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**Abstract:** *The article considers theoretical and methodological aspects of gender linguistics, relevant in the comparative study of English and Uzbek languages. Drawing from sociolinguistic and gender studies perspectives, the research sheds light on the dynamic interplay between language, culture, and gender, offering insights that enhance our understanding of diverse sociocultural constructions of gender identities.*

**Key words:** *concept, world view, gender linguistics, methodology, Uzbek language, morphology, word formation, category of gender.*

**Абстрактный:** *В статье рассмотрены теоретические и методологические аспекты гендерная лингвистика, актуальная при сравнительном изучении английского и узбекского языков. Опираясь на перспективы социолингвистических и гендерных исследований, исследование проливает свет на динамическое взаимодействие между языком, культурой и полом, предлагая идеи, которые улучшают наше понимание различных социокультурных конструкций гендерной идентичности.*

**Ключевые слова:** *концепция, мировоззрение, гендерная лингвистика, методология, узбекский язык, морфология, словообразование, категория рода.*

**Abstrakt:** *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida dolzarb bo'lgan gender tilshunosligi nazariy va metodologik jihatdan ko'rib chiqiladi va qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Ijtimoiy lingvistik va gender tadqiqotlari nuqtai nazaridan kelib chiqqan holda, bu maqola til, madaniyat va gender o'rtasidagi dinamik o'zaro ta'sirni yoritib beradi va gender identifikatsiyasining turli xil ijtimoiy-madaniy*

*tuzilmalarini tushunishimizni kuchaytiradigan tushunchalarni taqdim etadi.*

**Tayanch soʻzlar:** *tushuncha, dunyoqarash, gender tilshunosligi, metodologiya, O'zbek tili, morfologiya, so'z tuzilishi, jins turkumlari.*

Language is a reflection of culture, embodying the values, norms, and identity of a society. The representation and usage of gender in language offer a profound insight into how different cultures perceive and articulate gender roles. This thesis explores the representation and usage of gender in English and Uzbek, two languages that offer intriguing contrasts and parallels in their linguistic treatment of gender<sup>1</sup>. English, a Germanic language, features a relatively limited system of grammatical gender. While it does not assign gender to nouns as some other languages do, English employs gender-specific pronouns and has a number of gendered nouns, such as "actor" and "actress." The evolving nature of English has seen efforts to adopt more gender-neutral language, reflecting broader societal shifts towards gender equality and inclusivity. In contrast, Uzbek, a Turkic language, is characterized by the absence of grammatical gender. Uzbek does not inflect nouns or adjectives to reflect gender differences. However, it still uses gender-specific pronouns and nouns to distinguish between male and female subjects<sup>2</sup>. This usage offers a unique perspective on how gender is represented and understood in a language that does not structurally encode gender distinctions as rigidly as languages with grammatical gender systems.

This comparative study seeks to highlight the linguistic and cultural differences and similarities in how gender is represented in English and Uzbek. By examining these two languages, this thesis aims to uncover the underlying cultural attitudes towards gender and how these attitudes are manifested linguistically. Through this exploration, we can better understand the dynamic interplay between language, culture, and gender, and how these elements shape and are shaped by the societies that speak these languages.

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<sup>1</sup> Curzan, Anne. *Gender Shifts in the History of English*. Cambridge University Press, 2003. Pages 3-25.

<sup>2</sup> Usmonova, M. (2017). "Gender issues in the Uzbek language." *Central Asian Survey*, 36(1), 89-103.

Overall, gender studies in Uzbekistan have not yet fully developed. However, comparing how the concept of "sex of a living being" is embodied in the lexical, phraseological, word-formation, morphological, and syntactic levels in Uzbek (a Turkic agglutinative language) and English (an inflectional language) is both theoretically and practically significant. The main recognized areas of gender linguistics include sociolinguistic gender studies, feminist linguistics, the study of linguistic behavior of both sexes, masculinity studies (the newest area emerging at the end of the 20th century), and psycholinguistic research. Within psycholinguistics, work involves neurolinguistics, the study of speech development, and research on cognitive differences between men and women and their manifestations in speech. Additionally, cross-cultural and linguo-cultural research, including the hypothesis of gender subcultures, is significant. It should be noted that many Western and English works often emphasize theory over practice, lacking reliance on specific and systematic data from different languages.<sup>3</sup> In gender linguistics, comparative studies on the embodiment of the concept of "sex of a living being" in different languages, such as English and Uzbek, are particularly interesting.

English and Uzbek languages, as we see it, encompass:

- the influence of gender on the language's worldview, affecting grammar, vocabulary, word formation, communication, and artistic expression;
- the distinction between face and non-face categories and animacy in Uzbek; and the gender and animacy categories in English regarding gender.

