not as glorious and honorable as citizens make it out to be. To soldiers, it's not worth dying for, contrasting with the ending line, "It is sweet and right to die for your country.":

If you could hear, at every jolt, the blood
Come gargling from the froth-corrupted lungs,
Obscene as cancer, bitter as the cud
Of vile, incurable sores on innocent tongues,—
My friend, you would not tell with such high zest
To children ardent for some desperate glory,
The old Lie: Dulce et decorum est
Pro patria mori. (from Wilfred Owen's poem "Dulce at decorum est")

The last frame is **"hope".** Hope lives there forever, every soul hopes for the best. In John McCrae's poem it is represented through *"red poppy":*

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row... (from the poem "In Flanders Fields")

This frame is closely connected with religion, war makes people disbelieve, or vice versa pray to God. In Siegfried Sassoon's poem the protagonist prays:

...While time ticks blank and busy on their wrists,
And hope, with furtive eyes and grappling fists,
Flounders in mud. O Jesus, make it stop! (from the poem "Attack")

However, in his poem Wilfred Owen doubts this belief:

What candles may be held to speed them all?
Not in the hands of boys, but in their eyes
Shall shine the holy glimmers of good-byes.
The pallor of girls' brows shall be their pall;
Their flowers the tenderness of patient minds,
And each slow dusk a drawing-down of blinds. (from the poem "Anthem for doomed youth")

The results of this work show that the concept "war" is a macro concept and there are several frames as well as scenarios. All this distinguishes the concept of "war" in both the national and the emotionally-subjective character, because we have considered this concept through the eyes of poets.

The war has forever left its image in our history, and in our tender hearts

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VERBAL FEATURES OF EMOTIONS: GENDER ASPECT

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Gender - "social sex, which determines the behavior of a person in society and how this behavior is perceived. The term "gender" was introduced into linguistics in the late 60s - early 70s of the last century. According to Kirilina A. V. " ... in the scientific description, the concept of gender was introduced in order to draw a line between the concept of biological sex and the social and cultural implications embedded in the concepts of male-female: the division of roles, cultural traditions, power relations in connection with the gender of people..." [1, p. 136]. In 1990, D. Tanenko introduced the term "genderlect". Genderlects are the speech characteristics of women and men within the same national language. These features can manifest themselves in vocabulary, grammar, and stylistic design [2, p. 127]. If we consider this phenomenon from the point of view of expressive vocabulary, then the gender aspect considers the differences in the expression of verbal emotions by men and women belonging to the same language culture.

In his work "Emotions. Dolinguistics, linguistics, linguoculturology V. I. Shakhovsky writes: "...emotions are among such phenomena that manifest themselves in any communication. The problems of language emotivity are becoming increasingly communicative, and today no one disputes the fact that any manifestation of the language personality in communication is accompanied by the manifestation of emotions...". [3, p. 98]. A language system cannot be represented correctly if the emotional aspect is not taken into account when describing it. A person, reflecting the world around him in language, can not help but reflect in it his emotional attitude to it [4, p.29]. Following V. A. Maslova, we believe that " ... the social typicality of emotions is formed simultaneously at the level of various communities of people (social groups), at the levels of universal, national, demographic, professional, sexual, and age communities and is fixed in the process of speech and language practice..."[5, p. 186]. This gives reason to postulate the presence of gender characteristics of the emotional sphere.

It should be noted that the speech behavior of men and women is largely determined by the requirements and expectations of society, under the influence of these social factors, various models of speech behavior are developed[5, p.34] In gender linguistics, there is a claim that women are more emotional than men. "...as established by gender linguistics, the process of communication in women, unlike men, is always an expression of their feelings, so they have a very high level of verbalization of emotions with a lower (compared to men) level of emotional self-control. Hence, often such a violent emotional reaction to situations: anger, hatred, rage, vindictiveness. Such a vivid gender identification of women's emotional verbalics allows us to speak about their emotional genderlect, different from the emotional genderlect of men, more tolerant in general, but varying from one communicative emotional situation to another..."[2, p. 103].

In this article, a comparative analysis of the gender characteristics of the verbalization of emotions is carried out. **The subject** of the research in the article is the gender aspect of the representation of emotions of men and women in the dialogical speech of the interview genre. **The object** of the study is the linguistic means of expressing the emotions of communicants of different sexes in the dialogical speech of the interview genre (lexical, syntactic, stylistic).The interview is nothing more than a kind of genre that involves an appeal to public opinion and an open manifestation of an emotional assessment of the surrounding reality. As a means of broadcasting public opinion, this genre reacts sharply to the distribution of gender roles in the social space. **The material** for the study was the texts of interviews with English and American journalistic publications: Q, The Daily Telegraph, The Guardian, The New York Times, The Observer, The Sun. In the course of the study, the content analysis **method** was used when reviewing the texts. Content analysis is a standard method of

analysis, the subject of which is the content of the text, which is reduced to numerical indicators and can be statistically processed. "Content analysis" comes from the English "Content", which means content, hence content analysis.

