

Typological category of gender

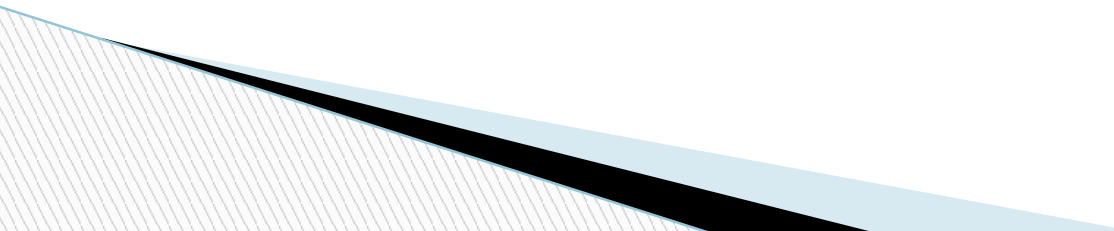
Course: Typology

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Plan:

1. What is typological category of gender?
 2. Classification of nouns
 3. Nouns of common (neuter) gender
 4. Ways of expressing the category of gender:
Morphological, Syntactical and Lexical.
 5. Personification
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1. What is typological category of gender?

- The typological category of gender consists of the notions of of natural (biological sex and the grammatical (formal) gender. The connection of this category with the natural sex is in the fact, that it (this category) denotes the gender (sex) of people, animals and birds. It is displayed by the nouns and pronouns in English. (But in Russian it can also be expressed by the the adjectives and the past simple tense form 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.

2. Classification of nouns

- 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(wether), cock, stallion -ота, ўғил, эркак, хўкиз, буқа, новвос, қўчқор, хўроз, айғир)
- Names of female beings are feminine (e.g.: woman, lady, girl, daughter, wife, niece, cow, heifer (ғунаж), ewe [ju:](совлиқ), hen, mare - аёл, хоним, қиз(бола), қиз (фарзанд), хотин, сигир, ғунажин, совлиқ, макиён, байтал).
- All other nouns are said to be neuter gender (e.g.: pencil, flower, rain, bird, sky - қалам, гул, ёмғир, парранда, қуш, осмон).

3. Nouns of common (neuter) gender

- However there are some nouns in English which may be treated as either males or females. e.g.: **friend, cousin, doctor, neighbour**, worker, etc. The same can be said about the Uzbek terms of kinship. e.g.: ; жиян, қариндош, холавачча, қуда, қўшни, табиб, ишчи. We can find nouns of common gender in Russian language too, e.g. плакса, нытик, тихоня, сирота, большой(большая) сладена, мой(моя) коллега
- 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. I

4. Ways of expressing the category of gender.

- 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

- **Morphological way of expressing the category** of gender is realised 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; c) vowels **-о, -е** to be neuter. e.g.: ружьё, 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**, tiger-**ess**. Feminine gender in Uzbek may often be expressed by means of the suffix **-a** which is supposed to be of Arabic origin. e.g.: - раис-**а**, вазир-**а**, шоир-**а**, муаллим-**а**, котиб-**а** etc.

Syntactic way of expressing the category of gender.

- In order to 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, **maid** servant - оқсоч, **boy** friend-ўғил бола ўртоқ, **girl** friend-қиз бола ўртоқ, **tom** cat-эркак мушук, **tabby** cat-урғочи мушук, **he**-wolf-эркак 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

Lexical way of expressing gender.

- 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 (эрка) йўлбарс, ram-қўчқор, etc.
- Names of people can also denote the gender of the person who owns this name. e.g.: Arthur, Christopher, John - Аҳмаджон, Баҳодир, Шаҳобиддин, denoting male beings and Mary, Christine, Nelly, - Сайёра, Меҳринисо, Гулойим, etc.

5. Personification.

- 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 '*storm, thunder, wind, war, death, grave*' are treated as *masculine* gender. Nouns like '*nature, country, mercy, faith, hope, modesty*' are used as *feminine* gender.
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