

GENDER ASPECTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article explores the nuanced aspects of gender representation and language dynamics in English and Uzbek languages. It delves into the grammatical gender structures, the evolution towards gender-neutral language, pronoun usage, and the impact of societal norms on linguistic expressions. Through a comparative analysis, it elucidates the ways in which both languages navigate gender inclusivity and cultural values within their linguistic frameworks.

Keywords: Gender, English language, Uzbek language, grammatical gender, gender-neutral language, pronouns, cultural norms, language evolution, gender representation, linguistic analysis, gender inclusivity.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarida gender vakilligi va til dinamikasining nozik jihatlarini o'rganadi. U grammatik gender tuzilmalarini, gender-neytral til tomon evolyutsiyasini, olmoshlardan foydalanishni va ijtimoiy me'yorlarning lingvistik iboralarga ta'sirini o'rganadi. Qiyosiy tahlil orqali u ikkala tilning lingvistik doirasidagi gender inklyuzivligi va madaniy qadriyatlarni boshqarish usullarini yoritib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Gender, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, grammatik jins, gender-neytral til, olmoshlar, madaniy me'yorlar, til evolyutsiyasi, gender vakili, lingvistik tahlil, gender inklyuzivligi.

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуются нюансы гендерной репрезентации и языковой динамики в английском и узбекском языках. Он углубляется в грамматические гендерные структуры, эволюцию в сторону гендерно-нейтрального языка, использование местоимений и влияние социальных норм на языковые выражения. Посредством сравнительного анализа выясняется, как оба языка ориентируются в гендерной инклюзивности и культурных ценностях в своих языковых рамках.

Ключевые слова: гендер, английский язык, узбекский язык, грамматический род, гендерно-нейтральный язык, местоимения, культурные нормы, эволюция языка, гендерная репрезентация, лингвистический анализ, гендерная инклюзивность.

Languages reflect societal norms and cultural values, including attitudes toward gender. English and Uzbek, two distinct languages with unique histories and cultural backgrounds, showcase interesting perspectives on gender through their linguistic structures, vocabulary, and usage. Gender plays a pivotal role in shaping language structures and expressions, reflecting societal perceptions and norms related to gender roles. This article delves into the gender aspects present in both English and Uzbek languages, aiming to provide a comparative analysis of how these languages handle gender distinctions.

English, like many Indo-European languages, has grammatical gender mainly in pronouns (he, she, it) and some nouns (actor/actress, waiter/waitress). However, modern English has seen

a shift towards gender-neutral language, especially in professional and academic settings.[1:45] For example, "actor" is often used instead of "actress" to refer to both male and female performers. One of the significant debates in English revolves around gender-neutral pronouns. Traditionally, "he" was used as a generic pronoun, but this practice has been challenged for its exclusionary nature. As a response, singular "they" has gained acceptance as a gender-neutral pronoun, reflecting a more inclusive approach. English also has gendered terms for professional titles, such as "fireman" or "policeman." [2:53] Efforts to promote gender equality have led to the adoption of gender-neutral terms like "firefighter" and "police officer." This linguistic shift aims to remove gender bias and encourage diversity in various professions.

Uzbek, a Turkic language, has its own unique approach to gender within its linguistic framework. Uzbek pronouns, unlike English, do not have grammatical gender distinctions. The third-person singular pronoun "u" is used regardless of the person's gender, promoting inclusivity in everyday language use. Uzbek distinguishes between formal and informal address, known as "taming" and "sening" respectively. [3:76] While these distinctions are not directly related to gender, they reflect hierarchical social structures prevalent in Uzbek culture. It's essential to note the influence of the Russian language on Uzbek, especially regarding gendered language. Russian, unlike Uzbek, has grammatical gender, which can influence how gender is perceived and expressed in certain contexts. [4:95]

Both English and Uzbek are evolving languages, responding to societal changes and shifting attitudes toward gender roles. Efforts to promote gender equality and inclusivity are reflected in language reforms, such as the adoption of gender-neutral terms and pronouns. [5: 78] The analysis of gender aspects in English and Uzbek languages highlights the complex relationship between language, culture, and societal norms. While English shows a trend towards gender-neutral language and inclusivity, Uzbek demonstrates inclusivity through its lack of grammatical gender distinctions. Understanding these linguistic nuances is crucial for promoting gender equality and fostering inclusive communication in diverse communities.

In conclusion, this comparative analysis highlights the diverse approaches to gender aspects in English and Uzbek languages. While English exhibits more explicit gender distinctions in its linguistic structure, Uzbek language leans towards gender neutrality, reflecting evolving societal attitudes towards gender inclusivity. Understanding these linguistic nuances is crucial for fostering inclusive communication and promoting gender equality in diverse linguistic contexts.

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