и женской речи гидов-переводчиков

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

лингвистика,
женская речь,
мужская речь,
коммуникативное
поведение,
социальная роль,
гид-переводчик,
межкультурный.

В статье анализируются особенности мужской и женской речи гидов-переводчиков. Гендерная идентичность переводчика привлекла внимание лингвистов начиная с последних десятилетий XX века. Гендерный аспект становится все более значимым в лингвистических исследованиях, что способствовало развитию нового научного направления – гендерной лингвистики.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of linguistic personality and its structure is closely related to the concept of the picture of the world. Being, in essence, one of the main components of the structure of a linguistic personality, the picture of the world is reflected at the verbal-semantic and cognitive levels, being objectified in the first case in specific sign forms and realized in the form of special units of consciousness in the second case [2]. One of the aspects of the further development of the problem of the linguistic picture of the world is the differences in the vision and description of the world by each – man and woman – which is dealt with by the theory called gender.

The gender approach in science is based on the concept that it is not the biological differences between men and women that are important, but the cultural and social meaning that society attaches to these differences. The foundation of gender research was the identification of differences in the roles, social statuses, and other aspects of the lives of men and women. Objectification of male and female views of the world (gender picture of the world) occurs in written and oral speech, in particular in fiction. Using the theory of gender, it is possible to interpret translations of works of fiction differently, where the authors' views on gender relations are clearly and deeply embodied; from this point of view, differences in the translation of works of fiction due to the gender of the guides-translators are of interest.

The relevance of the research topic is because the speech of guide translators is a very difficult and varied work. It involves a clash of different cultures, mentalities, traditions, ways of life, and historical eras. Here an important role is played by the translator's gender personality (male and female speech), his style, and creative potential. At the same time, the personality of the guides-translators has a tangible impact on the original speech. Of course, ideally, a balance should be maintained between the desire for basic accuracy and material so that the translator's personality is not reflected in the translation, but in practice, this is not always feasible [2]. It is the gender identity of the guides-translators that has become the object of close interest in linguistics since the last decades of the XX century. The gender aspect is attracting more and more attention in linguistic research, which has led to the formation of a new scientific direction – linguistic genderology, also called gender linguistics. Its subject of interest is the influence of gender on the choice of linguistic means when performing translation. Issues related to the influence of the translator's gender characteristics on

the preservation of the author's style and intent are studied by both foreign and Uzbek scientists. However, it cannot be said that the gender aspect of guides-translators is a fully studied phenomenon.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Studying modern linguistics, linguists took into account almost all the social characteristics of speakers: age, place of birth and residence, education, and profession. Meanwhile, the basic division of humanity into two species – men and women – until recently remained beyond the attention of scientists. Gender linguistics, one of the relatively new areas of language research, studies how gender influences the use of language by women and men, and how the communicative behavior of men and women differs.

Women's speech has always been different from men's. Popular ideas about the difference between male and female speech are reflected in proverbs and sayings in which female speech is presented negatively, in contrast to correct male speech. The polarity of assessments of male and female speech can be explained by the fact that all human consciousness, “regardless of its gender, is thoroughly imbued with the ideas and values of male ideology with its priorities of masculinity, logic, rationality and the objectivity of women” [4]. Society has developed certain stereotypes of the behavior and speech of men and women, especially interpreter guides, for example, “Men do not distinguish colors of the peripheral part of the spectrum well: they may not have concepts of colors such as mauve or purple. This difference is because women's experience in this area, for historical reasons, is characterized by a higher degree of structure, similar to how the Eskimos have 22 names for snow. Women's ability to better distinguish colors can be classified as a gender-specific skill” [1]. The purpose of a significant proportion of women's speech contacts is communication itself, contact, phatic, while for men it is the exchange of information. A conversation about troubles between a man and a woman often ends in communication failure, since the man is guided by the information model, and the woman by the empathic one.

We can talk about “the gender specificity of names of persons with evaluative meaning..., a significantly larger number of negatively marked words have a masculine specificity” [5]. Although our society has undergone significant changes over the last century, and the role of women in the family and society is becoming increasingly important, language remains largely unresponsive to this. “The linguistic picture of the world in terms of reflecting the social roles of men and women is very static” [3]. Differences between male and female speech among translator guides are found at almost all levels of the language: phonetic, lexical, and word-formative, as well as in word usage and speech behavior. In pronunciation, a woman differs from a man in the timbre of her voice, the pace of speech, the nature of pauses, and the duration of vowels.

Many male guides and translators are characterized by a smaller mouth opening when pronouncing sounds than women, as well as speech with very altered vowel sounds, their quantitative and qualitative reduction, with loss of vowels. The vowel phonemes /a/, /o/, /u/, /i/, /e/ in any unstressed position in a word can be represented in male speech by sounds after hard consonants and after soft consonants: shift. In the female speech of guide-translators, the pronunciation of a wide, open, long sound [a], the duration of which is equal to the stressed vowel or even exceeds it, is often found in the first pre-stressed syllable after hard consonants in place of the phonemes *a*, *o*.

