

**COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF GENDER CATEGORIES IN RUSSIAN,
ENGLISH AND UZBEK ON THE EXAMPLE OF PROVERBS****Pulatova Ugilkhan Sobirjon kizi**

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Abstract: The article discusses the types of linguistic gender symbols and the general principles of their use in the process of creating modern models of masculine and feminine principles in the speech of English, Russian and Uzbek speakers.

However, in Russian the generic category is one of the main morphological features of the noun, while in English the category of the stem is not so important. It is aimed at identifying similarities and differences in the use of Russian, English and Uzbek lexical units in linguistics. In this article, we also focus on the analysis of the social status of women and men in the context of folk wisdom and language culture, using the example of English, Russian and Uzbek articles. Therefore, Russian, English and Uzbek proverbs were used as examples.

Key words: gender, masculine, feminine, proverb, lexeme, category, noun, morphological.

"The concept of sex. Sex determination. Gender Theories", "Gender Studies in Linguistics", "Problems Related to the Development of Gender Linguistics", "Gender Studies and Stereotypes of Communicative Behavior" are among the most important issues discussed today in linguistics. The concept of "gender" used in linguistics and sociology is related to the term "sex"(English.gender), but not exactly the same. In recent decades, research aimed at addressing gender issues in foreign countries has begun to take the lead. These are studies that not only reveal the biological characteristics of a person, but also the characteristics that depend on social, lingvoculturological factors. N.A. Bloxina points out that the difference between the terms "gender" (biological sex) and "gender" (socio-cultural gender) was introduced into science by psychologist Robert Stoller and endocrinologist John Moni.

The main linguistic device in the process of discursive linguistic implementation of gender is gender marking, which means a set of features that "allow identifying a linguistic unit as belonging to one or another gender" [1, p.226]. The problem of gender marking lies in "the definition in the language of markers that explicitly or implicitly indicate the presence of gender semantics" [2, p.35]

When constructing masculinity and femininity in the discourse of male and female, a certain set of linguistic means is used: gender-marked names of a person, gender-relevant pronouns, adjective vocabulary that characterizes men and women, verbs and verb forms that reflect male and female behavior, various syntactic structures. The functioning of gender markers in the discourse of English,

Russian, Uzbek-language publications considered in this article has both general principles and linguistic features. According to A.V. Kirilina, the nominative system of different languages manifests the concepts of “masculinity” and “femininity” in different ways and gives them different meanings [3, p. 80].

In Russian, the gender category is one of the main morphological features of a noun. There are four types of grammatical gender: masculine, feminine, neuter and common.

It is generally accepted that there are no specific logical grounds for assigning a noun to one gender or another. However, this is not quite true. In particular, for animate nouns of the Russian language: female persons are feminine, and masculine persons, respectively, are masculine. For those who have Russian as their native language, this is quite obvious. However, as an example, we can cite the Old English word *wifman* (woman), which belonged to the masculine gender, which is quite difficult to justify logically. (4, p.52)

In Russian, each word has its own specific gender. For native speakers, the distribution of words by gender is carried out on an intuitive level (because it is laid in children from an early age) and does not cause any difficulties, with the exception of words borrowed from other languages. However, the vast majority of people who study Russian as a foreign language face a problem in determining the gender. This is especially true for people whose native language does not have a clearly defined category of gender.

Despite the large number of exceptions, there are still much more words that obey the rule.

1. The masculine gender includes nouns:

- denoting males: *отец* (father), *гражданин* (citizen), *юноша* (young man), *старец* (old man);
- with a basis on the -й hard consonant, having a zero ending in the nominative case of the singular numbers: *ручей* (stream), *паспорт* (passport);
- with a base for a soft consonant, as well as for -ж and -ш, having the ending -а (-я) in the genitive singular: *конь* (horse), *пляж* (beach);
- the word *путь* (path).

2. Feminine nouns include:

- denoting female persons: *внучка* (granddaughter), *гостья* (guest), *девушка* (girl), *ученица* (pupil);
- with the ending -а (-я) in the nominative singular: *радуга* (rainbow), *заря* (dawn);
- with a base for a soft consonant and for -ж, - ш, having the ending -и in the genitive case of the singular numbers (the word *путь* (path) is an exception): *тень* (shadow), *мышь* (mouse).

