VERBALIZATION OF GENDER CATEGORY IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LINGUISTIC CULTURE

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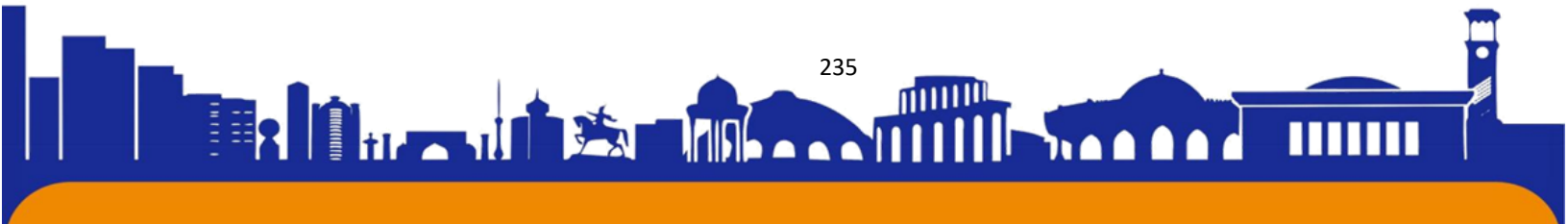
Abstract: This article explores the verbalization of gender categories in English, Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures. The study examines how language is used to convey and construct gender identities in these three diverse linguistic contexts. Through a comparative analysis of linguistic structures, vocabulary and cultural norms surrounding gender, the research aims to uncover similarities and differences in the ways gender is expressed and perceived in each language. By delving into the nuances of gendered language in English, Russian and Uzbek, this study sheds light on the complex interplay between language, culture and gender identity.
Keywords: verbalization, gender categories, English, Uzbek, linguistic culture, gender identification.

Аннотация: Данная статья представляет собой сравнительное исследование вербализации гендерной категории в английском, русском и узбекском языках. Основываясь на анализе языковых структур, словарного запаса и культурных норм, авторы стремятся выявить сходства и различия в способах выражения и восприятия гендера в указанных лингвокультурах. Цель исследования заключается в понимании того, как язык формирует и отражает гендерную идентичность в каждой из рассматриваемых лультур.
Ключевые слова: Вербализация, гендерные категории, английский, узбекский, русский язык, лингвистическая культура, гендерная идентификация.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz ,rus va o'zbek tillarida gender toifasini og'zaki ravishda o'rganish bo'yicha qiyosiy tadqiqotdir. Til tuzilmalari, so'z boyligi va madaniy me'yorlarni tahlil qilish asosida mualliflar ushbu lingvokulturada jinsni ifodalash va idrok etish usullaridagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni aniqlashga intilishadi. Tadqiqotning maqsadi tilning ko'rib chiqilayotgan madaniyatlarning har birida gender o'ziga xosligini qanday shakllantirishi va aks ettirishini tushunishdir.

Kalit so'zlar: Verbalizatsiya, jins toifalari, ingliz, rus va o'zbek tillarida lingvistic madaniyat, jinsni aniqlash.

Introduction: Language plays a crucial role in shaping our understanding of gender identities and roles. Across different linguistic cultures, the ways in which gender is articulated and perceived can vary significantly. This article explores the verbalization of gender categories in English, Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures, shedding light on the complex interplay between language, culture and gender identity. Gender studies in modern linguistics is a rapidly evolving topic of study that links methodological issues with the research object. Cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, sociolinguistics, and psycholinguistics are some of the areas of concentration.[1] One of the most important linguistic fields in Russian linguistics is gender linguistics, as is well known. *Gender* is a fundamental aspect of human identity, influencing social interactions, cultural norms, and linguistic expressions. In many languages, including English, Russian, and Uzbek, gender categories are embedded in the linguistic structure, affecting the way speakers communicate and perceive the world around them.

