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With the right of manuscript

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Gender Characteristics of the Verbal Behaviour

Specialty: Linguistics (Translation Studies)

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Executive Summary

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General Description of Research

Twentieth century was rich with scientific innovations, one of which is one of the most important so called "The Linguistic Turn" in philosophy when new meaning of the importance and role of language occurred: It was recognized that language is not the only opportunity for expressing opinions and serving as mediator between humans and the world, but also, for forming the person and the world around him (See Richard Roth's monograph „Linguistic turn: Recent Essays in Philosophical Method“, 1967). Intensive study of linguistic pragmatics started, and anthropocentric approaches were deteriorated, which led to the study of interdisciplinary research objects. Developed communication theory, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics. The gender problem took a significant place in these linguistic directions.

Gender is a diverse phenomenon, but modern scientific paradigm has led to its transfer from biology to social life and culture. Its socio-cultural essence is expressed in the linguistic entities and language actions characteristic of the participants of the communication – either a man or a woman. In this respect, it is important to discuss the problem of language behavior and language manipulation caused by gender factor. Study and analysis of specific problems are the actual fields of interdisciplinary psycholinguistics research.

The importance of studying the successful communication conditions is undoubted, and the gender peculiarities of verbal behavior is an important factor in successful communication that transcends interesting transformation in information transposition or translation process. All of these above indicate **the actuality of our research topic**.

Research Objectives and Tasks

The objective of our research is to study and classify the language forms typical to Georgian culture on the background of differential analysis of women and men's (standard and non-standard) language forms. We were also interested in expressing gender specification in different types of discourse, specifically-in the official-business field, and in

everyday life situations and what problems could their translation cause into other languages.

To accomplish the above objectives, we have set out the following **tasks**:

1. Consider gender category as linguistic phenomenon, caused by sociolinguistic and cultural factors; Also review of the basic principles of analysis of this event in modern linguistics;
2. Study the language strategies and tactics characteristic to Georgian culture in the gender aspect:
 - a) Language strategies of woman;
 - b) Language strategies of man;
3. Classify Georgian language means of expression of language behaviour at different levels (phonetic, lexical, syntax, etc.);
4. Identify the impact of gender factor on the success / failure of communication and to study it regarding the translation aspect;
5. Define Gender Balance in Source and Target Text (based on Georgian and English Languages).

Theoretical importance of the research

The theoretical importance of the research lies first of all in enhancing a number of theoretical concepts: gender, its universal features and national and cultural characteristic, verbal tactics and strategy, etc. In addition, the research focuses on studying the new concepts based on the achievements of psychology, cultural studies, sociology, philosophy, etc. The crosscultural research alters the traditional linguistic vision of the gender and adds the pragmatic prospect to it. The functioning of linguistic units in the socium significantly depends on the extralinguistic factors, gender aspect being one of them.

Practical value of the research is notable for psycholinguistics, cognitive, linguistics, pragmatics, cultural studies. The practical significance is the opportunity to apply the results in the fields like comparative linguistics, gender linguistics, translation theory, and literary

translation. The research material can be used results of the analysis can be used in the study courses such as general linguistics, gender linguistics. In translation the consideration of the gender category contributes to the improved translation quality and accuracy of the transfer of the author's pragmatic approach.

Research methodology

The research employs the complex methodology. The methods and designs use in the research are: quantitative method of the data analysis, linguistics descriptive methods, cross linguistic equivalence comparative method.

The empirical material is represented by: 1. Helen Filding's "Bridges Jones' dairy" 2. Jane Austin's "Pride and Prejudice"; 3. Robert Burns' "John Anderson"; 4. Rodger Michel's the American Director's Film "Morning Glory".

Novelty of the thesis

The novelty of our research is that gender-expressing linguistic units will be studied in the context of Georgian cultural space, and this problem will be analyzed in the translation aspect, which causes particular interest in modern times when Georgia has a direct relationship with different cultural groups. The impact of gender factor on the success / failure of communication is different in different cultures, that's why gender research is interesting novelty in terms of Georgian cultural space.

From the eighties of the twentieth century, the development of gender theory as a new scientific field begins. Which is very much involved in gender studies: philosophy, sociology, psychology, anthropology, etc. The term "gender" has been translated from the English language and has a double meaning: on the one hand it expresses the biological sex and on the other hand has a gender social significance, which is considered one of the dimensions of the social structure of society, for which the changes in time and space are characteristic. Consequently, gender research combines both linguistic, philosophical, sociological and psychological issues, as well as connected with the traditional problems between individual and society.

In the 21st century, a large part of society, both men and women, had an active way of life in a particular area where features of their languages are evident. The modern stage of linguistics development actively studies the planning of language behavior, ie speech tactics and strategies. That is why it is important to study the peculiarities of the verbal behavior of women and men in order to identify causes of possible failures in international communication. In addition to universal qualities, gender is characterized by national-cultural peculiarities that are more or less studied in English, French, German, Russian and in other gender linguistics; Unfortunately, in Georgian cultural space the gender tactics and strategies are not studied sufficiently.

Research Object

The research object of our dissertation is the study of the language behavior features of women and men in Georgian culture and identifying and contrasting the differences/similarities with gender facts in other culture. The units of the study material were obtained from samples of Georgian and English language fiction literature. The language units used by women and men characters were taken by the method of choice, which are used as gender markers in the languages. Since these units have additional connotations while functioning in different types of discourses, we tried to present the studied facts in the diachronical aspect.

Structure of the dissertation

The dissertation comprises 3 chapters, 5 paragraphs, and conclusions; the research is accompanied by the list of the reference material and internet resources.

The introduction justifies the accuracy of the problem in question, also topicality of the research, novelty, goals and tasks, and provides information about the theoretical and practical basis of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the research is Linguistic Aspects of the Gender Research: it reviews the history of the linguistic research of the gender problem; it provides the brief overview of the gender stereotypes and characteristics of the speech and speech strategies and tactics.

