

Censorship has become much harsher than it may seem at first glance. This could not help but affect literature and language. New terms, word forms, such as feminized forms, are introduced into speech and texts by thousands of authors every day under the influence of societal principles and changes. People have become much more cautious in using words and formulations. “Cancel culture” regulates society, creates new trends, and norms of behavior, words and expressions.

In addition, tolerance influences the choice of topics and plots in literature, as it prompts authors to address multicultural themes, tell stories about migration, adaptation, convergence, and conflicts of different cultures. This contributes to expanding literary canons, making them more open and inclusive.

Thus, people have started using new ways to communicate around the world, exchanging experiences and dialect features. Tolerance plays a significant role in modern literature, influencing the choice of themes and writing style, as well as contributing to the creation of a more diverse and open literary environment.

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## **FEMININES AS A LEXICAL PHENOMENON IN LAW ENFORCEMENT INSTITUTION**

### **Феминитивы как лексическое явление в ведомственном учреждении**

Human language has existed for many centuries and has been transformed over time under the influence of both external and internal factors. The presence in the Russian language of a number of nouns used to distribute the feminine gender in the names of professions has cultural and historical grounds. Such category of vocabulary is called feminines. Feminines are feminine nouns that denote women, are formed from the same root nouns of the masculine gender denoting men, and are paired with them.

The aim of our study was to establish the degree of standardization and use of feminines in the speech of cadets of the Mogilev Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Also to establish sociolinguistic regularities between standardized communication in a law enforcement educational institution and the degree of linguistic freedom in everyday communication.

The hypothesis was put forward that feminines act as a tool for normalization of communication in the law enforcement educational institution and increasing the degree of linguistic variation in everyday communication. The object of the study is feminines as a lexical phenomenon different from the linguistic norms. The subject of

the study is to determine the degree of use and normativity of feminines in the speech of cadets of the Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Each respondent stated his/her opinion about whether the feminines specified in the questionnaire correspond to the speech norms of the Russian language, whether they are used and whether these feminines are used by others.

The study revealed that there is a common opinion among men that the words «кадетка», «спортсменка», «двоечница», «студентка» and «начальница» are correct and correspond to the rules of the Russian language, as they are often used in everyday life. However, the words «капитаниша» and «снайперша» are usually used as a form of mockery, and are not part of the established lexical fund of the Russian language.

Besides, as the data show, both men and women consider the words «курсантка», «солдатка», «генеральша», «милиционерша», «инспектрисса» and «офицерша» to be incorrect and in violation of the linguistic norm.

In the cadet community it is possible to observe the use by men of forms of female professions and titles, such as «курсантка», «кадетка», «капитаниша», «кураторша», «спортсменка», «снайперша», «двоечница», «студентка» and «юристка». These words are used in everyday life and can be used both in humorous contexts and due to incomplete knowledge of the rules of the Russian language.

There is some uncertainty among girls about the correctness of using the forms of female professions and ranks, as well as about the fact that the use of such words as «капитаниша», «солдатка», «офицерша», «милиционерша», «генеральша» or «инспектрисса» does not meet the standards of the Russian language and may lead to a violation of the formed linguistic norm. It is possible that such use of these words in everyday speech may harm the correct use of language in society.

Male employees tend to believe that most men use feminines in their speech. However, the most frequently used words are considered to be «кадетка» and «курсантка», «кураторша» and «спортсменка», «двоечница» and «студентка», as well as «юристка» and «начальница». The use of such forms in speech by other men is conditioned by the existing ideology of using these words.

However, from women's point of view, the use of these words is not as widespread among their female friends as it is among men. Nevertheless, it should be noted that some women do use these words, although to a lesser extent than men. Consequently, it cannot be said that women do not use these terms at all.

In the modern world, the use of feminines is widespread in the sphere of law enforcement institutions, as well as the emergence of new feminines over time, which indicates the further development of this linguistic category.