This phenomenon was typical for Old Moscow pronunciation. Zemskaya E.A., Kitaigorodskaya M.V., Rozanova N.N. attribute the prevalence of stretching of the pre-stressed [a] in modern pronunciation of women to the phenomenon of redistribution of old pronunciation variants according to other social characteristics [2].

The female speech of pronunciation guides and translators is characterized by the diphthongism of the stressed /o/ and /e/, when the phrasal stress falls on them: Move forward, please! The bus is stupid! Also, in women's speech, there is an affricatization of teeth, which is less characteristic of men's speech.

In women's emotional speech, the stretching of the stressed vowel is widespread: So cute, so good! My dear! In male speech, in stressed words, along with the lengthening of the stressed vowel, stretching of the consonant is widely represented, which is usually not found in female speech: R-r-az, and in ladies! Get out of here, get out of here, you scoundrel!

Women are more emotional and talk about their feelings more often. They make wider use of various intonation means, for example, changing register. The high register usually expresses a positive assessment, and the low register a negative one: What a cute, pretty little puppy! What a disgrace!

In their speech, female guides and translators use aspiration, labialization (articulation of sounds with rounding of lips extended forward), and nasalization (articulation of sounds with simultaneous exhalation of air through the mouth and nose) – usually when transmitting someone else's speech with a negative assessment.

Men, on the other hand, are poor at expressing their emotions (especially positive ones) vocally. Their pitch hearing is less developed; men do not perceive the nuances of female intonation. Women's speech is more melodic and richer in intonation. This feature is noted in the Russian proverb: One growls and barks, the other purrs and snorts [2]. There are fewer pauses in the female speech of guide-translators than in the male one. While female guides and translators often use intonation to express different meanings, men in similar situations use vocabulary and grammar. Especially when expressing evaluation [4]. The difference between male and female speech among guide-translators also manifests itself at the accent level. The author conducted a study on the speech of guides-translators. The following requirements were imposed on the informants: Russian and English are non-native languages for them, have a philological education, and have worked as a translator for at least 10 years. As a result of a mixed sample, a group of 80 people (40 women and 40 men) with the same social characteristics: age (within the same age group), social status, and education were identified from the total number of interviewed translators of the Silk Road Adventures company.

A study of the peculiarities of using accent doublets showed that women are more conservative in their speech than men, more often they choose the option recommended by dictionaries as “basic”, “preferred”, often referring to the “senior” norm, while men prefer the acceptable, less desirable (according to the characteristics of dictionaries), but a common option.

Of the nouns examined, the use of words shows a difference by gender: female guides and translators more often pronounce traditional options (bargE, agrEement), and men choose fewer common options (bArge, AgrEement).

Of the adjectives we examined, there is a difference in the use of words by gender: female guides-interpreters more often pronounce the traditional variants (slEek, mUscular), and men usually choose the more common variants (sleEk, muscUlar).

For example, in Russian of the 17 verbs examined, the dependence of the use of accent variants on the gender of the speakers is found in 11 words. Women more often than men pronounce the traditional variants: запыхАться, ИскриТЬся, черкАть, окислиТЬся, ржавЕть, опорожниТЬ, опорожниЕнный, садниТЬ, сдвоиТЬ [out of breath, sparkle, scribble, oxidize, rust, empty, emptied, sore, double] and less often the traditional variants pepper and wedge [пЕрчить и вклиниТЬ]. Women more often use adjectives, “endearments”, pronouns, particles, interjections, i.e. words into which you can put emotion, and men more often use nouns that denote concepts and terms.

“As long as a man worked on a typewriter, it was a machine. Since the beginning of the XX century, he was replaced by a “Pishka young lady” – and the car turned into a typewriter. It was the woman who in her speech consistently changed all the old Russian words like a cup, miska, spoon, basin, and plate into cup, bowl, spoon (and spoon), basin, and plate, turning the diminutive suffix -k- into a mandatory sign of the word belonging to the noun” [1]. Thus, women’s speech among guide-translators is more normative, since women are more involved in raising children, monitoring their speech, and striving to speak correctly. Men use swear words and stylistically reduced vocabulary more often than women, sometimes even to express a positive assessment or admiration. Men tend to be restrained in expressing feelings and do not use extreme, overly emotional assessments.

Women guides and translators are softer and more compliant in communication, better aware of the state of others, and better able to control their behavior than men. Men are more assertive in communication, strive to dominate the conversation, express their intentions directly, without using polite forms, are sometimes aggressive, and have poor control over their behavior [2].

Thus, male and female guides-translators represent communicatively different linguistic personalities.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion of this study, it should be noted the promise of further cross-cultural, comparative, ethno- and linguocultural studies of the features of interlingual correspondences in gender based on two or three languages. Thus, a translation can be considered successful only if the voices of the author and the translator sound in unison, and the mentality of the original language shines through the language of the translated text. However, such harmony can be destroyed by not paying attention to the stylistic and grammatical laws of text construction in the original, as well as a result of an insufficiently serious attitude to the gender problem.

The gender aspect presents an interesting and at the same time complex translation problem. However, since this problem, despite its obvious relevance in translation studies, has not been sufficiently studied, it seems to us that an even more in-depth study of this area is necessary, which, based on empirical experience, can not only enrich translation science but also help translators in their practical activities.

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