3. The neuter gender includes nouns:

- having the ending -о (-е) in the nominative case singular: *облако* (cloud), *сомнение* (doubt);
- ending in -мя: *имя*, *время*, *племя*, *знамя*, *пламя*...;
- the word *дитя* (child)

Separately, it is worth mentioning nouns that denote a position or profession: *судья* (judge), *педагог* (pedagogue), *скульптор* (sculptor). Most of these words are masculine. However, they also name females due to the fact that the corresponding forms of the feminine gender are absent in the language. In turn, nouns such as *библиотекарьша* (librarian), *кассирша* (cashier), *кондукторша* (conductor), formed from the masculine gender, are used in a colloquial style of speech and often have a certain shade of neglect, which does not give these words a wide distribution. Thus, considering such a linguistic phenomenon as a gender of a noun, we can confidently say that the given grammatical category in Russian language has a fairly well-developed system.

To classify gender markers of the name of a person in discourse, we will use the development of I. V. Zykova, in which, from the standpoint of a structural criterion (formal marking), lexemes denoting men and women are gender-marked; from the standpoint of a semantic criterion, such lexemes should

include words that reflect the state role, sign, quality of a man or woman. The scientist refers to formal marking four main groups of gender-marked units:

1) anthropometric lexemes, the main meaning of which is a sign of gender;

Мужчина без жены, что рыба без воды

Курица не птица – женщина не человек;

Never send a boy to do a man's job

A woman's tongue wags like a lamb's tail

2) terms of kinship;

Береги землю родимую, как мать любимую

Охал дядя, на чужие деньги глядя

Father knows best

Like mother, like daughter

3) anthroponymic lexemes (proper names);

Говорят про Фому, а он про Ерёму

Ариунушку Маринушки не хуже

Brave men lived before Agamemnon

Nobody is perfect save Mohammed

4) agentive nouns.

As is the workman, so is the work- Каков работник, такова и работа.

One fisherman recognizes another from afar- Рыбак рыбака видит издалека

Such carpenters, such chips. - Каковы плотники, таковы и щепки

The first three groups of gender markers are based on a clear dichotomous division into pairs of nouns with opposition based on gender. Agentive nouns that form an open system of gender markers serve to nominate people on a professional basis (doctor, priest, philosopher, sportsman, model) or to designate the category of "doer" with the actual, effective meaning and the meaning of the state, combined on the basis of the semantic attribute "unprofessional activities" (strategist, burglar, objector, mourner, assistant, employee) [5, p. 30–33].

To date, the opinions of linguists regarding the presence or absence of the category of gender in the English language differ. The first group of linguists believe that this category is not represented as such in modern English. The second part say that it still exists, but this category is by no means grammatical, but semantic (because it is only implied by the speaker). Finally, others argue that the category of gender in English is grammatical, despite the fact that as a result of historical development it has been significantly reduced.

In the English discourse, the use of gender-neutral lexical units for the nomination of a man and a woman, denoting a person in general, without taking into account his gender characteristics: *person, someone, everyone, anybody, you, Mrs, Mr* etc., weakens the gender dichotomy and corresponds to the political correctness of Western society. In Russian discourse gender-neutral is considered to be a set of masculine words of social and household nature, which designate representatives both sexes: *бедняга, бедняжка, бедолага, белоручка, брюзга, всезнайка, выскочка, горемыка, грязнуля, душенька, ехидна, жадина, забияка, задира, зазнайка, заика, зевака, калека, каналья, кровопийца, молодец, мямля, недотена, непоседа, неровня, человек, люди.*

-Everyone should scratch his own itch

-Wealthy people have many worries

- A Ms is as good as a male [11,2008]

-Добрые умирают, да дела их живут

-Русский человек добро помнит [12,1961]

Next, we consider the structure of the genus category noun, proposed by Professor M.Ya. Bloch. So, in modern English, it is customary to distinguish two main subclasses, which represent the opposition (i.e., two mutually exclusive characteristics) that form the gender category. These two subclasses of the noun are personal (person nouns) and non-personal (non-person nouns). These subclasses are also called differently in English: human nouns and non-human nouns [6, p.28]. This clearly indicates that this classification is based on whether the noun names a person or not.

