

## IMPORTANCE OF GENDER IN MODERN TRANSLATION STUDIES

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**About the work of a translator:** “Echo of Moscow” and the program “Record” about the work of an interpreter: they say that the most in demand are universal translators (they must be able to perform all types of oral and written translation). The most prestigious is simultaneous translation. It requires technical means, due to the high intensity and constant concentration of attention, it requires a pair in which interpreters replace each other every 20-30 minutes. The quality of simultaneous translation largely depends on how the interpreter can choose the right place for himself, correctly seat the participants and calculate the speed of the speaker's speech. Written translations are the most common (the main job for most specialists). The career of a translator largely depends on how prestigious the university he graduated from. It is almost impossible to enter there without special training. At least 2 years of special training 2-3 times a week.

**So, is concept of gender important here?** It is not hard to guess that in freelancing, gender is much less important than when you need to be physically present at the workplace. Of course, this is mainly due to the fact that there is no specific employer that evaluates the candidate on the details of private life, that is, for example, he is not guided by the criterion whether you have small children or not. And this is, unfortunately, one of the main reasons why they prefer to hire men.

In addition, in the case of working via the Internet, the customer or employer initially pays attention to the experience and relevance of the translator, that is, gender issues are retrograded to the tenth plan, and professionalism plays the first role. Freelancers themselves emphasize that they do not have such problems when looking for translation orders. From this point of view, a freelance translator is judged objectively, based on the quality of previous works, and not on personal information or something like that.

For women in general, the career of a translator is nothing new. For at least three or four previous centuries, women have chosen to become translators in order to increase their importance in public life, in literature, as well as in the world of culture and politics. But what is unparalleled in history is today's number of women in the field of translation – in various fields and institutions.

For example, today about 66% of translators and interpreters in the European Union are women. This clearly indicates that in the field of translation, the issue of gender does not have much importance – even within the framework of high-level political institutions. Undoubtedly, this is a huge achievement and a clear proof that in the workplace the abilities of women can be very outstanding and that they have intellectual strength to fight against gender myths.

So, it can be emphasized that one of the most important advantages of translation activities is the absence of explicit discrimination on gender grounds. Especially freelancing provides opportunities to develop precisely within the framework of your working specialty, which in this case is based solely on personal intellectual qualities.

At first, the results of women's translation were insignificant, but over time, and now it is obvious, women have proved their worth as specialists in translation almost in all areas. In recent years, women even seem to have outnumbered men in the top political institutions. Against the background of other professions, it can be said that in the world of professional translation, the role of a woman is not belittled.

Not only today, but also throughout the history of translation, there have been many famous translators in the world. Let's recall, for example, Nora Gal, a translator of the literature of France and England into Russian. She created a translation of one of the most touching stories, which both an adult nor a child can admire – "The Little Prince" by Antoine de Saint-Exupery. Also an outstanding translator was the famous poetess of the 20th century, Bella Akhmadulina, who translated poems by Italian, French, Polish, Georgian, Armenian, Abkhaz and other poets. Although many of them admitted that in Akhmadulina's translations, first of all, her own style can be traced, and only in second place is the style of the author of the work. Be that as it may, the legacy of women translators is impressive.

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