

Suleimanova N. V. Some Questions about National Specifics of Culture and Speech Dialogue

Russian and English national characters as a basis of communicative behavior of two ethnos are considered in the article. The problem of the speech act in Russian and English communicative cultures is also considered in the given article. Particular attention is paid to the study of national character. Under the national character refers to a stable set of a certain culture-specific values, attitudes, behavioral norms. Language reflects and forms the character of its native speaker. It was determined that the national character should be viewed through the prism of language. Features of national character and cultural traditions have a direct impact on the communicative behavior of the English and Russian language person. The same speech acts in the same communicative situations are often implemented in different ways, using different language means. Respectively, for the two considered communicative cultures in different ways can be understood as a communicative appropriateness and correctness of speech. Knowledge of the national character features and assessment of a linguistic community is one of the components of intercultural competence and contributes to more effective cross-cultural communication.

Key words: national character, intercultural communication, communicative behavior, speech act.

Стаття надійшла до редакції 02.02.2013 р.

Прийнято до друку 30.05.2013 р.

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УДК 811.111'27

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GENDER FACTOR AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MILITARY WOMEN'S SPEECH IN URBAN SOCIETY

Nowadays the gender problem is very acute due to increasing influence woman's role in the modern society. Women obtain male professions, reactions, elements of behavior or even parts of garment. Especially it concerns the USA and Great Britain where women fight for their right very actively.

Our community requires being strong for survival, so it became female's obligation to be vital and powerful. So we can observe in our country the tendency of women to become more independent and ready to master the field that traditionally was presumed to be males' only – military service. But nevertheless females have many peculiar traits of character, behavior, attitudes in comparison with men. The main objective of this article is to analyze the

reasons why women's speech becomes manlike in urban society and to indicate the acquiring by the women who are involved in the military service the definite traits of male discourse and speech.

By the problem of gender issues were concerned many researchers such as L. McClure [1], A. Mitchell, J. Coates [2], B. Reardon, R. Lakoff [3].

Laura McClure puts the emphasis that several ancient Greek sources suggest that men understood women to speak differently. Aristophanes offers two well-known examples in his *Thesmophoriazusa* and *Ecclesiazusa*, two comedies that hinge on scenes of cross-dressing and verbal impersonation.

Presumably he refers not to the pitch of the voice, but to the oaths, case endings, and other linguistic features appropriate to women's speech [1].

Three main methodological approaches have influenced these studies: sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, and comparative ethnographic studies of verbal genres.

Robin Lakoff first argued that special vocabularies, such as color terms related to women's social roles («mauve» instead of «pink»), intensification («so» and «such»), restriction of negative emotion, avoidance of obscenity, diminutives, tag questions, and hedging, typically characterize women's speech [2]. The author speculated that these linguistic features, because they may convey uncertainty and deference, reflect the secondary social status of women in the United States. Other studies have identified women's speech as linguistically conservative, tending toward prestige forms, and have argued that men's speech shows a greater amount of linguistic innovation [3; 4]. As for the masculine preference for the vernacular vocabulary – it is good enough to use these words for males but not for the females. In the majority of cultures for women this linguistic layer is presumed to be completely forbidden. Women who use obscenities in speech are considered as low class and badly bred. Also many ethnographic studies indicate that while men and women participate in both public and private spheres, women tend not to use the speech practices and discourses of public life. Among the Kuna Indians of Central America, for example, public verbal genres like ritual and traditional forms of speech, are the domain of men only, while women, who spend most of their time in the home, are responsible for private genres such as lullabies.

This historic examples show us that the situation has changed and for the women who feel like serve in the army it is quite natural to acquire some elements of males speech in their discourse. This is an inevitable process because the specific work as military service requires many masculine habits and readiness to take male speech model as the example first at work, then – in the out-of-work sphere. Let's analyze such phenomena as army slang. Being created in the atmosphere of constant alarm and danger, also taking in account the male's discourse peculiarities, we can reveal such elements as tending to abbreviations, wide usage of obscenities and taboo words, simple structure of sentence, pidgin elements (while fighting on the enemy's territory), professionalism connected with army routine, the frequent usage of imperative constructions. Here a few examples to illustrate this:

Arty n: Artillery:

Ball game n:

1. A military operation.
2. A particular condition, situation, or set of circumstances. [5].

Balls n:

- a. The testicles.
- b. Courage, especially when reckless.
- c. Great presumptuousness [5].

Can n:

1. A jail or prison.
2. A toilet or restroom.
3. The buttocks.
4. A naval destroyer. [5].

canned, canning, cans To put a stop to; quit: Let's can the chatter.

sack out v: To sleep.

saddle up v: To put on one's pack and get ready to march.

set n: A party. [5].