The purpose of this study is to determine:

1) gender characteristics of the expression of emotions at the level of verbal communication;

2) the similarities and differences of the linguistic means of representing emotions determined by the speaker's gender.

In accordance with the above goal, we have identified the following

tasks:

* identification of linguistic means of expressing emotions and their connection with the gender identity of speakers;

* setting the ratio of the use of certain linguistic means of expressing the emotional state by communicants;

* consideration of the features of the gender emoticon, due to the cultural gender stereotypes that have developed in society.

Despite the fact that various studies are being actively conducted in the field of gender linguistics, the problem of implementing the emotive function of language, taking into account gender differences in different types of texts, namely in the genre of interviews, is not sufficiently developed. In addition, **the relevance of the work** is due to its interdisciplinary nature: the research is carried out at the intersection of text linguistics, gender linguistics, sociology, psychology, journalism and other sciences.

We have considered the specifics of the use of lexical, syntactic and stylistic means in the female and male speech drawing on the example of an interview. At the lexical level, we first analyzed adjectives, since in English, emotions are more often transmitted through adjectives. Many linguists, including V. V. Potapov, emphasize that one of the characteristic features of female speech is the use of evaluative adjectives. A woman is more likely to say *terrible* or *beautiful* instead of *very* or *so* [7, p. 117].

- A couple of years later, you made a film called "Sandra", which was *completely different*. It's one of the rarest movies we're presenting this season, and a lot of people haven't seen it yet. [Wootton A.].

-I was *very* influenced by your film, the cast, especially the makeup of the main character, where she had *very* dark eyeliner. [O'Connor.].

However, we have identified examples of the use of evaluative adjectives in the speech of men:

- What is your favorite technology and how has it improved your life?

- Definitely, Car GPS. The idea of having someone in my car who can easily get me from point A to point B is *pretty awesome* [Delgado M].

According to the results of the quantitative analysis, we did not find a fundamental difference in the frequency of the use of evaluative adjectives: 38 examples (53%) were identified in male speech and 35 examples (47%) in female speech.

Interjections are the most common way to express the emotional state of the speaker. Interjections are a special layer of vocabulary, since they do not have a subject-logical meaning. Interjections are used more by women than by men:

- And Justin...*Oh*, just Justin. I don't know if he's going to...You know that France is...*Aaaah*"[Brough].

Our sample also showed that women use a more diverse arsenal:"*Ooops*, that sounds wrong, sorry - I shouldn't have said that. Me and my big mouth" [Brough].

The indicators show the following ratio: 16 examples (89%) - in the speech of women, 2 examples (11%) - in the speech of men.

Gender linguistics there is the assertion that women's speech is much more often present introductory words and designs that Express a different degree of confidence of the speaker, links to your own or any other opinion, etc. N. Conklin suggested that the prevalence of it in the speech of women's modal language "can be explained due to insecurity, uncertainty and indecision women's speech as a whole" [8, p. 17]

-Are you still writing songs?

-I remember when New on Earth had finished and I told people it had taken five years, the illusion was that I'd been five years in the studio. It was *probably* only three months actually spent recording [N.Taylor].

But we have found similar constructions in male speech:

"You've been making feature films for over 20 years, and *it seems* like every film you make is even more popular than the last one. You started with the Law of Desire. *It seems* that something has changed since the Flower of My Secret ... " [Arroyo].

The sample showed the following ratio in the use of modal means of language: 27 units (53%) in male speech and 24 units (47%) in female speech, which suggests that at the present stage we can not talk about the presence of typically "female" ways of expression.

In the speech of women, there is also a deeper hyperbolization, as well as a higher frequency of the use of tropes (metaphors, comparisons, epithets).V. V. Potapov claims that a woman is more focused on her inner world than a man, hence more words describing feelings and emotions. Due to the increased emotional level, women also have a higher occurrence of elliptical and inverted constructions in speech [4, p. 128.]. Speaking about the use of stylistic means, we can distinguish the hyperbolization of utterances. For example:

"There is a sense that nothing will ever be the same again at Greenway; all those *billions of words* are coming home to roost" [Campbell].

We also found the use of hyperbole in the speech of men:

- Who have been your musical influences?

- Frank Zappa, the Misfits, Buzzcocks, Public Image Ltd, David Bowie. Right now / *could name 100 and then tomorrow I could name 100 more*! [Taylor].

In addition, in the speech of men, we found a large number of the use of epithets, for example:

- What for you has been single biggest advance in the pretty much 40-year history of the games industry?

-1 think there are two or three what I would call monumental points... [Boxer].