The Second chapter, Gender Factors of the Verbal Communication in Translation, includes 2 paragraphs analyzing the gender factors that are determinants of the women and men's speech, translation strategies of the gender-based speech and their importance in linguocultural studies, translation studies, the related fields.

The third chapter of the research is Gender Characteristics of the Literary Character's Verbal Behaviour in the Original and translation. The chapter presents the similar and different features of the female and male characters' speech in fiction, the expressive characteristics in the linguistic behavior. It also analyses the source text in English and their translation into Georgian. Gender markers at the lexical and other levels of the language create barriers in translation. Our analysis showed that consideration of the gender factor in translation is one of the essential conditions for successful translation.

Our dissertation presents conclusion summarizing the outcomes of the research, and provides the bibliography.

The first chapter - Linguistic Aspects of Gender Research presents the history of linguistic research of gender problem, general overview of gender stereotypes and speech and speech strategy and tactic's gender characteristics. Any subject or event study is based on a certain paradigm, which shapes and expands the vision of certain things. The term "scientific paradigm" belongs to the American scientist T. Kuhn who wrote in his work "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions" that "the scientific paradigm is the scientific achievement of universal recognition, the period of time gives the scientific community a model of raising and solving problems" (Kuhn 1970:176).

Anthropocentrism (term derived from the Greek word „ἀνθρώπος – human and the Latin centrum – center") is an approach in thinking in linguistics when a person is in the center of attention. Modern linguistics is anthropocentric, as the leading role in it is the pragmatic – linguistic field based on semiotics, which examines people as a subject of communication.

An individual, despite his/her wish, is in the communication space, in submerged in verbal and non-verbal contacts, as a part of the group of persons or group of random contacts. Public-social, cultural, ethnological and psychological problems are perceived differently by women and men. Differences between men and women's behavior are the subject of gender research (Zherebkin, 2001:56).

Gender is one of the fastest growing fields in modern linguistic. It is more studied in English, German and Russian linguistic but in Georgian speech gender stereotypes are not fully covered. It should be noted that the gender surveys were enhanced by new approaches and achievements of linguistics in the second half of 20th century. The theory of speech acts and speech tactics and strategies are directly related to the socialist-specificity of gender.

In contemporary science, we find the following definition of gender: "gender is a construct of conventional ideology, which finds itself in the accumulation of ideas and concepts that express what does it mean to be a woman or a male in a given culture, the concept of "gender" reflects the model of the socially and culturally defined behavior of the person, which will be accepted in a given society at a certain historical stage. According to the Russian scientist A. Kirilina, the concept of "gender" focuses on social and cultural factors of the individual and not biologically-determined sex" (Kirilina 1998:5).

The basis of gender studies is that "gender" is socially and culturally determined. Kirillina believes that gender "allows us to approach it as a masculine and feminine phenomenon, not as unchanged nature, as dynamic product development of human society, social manipulation and modeling results. From the day of recognition of this methodological principle we should apply the language analysis to identify gender dynamics and cultural specifics" (Kirilina 1998:5).

The first definition of gender is related to feminist analysis. On the basis of this analysis, the role of women in different social situations is revealed. In the United States, gender is considered as a feminist term, which implies social sides of different sex. When we talk about the existence of female and male, we mean biological difference when we talk

about gender, which derives from socio-cultural definition; we mean differences between social status of women and men. A gender methodology theorist, famous American scientist Joan Scott explains gender as "the element of social interaction that draws the difference between the sex and the main path of their power."

A sociologist Olga Voronina, researcher of gender, believes that gender theory does not try to doubt differences between men and women and says it is interesting not the fact of the difference, but their socio-cultural interpretation as well as how the power systems are based on these differences. Gender theory fundamentally refers to the fact that everything considered as "natural" difference among the traditional beliefs is actually not biological but socially-driven. Differences are made in society by social institutions, institutions that represent traditional male and female roles.

The new stage of gender linguistics begins in 1990. Maltz / Borker created "Theory of Two Cultures" in this period, which refers linguistic interaction of men and women, who represent two different cultures not as ethnically different individuals. The following theory has become topical in England and Germany. The language of men and women is discussing as different sub-cultural phenomena and relationship between them is a form of intercultural communication. Russian researcher E. Goroshko notes that in consideration of gender studies three key approaches to the West are as follows:

- The essence of the first approach is to interpret the social nature of the language of men and women, and aims to identify the language differences that can be explained by the peculiarity of the distribution of social forces in society. Besides, the language of men and women is considered as a functional language derived from the main language used in cases where participants of communication are at different levels of social hierarchy.

- Second psycholinguistic approach makes weak linguistic peculiarities of behavior of men and women according to scientific point of view. For researchers, who work on the mentioned subject, definition of statistical indices and mean parameters is essential. They create a psycho-socialistic theory of speech that is characteristic for women and men.

- The third approach emphasizes the cognitive aspect of the differences in the gender linguistic behaviors. It is important for them not only to determine frequency of differences and its functional fulfilling but to create consistent linguistic models in the cognitive basis of language category.

In modern scientific paradigm all of these approach discussing as one of the complementary forces, which have one common definition. According to Goroshko, first of all, usually, the research object is studied on the basis of sex and language interdependence. This follows from the question of how gender in language is expressed - nomination system, vocabulary, syntax, sex category and so on. The main reason for this researches is to describe and explain how demonstrate gender in language, what's kind of assessments are done in the language of men and women, and in which semantic spheres they are spread.

On the other hand, gender studies in the language can be the study of sex conduct behavior, the separation and description of the speech of women and men. In addition, it should be noted that gender studies are often interdisciplinary and comparative in linguistics. Finally, as scientific notes "practically any linguistic spheres can be described by gender perspective" (Goroshko 1998:48-64).

As mentioned above, there are not many peculiarities of gender stereotypes and tactics and strategies for women and men in Georgian linguistic. Feminist linguistics made it possible for a woman to see herself in different aspects, expressing it in different languages and evaluating herself. She just has the opportunity to listen to her and understand her voice and opinion (Kipiani 2011:441).

