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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY GENDER IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: Grammatical gender is formal category, it does not refer to biological difference between man and woman, rather is integral part of linguistic system. In this research work, it is shown that the differences and similarities of gender in Uzbek and English languages. Also, the classification of gender in two languages and the process of analysis are defined with more obvious examples.

Key words: masculine, feminine, neuter, name, animal, semantic mean case, noun, comparative analysis, syntax, semantics, grammatical category, morphology, speech.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОЙ КАТЕГОРИИ РОДА В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Аннотация: Грамматический род является формальной категорией и не относится к биологическим различиям между мужчиной и женщиной, а представляет собой неотъемлемую часть языковой системы. В данной исследовательской работе рассматриваются сходства и различия категории рода в узбекском и английском языках. Также на основе более наглядных примеров определяются классификация рода в двух языках и процесс его анализа.

Ключевые слова: мужской род, женский род, средний род, имя, животное, семантическое значение, падеж, существительное, сравнительный анализ, синтаксис, семантика, грамматическая категория, морфология, речь.

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA GRAMMATIK ROD KATEGORIYASINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: Grammatik rod formal kategoriya hisoblanib, u erkak va ayol o‘rtasidagi biologik farqlarni emas, balki til tizimining ajralmas qismini ifodalaydi. Mazkur tadqiqot ishida o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi rod kategoriyasining o‘xshash hamda farqli jihatlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, ikki tildagi rodning tasnifi va uni tahlil qilish jarayoni yanada aniq misollar asosida izohlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: erkak jinsi, ayol jinsi, o‘rta jins, ism, hayvon, semantik ma’no, kelishik, ot, qiyosiy tahlil, sintaksis, semantika, grammatik kategoriya, morfologiya, nutq.

INTRODUCTION

The grammatical category of gender occupies an important place in linguistic studies, as it reflects the structural and semantic features of a language. Gender is considered one of the main

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grammatical categories in many languages, especially in Indo-European language systems. However, the expression and classification of gender vary from one language to another depending on their grammatical structure and historical development. In this regard, the comparative study of gender categories in different languages helps to identify both universal and language-specific linguistic features.

English, as an analytic language, possesses a relatively simplified gender system compared to many other Indo-European languages. In English, grammatical gender is mostly reflected through pronouns and semantic distinctions between male, female, and neuter nouns. Uzbek, on the other hand, belongs to the Turkic language family and is characterized as an agglutinative language in which grammatical gender does not function as an independent grammatical category. Despite this, certain lexical and semantic means are used in Uzbek to distinguish biological sex and gender-related concepts.

The comparative analysis of gender categories in Uzbek and English is significant because it reveals similarities and differences in morphology, syntax, and semantics between the two languages. Such studies contribute not only to theoretical linguistics but also to language teaching, translation studies, and intercultural communication. Furthermore, understanding the grammatical and semantic nature of gender categories helps learners avoid linguistic interference and improve their communicative competence in foreign language acquisition.

The aim of this article is to investigate the grammatical category of gender in Uzbek and English languages through comparative analysis. The study examines the classification of gender, its semantic and syntactic functions, and the linguistic means through which gender distinctions are expressed in both languages. **[4].**

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are three types of case. They are nominative, also known subjective, objective, possessive.[2;22]. When it is compared with Uzbek language it should be differentiated six types like: bosh kelishik (subjective case), qaratqich kelishigi (possessive case), tushum kelishigi (objective case), jo'nalish kelishigi, o'rin-payt kelishigi, chiqish kelishigi [1; 285-286].

"Harry was several streets away before he collapsed onto a low wall in Magnolia Crescent, panting from the effort of dragging his trunk". [3; 30]

"Robiya qizil ipak qatini chaqqon-chaqqon tortib kashta tikyapti" . [4;44]

The subjective case is called nominative case which working as a subject of verb in sentence. Therefore, noun, pronoun are can be nominative case [2;22]. As it is possible to see from the examples above in both English and Uzbek languages subjectives Harry or he and Robiya were used in nominative case (bosh kelishik) with using subject of sentence.

"Shomurodning fe'li cholimga o'xshaydi". [4;41]

"Harry saw Stan's eyes move to the scar on Harry's forehead". [3;35]

As we can notice the building of possession case and similar in both languages with suffix -ning. [1;289-290]. For example, shomurodning feli. In English language, possession case is made by – 's.(apostrophe) [2;22]. it is possible to see difference, in uzbek language , word which next to possessive case always takes possessive affix. For example, shomurodning fe'li.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In everyday communication, the term "gender" is commonly associated with the biological and social distinctions between men and women. People usually connect gender with male and female identity, social roles, and behavioral differences in society. At the same time, many people are aware that languages themselves may also contain masculine, feminine, or neuter forms in their grammatical systems. Because of this, it is often assumed that grammatical gender directly reflects natural or

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biological gender. However, in linguistics, grammatical gender is considered a formal grammatical category that does not always correspond to biological sex. [2;22]

The grammatical category of gender functions differently across the languages of the world. Some languages classify nouns according to masculine and feminine forms, while others may include neuter or additional categories. The diversity of gender systems often creates difficulties for foreign language learners because the grammatical structure of their native language may differ greatly from that of the target language. As a result, students frequently ask how gender distinctions are formed and used in different languages and why certain nouns belong to a particular grammatical category. [3;73]