1. Language: English

For instance: "He is a doctor , and she is a nurse" or "He is a barber , and she is a hairdresser"
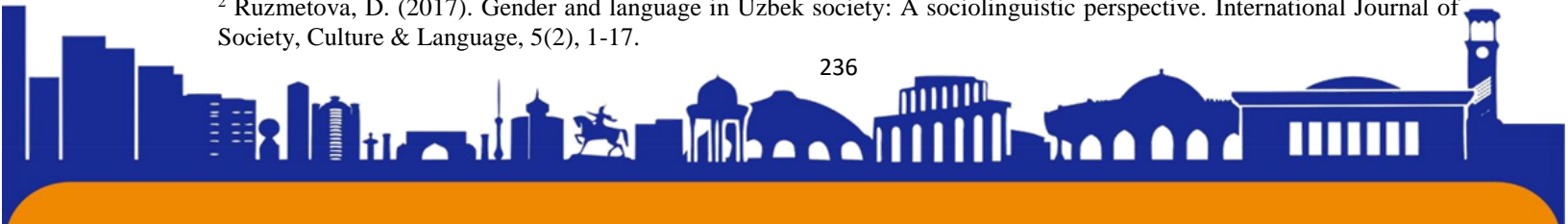
Evaluation: By using masculine and feminine pronouns in this English sentence, the gender categories of "he" and "she' are made evident. The language reinforces societal expectations of men and women in particular professions by reflecting the traditional gender roles associated with the medical and nursing fields.[2]

2. *In Uzbek, for example, "Erkak o'qituvchi, ayol muallim".*

Meaning : "The man is a teacher , and the woman is a teacher".

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[1] Matsumoto, Y. (2006). Gender differences in verbal communication. In D. M. Buss (Ed.), The Handbook of Evolutionary Psychology (pp. 573-595). John Wiley & Sons.

[2] Ruzmetova, D. (2017). Gender and language in Uzbek society: A sociolinguistic perspective. International Journal of Society, Culture & Language, 5(2), 1-17.

Evaluation: The gender categories "erkak" (man) and "ayol" (woman) in this Uzbek statement are used to donate the teachers' genders. Uzbek's noun classes, which have different words for men and women, represent the binary gender system. But the application the same term "muallim" (teacher) for both genders suggests a level of gender equality in the profession.

3. *Russian: Example: "Мужчина водитель, женщина педиатр".*

Translation: "The man is a driver, and the woman is a pediatrician."

Evaluation: In Russian, grammatical gender is evident in the nouns "мужчина" (man) and "женщина" (woman), as well as in the adjectives that agree with them. The traditional gender roles associated with driving and pediatrician professions are reflected in the languages, highlighting societal expectations of men and woman in certain roles.[3]

When we compare concept of friendship in the gender category friendship in Russian, Uzbek and English languages, we can see that in Uzbek men are addressed as friends and woman are addressed „ do'st, oshna, og'ayni" and etc. and women are addressed „ dugona". In Russian, you use the words "друг, товарищ" and„ подруга, товарщина" for women. In English it is possible to use the word „friend, mate, fellow, buddy" for men, but it can be a bit problematic to use the word „girlfriend" in the sense of „friend" for women. In British English, the word„ girlfriend" is used in the meaning of „beloved, lover", and American English, the word „girlfriend" is also found in the meaning of „friend". It follows that the Uzbek term "dugona" in English is a word that only women use for each other. In English, the concept of friendship between women can be expressed by the word "girlfriend", and men can also use this word in the sense of "lover". The term "homegirl" can be used instead, but this term does not explain the meaning of friend in the Uzbek language, but expresses the meaning of "hamshahar".

These examples illustrate how gender categories are verbalized in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages, reflecting cultural norms and societal expectations regarding gender roles. While each language has its own unique ways of expressing gender, they all play a crucial role in shaping individuals perceptions of themselves and others based on their gender identity.

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[3] Kubyshkina, O. V. (2019). Linguistic representation of gender in Russian language. Russian Journal of Linguistics, 23(1), 97-109.

Conclusion

The intricate relationship between language, culture, and identity is reflected in the verbalization of gender categories in the linguistic cultures of English, Russian, and Uzbek. Though every language has an own manner of expressing gender, they all have a significant impact on how people view themselves and other people. Examining how language may both reflect and challenge established gender norms is crucial as societies continue to change and accept a range of gender identities. Understanding the complex relationship between language and gender identity can be gained by investigating how gender categories are expressed verbally in various linguistic contexts.

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