Nodar Ladaria, in the "Sociolinguistics" guidebook, discusses only two issues with gender:

1. Definition of term. Aims of sociolinguistic gender's research (Ladaria 2002:59-60).
2. The main paradigms of sociolinguistic gender's research (Ladaria 2002:61-64).

In the frame of the National Parliamentary Library of Georgia "Gender problems in Georgia" gender is mainly discussed in the public-legal context. However, it should be noted

that the specifics of gender expression have already gained the attention of young linguists, which shows the following doctoral studies and conference topics: "Gender stereotype and language - woman's face in English and Georgian proverbs" (Tea Shavladze – Batumi Shota Rustaveli state university, 4th International Scientific Conference "Intercultural Dialogues" Materials, 2017); "Gender interrelationship of character speeches in Georgian and English (Maia Purtskhvanidze – Telavi State University, 2017); "Discourse gender dynamics in speech of young people; According to German and Georgian materials" (Miranda Gobiani – Ilia state university, 2013). We will finish this on the gender-related works in Georgian linguistics with a very interesting work by Zaal Kikvidze "Language, Gender, Society" (Tbilisi, publishing house of Ilia state university, 2010), in which author speaks about gender differences in language and communication.

Since the moment of birth, and some of the author's opinion, before the birth (Rothmann, 2007) begins the gender socialization of human beings. Gender socialization can be understood as the process of perception and promotion of gender roles and stereotypes. The concept of differentiated socialization is used in social psychology, which emphasizes that women and men (girls, boys) are in different social psychological conditions (Bern, 2011). The most general definition of gender stereotype belongs to Younger: gender stereotypes are socially constructed categories of masculinity and feminism, which are strengthened by gender different roles, status and behavior. The existence of stereotypes facilitates the need for human beings in socially accepted manner and to feel that it does not contradict the views of social entourage (Basov, 1992). Three stereotypes are discussed in the gender stereotypes:

1. Masculine - feminism stereotypes - imaginations about properties;
2. Imaginations about the behavior of women and men;
3. Imaginations about roles, functions and activities

In recent period, many works are done about stereotype. The most discussed issue is the imagine formulation of feminism and masculinity in the process of socialization. What is

the gender stereotype content? According to Broverman and his colleagues, the contents of stereotypes are close to these categories and will be reduced to affection and expressiveness in women's, and competence and rationality in men's speech (Borverman, 1972).

The use and reproduction of gender stereotypes justifies the uneven and hierarchical attitudes of men and women in the society. This element must be taken into consideration when, for example, the influence of hidden mechanisms for women is analyzed. Assessments in gender stereotypes: woman's weakness, passivity, man's courage, steadiness, woman's emotions and man's restraint - These opinions are a factor in the limitation of women and the discrediting of femininity. According to them we can make some comparisons and conclusions, which will enable us to consider the peculiarities of the imagination of women and men using gender characteristics.

Therefore, we can conclude, modern states of gender research is popular in Psychology and Sociology and requires deepening and systematization of research in linguistics, because Homo Loquens men and Homo Loquens women are characterized by a different speech behavior.

The facts of equality of women and men in the language are the subject of feminist linguistics. It is believed that the image of the universe is observed in the eyes of men, so the language is not only anthropocentric (people-oriented) but also the androcentric (man-oriented) (Kurdadze 2012:77). There is an opinion that textual confirmation of social inequality is more evident in grammar languages. From this point of view, English and Russian languages are well studied. There is no grammatical gender in Georgian language, so this Georgian literature and folklore require a more specific approach to gender asymmetry and gender as a whole.

Modern gender linguistics is considered as the language of women and men. Live speech is directly related to both classical and modern communication theory, because first of all "Communication is the way by which we can tell the story ", on the other hands, it is always appraiser, express worldview of participants at time of relationship (Bonvillian

1997:67). Adelaide Haas, American linguist, has created a term – Genderlect, which marks characteristic lects for men and women speech (1979).

The growing interest in the study of gender is based on the "cooperativeness of women" and the theory of "male competitiveness". Sociolinguists claim that most of the languages (e.g. Russian, English), from the point of view, are defined from the very beginning of men's preferences (Spender 1985:68). For women's speech is characteristic: emotional expression, frequent apologizing, out-going, use of equivocal and indirect expressions, grammatical speech, and wide range of tones and their fast changing, high voice, to separate key words, frequent smile. For men's speech is characteristic: direct formulation of wishes, persistence, requirements, the desire to take initiative in conversation, aggressiveness. These signs are well undertaken during adolescence. Women use many question words, than men. The purpose of asking question is different. By asking the question, the woman is trying to conduct the conversation and the man asks the question to get the information (Kotof 2006:2504).

The use of gender operators (intonation, lexical, grammatical, stylistic) is characterized by both sexes, but the specifics of their use are different:

1. Men are more often used to talk to younger people or lower with status and, in their opinion, less thoughtful speakers.
2. Using the actuators, men try to emphasize their attitude to the conversation or get the answer to the question asked.
3. Women use the operators to organize a partnership. Two women speak, one is recipient, the other receiver. The recipient checked by the actuators and replications of the receiver lost or no the interest in the narrative. The receiver provides information that is ready to get involved in the conversation and express his opinion. for example:
4. Women's speech is characterized by emphasis on elementary signals, minimal reactions. For example: ouch, hey, aha, aa, uh, oh ... or nodding, shaking or move of hand.

These minimal reactions are elements of dialogue support. If the minimum reaction is delayed from the hearer, the topic of his conversation is uninteresting.

Women and men have different style of speech in which phonetic, rhythmic, intonational, morphological and lexical style exists. In fact, at all levels there are gender-based speech forms. Women can talk more or less, beautifully or simply than men. Women do not say endings, men are serious. Women speak with a special intonation. They often move from one topic to another, interrupt the conversation and address it (Lakeof 1975:26).

