

Taking into account the intensive development of political ties, Belarus is relatively provincial. In 2022, Belarus ranked 40th out of 100 in the world's largest English proficiency rating EF English Proficiency Index (EPI). A year earlier, our country was 7 points lower, and in 2018 it was 38th.

This year Belarus showed an average level of English proficiency, scoring 513 points. Among the countries of Europe, it took the 27th place out of 34. Minsk scored 515 points in the list of cities and was placed between Brasilia in Brazil and Guadalajara in Mexico.

Time does not stand still and the day will soon come when asking a person about his knowledge of business English will be as immodest as asking if he knows how to use a computer.

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FEMINITIVES ARE A REFLECTION OF THE MODERN LANGUAGE

Феминитивы — отражение современного языка

Relatively recently, such a concept as "feminitiv" has appeared. These concepts are controversial. They lead to numerous heated debates among linguists, supporters and supporters of feminism, ordinary native speakers. Some people are satisfied with the use of these words. However, there are people who extremely dissatisfied with the "tampering" of the usual language. The purpose of the study is to show the main point of views about its using.

Feminitives are not neologisms invented by supporters of feminism. They existed in the language long before any fights for equality. These are widely used and professional feminitives such as concierge, nurse, waitress, housekeeper, cloakroom attendant, librarian, saleswoman, cleaner, secretary, etc. All these words have the meanings of non-prestigious professions. The appearance of new feminitives in English language is related because of increase of feminist sentiments in society, which have led to changes in gender linguistics, which we can already observe in everyday speech. They are made by adding an appropriate suffix to a masculine noun or replacing a masculine suffix with a feminine suffix:

- a) -ess (actor — actress, poet — poetess);
- b) -stress (song — songstress, seam — seamstress);
- c) -ine/ina (hero — heroine, ballet-master — ballerina);
- d) -trix (progenitor — progenitrix, administrator — administratrix);
- e) -ette (astronaut — astronette, cosmonaut — cosmonette).

These feminatives have a problem — it's their negative connotation. Gender-marked nouns reveal a frivolous attitude towards a woman. Male nouns take a higher position compared to female nouns: manager “manager” — manageress “a woman who owns a small store”, master “specialist, connoisseur of his business” — mistress “handmaiden, mistress of the house”, etc.

Many linguists argue that feminatives cannot be a role model because of their subordinate status in relation to the language of men. Philosophers consider the range of linguistic characteristics of the feminine gender as a derivative, subordinate to the markers of the masculine gender. So, since the seventeenth century, in a number of artificial languages, the system of feminine markers has been acquiring semantic value and integrity only in comparison, or rather, in opposition to the masculine gender.

However, there is another point of view. Most native English speakers, especially women who support feminism, support the use of feminatives or gender-neutral words. They believe that these words help to fight inequality and division of responsibilities in society. Besides, such words can inspire women to new achievements in their careers.

So, taking into account all of the above, we can come to the conclusion that appearance of female nouns is a logical step in linguistic evolution of mankind. Eternal disputes on this score are a clear indicator of people's desire not to stand still and develop in a step with the times.

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THE DEGREE OF PRECEDENCE IN THE “WHO KILLED MARK?” LYRICS BY THE RAP ARTIST OXXXYMIRON

Степень прецедентности текста песни “Кто убил Марка?” рэп-исполнителя OXXXYMIRON

The processes of informatization of modern society assume that the most valuable resource in the world is information. The amount of information perceived by the human brain has increased significantly, and therefore the importance of methods of its actualization has increased. One of the methods is the use of figurative clip representations that carry cultural or other significant information. These can be a variety of quotes or phrases of characters, catchphrases or phraseological units, paroemias, titles of works, the names of their authors and characters from various sources. Such units of information are called precedents or precedent texts. The purpose of the study is to analyze the text for the presence of a precedent text