– The category of personal nouns in Uzbek and the gender aspect is compared to the wider range of noun derivational categories in English. It's noted that the language's worldview is not solely shaped by lexical and derivational means but also by motivational and gender aspects of word formation. English language morphology still struggles with identifying the essence of the gender category, with researchers uncovering deeper semantic aspects and exploring gender relations in word formation. In English grammar, gender is typically viewed

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<sup>3</sup> GENDERED LEXICON OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE 2022 / N. Komilova  
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as a grammatical property, focusing on syntactic identification rather than its correlation with vocabulary and word formation<sup>4</sup>. However, this Ledger actually serves as a significant factor in shaping the English language system and is crucial for English word formation. This importance stems from the interplay between the gender and animacy categories. Inanimate and animate nouns exhibit different types of gender oppositions: inanimate nouns can belong to all three genders, while animate nouns are typically divided into male and female genders (except for "child," which falls under a neutral gender). Beyond this formal distinction lies profound functional and semantic differences: the gender of inanimate nouns primarily serves as a formal characteristic, whereas the gender of animate nouns carries significant semantic weight, particularly in expressing gender relations.

In Uzbek, naming female individuals primarily relies on non-derivative lexemes or analytical constructions, typically using the lexeme "Khotin" (woman). Contrarily, the English language's system for person designation starkly contrasts with Uzbek's. Without a gender category, there's no regular pairing of male and female names through word formation in Uzbek. However, a few single-root lexeme pairs like "addib - addib," "shoir - shoir," "muallim - muallim," "marhum - marhum" exist, resembling English pairs like "Kum-Kum," "husband-wife," "teacher-teacher." Yet, Uzbek's worldview differentiates individuals by sex without explicitly employing the gender category.

Within English personal names, the concept of "gender-gender" forms a paired set of indicators ingrained in the minds of native speakers, thus making derivative nouns denoting femininity highly productive. The direct association with gender relations in English lies in derived nouns conveying femininity, immaturity, and compatibility:

– Neighbor, passenger, Uzbek, Georgian, thief, cheat, devil, student, pretender, Christian, Muslim, teacher, schoolgirl, translator, Creator, blockade, beauty, Queen, devil, favorite, singer, sufferer, namesake, worker, long-lived, liar, laughing, guest, matchmaker, stewardess, Princess, headmistress, cousin, signorina,

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<sup>4</sup> INSIGHTS INTO THE CATEGORY OF GENDER (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GENDER-MARKING AVOIDANCE STRATEGIES) 2020 / Karapetyan Lili, Danukhyan Lusine  
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old woman, welder, bottler, goddess, goddess; dove, quail, Turkey, teterka, wolf (wolf), lioness, tigress, camel.

– Scullion, the Cossack, turonok, Tatarchuk, Negro, China doll, slesarenok, Pisarenko, shepherd, konoshonok, bartonek, baric, young master; the owl, the goldfinch, wolf, kangaroo, snake, utenis, bastard etc.

– co-author, co-Director, partner, colleague, companion, accomplice, coDirector, collaborator, companion, schoolmate, classmate, roommate, fellowsoldier, etnopolitic etc. Thus, the system of English word formation plays an important role in the design of gender relations, which is especially important in the comparative aspect.

Certainly, all nouns denoting femininity belong to the female category. However, the association of neutrality and consistency, derived from masculine nouns, is quite idiomatic. While it's often possible to derive feminine meanings from nouns denoting jointness (like "accessory," "accomplice," "partner," "co-author"), nouns denoting non-adulthood are strictly limited to referring to young males<sup>5</sup>. The gender category, along with nouns denoting femininity and non-adulthood, presents notable contrasts with the Uzbek language, posing significant challenges for Uzbek learners. Nevertheless, nouns denoting compatibility find parallels in derivatives with similar semantics in Uzbek, such as "vatandosh" (countryman) and "sinf-dosh" (classmate).

The word formation of animal names, along with human names like "dove," "Turkey," "wolf," "lioness," "tigress," "camel," "owlet," "goldfinch," "cub," "kangaroo," "snake," and "duck," is idiosyncratic for Uzbek students. This doesn't align with the linguistic worldview of Uzbek, where animal names are clearly distinct from personal nouns and answer the question "neem?" (what?). Therefore, when exploring the intersection of gender category and word formation indicating "femininity" in Uzbek, methodically structured exercises are necessary to help students grasp how to express female animals' names in English. At the syntactic level, in addition to the general challenge of coordinating adjectives and participles

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<sup>5</sup> Natural gender of English nouns in contrast with grammatical gender of Albanian nouns 2017 / Çanta Agnesa  
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with nouns in terms of gender, number, and case, Uzbek students also need to pay special attention to how the neuter is represented, which isn't typically supported in Uzbek grammar and linguistic studies. This is particularly evident in impersonal sentences, as illustrated by the example "In the crash it could kill." Our findings suggest that the methodological dimension of gender linguistics remains underexplored, despite the significant impact of gender relations on shaping language perceptions, lexical systems, and word formation processes, which is crucial for language teaching across different linguistic backgrounds.

The methodological considerations regarding gender relations in a comparative context primarily involve analyzing the contrasts among languages at various linguistic levels. Consequently, this necessitates theoretical exploration and the creation of specific guidelines, exercises, and manuals in this field.

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