As a result of our scientific researches, we conclude that gender research in linguistics deals with two, very important issues:

1. Language and gender expressed in it. The aim of such an approach is to explain and describe how the existence of different sexes in the language (first of all is considered nominal system, vocabulary, syntax, gender category), what are the assessments of the language of men and women and in which semantics they are expressed;

Speech and expressing the communicative behavior of men and women, where expressed typical speech strategies and tactics, gender-specific choice of lexical units, the units of achieving communicative success, advantages of selection of lexical units, syntactic structures that are found in the peculiarities of women and men speech.

The second chapter - Gender Factor in the Verbal Communication in Translation discusses gender factor in the verbal communication in translation and translation strategies of the gender-driven Speech. The communicative space represents a rather complicated system in which the participants of the communication play one of the principal roles. A person acts differently in various situations and environments and they establish relations with other people. People's relations are as endless and diverse as the human society. The aspect of the linguistic gender, as indicated by V.P.Neroznak, implies study of the peculiarities of the text that creates 'a persona lingua in gender.' The scope of the material studied in the context of "the gender dimension" comprises literary texts first of all (Neroznak 1999:70).

The study of the women and men's communicative strategies, first of all, reveals different communicative styles, education, and social differentiation of the members of the communication. Respectively, the majority of psychologists, sociologists, and linguists believe that the gender-based peculiarities in communicative strategies unfold in childhood. Men and Women gain two different, Wolds: the boy's world and the girl's world. With pass of the years they meet certain expectations of the society and shape stereotypes and behavioral patterns typical for women and men. It can be said this allows women be more direct in expressing their feelings leading to unreserved, emotional and sentimental speech. Men tend to refrain from emotions and feelings in their speech, which draws them as unapproachable individuals. Compared to men's speech, women is more emotional and exaggerated. The purpose of the speech for men is achieve and maintain independence and high status. Women often speak in order to establish the contact, whereas men do it find solution.

Deborah Tannex note that women and men use the language for different purposes. Woman employs the language as a crucial part of the intercultural communication. Men, on the other hand, start conversation to show how they control the situation. Conversation helps men to maintain independence and elevate their status. The author singles out two prominent characteristics: involvement and independence. Men are independent and women are involved in communication (Tannen 2005:129).

Are women conservative towards the changes in the linguistic norms? Some linguists tend to believe women to be are norm-oriented based on the idea that women always play principal role in raising the new generation; respectively women attempt to speak standard language. The similar tendency can be noted in the speech analysis. Women focus on using the prestigious speech patterns. When being bilingual, women prefer the language that would ensure the success of their children in the future.

An experiment was conducted to dermine whether there is a stereotypical perception of the the speech of women and men in terms of using lexical units: the poems of the

relatively less known poets were selected and then read to the group consisting of male and female recipients who had to guess who wrote them and suggest their arguments for the decision. This had to be done in written. The experiment involves 30 students of between ages 16 and 17 from the twelfth grade: thereof 12 males and 18 females. The gender of the poets were correctly guessed by 16 participants (7 ვაჟი და 9 გოგონა), and inaccurately by 12 participants (6 males and 8 females). In our opinion, the most important outcome of the experiment was the justification of their assumptions offered by the participants: this indicates that there is fixed vision on what is typical for men and women's speech.

We would like to highlight some of the examples: as one of the students, Khatuna Bolkvadze, commented on one of the poem “სადღაც, შორს, ცაზე გამოჩნდა მთვარე“ that it was written by a man as proved by these lines:

„აჩრდილი შენი ღრუბლებმა შთანთქეს“
„უაზროდ ბორგავს კლდის წვერზე მთვარე.“

The male student wrote about the poem “მენატრები!!!“ By the same poet that it was written by a man and argues that the words in the first lines

„ირგვლივ წყვდიადი, დაეშვა ფარდა...
ჩემი გრძნობები სიყვარულს ჰგავდა.“
“- Could not have been written by a woman!!! “

One of the male students noted that Khuta Berulava's poem “must have been written by a male poet as the main character is thinking about embracing the hair of the main character with flowers and this indicates the author most probably to be a man.”

Maria Baratashvili's poem “ეს გაზაფხული“ made one of the female participants of the experiment think that the poem was written by a woman “such tenderness radiates from women”, for example: “ასტრებს აღარ ანაზებს”, or “ო ღმერთო“; such expressions are typical for women.

A masculine male student wrote about a poem “ზაფხული“ by Shota Khidasheli that it was written by a woman as the end of the poem is expressed by the insecure woman as an

outcry of the suppressed passion. In his opinion, whatever happened from the other party seemed more like a mere obligation, and thus, is more expected from a male rather than a female.”

A participant believed that a woman must be responsible for writing a poem “ატირდა ქარი” by Mzia Kviritidze, as such tender, warm, and kind words are usually used by women and express their love through such words. For example: „მოსწყდა ფიქრით ცრემლები“, „სავსე გრძნობით და ნაზი ვნებებით, etc.

A female student named a man as the author of the poem “ეს იყო ღამის და მთვარის ბრალი” by Vakhtang Kharchilava, since women are always worth the beauty, love, and adoration that men should show towards them.

The data of the conducted experiment led us to the conclusion that the Georgian youth displays the following gender stereotypes:

- 1) Characteristics of women’s speech are: emotional (tenderness, warmth, affection) expression, revealed through usage of the respective lexical units, wide range of tonality, frequency of interjections and particles;
- 2) Characteristics of men’s speech are: neutral units, strict tone, less emotionally coloured expression, seriousness, and even possible aggressiveness.

It also has to be noted that there are no strict restrictions to this.

As for the misconceptions about the authors’ gender, this must have been determined by the reasons below:

- 1) First, it has to be noted that the gender priorities of the in selection of the linguistic units and speech forms is not strict and universal determinant, they are somewhat amorphous and shifting;
- 2) Second, the experiment involved lyrical poems that falls into a specific field, in which even men who are in love expresses the emotions excessively.

