

# THE GRAMMATICAL USAGE OF GENDER CONCEPT IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

**D.M.Kurbanbaeva** – assistant teacher

*Nukus state pedagogical institute named after Ajiniyaz*

**Tayanch so'zlar:** gender, jins kategoriyasi, ayol jinsi, er jinsi, gender ajratish usullari, neytral gender jins, leksik-semantik usul, morfologik ko'rsatkich, affiksatsiyali usul, referent, morfologik-sintaktik usul, spitagma, moslashish.

**Ключевые слова:** гендер, категория гендера, женский род, мужской род, нейтральный (средний) род, родоразличение, лексико-семантический способ, морфологическо-синтаксический способ, аффиксация, морфологическая маркировка, референт, синтагма, согласование.

**Key words.** gender, the category of gender, feminint gender, masculine gender, neutral gender, gender distinctions, lexico-semantic way, morfologico-sintactic way, affixation, morphological mark, neferent, syntagm, argeement.

In theoretical linguistics and English language, manuals there are very different views of scholars on whether the distinction between gender (gender-masculine and gender-gender) acts as a grammatical phenomenon (category) or not. For example: some theoretical studies consider gender as a lexico-semantic structure as a subcategory of nouns in English and according to English grammar has its own definition as a grammatical category.

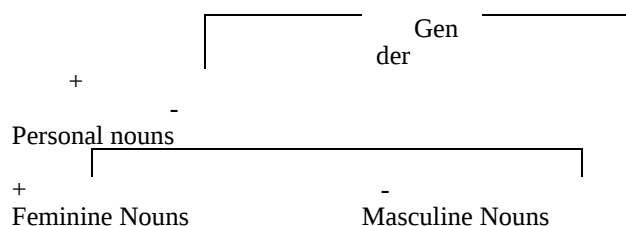
In particular, the whole 10 pages of A.I.Smirnitsky's theoretical course "Morphology of the English language" [1:139,148] are devoted to proving that the category of gender does not exist in English as a grammatical category, as well as from the point of view of looking at lexico-grammatical meaning. And M.A.Vasilievskaya's famous "English Grammar" in the course of a practical course on the topic of genus (gender), starting with the word introduction, nouns considered not in English, but to some extent categories of gender. -sex, masculine and feminine, are included in the category of gender, masculine and feminine.

The interpretation of the gender and generic meaning of nouns in English is not based on the adoption of any grammatical forms (complements, conjunctions) of words (as in other languages, especially in the case of Russian), but in the case of plural nouns it is related to their relationship with prefixes.

Thus, this indicates that gender-sex division (categorisation) cannot be considered as a grammatical phenomenon or category in English.

The gender In English, the gender category consists of distinct opposites. It consists of two opposite parties related in a non-archic way (parties with distinct signs of separation are included). In the whole set of words belonging to the noun class, the action of a word with opposite categorical meaning divides the nouns into two classes, i.e., they are divided into person nouns (person nouns and non-person nouns). The second contrast is between riders that interpret people, and they are divided into masculine and feminine.

Thus, the first contrast is characterised as the bottom contrast of the gendered gender category, and the second contrast is characterised as the bottom contrast. Considering the peculiarities of such division (classification), M.Y.Blokh, analysing the relations in the above opposition, in English "derives a system of three genera and calls such genera by the traditional term neutral gender" and ogan non-person/ introduces nouns that do not define people/persons. Thus, the three-genera/genus system of these nouns in M.Y.Bloch's English is clarified.



The diagram below shows a diagram of the gender/sex division of English nouns. Hence, Genus is the generic category of nouns, Personal nouns are pronouns that do not

characterize a person (people), Feminine nouns are nouns belonging to the imaginary gender, Masculine nouns are nouns belonging to the masculine gender, + - high (obvious) opposition to gender discrimination - low signs of opposition to gender discrimination (obvious)

In English, there are many adjectives describing people (human beings) that can be used to refer to unrelated genera/genders. Feminine can refer to the male and male gender. It produces male (male) descendants with reproductive genes. Examples: version (human, person), friend, doctor, worker, singer, president, manager, etc.

For example: The president of our Medical Society will not be enthusiastic about the proposed method of treatment in general; she insists on a completely different attitude to such cases. The President of our Hospital Association was not very happy with the proposed method of treatment. In such situations (Mrs President) is going to use another method of treatment.

In Karakalpak, the generic difference of the word "President" (gender) for someone is weakened by the singularity "he", because in none of the Karakalpak languages do generic-differentiating opposite signs work.

