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## **FEATURES OF USING GENDER-FAIR LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN**

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The concept of gender in translation studies is a pressing issue today, as it is an interdisciplinary topic that is explored by various fields such as sociology, law, literary studies, and linguistics. There is increasing evidence that gender-neutral language leads to less gender inequality compared to gendered language. A study using the social attitudes scale found that speakers of gendered language demonstrated more sexism than other English-speaking participants [2, p. 1].

Gender issues in Ukrainian translation studies are only at the beginning of their development. Among Ukrainian scholars who have studied the topic of gender translation studies, it is worth highlighting the work of H.V. Vysotska, who explored the translation of phraseological units from the perspective of gender stereotypes [5]. Further research is necessary to explore the issue of gender and the translation of gender-marked vocabulary in the Ukrainian language.

The efforts to promote the use of gender-fair language have been successful mainly when such efforts have been institutionalized in each country and to what extent. In 1999, UNESCO formulated its guidelines on the introduction of gender-neutral language; these standards have gained the greatest international recognition and dissemination [3, p. 252]. Similar attempts were made by the European Commission (EC) in 2008 when the EC issued guidelines on the use of gender-fair language for all employees using the languages of the European Union. However, these are only recommendations and have varying degrees of influence on language policy and adoption in different EU countries.

In the 1980s, recommendations on gender-sensitive language (Guidelines for Gender-Fair Use of Language) were issued by the National Council of Teachers of English in the United States. This led to the beginning of a movement towards the use of gender-correct language, with the main goal being legal discourse [4, p. 3]. In this direction of using gender-fair language, the English language undoubtedly plays an important role, being recognized as a leader in changing the direction of implementing gender-inclusive linguistic strategies. In the English language, a wide range of possible gender-neutral third-person pronouns have been proposed,

such as ze, ve, and xe. The most well-known of these is the pronoun "ze" [1]. While in singular "they" was used as a general pronoun and/or when gender is unknown, as well as to refer to individuals with non-binary gender identities, "ze" specifically pertains to individuals with non-binary gender identities.

The practical value for English-Ukrainian translators lies in the constant need to choose between siding with more traditional words deeply rooted in the language due to its androcentric nature, or using feminized forms which are a manifestation of a new, non-discriminatory society, although they may be controversial in some circles. However, it is important to remember that when the author of a text deliberately uses gender-marked language, the translator must understand the context and approach the translation of such texts with respect and caution, preserving the author's thoughts and ideas.

Since the Ukrainian is a gendered language, it focuses primarily on feminizing the language through the use of morphological models. While in Ukrainian, feminized forms are mostly created using suffixes, endings in adjectives and nouns, in English, the grammatical category of gender is absent. A comparative analysis of the gender availability in English and Ukrainian morphology [5, p. 341] is provided in Table 1.1.

Part of speech	English language	Ukrainian language
Noun	No grammatical gender. Not divided into genders. Not inflected for gender.	Grammatical gender is present. Depending on the grammatical gender, nouns are divided into neuter gender, feminine gender, and masculine gender. They are declined by gender.
Adjective	Adjectives are not agreed upon and not declined by gender.	Adjectives agree and decline according to gender.
Pronoun	Personal pronouns: she - represents the feminine gender; he - masculine gender; it - inanimate objects and animals of masculine, feminine, and neuter gender.	The same, but "it" - «ВОНО» refers to the neuter gender.

In translation theory, the question of gender remains relevant, but it is given insufficient attention, which leads to serious mistakes in the translation of texts of various genres. The translation of texts of every genre, including speeches, is characterized by "bipolarity" because the translator is constantly between two language and cultural poles, which makes the translation text bilingual. Adapting to some extent to the culture of the translated text, the translator should not forget to convey the culture of the original language. Although the feminization of official

business texts complicates the perception and accessibility of the text, today methods of gender neutralization are used in the preparation and translation of official business documents, such as avoiding pronouns or verbs with a gender shade and using neutral equivalents. Thus, feminization in translation studies is a fairly new phenomenon that creates new challenges for translators and experts in the field of linguistic, which makes it a perspective area for further research.

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## TERMINOLOGIE UND FACHVOKABULAR BEI DER ÜBERSETZUNG VON FACHTEXTEN AUS DEM DEUTSCHEN INS UKRAINISCHE

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Terminologie und Fachvokabular sind entscheidende Aspekte bei der Übersetzung technischer Texte von einer Sprache in eine andere. Diese Studie konzentriert sich auf die Herausforderungen und Strategien bei der Übersetzung von Fachtexten aus dem Deutschen ins Ukrainische, insbesondere im Kontext von Fachvokabular und Terminologie. [1, s. 1]

Die Übersetzung von Fachtexten aus dem Deutschen ins Ukrainische setzt voraus, dass der Übersetzer in beiden Sprachen versiert ist und ein tiefes Verständnis für die Materie hat. Technische Texte zeichnen sich durch die Verwendung von Fachvokabular und Terminologie aus, die Übersetzer vor große Herausforderungen stellen können. Insbesondere sind die folgenden Herausforderungen häufig anzutreffen: [2, s. 46]

Wortbildung: Das Deutsche verfügt über ein reichhaltiges Wortbildungssystem, das die Bildung neuer Wörter durch Kombination