So, we can see the common features – use of taboo words, brevity, tendency for abbreviation, irony, great amount of abstract nouns, and extremely high level of connotation. In general in our country realities women in the army don't obtain high ranks or important positions – they help men and have the work involving technical and paper issues or where women's traits of character are needed the most. For example, many women-investigators in the police are responsible for the cases connected with children and teenagers' criminal offences, rapes and fraud. They are more successful in this sphere than men due to their ability for compassion and patience. Moreover, in some way it is prestigious to obtain the military ranks for women and to serve in police or intelligence service. It is considered as the stable job with social privileges. So, being surrounded by men, military women try to acquire males' behavior stereotypes and it influences their speech enormously. In their lexicon prevail male way of speaking. The features that were described as women's speech markers like high emotivity, expressiveness, usage of many interjections, the tendency for positive evaluation in the speech of military women begin to transform into the discourse close to male way of speaking. This process is inevitable in the conditions of urban society where woman plays important role and can find self-fulfillment in the professions that during decades were considered masculine only.

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Тараненко О. Г. Вплив гендерного фактору на мову жінок-військових в умовах урбаністичного соціуму

У пропонованій статті розглянуто проблеми впливу служби у військових структурах на мову жінок у сучасному соціумі. Жінки-військові у своїй мовній поведінці нерідко спираються на чоловічі стандарти та використовують їх у своїй мові. До таких рис можна віднести стислість викладення, іронію, вживання зниженої та ненормативної лексики. Ця тенденція доволі розповсюджена завдяки зростанню інтересу жінок до військової кар'єри та посилення ролі жінки в урбаністичному соціумі.

Ключові слова: соціальна лінгвістика, військова служба, армійський сленг, жіноча мовна поведінка, чоловіча мовна поведінка.

Тараненко О. Г. Влияние гендерного фактора на речь женщин-военных в городском социуме

В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы влияния службы в военных структурах на речь женщин в современном социуме. Женщины, которые проходят военную службу, нередко в своем речевом поведении опираются на мужские стандарты и активно их экстраполируют на собственную речь. К таким характерным чертам можно отнести краткость изложения, иронию, широкое употребление сниженной и ненормативной лексики. Эта тенденция получила широкое распространение в связи с возросшим интересом у женщин к военной карьере и усилением активной роли женщины в городском социуме.

Ключевые слова: социальная лингвистика, военная служба, армейский сленг, женское речевое поведение, мужское речевое поведение.

Taranenko O. G. Gender Factor and Its Influence Military Women's Speech in Urban Society

In the above article are considered the problems of military women's speech peculiarities due to serving in the male surrounding. Women who serve in the military structures very often use speech constructions that are more appropriate to males' behavior. In general the majority of women acquire the masculine features not only in their everyday speech, but the model of behavior either. As these features we can identify such as simple structure of sentence, brevity of speech, professionalisms connected with army routine, the frequent usage of imperative constructions, wide usage of irony and jokes, usage of colloquial and non-standard words and even obscenities and taboo words. Generally the gender issue is very important to analyze and develop due to increasing influence woman's role in the urban society. The features that were described as women's speech markers like high emotivity, expressiveness, usage of many interjections, tendency for positive evaluation

in the speech of military women begin to transform into the discourse close to male way of speaking. This process is inevitable in the conditions of urban society where woman plays important role as we have shown above.

Key words: social linguistic, military, gender, army slang, women discourse, men discourse.

Стаття надійшла до редакції 18.12.2012 р.

Прийнято до друку 30.05.2013 р.

Рецензент – д. філол. н., проф. Зеленько А. С.

УДК 811.112.2'25(075)

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ЛІНГВОКУЛЬТУРНА СПЕЦИФІКА НІМЕЦЬКИХ НАРОДНИХ КАЗОК

Актуальність статті зумовлена тим, що слова та вислови, які зустрічаються в текстах німецьких народних казок не тільки віддзеркалюють національні особливості фольклорної традиції, викликаючи цілий ряд емоційно-образних асоціацій, а й характеризують етнічний менталітет. На сьогоднішній день проблематика відтворення національно-культурної специфіки у таких текстах привертає увагу багатьох науковців.

Виходячи з цього, метою статті є визначення мовних засобів, які відображають національно-культурну специфіку народу у тексті німецької народної казки.

По-перше, треба зазначити, що казка – це епічний, переважно прозаїчний художній твір авантюрного, народного або побутового характеру в більшості своїй з установкою на вигадку. Даний жанр найбільш відомий в середовищі широкого кола читачів.

Етнокультурну специфіку колективної мовної особистості німецького народу у повній мірі відображено у текстах німецьких народних казок. Це знаходить вираження у змісті казки та її композиції, вербальних характеристиках, у єдності мотиваційно-когнітивно-вербальної етноспецифіки німецької колективної мовної особистості.

Змістові вимоги німецької народної казки зумовлюють цілу низку характерних лігвостилістичних засобів, основними серед яких є переважне використання поетичних формул-кліше; «дослівного мовлення», тобто висловів з експліцитним смислом, у діалогах; частотне використання паратаксису; віршовані вставки, які, як правило, маркують своєрідні «шви» між цим і потойбічним світами; віддання переваги позначенням чисел, кольорів, матеріальних предметів; підкреслення різких контрастів [1, с. 109].