Moreover, it would seem that a parallel can be drawn here with a sign of animation / inanimateness in the Russian language. Animated nouns would correspond to personal ones, and inanimate ones would correspond to impersonal ones. However, this is not entirely true: in English, animals and even children under the age of one year (i.e. infants) are classified as impersonal.

As for the subclass of impersonal nouns, they are all represented by the neuter form, regardless of whether the noun is animate or not. So, for example, the English word *“baby”* belongs to the middle gender and is replaced by the pronoun *“it”*. The same should be said about animals, which in English are usually referred to as inanimate. However, there are a number of exceptions, which we will consider later.

So, we have come to the topic regarding the ways of expressing generic relations in English. For this category, the pronoun occupies a special place. Any noun must correspond to one of the three third-person singular pronouns. The masculine noun is replaced by the pronoun *he*, the feminine by *she*, and the neuter by *it*. There are exceptions to this quite concise and easily assimilated rule. We will take a look at these interesting cases that are the norm in traditional Standard English. As we noted earlier, non-personal nouns constitute a separate subclass and have a neuter form. For this reason, it would seem that the names of states, and even more so of vehicles, should obey this rule. However, the fact is that traditionally the names of countries and some modes of transport are replaced by the feminine pronoun *she*. In order to explain the reasons for this, the linguist-teacher M.A. Kolpakchi resorts to the history of the English kingdom. The fact is that the navy has always played an important role in the life of this small island state, especially during the colonial system.

He is like the poor helper

He who can, does; he cannot, teaches

She hath eaten a snake

She holds up her head like a hen drinking water

When you make money quickly, it's very easy to lose it quickly as well

Don't judge how the dog is by its coat or the tramp by his torn, old, or shabby clothing. [11,2008]

Thus, the distant homeland and the ship itself, which served as the home of the navigator who went on a journey, had a sacred meaning for the Englishman. Undoubtedly, the personification through the feminine gender speaks of people's warm feelings towards these concepts [7, p.49].

The examples of substitution of a noun through a pronoun that we have listed refer to the grammatical means of expressing gender in English. Along with them, there are also lexical means.

Before proceeding to their consideration, we recall that this category is represented by the opposition of the feminine and masculine. Moreover, the feminine gender is in a stronger position in relation to the masculine gender. This is due to the fact that the feminine form is formed at the expense of the masculine with the help of special morphemes for this. The presence of these morphemes determines the strong position of the feminine gender. Note that the word *woman* partially duplicates the form of the word *man*. Therefore, most of the lexical means of creating a gender module serve to form the feminine from the masculine, which is the original. Differences between femininity and masculinity can also be expressed through formal indicators that engage in syntactic communication. There are some of them:

I. Heteronymy (i.e., heteronymy) is a way not having explicit means of expression. The gender of a noun is determined biologically.

For example:

son - daughter (сын- дочь)

king - queen (король - королева)

gentleman - lady (джентльмен - леди)

horse - mare (конь - кобыла)

drake - duck (селезень - утка)

hen - cock (курица - петух)

When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?

A cock is valiant on his own dunghill [11,2008]

II. Compounding is a combination of the basics of words. At the same time, one of the bases is a gender marker, i.e. contains a pronounced masculine or feminine principle.

For example:

sales**man** — sales**woman** (продавец — продавщица)

school**boy** — school**girl** (школьник — школьница)

land**lord** — Land**lady** (хозяин — хозяйка)

manservant — **maid**servant (слуга — служанка)

head**master** — head**mistress** (директор — директриса)

male nurse — **female** nurse (медбрат — медсестра)

pea**cock** — pea**hen** (павлин — павы)

*An **Englishman's** home is his castle*

*One **Englishman** can beat three Frenchmen*

*A quick **Landlord** makes a careful Tenant [11,2008]*

III. Suffixation - the process of replacing suffixes that form masculine nouns (-or, -er) with suffixes characteristic of the feminine gender (-ess, -ette, -ine, -ix), or the complete addition of the latter to the original form of the masculine kind.