Therefore, in our opinion, the main outcome of the conducted experiment is confirmation of the existence of the gender stereotypes.

Gender is a multilayered phenomenon. It's one of the most crucial and less studied aspects though is the influence of the gender factor on success of the communication, its significance for translation efficiency, and whether translators consider this factor when translating.

Burukina believes that gender nowadays does not simply represent a primitive category denoting sex but is a fundamental association which is stimulated via the synthesis of the textual associations. However, the researcher denotes that translation theory does not make the focus on the gender aspect which is unfortunate, since considering it in translation would be helpful to avoid mistakes in translation. The gender issue has two aspects in translation: the first one refers to the identification of the linguistic gender peculiarities and its preservation in the target text. The second one is oriented on determining the different gender characteristics and preserving these details in translation. For example, O.A.Burukina studies several novels by a British writer B.Kartland to illustrate the first category. She highlights that the process of translation is searching and selection of the best options available. It also implies consideration of the linguistic and cognitive competence of the target text recipient reflecting the latter's cultural peculiarities. Underestimating the gender factor in translation may lead to unfavourable results in terms of the failure to consider the addressees i.e. readers' language and culture.

Gender factor often has a great significance in any genuine piece of work, since it varies in different cultures. Translation itself is a form of cross-cultural communication and therefore translators consider not only linguistic units translation but conveying the cultural connotations and subtext. Translators have to convey the gender-based details encoding the cultural information for new recipients of the target text.

The target text is 'bi-cultural'. To certain extent, translation undergoes the adaptation with the cultural recipient. That is why the translator has to compromise. If gender factor is not considered during translation this may result in failure of transferring important cultural nuances which is unacceptable.

Studying this less researched phenomenon is topical today. Any translator, however experienced and talented, faces the hardship in transferring the details of the cutlers in the target text based on a different background information and culture. Translator needs to preserve the style of the original text. As Kazanova indicates, translators serve as the linking ring in this chain ‘creating the continuum model of the own genuine idea whose value depends on multiple factors, such as: level of translator’s knowledge, distance between the author of the source text and translator, translator’s way of thinking (Kaanova 1988).

Generally, the analysis of the theoretical material showed that the meaning of the term ‘gender’ is not completely unfolded, and sometimes leads to the terminological misunderstanding. For some scientists gender is purely grammatical phenomenon, whereas other sees it as a biological or social issue. Respectively, it is understandable that gender linguistics is viewed as a complex issue in translation studies.

Translation from English, Russian, and other languages into Georgian frequently faces certain problems conveying the grammatical categories, since in Georgian the gender is not manifested grammatically, but is expressed through the lexical means. The opposite is also the case when translating from Georgian translator has to control so that not to mix the primary and secondary gender markers (articles, morpheme, complying adjective forms, verb forms, etc.). Translating fiction is even more complicated by this when, for example in the detective stories any information about the culprit has to be concealed until certain point, including leaking information like the gender of the suspect.

Also, we intent to understand the impact of gender on translation when one and the same text is transalted by a woman or a man. For instance, the poem John Anderson by A Scottish poet Robert Burns was translated by Murman Lebanidze and Tamar Eristavi. When reading the translations, it becomes quite easy to determine which version was translated by either of them:

John Anderson, my jo, John,

When we were first acquent;

Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonie brow was brent;
But now your brow is beld, John,
Your locks are like the snaw;
But blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson, my jo.

The poem title John Anderson is the same in both the source and the target texts.

ჯონ ანდერსონ, ჩემო ჯონ, ჩემო მეგობარო,
როცა შევუდექით წუთისოფლის მთას,
გახსოვს, შენი ქოჩორი, გახსოვს შავი ქოჩორი,
შენი შავი ქოჩორი ჰგავდა ყორნის ფრთას.

In the translation by Murman Lebanidze we find that the author addresses John as a friend and recalls the moments of their lives spent together. This cannot be said about Tamar Eristavi's version of translation:

ჯონ ანდერსონ, სულზე ტკბილო ჯონ,
სულ პირველად როცა გნახე შენ,
ყორნისფერი თმები გქონდა, ჯონ,
უნაოჭო გქონდა სახე შენ.

We think it is obvious that the lines above sound more gentle and affectionate through words such as “სულზე ტკბილო ჯონ”, “სულ პირველად როცა გნახე შენ” – a woman never fails to forget such little things, and respectively, it can be assumed that the poet addresses the beloved and rather than a friend. Thus, gender aspect can be considered not only based on the author's personality but if we focus on the author's addressee's gender. A man would never address the person of the same sex, with few exceptions, with the words “ჩემო სულისთქმავ, ჩემო ტკბილო, ნეტარო, etc., which is completely acceptable in case a woman is involved. Women are more romantic, full of emotions, and this is conveyed in the

version mentioned above. It might also be supported by the assumption that the addressee is a man.

The Third Chapter - Gender Characteristics of the Fictional Characters' Verbal Behaviour in the Source and Target Texts.

Fiction is the main source of the national and cultural information and expresses the national mentality shaped in the turmoil of the centuries. Therefore, the speech priorities of literary characters reflect the gender stereotypes of the time. As it has already indicated gender linguistics is a recent branch of linguistics, and drawing the common picture of the gender characteristics is a complicated task since the peculiarities of the phonetic, morphemic, lexical, stylistic and syntactic markers of the female and male speech is studied within the frame of certain languages and cultures.

O.Jespersen believes that the difference between the male and female's verbal speech is hardly noticeable at the phonetical and morphological levels of the European languages. Differences are mostly found at the lexical level, and is mainly attributed to the concept of taboo, on the one hand: existence of taboo on using certain verbal forms (for example, sexisms); and the social hierarchy, on the other hand: men have higher social prestige, and respectively, linguistic privileges (Jespersen 1925:237).