Therefore, when we translate the example into English, it is necessary to give each person (she he) the specification of the gender distinction of her talk and the requirements of the context for this talk: in our example - she (Mrs President), in other examples - she (Mr President), in other examples - she (Mr President), he - Dr Miss, Mr Doctor, or their personal name and father's name may be given (she is our President Sarakhan Baimuratova, she is our President Aziz Toreyevich, etc.).

In Karakalpak, the generic difference of the word "President" (gender) for someone is weakened by the singularity "he", because in none of the Karakalpak languages do generic-differentiating opposite signs work.

Therefore, when we translate the example into English, it is necessary to give each person (she he) the specification of the gender distinction of her talk and the requirements of the context for this talk: in our example - she (Mrs President), in other examples - she (Mr President), in other examples - she (Mr President), he - Dr Miss, Mr Doctor, or their personal name and father's name may be given (she is our President Sarakhan Baimuratova, she is our President Aziz Toreyevich, etc.).

Explaining the difference between the two genders converts the unreadable gender (common with sex) into variable category nouns in noun phrases explaining gender. In addition, unless there is a specific requirement to indicate a gender difference, the personal pronoun in the sentence can be replaced by "he" in the case of a neutral gender, for example ("he" in the case of a male descriptive unit).

In addition to grammatical gender distinctions, native speakers of English can express the gender distinctions of the words they have in mind lexically, that is, these words can be used together with certain descriptive words indicating gender as well as with suffixal origins.

Examples: he-goat-goat, he-bear:bear-goat, cocr-sparrow/chicken-sparrow:hen-pheasant, man-producer/woman-producer, business/business-lady, bull /calf master-mister, actor/actress lion/lions. stew-ard/stewardess. landlord/ housekeeper.

Alternatively, the difference between English and foreign languages can be explained by derivation, i.e. suffixation of the gender/sex divisions of status words. Examples: sultan-sultansha (mister- mistress).

In analysing the ways in which gender/gender differentiation is demonstrated, it is inevitable that anyone who speaks English will agree with the proposed gender system of gender differentiation. This is because the pairs of genders given in the examples are insufficient to describe. The individual(s) and all genders are similar. If we look at this more clearly, we realize that this is not the case.

In fact, the adjectives jenny-ass-bad-male, pen-chicken-make-chicken are naturally replaced by 'it', and in the male pairs oranges, donkey, peas-female and neutral (imagination) and neutral (gender) evoke first (ambiguous) opinions. The reason for this is that the English word "woman" (she) in other living beings/animals is better associated with the word "it" to respect man and his inexhaustibility as its feminine qualities.

Woman-male, sister-brother, humanism, reciprocity and meaningfulness of kinship, and in world languages, English and Karakalpak languages, if developed from a human-systemic point of view, our languages continue to develop in a degrammatical-categorical tour de force.

The absence of gender (gender) category, i.e. gender (gender) indicators, is explained.

However, in Karakalpak language, those who express their differences with animals and those who are related to each other (gender) are used to address each other. If differences in the act of gender discrimination have special grammatical indicators, same-sex couples can be categorised into sex/gender through their texematics.

In Karakalpak, sex/gender is expressed in three different ways:

1. Semantic relations: male-father, father, father, brother, brother-in-law, brother-in-law, brother-in-law, mother, sister daughter, sister, dancer, cousin, mother-in-law, etc. dream-sex-campfire, mother, elder sister, daughter, sister, dancer, cousin-in-law, etc.

These sex/gender differences are found in different animals and birds. Boar/megejin-single, pheasant- hen pheasant makiyenqirgawıl, qoshqar-/toqlı, ram-ewe buğa-tana, cow-bull, teke-eshki buck or billy does or nanny dog- male stud or sili, bitch knyt-qanshiq iyt

2. Plural/personal adjectives denote gender/sex difference by adding morphological indicators-suffixes: sibling in laws quda qudagay, match- matchmaker qudabala-qudasha (girl), qayn-baldyzkhan-qhanshayim, sister in law tsara-keshayim, miyrbek-miyirbiyke, Kamil-Kamila Amin-Aminahum, etc. There are no other equivalent of the qudagay quda quda bala qudasha translated in English mother in law, father in law brother in law sister in law.

Morphological sex/gender indicators in Karakalpak increase in person. They combine the first component (prefix) in the affix character and the second component in the suffix character:

Males:

a) Beknazar, Bekturdi, Baymurat, Baynazar.

