TYPOLOGICAL CATEGORY OF GENDER

H. ISMOILOVA. M.DEHQONOVA QO'QON DPI

The typological category of gender consists of the notions of natural (biological sex and the grammatical (formal) gender. The connection of this category with the natural sex is in the animals and birds. It is displayed by the nouns and pronouns in English. (But in Russian it can also expressed by the adjectives and the past simple tense forms of the verbs.) Most of the Uzbek grammar books do not contain any information about the category of gender of Uzbek nouns, because the authors consider Uzbek nouns not to have this category at all.

In accordance with their lexical meanings the nouns of the comparing nouns may be classed as belonging to the masculine, feminine and neuter genders. Names of male beings are usually masculine (e.g.: man, husband, boy, son, nephew, bull, ox, ram(whether), cock, stallion – ота, уғил, эркак, ҳукиз, буқа, новвос, қучқор, хуроз, айғир) and names of female beings are feminine (e.g.: woman, lady, girl, daughter, wife, niece, cow heifer(ғунажин), ewe [ju:] (совлиқ), hen, mare-ауол, хоним, қиз(бола), қиз (фарзанд), хотин, сигир, ғунажин, соблиқ, макион, байтал).All other nouns are said to be neuter gender (e.g.:pencil, flower, rain, bird, sky-қалам, гул, емғир, парранда, қуш, осмон).

As noted above the category of gender exists in Russian and it is represented by a system of three member opposition: masculine gender, feminine gender and neuter gender. The category of gander is clearly observed in the singular forms. Gender distinctions in the plural forms are considerably obliterated.

Masculine nouns include: Nouns which have stems ending in a hard consonant and a zero morpheme in the nominative case: стол, нож, дуб; the majority of nouns which have stems ending in a softened consonant, and in -й, конь, зверь, герой, шмель, грач nouns denoting male sex: Коля, дядя, слуга, маэстро.

Nouns with the augmentative suffixes - ина, -ище derived from the stem of masculine nouns: домино,домище nouns with the suffixes - ишка,-ишко derived from the stem of masculine nouns : шалунишка, домишко.

Feminine nouns comprise:

an absolute majority of nouns with the ending -а (-я) in the nominative case of the singular парта, земля, стена; some nouns with a stem ending in a softened consonant excepting -н: тень, сеть, ночь.

Gender finds its formal expression in the replacement of nouns by the personal pronouns in the mind person singular, i.e., she, it.

However there some nouns in English which may be treated as either makes or females. e.g: friend, cousin, doctor, neighbor, worker, etc. The same can be said about the Uzbek terms of kinship e.g.: жиян, қариндош, холавачча, қуда, кушни, табиб, ишчи. They are said to be of common (neuter) gender. When there is no need to make distinction of sex the masculine pronoun is used for these nouns.

There are three ways of expressing the category of gender in the comparing languages: morphological, syntactical and lexical. Morphological way of expressing the category of gender is realized by adding suffixes of gender to the stem of the word. It is a highly developed way of expressing gender in Russian by means of suffixes ending in: a) consonants to be masculine, e.g.: дом, стол, праздник; b) vowels as – а, – я to be feminine. e.g.: мама, старуха, тетя; с) vowels-о, – е to be neuter. e.g.: ружё, море, окно и т.п.

English has the only suffix – ess which is used to denote feminine gender.e.g.: host-ess, actr-ess, waitr-ess, princ-ess, lion-ess, and tiger-ess. Feminine gender in Uzbek may often be expressed by means of the suffix- а which is supposed to be of Arabic origin e.g.: – раис-а, вазир-а, шоир-а, муаллим-а, котиб-а etc.

In order denote the gender syntactic way is also possible. In this case different kinds of combinations of words are formed in which adjunct word

(modifier) usually denotes the sex of the head word. e.g.: man servant – қарол, amid servant-оксоч, boy friend-ўғил бола уртоқ, girl friend-қиз бола ўртоқ, tom cat-еркак мушук, tabby cat-урғочи мушук, he-wolf-еркак бўри, she wolf-урғочи бўри, he goat-така, she goat-она эчки, etc. As is seen from these examples English gender denoted by a syntactic combination (man servant she goat can be expressed in Uzbek both by syntactically and lexically, (қарол, она эчки).

In most cases gender can be expressed lexically, i.e. by the stem of the noun only. e.g.: father-ота, uncle-амаки, niece – (қиз) жиян, sister-in-law-келин, lord-жаноб, also names of animals, such as mare-бия, tiger – (арка) йўлбарс, ram-қўчқор, etc. Names of people can also denote the gender of the person who owns this name. e.g.: Arthur, Christopher, John – Ахмаджон, Баходир, Шаҳобиддин denoting male being and Mary, Christine, Nelly, – Сайёра, Мехринисо, Гулоим, etc.

Nouns denoting various kinds of vessels (ship, boat, yacht, life-raft), the noun `car`, as well as the names of countries are sometimes referred to as feminine gender, i.e. by means of `she`. This fact is usually called personification. e.g.:

a. Sam joined the famous whaler `Globe`. She was a ship on which any young man would be proud to sail.

b. England prides herself with her greenness and tidiness.

Such nouns as masculine gender. Nouns like `nature, country, mercy, faith, hope, modesty` are used as feminine gender.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1« Thesis on comparative typology» doc. O.O. Ohunov;Kokand 2002[84].

2. Modern English in Action, Henry I. Christ, DC Heath and company, Boston 2001.[453]