For example:

actor — actress (актер — актриса)

waiter — waitress (официант — официантка)

director — directrix (директор — директриса)

conductor — conductorette (проводник — проводница)

hero — heroine (герой — героиня)

poet — poetess (поэт — поэтесса)

lion — lioness (лев — львица)

Poverty makes thieves, like love makes poets

A poet is born not made [11,2008]

In Uzbek, the gender category differs in some respects from Russian and English. We will consider these differences below. The grammatical category of gender does not exist in the Uzbek language system. This meaning can be expressed in lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic ways. However, the difference between these tools and the grammatical gender category is that Uzbek nouns are used only to determine the biological sex of humans and animals using the above methods.[8,p.71]

For example, the lexical-semantic method: ota-ona(parent), tog'a-xola (uncle-aunt), O'gil- qiz (son-daughter); morphological method: Kamol-Kamola, Jamol-Jamola, Feruz-Feruza (adding suffix -a, male name changed into female); lexical method: qobon- megajin (boar-sow), buqa- g'o'najin (bull-

cow).

The vocabulary of a language has such layers that they develop in accordance with the internal laws of the development of related languages and dialects. The words expressing this layer are passed down from generation to generation. One of these lexical layers are names denoting the feminine. Researcher F. Dzhumaeva in her article “The expression of the concept of gender in anthroponyms” writes: “Anthroponymy cannot be indifferent to the generic category. In this respect it differs from other kinds of noun, common and proper nouns”.[9.2019]

Depending on the gender of the names, we can divide them into two large groups: 1) male names; 2) female name. The semantic nature of the name, as well as the customs and traditions of naming, are important factors in distinguishing human names in this way.

-Aql- Hasan, odob-Husan

-Abdulkhikim ovga chiqdi,

Orqasidan g'avg'o chiqdi [13,2005]

We can also see a mixed form of the two methods in expressing gender. Such mixed methods can include lexical-syntactic and lexical-grammatical methods.

An example of lexical-syntactic valence is gender expression.

“The lexical meaning of the word lexical-semantic valence begins with the semema of the lexeme. This tension is also observed in all categories of words. In fact, Qaynayotgan suv choy hisoblanadi, fohialangan qiz — erga tekkan ёки Uylangan — o'g'il-qiziga quvongan we pay attention to the semantics of the lexeme in the proverbs . Since the “QIZ” lexeme in the first sentence contains the female semaphore, In many languages, the word "marry" is a kind of word for a man and a woman, indicating that a legal relationship has been established between a man and a woman, but in the Uzbek language, "turmushga chiqmoq yoki erga tegmoq" for a girl and the phrase "uytanmoq" is applied to the boy. Indeed, in other Turkic languages the same word is used for both sexes.

In Uzbek, we can also see beautiful combinations, such as a beautiful girl, a giant guy. Adjectives such as beautiful, graceful, usually require words expressing the feminine gender, and words such as alpkomat, devkomat, azamat (brave, giant) are usually associated with lexemes denoting the masculine. It is also appropriate to use expressions “bo'ydoq” (unmarried man) in Uzbek to describe the loneliness of a man, unmarried status, and to express the unmarried status of a woman, for example, “boshi ochiq” (open head), “turmushga chiqmagan” (unmarried). It is worth citing the following comment by I. Islamov regarding the use of the word "bo'ydoq"(unmarried) only in relation to men: The lexical meaning of this word is used in most Turkic languages to refer to a man who is not married or divorced.

In the table below we can see lexemes in English, Russian and Uzbek denoting male sexual identification:

№	English lexemes	Russian lexemes	Uzbek lexemes
1	man	папа	ota
2	Mr	сын	er
3	uncle	дедушка	yigit
4	brother	внук	O'g'il
5	grandad	брат	kuyov
6	father	дядя	Og'a
7	he	юноша	ini
8	guy	мальчик	erkak
9	boy	отец	boja
10	mister	муж	Tog'a

11	nephew	племянник	qayni
12	son	зять	Qaynog'a
13	gentleman	тесть	ichkuyov
14	husband	жених	aka
15	groom	парень	uka
16	bloke	старик	janob
17	chappie	супруг	Bo'ydoq
18		пацан	
19		малый	
20		мужчина	

Table 1. Lexemes in English, Russian and Uzbek denoting male sexual identification

The table shows that the lexical units associated with the word "male" are broadly and differently expressed in all 3 languages.

