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Mas'ul muharrirlar: *S.X.Sultonova (v.v.b.dotsent)*
S.M.Eshpulatova (PhD, v.v.b.dotsent),

Tahririyat a'zolari:

Xorijiy filologiya kafedrası o'qituvchilari - *Asrorova N.I., Yangiboyeva F. O.,*
Ismailova G.O., Soatova Sh.B., Tilavova M.M.

TASHKILIY QO'MITA A'ZOLARI:

Rais - *A.A. Nodirov (Toshkent xalqaro moliyaviy boshqaruv va texnologiyalar universiteti rektori),*

Rais o'rinbosari - *N.X.Xaydarov (i.f.d., professor., Ilmiy ishlar, innovatsiya va xalqaro hamkorlik bo'yicha prorektor)*

A'zolar - *B.A.Raxmatullayev (PhD) (Akademik faoliyat bo'yicha prorektor),*
G.T.Xakimova (Ta'lim sifatini nazorat qilish boshqarmasi boshlig'i)
I.A.Xolmuminov (PhD) (Xorijiy filologiya kafedrası mudiri),
N.A.Tuxtaxodjayeva (PhD, v.v.b.professor)
Z.E. Bekmurodova (PhD, v.v.b.dotsent)
G.A.Mamarasulova (PhD, v.v.b.dotsent)
S.M. Eshpulatova (PhD, v.v.b.dotsent)
S.X. Sultonova . (v.v.b.dotsent)
E.M.Bagavova (PhD, dotsent)
Sh.G.Aripdjanova (f.f.n., dotsent)
A.M.Eshmurodov (PhD, v.v.b.dotsent)
J.A.Mamashukurov (PhD, v.v.b.dotsent)

Mazkur to'plam Toshkent Xalqaro moliyaviy boshqaruv va texnologiyalar universiteti Kengashining 2025-yil –maydagisonli qarori bilan nashrga tavsiya qilingan.

To'plamga kiritilgan ma'lumotlar to'g'riligiga, ilmiy maqolalarning saviyasi, imloviy va ishoraviy xatolari uchun mualliflarning o'zlari mas'uldirlar.

through euphemism. In contrast, Russian literature relies on patronymics, hierarchical address, and deferential phrasing, reinforcing collectivist values and respect for authority. While English characters maintain social distance through titles and polite requests, Russian characters use full names and conditional expressions to show respect. Both traditions use indirect communication, but with different functions—English softens directness, whereas Russian speech reflects deference and hierarchy. Literature serves as a mirror of cultural values, preserving linguistic norms that shape interpersonal communication. Understanding these representations enhances cross-cultural awareness and literary analysis, providing deeper insights into the role of language in shaping social relationships.

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INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE AND LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF MODERN LINGUISTICS.

Niginabonu Nazarboyeva, 1st year student of

English language and literature faculty, NSU

Telephone number: +998970550210

Scientific advisor: Aziz Mukhamadiev, teacher at

English language and literature department of NSU

Annotation: Grammatical gender is formal category, it does not refer to biological difference between man and woman, rather is integral part of linguistic system. In this research work, it is shown that the differences and similarities of gender in Uzbek and English languages. Also, the classification of gender in two languages and the process of analysis are defined with more obvious examples.

Key words: masculine, feminine, neuter, name, animal, semantic mean

Annotatsiya: Grammatik jihatdan jins bu rasmiy kategoriyadir. Biz bu atamani erkak va ayol o'rtasidagi biologik farqlanish deb emas, aksincha, tilning ajralmas qismi sifatida o'rganamiz. Ushbu tadqiqot davomida grammatik jinsning o'zbek va ingliz tilidagi farqi va o'shash tomonlari ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Shuningdek, bu nazariyani aniq misollar bilan tasniflab tahlil qilib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: erkak, ayol, neytral, ism, hayvon, semantik ma'no

Аннотация: Грамматический род является формальной категорией, он не указывает на биологическое различие между мужчиной и женщиной, а является неотъемлемой частью языковой системы. В данной исследовательской работе показано различие и сходство рода в узбекском и английском языках. Также

классификация пола на двух языках и процесс анализа определяются на более наглядных примерах.

Ключевые слова: мужской, женский, средний род, имя, животное, смысловое значение

In everyday speech, the word “gender” is associated with the biological and social differences between women and men. In addition, people might know that languages can have masculine and feminine phrases and words. So, at initial view, it may seem that grammatical gender is a reflection of natural gender in grammar. Many languages of the world have their own gender system in their grammar. Among learners, there are many questions regarding how to differentiate gender between their target and native languages. Main reason is variety of gender system. For instance, there are two gender in French, three in German, English, four in Dyirbal (from North Queensland), more elsewhere. And addition, we thought that sex and gender are the same thing. Seeing exact corresponding between masculine, feminine and male, female sex. In German language, most nouns are referring to feminine and female but the word *Madshen* “girl” means neuter in gender, because it contains the diminutive suffix *-chen* which is inalterable neuter. [2;1] Even though gender and sex are distinct terms, and animals do not have gender, it is not uncommon for people to refer to animals as having gender. This chapter focuses on that also with explanations.

