

COMPARISON OF GRAMMATICAL GENDER ON ENGLISH AND OTHER FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *Scientific research on "grammatical gender" in English and other foreign language grammar is a fascinating topic for our researchers to study. This article's goal is to examine the linguistic research that scientists have conducted on the topic of "gender" in the languages of Russia and England, as well as the connections between these studies. an extensive examination of pertinent theories found in Russian and English literature. vocabulary and methods utilised in each language; a comparison and contrast with instances is intended.*

Key words: *masculine, feminine, neuter, common gender, meaning of term "gender" and term "sex".*

Annotatsiya: *Ingliz va boshqa chet tillari grammatikasida "grammatik jins" bo'yicha olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar tadqiqotchilarimiz uchun qiziqarli mavzudir. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi olimlarning "gender" mavzusida rus va ingliz tillarida olib borgan lingvistik tadqiqotlarini, shuningdek, ushbu tadqiqotlar o'rtasidagi aloqalarni o'rganishdir. rus va ingliz adabiyotlarida mavjud bo'lgan tegishli nazariyalarni keng ko'lamli tekshirish.*

har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan lug'at va usullar; misollar bilan taqqoslash va solishtirish ko'zda tutilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *erkak, ayol, neyter, umumiy jins, "jins" atamasining ma'nosi va "jinsiy" atamasi.*

Gender indicates whether a particular noun or pronoun is masculine, feminine or neuter. At this time we face to some questions, such as "Why gender is important?", "How we can differentiate gender from each other?" and so on.

Gender is a grammatical feature of language which helps us to separate nouns or pronouns. In Old English and Modern English gender divided into 3 types, but sometimes we can see some exceptions. It is called "common gender" that indicates either a male or a female.

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. [4, p.30].

Speaking about the Modern English language, there is not constant grammatical means to express the gender distinctions. But we compare with other language, such as Russian, they have grammatical category which is one of the most important grammatical phenomena 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 гринезамкнутых ряда морфологических форм, в каждый такой ряд входят формы разных слов, объединённых общим для них морфологическим значением рода - мужского, женского или среднего”.

Морфологическое значение рода существительного это такое значение, которое обуславливает собою: 1) способность существительных определяться прилагательными со **следую щ ими** флексиями в форме именительного падежа единственного числа: - ой, -ий, ый - мужской род (большой стол, синий свет, добрый человек), -ая, -яя - женский род (большая книга, синяя тетрадь); -ос, -ее - средний род (*большое окно. синее небо*)..."[1, 25-30]

That's true that, in Russian we find three grammatical genders; masculine, feminine and neutral. moreover it can give us differentiate personal pronouns as well as in the third person pronouns. for example, singular -он она оно. And these pronouns indicate nouns according to their gender. Nouns that represent humans can be masculine or feminine, depending on the gender of the person they often represent. Nouns denoting inanimate objects may be of masculine, feminine and neuter.

Nouns in the singular form of the nominative case (им. падеж) that lack a specific ending or a soft sign (мягкий знак) at the end are classified as belonging to the masculine gender, such as дом and семья.

They belong to the feminine gender if they bear the ends -а or -я (ручка, станция) in the same case and form.

Nouns ending in neutral gender have ends -о or -е (радио, замечание). Nouns that finish in V' (soft sign: мягкий знак) can be classified as either feminine (тетрадь - она) or masculine (портфель - он).

In English, there is no such thing as a phenomenon. As a result, most foreign grammarians—including speakers of Russian—think that English lacks a gender

grammatical category. In English, there is no gender: the nouns of English cannot be classified in terms of agreement with articles, adjectivals, or verbs. [2,p 45]

In 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).

However, there are various ways in which gender can be conveyed in Modern English:

1. gender can be expressed using lexiosemantic techniques, i.e., by changing the words: using gender-specific terms like "she/her" or "he/him" instead of generic terms like "they/them", or using words like "woman" or "man" instead of gender-neutral terms like "person." Other techniques could include using titles such as "Mrs." or "Mr." to indicate gender, or using descriptors like "feminine" or "masculine" to convey gendered characteristics.

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, for example: - "-ess": This suffix is often used to denote femininity. For example, "actress" is used to refer to a female actor, while "waitress" is used to refer to a female waiter.

- "-er": While this suffix is typically gender-neutral, in some cases it can be used to differentiate between genders. For instance, "actor" can be used for both male and female performers, while "actress" specifically refers to a female performer.

- "-ess" and "-er" pairs: Some professions have distinct feminine and masculine versions of the same term, such as "princess" and "prince," "empress" and "emperor," "duchess" and "duke."

- "-ette" or "-trix": These suffixes are sometimes used to create feminine forms of masculine nouns. For instance, "bachelor" has the feminine counterpart "bachelorette," and "executrix" is a female executor.

On this point, A.I. Smimitsky provides persuasive counterarguments. “Однако на самом деле и здесь выражение «рода» относится не к грамматике, а к лексике. Слово actor - «мужского рода», а actress - «женского рода» потому, что это соответствует реальным в языке фактам, а не вследствие особенностей склонения или каких-либо других формальных грамматических особенностей данных слов. Слово actress по сравнению с actor обозначает реально иное живое существо женского пола, и соотношение actor - actress является по существу таким же, как соотношение слов father отец - mother мать ... этот суффикс

является не грамматическим, а лексическим, словообразующим, (его можно сопоставить, например, с уменьшительным суффиксом - у в doggy и т.п.). Следовательно, в соотношении actor - actress нет ничего противостоящего общим закономерностям выражения «родовых» различий в системе английских существительных». [1, p 36]

The comparison of grammatical gender in English and other foreign languages reveals intriguing insights into the ways in which languages structure and categorize nouns. While English lacks grammatical gender, many other languages employ this feature as a fundamental component of their linguistic systems. The comparison highlights both similarities and differences in the manifestation and function of grammatical gender across languages.

One common thread among languages with grammatical gender is the assignment of gender to inanimate objects and abstract concepts. This practice can be puzzling for English speakers, as gender assignment appears to lack any logical or inherent basis. Nevertheless, it demonstrates the flexibility and adaptability of human language, which can assign gender to items that lack biological sex characteristics.

Moreover, the comparison emphasizes the impact of grammatical gender on language processing and production. Speakers of languages with gendered nouns must constantly consider and modify the grammatical gender of words, influencing the structure of sentences and the agreement between different elements. This linguistic feature can pose challenges for non-native speakers, who must memorize the gender of each noun and navigate complex agreement patterns.

Furthermore, the comparison underscores the cultural and social dimensions of grammatical gender. In languages where gender is pervasive, it often reflects and reinforces cultural norms, stereotypes, and power dynamics. The assignment of gender to certain professions or objects can perpetuate gender roles and biases within societies. Recognizing and challenging these gendered linguistic structures can contribute to broader discussions about gender equality and social change.

In conclusion, the comparison of grammatical gender in English and other foreign languages illuminates the intricate relationship between language, culture, and cognition. While English operates without grammatical gender, exploring the presence and significance of gender in other languages enhances our understanding of the diverse ways in which humans conceptualize and communicate about the world. It invites us to reflect on the complexities of language and the role it plays in shaping our perceptions, attitudes, and social structures.

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