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**THE CONCEPT OF "GENDER" IN LINGUISTICS AND THE HISTORY OF  
THE EMERGENCE OF GENDER LINGUISTICS**

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The growing interest in the study of the interdependence of the concepts of language and gender has necessitated the consideration of terminological issues pertaining to it.

How the use of the term gender affects linguistics and what changes it leads to has not escaped the attention of scholars.

Before comparing languages, it is important that a particular term is adequate for the languages being compared. In our study, the use of the term gender is explored according to the principle of terminological adequacy. In both languages, gender is interpreted as a concept that simultaneously reflects the process and outcome of the assimilation of socially and culturally conditioned masculine and feminine characteristics of an individual. [3]

"While the word gender, which means a grammatical concept in English, was used to define social roles in the sense of humor, satire, it later took a firm place in science. This concept is used in two senses:

1. Gender is formed in social relations based on perceived differences between the sexes.

2. Gender is the main means of strengthening the relationship of power or an area represented in this power. The contribution of the first concept consists of four distinct elements: cultural symbols, normative concepts expressed in political, scientific and religious doctrines, gender differentiation in political and social organizations and institutions, as well as subjective feelings of the individual.

Although gender is recognized by most researchers, there are also a number of confusions in distinguishing and understanding it. For example, Russian-sex or Uzbek-sex couples do not fully correspond to English-sex in our opinion. Sometimes, when the sex-gender combination is literally translated into Uzbek, different meanings can arise. [1]

In addition, in Western countries, the idea of replacing the word sex in the sense of sex (floor) with the word "gender" for the sake of political equality, even in non-scientific discourses.

Uncertainties can arise depending on the language in which the research is written, and it is natural to face similar difficulties in the process of translating



works written in foreign languages into Uzbek. For example, English sex or French le sexe can be translated into Uzbek and Russian as sex.

The personal views of the author are also of great importance in the use of this or that term. Proponents of the biodeterministic approach are advocates of the traditional use of sex. Proponents of social constructivism use "gender".

In Uzbek, unlike English, "gender" (floor) is not compatible with the concept of "sex", so the use of the word "gender" (floor) in the translation process, in our opinion, is preferable. The term "sex" can only be understood as a natural (sexual) relationship between the sexes.[1]

It is sometimes interpreted as "sex is everything related to sex, sexuality". This situation also neutralizes the meaning of the "gender" lexeme, while creating difficulties in the translation process. For example, the word sexual - (sexuality) can be given a completely different meaning in Western scientific discourses, if the reproductive function of man, translated from Russian into Uzbek in the sense of sexual relations as "sexuality, sexuality."

It is important to note in what sense the term gender is used in different texts. The use of gender in the Uzbek language is unique. Given the existence of a separate term (gender, floor, Geschlecht) for the expression of "sex", as in Russian and German, the general direction of research can be called the term "gender" in the broadest sense, using the term gender.

Thus, the relationship between the terms sex (natural sex) and gender can be described in linguistics as follows: "While natural sex (sexus) is a component of lexical terms related to the biological characteristics of the individual, gender is a concept that expresses the socio-cultural aspect of sex."

Gender is a very broad concept that requires the study of many linguistic phenomena related to "gender". [2]

Throughout our analysis, we attempt to explore the application characteristics of gender.

In modern English, Uzbek and Russian, gender identity, gender harassment, gender roles, gender discrimination, gender relations (gender discrimination, gender discrimination), gender relations *гендерные отношения*, gender relations), gender inequality (*гендерное неравенство*, gender inequality) compounds are actively used as a result of positive acceptance by society. The rapid penetration of these compounds indicates the social processes taking place in society.

However, the use of gender mainly in the sense of "gender" is generally popular.

*However, regardless of their background, gender and characteristics, I notice that all of my close friends have one characteristic in common - they all have a sense of humor (IELTS\Students' essay).*



There may be some difficulty in determining the meaning of the word gender, as well as in the translation process. For example, in the following sentence, we can observe that the word gender is expressed by the words gender and sex at the same time.

Boys and girls tend to play with children of their own gender, and their sex separate groups have different organizational structures and interactive norms (Deborah Tannen: Washington Post, June 24,1990).

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