One of the main reasons for this confusion is the variety of gender systems found in world languages. For example, the French language has two grammatical genders: masculine and feminine. German has three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. English possesses a simplified gender system in which gender distinctions are mainly reflected through pronouns and semantic meaning rather than through extensive grammatical agreement. Some languages have even more complex systems. Dyirbal, an Aboriginal language spoken in North Queensland, Australia, contains four gender classes with unique semantic classifications. In other languages, the number of gender categories may be even greater, demonstrating that grammatical gender is not universal in form or structure. [1; 292]

Another important issue is the relationship between "sex" and "gender." In everyday understanding, these two concepts are often treated as identical. Many people expect a direct correspondence between masculine gender and male sex, or feminine gender and female sex. However, linguistic evidence shows that grammatical gender and biological sex do not always coincide. A well-known example can be found in the German language. Although the noun Mädchen ("girl") refers to a female person, it is grammatically neuter because it contains the diminutive suffix -chen, which always requires neuter agreement. This example clearly demonstrates that grammatical gender is determined by linguistic rules rather than biological reality.

In addition, grammatical gender may also apply to objects, abstract notions, and animals. Although animals do not possess grammatical gender in a biological sense, speakers often refer to them using masculine or feminine forms depending on cultural traditions, emotional attachment, or contextual meaning. In English, for instance, pets are sometimes referred to as "he" or "she" instead of "it," especially when the speaker has a close relationship with the animal. Similarly, ships, countries, and even nature-related concepts have historically been personified with feminine pronouns in English literature and discourse.

The study of grammatical gender is therefore important not only for understanding linguistic structure but also for examining the relationship between language, culture, and human cognition. Comparative analysis of gender systems helps linguists identify similarities and differences among languages, explains the mechanisms of grammatical classification, and contributes to fields such as translation studies, language teaching, morphology, syntax, and semantics. In the case of Uzbek and English, the comparison is especially interesting because Uzbek does not possess grammatical gender as an independent category, whereas English preserves certain semantic and pronominal distinctions related to gender. Such differences make comparative research valuable for learners, teachers, and researchers interested in modern linguistic studies.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In modern English, gender plays an important role in grammatical category. It is divided the expression of masculine, feminine and neuter. The term "gender" is opposed to the term "sex". 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

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notions. [4;21] Also, English language, we can differentiate masculine and feminine more easily which compares to Uzbek language gender system. Pronoun influences the process.

She reported all the discourse to him. [3;3]

But he was too earnest for an answer to forget his question. [3;117]

It was terrible storm. [3;4

In this sentence, it is clear that she is feminine, he is masculine and it is neuter. But in Uzbek language, all can be represented by a single word "u". At this point, names can help to understand which of them is illustrated.

U biznikiga ham tez-tez kelib turar edi. [7;37] (he/she/it used to come to us very quickly).

Now we do not know if it is a girl or a boy without seeing their face and knowing their name. And question could be appeared in our mind: "Who is that person"

Otabek Rahmatning savoliga javob bermay eshikka qaradi. [1;2] (Otabek looked the door without answering Rahmat's question).

Here is the solution "name". In two examples, there is no semantic change. In Uzbek speech, gender is easy to identify if people say their first name and then use a pronoun in sentence. Otabek is uzbek national name which has identified masculine.

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, hero – heroine, tiger – tigress. 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. [4;22]

According to above theory, we can say that English language have more attention to the gender rather than our national language. We have different overview. For instance: we don't add any suffix to express our gender in word like hero and heroine. 1)It is defined with word adding; qahramon ayol (heroine). The masculine word not only is used in sentences the same way in two language without adding any word like feminine qahramon (hero). but also defined as an adjective; qahramon yigit (hero). 2) By complete changing of word shape; bobo (grandfather), buvi (grandmother).

Oybek domla o'z davrining qahramoni edi. [6;12]

When it comes to animal gender, it has relatively minor part in English grammar. English there are many person nouns capable of expressing both feminine and masculine genders by way of the pronominal correlation. But we have differences in two language. It seems that there is real difference in translation of sentence and gender word into Uzbek language.

- In the sea, once upon a time, O my Best Beloved, there are was a Whale, and he ate fishes [5;9]
- Qadim- qadim zamonda bolajonlarim, bir kit bo'lgan ekan va u baliqlarni yeb kun ko'rar ekan.

In English, name of animals like Fish, Rat, Weasel indicates masculine pronoun. While translating Uzbek language, it is simplifying with "u". We can use both way of gender. Translators use different translation techniques. In this consequence, we have identified that English word musculine alter to Uzbek language as neuter. But to avoid the inability to undersand the distinction of feminine, musculine or neuter in uzbek language, the translater could prefer to utilize name of animal word tha can refer to males.This why is mostly used in Uzbek language. The below given example the word "u" is defined by name of feminine word. While translating process of animal names, gender category from one language to another has important consideration.

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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, gender differences in Uzbek and English languages have existed throughout history and continue to play an important role in linguistic analysis. The English language follows the rules of grammatical gender more systematically than Uzbek, especially through the use of pronouns and semantic distinctions among nouns. Uzbek, on the other hand, does not possess grammatical gender as an independent grammatical category, and gender distinctions are mainly expressed through lexical and contextual means. Nevertheless, as shown in the examples discussed above, certain similarities between the two languages can still be observed in the expression and understanding of gender-related meanings. The comparative study of gender categories in Uzbek and English contributes to a deeper understanding of morphology, syntax, semantics, and cross-linguistic relationships.

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