Let us now try to shed light on the linguistic features of female terms of kinship in the Uzbek and related Turkic languages.

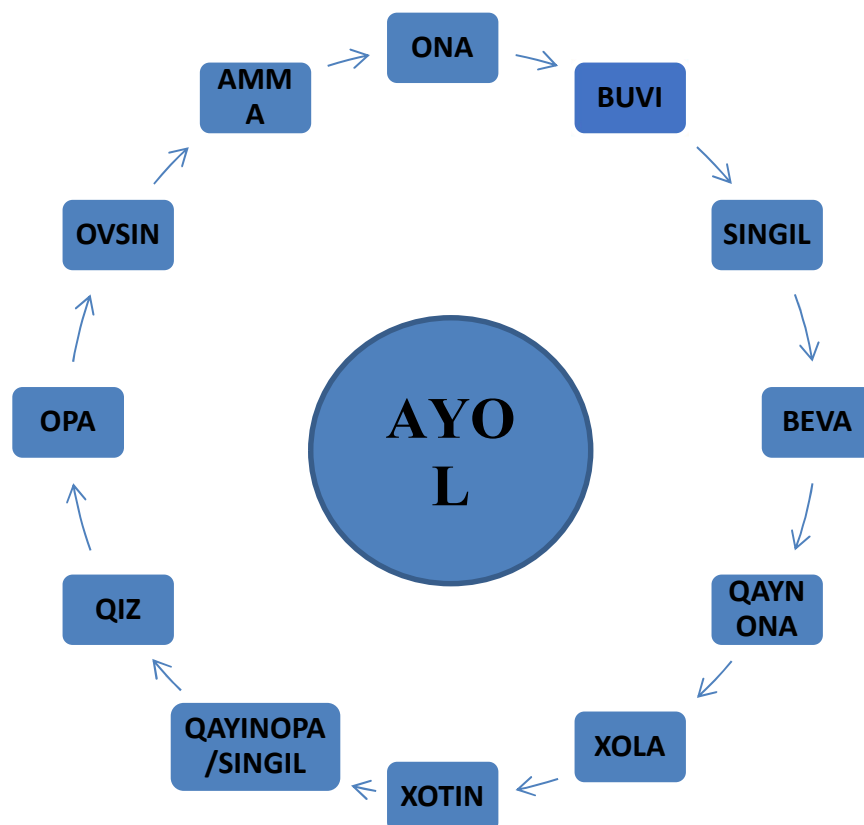


Figure1. There demonstrated the female terms of kinship in the Uzbek language [10.1971]

In addition, such kinship relations are also widely reflected in Uzbek proverbs, which represent gender relations. Such as:

- *Kelsa xotin urug'i,*
Topiladi yo'rig'i.
- *Kuzgi oftobga qizingni qo'y,*
Yozgi oftobga kelingni qo'y
- *Ovsin-ajin yig'ilsa,*

Ajina bazmi qurilar.

- *Onangni kaftingda tutsang,*
Singlingni boshingda tut.
- *Xolam bildi — onam bildi.*[13,2005]

Thus, comparing English, Russian and Uzbek languages, we tried to study the phenomenon of the sex of nouns as much as possible and consider the main ways of expressing it. It has been proven wrong to assume that all impersonal nouns in English are neutral. As it turns out, the grammatical category of the English noun is much richer than is commonly believed. However, mastering this topic in English is easier than in Russian, and when studying it, you will have to refer to the dictionary again and again. An analysis of speech in English and Russian shows that the construction of modern models of masculine and feminine in both languages uses similar methods. Generic symbols are generic pronouns, personal pronouns, justified adjectives, as well as adjectives related to linguistic units. However, in the Uzbek language, lexical units denoting gender relations are also widely used, we have seen that they are widely used through lexical units expressing kinship. In the presentation, an attempt was made to show by examples that generic units are widely expressed in the proverbs of all peoples.

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