In the article "Peculiarities of the Male and Female Speech at the Phonetical and Lexical Language Levels" T.P.Zhiltssova and A.A.Kurdelia published the results of the analysis of the women and men's Russian speech and its characteristics at two levels: phonetical and lexical levels, and made the following conclusions:

1. The tendency shows that women extend vowels, whereas men try to use short vowels;
2. Loss of vowels is noticed in men's speech;
3. Sharp difference is observed in elongation of the consonants in the men's speech, whereas the women's speech tends towards more softness-based assimilation.

At the syntactic level, the gender characteristics are represented at the sentence structure level, its length, and distribution of the members of the sentence.

The analysis of the differences between the women and men's speech in fiction has been elaborated through long period of time. Women have always been characterized as weak, emotional, and neurotic creatures, whereas men were considered as strong, aggressive, and dominant beings, reflected in their internal as well as external features.

We have analysed the gender characteristics at the lexical level in the novel by Jane Austen Pride and Prejudice, written in 1813. A Swedish artists Inging Schuh's methodology has been applied, used by the author in his work "How to characterize the women and men's characters in the research on linguistic aspect prospect of using nouns and adjectives."

We have selected two male characters Darcy and Bingley and two women characters Elisabeth and Jane to single out the characteristics of the heroes in the aforementioned novel through contrasting use of nouns and adjectives, and the respective results are presented in the tables below.

Table No.5

Nouns describing the characters' inner features:

Inner features					
Gender	Male		Female		
Characters	Darcy	Bingley	Elisabeth	Jane	
Nouns describing the characters' inner features	პიროვნება- ჯერ იუმორი უხეშობა სიამაყე მიზანდასახულობა	2 ლიაურთიე რთობები კომუნიკაციე ლურობა განწყობა	ხასიათი, ლიაურთიე რთობები კომუნიკაციე ლურობა გართობა	სისწრაფე განწყობა გართობა წინააღმდეგობადა უმორჩილებლობა კეთილგანწყობა -2	საქმე გრძნობა ხასიათი ბუნება არსება განწყობა- 2

	ზრდილობა ვალდებულება დაუნდობლობა ინდიფერენტუ ლობა თავშეკავებულო ბა	5 ხასიათი იუმორი სიკეთე - 2		
Total	11 21	10	7	7 14

Table No.6

Nouns describing the characters' inner feelings:

Innerfeelings				
Gender	Male		Female	
Characters	Darcy	Bingley	Elisabeth	Jane
Nouns describing the characters' inner features	აღშფოთება	აღფრთოვანება	გაოცება სიხარული დისკომფორტი	გაოცება სიხარული სიამოვნება მხიარულება სიყვარული შიში მადლიერება
Total	1 2	1	3	7 10

Table No.7

Nouns describing the characters' external features (appearance).

External features (appearance)				
Gender	Male		Female	
Character s	Darcy	Bingley	Elisabeth	Jane
Nouns describin g the character s, appearan ce	(მშვენიერი, მაღალი) (სიმპათიური) გარეგნულიშეხედულ ება, 2 მანერა,	(სასიამოვნო) გარეგნულიშეხედულ ება, (მარტივი, არაეფექტური) (ბედნიერი) მანერები,	მშვენიერება, ანგელოზი, (კარგი) (მუქი) თვალები, სიმეტრია, ფორმა, ფიგურა, (მშვენიერი) თვალები, ბრწყინვალე ბა, სახისფერი	მშვენიერება, ა, ანგელოზი, (სასიამოვნო) მანერები,
Total	5	3	10	4
		8		14

Table No.8

Adjectives describing the characters' inner features.

Inner features				
Gender	Male		Female	
Charact ers	Darcy	Bingley	Elisabeth	Jane

Adjectives describing the characters' inner features	სმაყი	სასიამოვნო - <u>2</u>	კარგიიუმორისგრძნობი	სულელ
	სასიამოვნო	ცოცხალი	სმქონე,	ი,
	მკაცრი	უპირობო	ინტელექტუალური,	უმეცარ
	უკმაყოფილო	საღადმოაზროვნე,	მომსმენი,	ი,
	<u>2</u>	კარგიიუმორისგრძნობი	მარტივი,	ფრთხი
	საშინელი	სმქონე,	არაეფექტური,	ლი,
	ჭკვიანი	შესანიშნავი,		ბრმა,
	ქედმაღალი	უკმაყოფილო,		იდუმა
	თავშეკავებული			ლი,
	კარგადაღზრდილ			
	გამომწვევი			
	კმაყოფილი			
	კრიტიკული			
	სატირული			
	მკაცრი			
	გაყინული			
Total	17	8	5	5
	23		10	

Table No.9

Adjectives describing the characters' inner features.

Inner features				
Gender	Male		Female	
Charact ers	Darcy	Bingley	Elisabeth	Jane

Adjectives describing the characters' inner features	ამაყი	სასიამოვნო - 2	კარგიიუმორისგრძნობი	სულელ
	სასიამოვნო	ცოცხალი	სმქონე,	ი,
	მკაცრი	უპირობო	ინტელექტუალური,	უმეცარ
	უკმაყოფილო	საღადმოაზროვნე,	მომსმენი,	ი,
	<u>2</u>	კარგიიუმორისგრძნობი	მარტივი,	ფრთხი
	საშინელი	სმქონე,	არაეფექტური,	ლი,
	ჭკვიანი	შესანიშნავი,		ბრმა,
	ქედმაღალი	უკმაყოფილო,		იდუმა
	თავშეკავებული			ლი,
	კარგადაღზრდილ			
	გამომწვევი			
	კმაყოფილი			
	კრიტიკული			
	სატირული			
	მკაცრი			
	გაყინული			
Total	17	8	5	5
	23			10

Table No. 10

Adjectives describing the characters' external features (appearance).

