



## Similarities and differences of gender in English and Uzbek languages

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**Annotation:** The examination of the degree of gender is a subject of considerable academic interest, as it offers valuable insights into the similarities and differences of gender. This article aims to explore the perspectives of both English and Uzbek scholars on this linguistic phenomenon. By delving into relevant theories and drawing upon examples from English and Uzbek literature, we endeavor to compare and contrast the terminologies and approaches employed in each language.

**Key words:** Gender Identity, gender norms, feminism, masculinity.

**Аннотация:** Исследование степени пола представляет собой предмет значительного академического интереса, поскольку оно дает ценную информацию о сходствах и различиях пола. Целью данной статьи является изучение взглядов английских и узбекских ученых на этот лингвистический феномен. Углубляясь в соответствующие теории и опираясь на примеры из английской и узбекской литературы, мы стремимся сравнить и противопоставить терминологию и подходы, используемые на каждом языке.

**Ключевые слова:** Гендерная идентичность, гендерные нормы, феминизм, маскулинность.



**Annotatsiya:** Gender darajasini tekshirish katta ilmiy qiziqish mavzusidir, chunki u jihatning o'xshashliklari va farqlari haqida qimmatli tushunchalarni beradi. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek olimlarining ushbu lingvistik hodisaga qarashlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Tegishli nazariyalarni o'rganib, ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotidan misollar keltirib, biz har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan atama va yondashuvlarni solishtirish va solishtirishga harakat qilamiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Gender identifikatori, gender normalari, feminism.

The term “gender” is opposed to the term “sex” (пол). The first term (gender) is a pure grammatical term which deals with the grammatical expression of grammatical gender, i.e. the expression of masculine, feminine and neuter genders. The second word (sex) is used as a common word for both male and female. Thus, it is often used to denote biological notions.

This examples to demonstrate the difference between grammatical gender and biological sex:

### **Grammatical Gender:**

#### 1. Spanish:

„ El niño juega en el parque. ” (The boy plays in the park.) - "Niño" is masculine.

„ La niña juega en el parque.” (The girl plays in the park.) - "Niña" is feminine.

„ El libro está en la mesa.” (The book is on the table.) - "Libro" (book) is masculine, and "mesa" (table) is feminine.

#### 2. German:

„ Der Hund läuft.” (The dog runs.) - "Hund" (dog) is masculine.

„ Die Katze schläft.” (The cat sleeps.) - "Katze" (cat) is feminine.

„ Das Haus ist groß.” (The house is big.) - "Haus" (house) is neuter.



## Biological Sex:

### 1. Medical Context:

"The doctor needs to know the sex of the patient to provide the appropriate treatment."

Here, "sex" refers to whether the patient is biologically male or female.

### 2. Forms and Identification:

"Please indicate your sex: Male or Female."

On forms, "sex" is used to distinguish between biological male and female.

These examples illustrate how "gender" in the context of language refers to the classification of nouns (which may be masculine, feminine, or neuter, depending on the language), while "sex" refers to the biological characteristics that distinguish males and females.

Speaking about the Modern English language we can say that the English nouns do not have a grammatical category of gender. It is because that the nouns do not have constant grammatical means to express the gender distinctions. Such a grammatical category is found in Russian which is one the most important grammatical phenomenon in this language “категория рода существительного – это несловоизменяемая синтагматически выявленная морфологическая категория, выражающаяся в способности существительного в формах единственного числа относиться избирательно к родовым формам согласуемой (в сказуемом - координируемой) с ним словоформы: письменный стол, большое дерево; Вечер наступил; Девочка гуляла бы; Окно открыто; Ночь холодная. Морфологическая категория рода выявляется в формах единственного числа, однако она принадлежит существительному как слову в целом, во всей системе его форм. Категорию рода образуют три незамкнутых ряда морфологических форм, в каждый такой ряд входят формы разных слов, объединённых общим для них морфологическим значением рода – мужского, женского или среднего”.



For example : 1. Masculine Gender:

- Письменный стол (writing desk) – The noun "стол" (desk) is masculine, so the adjective "письменный" (writing) is also in the masculine form.

- Вечер наступил (Evening has come) – The noun "вечер" (evening) is masculine, and the verb "наступил" is in the masculine form.

2. Feminine Gender:

- Девочка гуляла бы (The girl would walk) – The noun "девочка" (girl) is feminine, so the verb "гуляла" is in the feminine form.

- Ночь холодная (The night is cold) – The noun "ночь" (night) is feminine, and the adjective "холодная" (cold) is in the feminine form.

3. Neuter Gender:

- Большое дерево (large tree) – The noun "дерево" (tree) is neuter, so the adjective "большое" (large) is in the neuter form.

- Окно открыто (The window is open) – The noun "окно" (window) is neuter, and the past participle "открыто" is in the neuter form.

These examples show how the gender of the noun in the singular form determines the form of the agreeing words, like adjectives and verbs, which align morphologically with the noun's gender.

In old English there were three genders with their own markers. B.A.Ilyish writes the following in this respect: "Three grammatical categories are represented in the OE nouns, just as in many other Germanic and Indo-European languages: gender, number and case. Of these three gender is a lexical-grammatical category, that is, every noun with all its forms belong to gender (masculine, feminine or neuter).

But in Modern English the meaning of gender may be expressed by the help of different other means:



1. gender may be indicated by a change of words that is, by the help of lexic-semantic means: man – woman, cock (rooster) – hen, bull-cow, Arthur, Ann, Edgar, Helen and so on.
2. gender may be indicated by the addition of a word that is, by syntactic means examples: Grandfather – grandmother, manservant – maidservant, male cat – female cat or he cat – she cat and so on.
3. gender may be expressed by the use of suffixes, examples, host – hostess (хозяин – хозяйка), hero – heroine (герой - героиня), tiger – tigress (тигр - тигрица). There are opinions according to which these suffixes are morphological means, thus they are grammatical means and because of this fact one may consider that English has the grammatical category of gender. But it can hardly be accepted.

In conclusion , Gender nouns refer to the classification of nouns based on gender. In many languages, including English, nouns can be categorized into masculine, feminine, neuter, and sometimes common gender.

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