

Anastasiia Cherniavska

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnitsia

Research Supervisor: M. M. Kasyanova , PhD in History, Ass.Prof.

Language Supervisor: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN MODERN SOCIETY: GENDER DISCRIMINATION OR FEMINIST AGGRESSION

Introduction: Nowadays, feminism still remains a significant social movement that has achieved the most success in all areas of life. Feminism is an objectively existing phenomenon that has deep historical roots and influences various aspects of contemporary social life. Interest in this topic is based on the fact that feminism has brought some kind of change in the social order. Many generally accepted principles are still being criticized. Nowadays, gender inequality pressures upon women, and continues to be on focus for feminism proponents in all its forms.

The objective of the paper is to discuss the development of feminism as an ideology and feminists' movements in particular, that try to defend their social and political rights and achieve social equality with men, to show the priority role of feminism as a theory, which women's movements and organizations rely upon.

In spite of the considerable change of the social attitude and particularly since the feminist revolution which began in 1960s there has been no parity [6]. Women have entered employment in increasing number, but relatively to men their position changes very slowly. Sociologists state, that the reasons for this are complex and are also connected with the fact that men control the positions of power and wealth and consciously or subconsciously replace themselves with other men [4]. Even in Great Britain where there is a female monarch and a female Prime Minister at the head of the Cabinet, there is no parity between men and women. Labour party decided to adopt a system of positive action in favour of women in 90s. It encouraged the selection of women parliamentary candidates. A figure of women MPs has improved, but still leaves a ratio of several men to every woman in the House of Commons. This is significantly poorer than in the Scandinavian countries. At the middle of 90s only 6 percent of High Court judges were women [1]. Women must be outstandingly better, than men in order to achieve success in such spheres.

Women have success in business, but they still attract curiosity. When they are appointed or sacked, they attract comment not only on their professional ability, but also on their private life. Only 15 percent of all managers in Great Britain are women. Women are also paid less than men. Only a small number of employers state, that mothers can resume their careers without any damage to their career prospects after having a baby.

40 years ago there occurred a struggle at Ford's Dagenham motors. 850 women sewing machinists walked off the production line. Their struggle became an inspiration for millions of women determined to fight discrimination. It was the spark that led to the Equal Pay Act in 1970, making it illegal to have separate pay rates for

men and women. But how do things look like, four decades after the Dagenham machinists' industrial action? It is worth nothing just how much things have changed since then. Then the unemployment rate for working-age men was 92%. And for women it was just 56%. Today, it is 79% and 70% respectively [2].

For those women, who do not work, there is an added penalty. They do about 8 hours of domestic work weekly, much more than men. As for our country, Slavonic women have a little bit different mentality. For centuries Slavonic women were only housekeepers and had to obey their husbands. That's why some women even now think that it's men's task to make decisions [8]. But in spite of this our women, nowadays, want to be independent and have a job, which not only provides money, but helps them to be realized as professionals.

Women now run 700.000 companies in Britain. Women own 48% of the nation's personal wealth. There are many more young female millionaires in Britain than men – 47.000 aged between 18 and 44 as opposed to just 38.000 men [5].

Women now sit in the boardrooms of 78 of the FTSE (Financial Times Stock Exchange) 100 companies – more than ever before. True, there are still many more men and fewer women who get to sit in the big chair and control the extendable pointer. But even that seems to be changing as hard-nosed investors have recognized, that successful companies increasingly are those, which are empathetic and consensual, rather than aggressively competitive.

Feminism attracts attention to itself due to the fact that it has introduced significant changes into the western community. Though, in general the most of the feministic principles are generally accepted, some of them are continuing to be criticized [7].

Some critics (both men and women) believe that feminists create hostility among genders and popularize the idea of male inferiority. American anarchist, surrealist and alliance theory analyst Robert Anton Wilson in his study «Androfobia» points out that if in some feminist writings one would substitute words «male» and «female» with «black» and «white», these writings in result will sound as a racism propaganda [8]. While some feminists do not agree to the idea that men do not benefit from women in patriarchal lifestyle. Other feminists, especially those of the «third wave» stick to the opposite opinion and believe, that gender equality presupposes absence of any gender oppression.

Conclusion. Thus, young women mainly associate «feminism» with radical feminism. It is one of the reasons why most of them stand aside of this movement or avoid using terminology, implemented by the «second wave» of feminism [3]. However, the main values, which feminism popularizes (rights and opportunities equality irrespective of the gender) became to such extent an essential and generally accepted part of western culture, that the deviation from these values and rules causes disapproval from the most of people (both men and women), even those, who do not refer themselves to feminists proponents.

References

1. Brabeck M. Feminist Theory and Psychological Practice // Shaping the Future of Feminist Psychology: Education, Research, and Practice / M. Brabeck, L. Brown, L. Christian, O. Espin, R. Hare-Mustin, A. Kaplan, E. Kaschak, D. Miller, E. Phillips, T. Ferns, A. Van Ormer. — Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, 1997. — 487 p.
2. Fadaee S. Social Movements, Countermovements, and Their Dynamic Interplay / Simin Fadaee // Women's Movements and Counter-movements: The Quest for Gender Equality in Southeast Asia and the Middle East. — Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2014. — 150 p.
3. Faludi S. The Undeclared War Against Women / S. Faludi. — London: Vintage, 1992. — 552 p.
4. Hawkesworth M.E. Globalization and Feminist Activism / M.E. Hawkesworth. — London: Rowman & Littlefield, 2006. — 240 p.
5. Hooks B. Feminist Theory: From Margin to Center / B. Hooks. — Cambridge: MA: South End Press, 1984. — 15 p.
6. Lerner G. The Creation of Feminist Consciousness: From the Middle Ages to Eighteen-Seventy / G. Lerner — USA: Oxford University Press, 1994. — 78 p.
7. Veve C. Anti-feminism in the Academy / C. Veve. — Routledge, 2014. — 78 p.
8. Whelehan I. Modern Feminist Thought: from the Second Wave to «Post-Feminism» / I. Whelehan. — Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1995. — 167 p.

III. PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Kateryna Abramova

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnytsia

Research Supervisor: A.P. Zahnitko, Corresponding Member of NAS of Ukraine,

Doctor of Philology, Prof.

Language Supervisor: N. V. Striuk, Lecturer

MAIN EVALUATIONS OF LINGO-PERSON'S REALIZATION IN O. ZABUZHKO'S NOVEL "FIELDWORK IN UKRAINIAN SEX"

Introduction. Studying linguistic personality is one of the most complex and multi-vector problems in modern linguistics. The fundamentals of the linguistic personality theory were outlined in the works of V. Humboldt, L. Weissgerber, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, O. Potebnja, V. Vinogradov and others.

The objective of the paper is to define the lingo-person and to evaluate its realisation in O. Zabuzhko's novel "Fieldwork in Ukrainian Sex".