External features (appearance)				
Gender	Male		Female	
Characters	Darcy	Bingley	Elisabeth	Jane
Adjectives	მშვენიერი,	ახალგაზრდა,	სიმპათიური,	სიმპათიური,

describing the characters' external features	ახალგაზრდა, სიმპათიური, კარგიშესახედაობის,	2 ლამაზი, მშვენიერი, 2 ტკბილი, შესანიშნავი, 2 კაშკაშა, სასიამოვნო, ახალგაზრდა, 2	2 მშვენიერი, 2 ლამაზი ტკბილი	
Total	2	4	14	6
	6			20

The results of our analysis shows that in her novel *Pride and Prejudice* the author, supposedly, highlights the inner features of men, and external features of women; as for the inner feelings, these are likewise typical for male and female characters. This leads us to the conclusion that the English woman writer in the 19th century is affected by the gender world image of that century, when a woman was considered as a sensitive, emotional creature, whereas a man, on the other hand, occupies the leading position and women are dependent on them.

When doing translation, a translator first needs to consider the content and the entire fabula, the value that were treasured in the 19th century, and the gender factor to deliver the perfect translation. In particular, we have to pay close attention to the lexical units describing the characters inner emotions and features, as well as their appearance, and analyses the mean these units are used in the text.

In our opinion, one of such feature is reflected in usage of one and the same adjective in different contextual meaning in men and women's speech. Namely, an adjective 'young' nominates the different age range in case of men and women nowadays; however, in the 19th century this difference was extremely big, as young women were wedded at the age of 18-19,

and at 23-24 they were considered 'old socks' and no longer were referred to as 'young'. However, the man over 30 still could have been considered rather young. Such ethno cultural details have to be considered when translating. It also has to be noted that the author's gender (a woman in this case) affects the results of our evaluation. Thus, we plan to analyse the features of the characters created by the male author of the same period in the future.

One of the efficient research methods in translation studies is the comparative analysis of the target and source texts. We have analysed J.Austin (Pride and Prejudice) and H.Fielding's (Bridget) novels, the source and their translation into Georgian using the continuous selection method at three levels of language: morphological, lexical, and syntactic.

The morphological level is marked with the gender characteristics expressed in the category of gender. The contemporary English language, which has analytical structure, the gender is expressed only in the lexical category and has no formal manifestation. The differentiation of the gender is possible through correlation with the third person singular pronoun, and is not differentiated in the Georgian language (she, he, it). The gender category is also revealed through the context (Russian Encyclopedia 2000:688). In the Russian language, even the word endings express gender, which probes a problem in Georgian. Therefore, this purpose is served by the context in the original, and grammatical category of gender in the text of translation. This makes Bridget Jones's Diary by H.Fielding especially interesting.

Both authors (Austin and Fielding) actively use linguistic elements typical for women and men's speech, expressed in usage of the different vocabulary, syntactic structures in the women and men's speech. For example:

"You are considering how insupportable it would be to pass many evenings in this manner—in such society; and indeed I am quite of your opinion. I was never more annoyed!

The insipidity, and yet the noise—the nothingness, and yet the self-importance of all those people! What would I give to hear your strictures on them!" (J. Austen, 2008:17).

"თქვენ ალბათ იმაზე ფიქრობთ, რა სისულელეა ასეთი საღამოები. მეც გეთანხმებით. ნაწყენიც კი ვარ! რა მოწყენილობაა და რა უგემოვნობა, თანაც ამდენი ხმაური ხალხისა, რომელიც არაფერს წარმოადგენს და მაინც კი რამხელა წარმოდგენა აქვთ თავიანთ თავზე! ერთი თქვენებური კრიტიკა მომასმენინა მათ მიმართ!" (ოსტინი, 2014:25).

H.Fielding puts the following words in the mouth of the woman furious at her fate:

"Anyway, have got giant traysizedbar of Cadbury's Dairy Milk left over from Christmas on dressing table, also amusing jokegin and tonic miniature. Am going to consume them and have fag" (Filding, 1997:14).

"არაუშავს მაგიდაზე შობიდან შემორჩენილი "ქედბერი"-ს ფირმის უზარმაზარი რძიანი შოკოლადი მიდევს, კიდევ ჯინ ტონიკის მომცრო, სასაჩუქრე ბოთლი. ახლავე ყველაფერს შევსანსლავ და პაპიროსსაც დავაყოლებ" (ფილდინგი, 2008:11).

It is difficult to determine who these thoughts belong to in this example, if we did not know the plot of the novel.

"She started saying she wanted to be paid for doing the housework, and she'd wasted her life being our slave" (H.Filding, 1997:30).

"მოთხოვნები წამომიყენა, მინდა დიასახლისობისთვის ხელფასი გადამიხადოო, მთელი ცხოვრება თქვენს მონობას შევალიერ" (პ. ფილდინგი, 2008: 29).

At the lexical level, the gender characteristics are extremely vivid as the description of the characters in the novel, their actions, manners, etc. are revealed. This is the principal mean of expressing the gender characteristics. The first significant sign is expressing the gender through the respective pronouns. The pronoun that denotes the gender performs other functions, too such as replacement of a noun, etc. Personal, possessive, reflective pronouns also formally mark gender at the morphological level and serve as the mean of

conveying the meaning in full. The replacement of nouns by personal, possessive, and reflective pronouns, etc. is found in the Georgian language too, although words like 'man' or 'woman' have to be added to indicate gender.

„How dare he say you were getting too serious by asking to go on holiday with him?“ yelled Sharon. 'What is he talking about?“ (H.Filding, 1997:16).

„როგორ გაბედა ეთქვა, მეტისმეტად სერიოზულ სახეს აძლევ ურთიერთობასო, შენ ხომ მხოლოდ შვებულების ერთად გატარება შესთავაზე? ღრიალებდა შერონი. რა ჯანდაბას ბოდავს?“ (პ. ფილდინგი, 2008: 13).

Lexical segment, causing the special interest, is the feministically and masculinely coloured vocabulary segment typical to women and men, and their actions.