6) Azizbek, Turdybek, Yusipbek, Myrzambet, Nazarymbet, Orazymbet, Sarybay, Dalibay, Nuratdiyin, Karamatdiyin, Tazhetdiyin, etc.

b) Syntax: Abdikadir, Abdikerim, Mambetkerim, Berdimurat, Kayipnazar, Habipnazar, etc.

girls:

a) Ayimkhan, Gulkhan, Gulimkhan, Ayzhan, Bibizada, Biibiraba, Bibijamal, Nursuliu, Nurjamal, Palzade, Nurzade, Ulzade, etc.

6) Parshagul, Sanemgul, Kizlargul, Almagul, Jenisgul and others.

b) Biybigaukhar, Biybimariam Biybiraushan, Sahyip-jamal, Ayimjamal, Gulbazar, Gulsanem, etc. human nouns in the plural, borrowed from Arabic, are consorts, and each of them, meaning both masculine and feminine, is included in the list of adjectives with a morphological index by adopting the suffix "a" for the genus corresponding to the putative gender. Examples: Aziz (Aziz), Latip (Latip), Salim (Salim), Rashid (Rashid), Rahim (Rahim), Zarip (Zarip), Farid (Farid), etc.

In case of differences of opinion, the above method of gender discrimination is admitted. Example shayır-shayıra

Biraq sózge bir nasiyat qilayq

Qızımız önerpaz, shayıra bolsın (I.Yusupov)

In Karakalpak language expressions explaining the services girls according to their profession and others in Russian.

Gender is not divided as in the languages of Western nations. Therefore, the feminine/feminine gender of plural nouns absorbed from the languages of Western peoples is created by combining morphological indicators. Examples: artist, actress, student, ballet dancer, secretary, etc.

Similarly, gender differences are explained in phraseological expressions explaining surnames and patronymics of men and women. Examples:

Dream girls:

Nasirova Mahida Berdihodjaevna,

Fatima Zinatdinovna Zarlikova,

Male gender:

Kamatdinov Bakhtiyar Nurymbetovich,

Perdebaev Azizbek Ruslanbekovich,

Nurzhanov Farid Zaripovich

3. In Karakalpak language, gender differences of gender referents of different professions, animals and birds are expressed in a morphological-syntactic way, i.e. gender differences are united in the determinative service of special words explaining gender. Examples:

Hen turned his back to protect his kids.

It is more difficult to count money than it is for the cashier.

The doctor has a good attitude towards his patients.

Manliness is a dream.

In the syntagmatic combinations "hen, "pheasant" "cashier girl", "doctor's girl", "man's hair" in sentences, the generic components of the adjectives are syntactically connected by comparison. The relationships woman/man(imaginary/er), sister/brother/age, sister-in-law are considered among the evidences explaining karakalpak national values.

## References

1. Blokh M.Y. Course of theoretical grammar of the English language. –Moscow: «Higher School» 1983.
  2. Ganshina M.A. Vasilevskaya N.M. English grammar. Practical course –Moscow: 1964.
  3. Smiritsky A.I. Morphology of the English language. –Moscow: 1959.
  4. Bekbergenov A, Dauenov E. Dauletov M, Eshbaev J, Modern grammar of Karakalpak literature language. – Nukus: «Bilim» 1994.
- REZYUME.** Maqola qoraqalpoq va ingliz tillaridagi otlarning jins tizimini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Ikki tildagi gender tafovuti ilmiy asosda taqqoslanadi, chuqur lingvistik tahlil asosida gender farqlash usullari aniqlanadi va muallif ushbu masalani o'rganishi bo'yicha ba'zi ishonchli manbalarga murojaat qiladi va jinsni belgilashning ilmiy asoslangan tizimini aniqlaydi. ikki tilda solishtiriladi.

**РЕЗЮМЕ.** Статья посвящена изучению гендерной системы имён существительных каракалпакского и английского языка. Родоразличение в двух языках сопоставлено в научной основе, выявлены приемы родоразличения на основе, тщательного лингвистического анализа при чем автор ссылается на некоторые достоверные источники по исследованию данного вопроса и выявляет научнообоснованную систему родообозначения в двух сравниваемых языках.

**SUMMARY.** The article deals with gender distinction of nouns as a part of speech in the English and Karakalpak languages. The problem of gender distinction, as the author points out, is one of the complicated problems in both languages, and though the languages are representatives of different families, the researcher finds out the ways of distinguishing gender of nouns in these languages and gains to systematize them in proper scientific ways.