Linguistic comparison of gender category in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages

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Annotation

 The main idea underlying this paper is about some linguistic distinctions in the term of category gender in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages. The article describes the categorization of gender as a linguistic phenomena and illustrates specific differences among these three languages.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolaning asosiy g'oyasi ingliz, rus va o'zbek tillarida gender toifasi atamasidagi ba'zi lingvistik farqlar haqidadir. Maqolada gender atamasining lingvistik hodisa sifatida tasniflanishi tasvirlangan va bu uch til o'rtasidagi o'ziga xos farqlar ko'rsatilgan.

Аннотация

Основная идея, лежащая в основе данной работы, заключается в некоторых языковых различиях термина категории род в английском, русском и узбекском языках. В статье описывается категоризация гендера как языкового явления и иллюстрируются специфические различия между этими тремя языками.

Key words: category, simplification, phenomena

Kalit so'zlar: kategoriya, soddalashtirish, hodisa

Ключевые слова: категория, упрощение, явления

The notions of natural (biological) sex and grammatical (formal) gender make up the typological category of gender. Animals and birds are the link between this group and natural sex. In English, it is shown by nouns and pronouns. However, in Russian, it can also be

conveyed using adjectives and verbs in the past simple tense. The gender category of Uzbek nouns is not mentioned in most Uzbek grammar books since the authors believe that Uzbek nouns do not have this category at all.

In several areas, grammatical category of gender in Modern English differs from Old English's. Many experts argue that there is no gender category in English because of the language's many simplifications. B.A. Ilish, for example, claims that there is no such thing as a grammatical gender category in the English language.

The topic's importance is dictated by the growing interest in this language phenomena as a result of changes in pronoun discharge characteristics and the specification of their major roles (clarifying and substitutive), both of which are mirrored in the noun characteristic.

In modern English, the challenge of defining gender has a long and complicated history. Old English nouns included the grammatical gender categories of masculine, feminine, and neuter: mona- moon, tigol- brick — feminine, scip- ship, eage — eye — neuter. In the second part of the seventeenth century, the gender category of nouns had fully vanished. All concepts, objects, and even creatures are considered neuter nouns pronouncing it, with the masculine reserved just for males and the feminine reserved for females.

In accordance with their lexical meanings the nouns of the comparing nouns may be classed as belonging to the masculine, feminine and neuter genders. Names of male beings are usually masculine (e.g.: man, husband, boy, son, nephew, bull, ox, ram(whether), cock, stallion – ота, уғил, эркак, ҳукиз, буқа, новвос, қучқор, хуроз, айғир) and names of female beings are feminine (e.g.: woman, lady, girl, daughter, wife, niece, cow heifer(ғунажин), ewe [ju:] (совлиқ), hen, mare-ауол, хоним, қиз(бола), қиз (фарзанд), хотин, сигир, ғунажин, соблиқ, макиуон, байтал).All other nouns are said to be neuter gender (e.g.:pencil, flower, rain, bird, sky-қалам, гул, уомғир, парранда, қуш, осмон).

Some authors categorize gender into four groups: masculine, feminine, neuter, and universal. They believe that connected animate nouns that can refer to both male and female are tied to the general gender. (doctor, baby, horse).

In the Russian language, the gender categorization should be regarded. Masculine, feminine, neuter, and universal are the four categories of grammatical gender. The fact that the same

term can have a different gender in different languages is the subject of investigation. Every word in the Russian language has a distinct gender. Gender is easy to define for native speakers because it is instilled in them from childhood. However, the vast majority of persons learning Russian as a second language have difficulty determining gender. We use a set of criteria to determine the gender of nouns. Namely:

1. Masculine are nouns:

* denoting males: отец, гражданин, юноша, старец;

*with a basis on a soft consonant, and also on-ш, and on-ж, having endings -а, -я in the genitive singular : конь, пляж.

* the word путь.

2. Feminine are nouns:

* denoting females:внучка, гостья, девушка, ученица;

* with ending -а, -я in the nominative singular: радуга, заря

* with the basis, on a soft consonant and also on-ж and on- ш having ending -и in the genitive singular(the word путь is exception):тень, мышь.

3. Neuter are nouns:

* having ending -о(е) in the Nominative singular : облако , сомнение;

* ending with -мя (ten words): имя, время, племя, знамя, бремя, семя, стремя, темя ,пламя, вымя.

* the word дитя.

There are a number of words (for example , штель(feminine) and тополь (masculine) , whose morphological structure in the nominative case is absolutely the same. In such cases , the unfamiliar will need a dictionary.

Consider the nouns of the general gender : недотрога , засоня, невежа. . The gender of such kind of nouns is determined in accordance to the situation . If we are talking about a male , it is masculine(the same happens to the feminine).

Separately, the essential ones denoting a profession or position should be considered : judge, teacher, sculptor. However, they also call female faces because the corresponding forms of the feminine gender are absent. Such as, кассирша (cashier), библиотекарша (librarian), кондукторша (conductor) formed from the masculine gender , are used in the conversational style of speech.

Thus, having considered such a linguistic phenomenon as a gender of noun , we can say with certainty that this grammatical category in Russian has a fairly well-developed system.

Speaking of English we repeat that the topic of the grammatical gender of the noun is a problem for gender linguistics. The main feature of the gender as a grammatical category is that the noun must be consistent with other parts of speech dependent on it (adjectives, participles, ordinal numbers , pronouns, verbs in the past tense, as , for example, in Russian). But for an English noun devoid of morphological means of expression of the gender, it is impossible.

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