Let us analyse several gender marked examples at the lexical level of the language, which represent feminine and masculine concepts. For example, „don't need to wash anyone else's socks“, - არ სჭირდებათ ვიღაცისთვის წინდების რეცხვა.“

In our opinion, it is a successful translation decision: the target text completely preserved the connotation of the source text and the author's intention to demonstrate that the protagonist's, Bridget's, speech is characterized by simple phrases. Such application of phrases is typical for women's speech. This immediately indicates that the woman involved in the conversation does not belong to high society as the phrase above falls into the neutral lexis category. Consequently, it can be concluded that the gender-driven speech peculiarities at the lexical level of the language requires application of transformations in translation.

Both authors' novels have language means that express the reference to the concepts of 'masculinity' and 'femininity', such as in the examples below:

English example Georgian translation

Characteristics of the male characters "He is just what a young man ought to be," said she, "sensible, good-humoured, lively" (J. Austen, 2008:9). "ის ახალგაზრდა კაცის იდეალია, ჭვიანი, იუმორითა და სიცოცხლით სავსე" (ოსტინი, 2014:15).

Characteristics of the female characters She is the most beautiful creature I ever beheld (J. Austen, 2008:8). ის ხომ უმშვენიერესი ქმნილებაა (ოსტინი, 2014:15).

Women's prose is a social and cultural phenomenon which appeared in the social space as a result of the women's development. This was also reflected in the literary texts that described the world and social experience as seen by women.

Therefore, considering the fact that the gender research is one of the central issues in the modern linguistics, sociological and cultural studies, it can be assumed that gender aspects gain more important role in translation of fiction when building translation competence.

The value of analyzing the text lies in uncovering the importance of the gender linguistical approach based on the gender markers used in fiction. Selection of the efficient translation strategy requires consideration of these gender markers and understanding of the place of translation units in its structure. Less studied gender speech in the Georgian literature requires special interest to preserve the gender-driven characteristics of the original text in translation.

Conclusion

The analysis of the theoretical and practical material above leads us to the following conclusion:

1. Gender is a multilayered phenomenon, the contemporary scientific paradigm though shifted it from the biology field into the social and cultural fields. This sociocultural nature is expressed through linguistic units and linguistic behavior typical for communication participant, either man or woman. The modern state of gender research is popular in psychology and sociology and requires enhancement and systematization of research in linguistics, because *Homo Loquens* men and *Homo Loquens* women are characterized by a different speech behavior.

2. Study of the gender linguistics genesis, review of the scientific literature and fundamentals of the theoretical psycholinguistics of gender showed that the gender peculiarities of the verbal behaviour is a crucial factor in the successful communication, which undergoes interesting transformation during the transcoding or translation. Unfortunately though, gender is relatively studied in the English, Russian, and German linguistics, whereas the similar researches in the Georgian linguistics and culture is limited.

3. The experiment conducted for analysis of the Gender stereotypes of the Georgian youth resulted in the conclusion that the young people in Georgia are characterized by following:

- a) Characteristics of women's speech are: emotional (tenderness, warmth, affection) expression, revealed through usage of the respective lexical units, wide range of tonality, frequency of interjections and particles;
- b) Characteristics of men's speech are: neutral units, strict tone, less emotionally coloured expression, seriousness, and even possible aggressiveness. It also has to be noted that there are no strict restrictions to this.

4. Fiction is the main source of the national and cultural information and expresses the national mentality shaped in the turmoil of the centuries. Therefore, the speech priorities of literary characters reflect the gender stereotypes of the time. We have analysed the gender characteristics at the lexical level in the novel by Jane Austen *Pride and Prejudice*. The author highlighted the inner features of men, and external features of women; as for the inner feelings, these are likewise typical for male and female characters. This leads us to the conclusion that the English woman writer in the 19th century is affected by the gender world image of that century, when a woman was considered as a sensitive, emotional creature, whereas a man, on the other hand, occupies the leading position and women are dependent on them.

5. The analysis of the source and target texts showed that translators first need to consider the content of the original and the entire fabula, the value that were treasured in

thar particular period of time. Translators also have to pay close attention to the lexical units describing the characters inner emotions and features, as well as their appearance, and analyse the mean these units are used in the text.

6. The dissertation included the list of the topics between men and women with the respective examples from English and Georgian, and socilonguistic analysis of the examples, which drove us to the conclusion that:

a) Women's speech are characterized by the special forms of greetings and addressing, indirect way of expressing ideas, new words, new meanings of words. Features typical for men's speech include high number of nouns, followed by adjectives and verbs. Frequent usage of the lexical hyperbola and hyperbolic sentences are more typical for women.

b) Women and men differ in use of stylistic forms, phraseological units, and semantic word combinations. In contrast to men, women's speech is more diverse. They employ longer, more complex, and nonstandard sentences, whereas men use relatively short and stereotyped patterns in sentences.

c) The women's scope of vocabulary is richer, and more differentiated. The level of pragmatics and cognition reveal the following differences: women efficiency is indirect in conversations, and direct in case of men. Women frequently use the interrogative sentences, whereas man use more imperative.

10. Selection of the efficient translation strategy requires consideration of these gender markers and understanding of the place of translation units in its structure. Less studied gender speech in the Georgian literature requires special interest to preserve the gender-driven characteristics of the original text in translation.

The main provisions oh the thesis are reflected in the following publications:

1. Gender role in the communication strategy, Intercultural communications, Sokhumi State University, Tbilisi 2015 (ISSN 1512-4363, pg 165-168)
2. Gender peculiarities in language and culture, Batumi Shota rustaveli State University Batumi 2015,

3. Gender aspect of literary translation, Intercultural communications, Sokhumi State University, Tbilisi 2016
4. Gender aspects in the context of Literary translation, 2017, Batumi, Publication:
5. Gender factor impact on communication and its study in the aspect of the literary translation, Intercultural communications, Sokhumi State University, Tbilisi 2018.