If a woman uses stylistic means of language due to an increased emotional level, then one of the reasons for the use of this layer of vocabulary by men is probably a great interest in the topic under discussion [6, p. 56].The quantitative ratio of the found examples is as follows: 14 examples of the use of stylistic techniques in the speech of men (60%) and 9 examples (40%) — in the speech of women. That is, we can say with confidence that, despite the statements of authoritative researchers in the field of gender linguistics, our sample clearly demonstrates the preference for using this stylistic device in male speech.

The syntactic side is the highest level in the general system of language – only lexical material is not enough to express thoughts and emotions. Often, the emotionality of an utterance is created by means of syntax. Among the syntactic stylistic techniques, we distinguish, first of all, repetition, as one of the most powerful means of emotional expression: "We want people to give us facts, *not just* opinions, and solutions, *not just* gripes. *We're* not here to decide a stadium or a harbour crossing. *We're* just looking a government structures. *We're* doing a lot of homework but the work will really start once the hearing start [Broadhurst C.].

The sample analysis did not reveal a fundamental gender discrepancy: 22 examples (52%) of male utterances, 20 examples (48%) of female utterances.

One of the most frequently used techniques in the interview genre, both among women and men, is a rhetorical question. For example:

-So, you firmly believe videogames are a good thing?

- ...Its like comics, comics used to get a terrible press, you know they rot your brain and all this kind of thing and video games also get a terrible press asking *what are they doing to our children*? They're doing good things! [Hoggins, 2009:19].

- After that I asked myself, *how can I get rid of the such a good person*! [Lefer].

This technique is equally used both by men and women (17 examples (47%) for men and 19 examples (53%) for women), but the analysis showed a difference in the purpose of using this technique. A woman, asking rhetorical questions, tries to find an answer to them and in this way she organizes her thinking, builds a train of thought. A man uses rhetorical questions in his speech in order to draw the attention of the interlocutor to the key points, to make a special emphasis on the important points of his speech.

One of the most striking markers of emotional speech at the level of syntax is exclamation sentences. For example:

- When you decided to make the next version of your franchise, what were you most immediate challenges?

- *Deciding exactly whose version was the best!* [Cowen Hoggins].

Since the topic of information technologyis very relevant for men, in the male speech pattern of this type of interview, there is a fairly active use of exclamation points. This, again, is due to their high interest in the topic: 37 examples of use (66%) in male speech versus 19 examples (34%) in female speech.

Based on the analyzed examples that we found in the interview, we can conclude that at the present stage there is a rethinking of the position and role of women in society and, as a result, a change in her speech behavior. What was previously considered a "typical" female language feature becomes neutral and acceptable for use by both sexes, and is sometimes actively used by men, that is, it passes into the category of "male" language means of expression. Contrary to the generally accepted views of psychologists and sociologists, linguists, emotionality is characteristic of both women and men. We analyzed a number of examples that clearly demonstrate that emotionality is not a quality inherent only in women, women are not more emotional than men. Based on this analysis, it was concluded that this feature of speech is characteristic of both sexes, the difference is in the selection of expressive means, the intensity and purpose of their use. If women use stylistic techniques to express their feelings, then men use them to evoke these feelings. Also, men show a high emotivity within the scope of their interests, which also applies to women.

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6.6 Актуальные проблемы переводоведения

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COMPUTER-ASSISTED TRANSLATION (CAT) TOOLS IN TRANSLATION EDUCATION

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The translation process can often be somewhat tedious—sometimes covering a multitude of topics, requiring extensive research and contextual knowledge. Fortunately, the digital revolution triggered the creation of tools, software and resources that helps ease the burden of translation and improve efficiency, consistency and quality. In this project work is given a list of translation tools that are recommended by translators, for translators.

CAT software – some of the most well known examples of which are SDL Trados, Wordfast, memoQ, and Deja Vu are most commonly referred to as CAT tools. They're designed to support a translator in their work, allowing a professional to make use of a machine's speed and memory to increase the overall efficiency of the translation process. One of the many ways in which they do this is by creating a Translation Memory. A Translation Memory (TM) is essentially a database of already-translated text strings or phrases which a translator can call upon to speed up the completion a project. Building and managing a TM is one of the most important jobs that any CAT tool has to handle. If your Language Service Provider uses Translation Memories (they should) then they'll be able to use them to assess a new document that you need translated.

Computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools are types of software that assist human translators in the translation process, increasing both efficiency and accuracy, and usually lowering project cost, as well. CAT tools are very specialized to the language industry and are integral to the services we provide at Dynamic Language.

Examples of CAT tools:

Translation memory is a database of previously translated content that allows linguists to access and apply (leverage) existing translation segments;

Terminology management performs automated terminology extraction from new source content, and can help create terminology databases (also known as "term-bases");

Spelling and grammar checkers catch linguistic errors related to spelling, grammar and syntax.

In fact, it has own advantages and disadvantages and they are listed below:

Firstly, the effectiveness of translation software are:

Consistency

The most important thing to consider when spending considerable time and money on translation is that you want things to be consistent throughout all content regardless of whether it's a brochure,