In modern English, gender plays an important role in grammatical category. It is divided the expression of masculine, feminine and neuter. The term “gender” is opposed to the term “sex”. The first term (gender) is a pure grammatical term which deals with the grammatical expression of grammatical gender, i.e. the expression of masculine, feminine and neuter genders. The second word (sex) is used as a common word for both male and female. Thus, it is often used to denote biological notions. [4;21] Also, English language, we can differentiate masculine and feminine more easily which compares to Uzbek language gender system. Pronoun influences the process.

***She** reported all the discourse to him.* [3;3]

*But **he** was too earnest for an answer to forget his question.* [3;117]

***It** was terrible storm.* [3;4]

In this sentence, it is clear that she is feminine, he is masculine and it is neuter. But in Uzbek language, all can be represented by a single word “**u**”. At this point, names can help to understand which of them is illustrated.

***U** biznikiga ham tez-tez kelib turar edi.* [7;37] (*he/she/it used to come to us very quickly*).

Now we do not know if it is a girl or a boy without seeing their face and knowing their name. And question could be appeared in our mind: *“Who is that person”*

***Otabek** Rahmatning savoliga javob bermay eshikka qaradi.* [1;2] (*Otabek looked the door without answering Rahmat’s question*).

Here is the solution “**name**”. In two examples, there is no semantic change. In Uzbek speech, gender is easy to identify if people say their first name and then use a pronoun in sentence. **Otabek** is uzbek national name which has identified masculine.

In Modern English the meaning of gender may be expressed by the help of different other means: 1. gender may be indicated by a change of words that is, by the help of lexic - semantic means: man – woman, cock (rooster) – hen, bull-cow, Arthur, Ann, Edgar, Helen and so on. 2. gender may be indicated by the addition of a word that is, by syntactic means examples: Grandfather – grandmother, manservant – maidservant, male cat – female cat or he cat – she cat and so on. 3. gender may be expressed by the use of suffixes, examples, host – hostess, hero – heroine, tiger – tigress. There are opinions according to which these suffixes are morphological means; thus they are grammatical means and because of this fact one may consider that English has the grammatical category of gender. But it can hardly be accepted. [4;22]

According to above theory, we can say that English language have more attention to the gender rather than our national language. We have different overview. For instance: we don't add any suffix to express our gender in word like hero and heroine. 1) It is defined with word adding; **qahramonayol** (heroine). The masculine word not only is used in sentences the same way in two language without adding any word like feminine **qahramon** (hero). but also defined as an adjective; **qahramon yigit** (hero). 2) By complete changing of word shape; **bobo** (grandfather), **buvi** (grandmother).

Oybek domla o'z davrining qahramoni edi. [6;12]

When it comes to animal gender, it has relatively minor part in English grammar. English there are many person nouns capable of expressing both feminine and masculine genders by way of the pronominal correlation. But we have differences in two languages. It seems that there is real difference in translation of sentence and gender word into Uzbek language.

*-In the sea, once upon a time, O my Best Beloved, there are was a Whale, and **he** ate fishes [5;9]*

*-Qadim- qadim zamonda bolajonlarim, bir kit bo'lgan ekan va **u** baliqlarni yeb kun ko'rar ekan.*

In English, name of animals like Fish, Rat, Weasel indicates masculine pronoun. While translating Uzbek language, it is simplifying with "**u**". We can use both way of gender. Translators use different translation techniques. In this consequence, we have identified that English word masculine alter to Uzbek language as neuter. But to avoid the inability to understand the distinction of feminine, masculine or neuter in Uzbek language, the translator could prefer to utilize name of animal word that can refer to males. This why is mostly used in Uzbek language. The below given example the word "**u**" is defined by name of feminine word. While translating process of animal names, gender category from one language to another has important consideration.

In conclusion gender differences in Uzbek and English languages have been present at all times. English language follows more strictly its own rules of gender category of nouns than Uzbek. Nevertheless, in aforementioned examples could find some similarities according to gender.

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ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIKDA TIL VA MADANIYAT O'RTASIDAGI BOG'LIQLIK

Abdusamadova Maftunaxon Abdusalomxuja qizi

Farg'ona davlat universiteti

Chet tillari fakulteti

Filologiya tillarini o'qitish: ingliz tili yo'nalishi 1-kurs talabasi

abdusamatovamaftuna30@gmail.com

+998948322430.

Karimjonova Shahlo Ravshanjonovna (PhD)

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