CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF GENDER CATEGORIZATION IN DIFFERENT SYSTEM LANGUAGES

(On the example of animal names used in fairy tales of English, Russian and Uzbek languages)

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ABSTRACT:
This article deals with contrastive analysis of gender category of animal names in the examples taken from fairy tales in English, Russian and Uzbek languages. Translation problems of category of gender of animal names in the examples of fairy tales' texts have also been partially discussed. There highlighted the difference and similarities of gender categorization of animal names in analyzed languages. Different features of languages, in terms of category of gender, in genetically irrelative English and Uzbek, Uzbek and Russian are studied.
KEYWORDS: Translation, gender, feminine, masculine, neuter, culture, animal names.

INTRODUCTION:

Gender plays a relatively minor part in English grammar. This category does not find regular morphological expression. Linguistic scholars as a rule deny the existence of gender in English as a grammatical category and stress its purely semantic character. According to some language analysts B. Ilyish, F. Palmer, and E. Morokhovskaya, nouns have no category of gender in Modern English.

Still, other scholars (M. Blokh, J. Lyons) admit the existence of the category of gender. Prof. Blokh states that the category of gender in English is expressed with the help of the obligatory correlation of nouns with the personal pronouns of the third person. The recognition of gender as a grammatical category is logically independent of any particular semantic association. The category of gender is based on two oppositions: the upper opposition is general, it functions in the whole set of nouns and divides them into person and non- person nouns. The lower opposition is partial. It functions in the subset of person nouns only and divides them into masculine and feminine nouns.

As a result of the double oppositional correlation, in Modern English a specific system of three genders arises: the neuter, the masculine, and the feminine genders. Besides, in English there are many person nouns capable of expressing both feminine and masculine genders by way of the pronominal correlation. These nouns comprise a group of the so-called "common gender" nouns. In principle, animals are triple-gender nouns, being able to take masculine, feminine and neuter pronouns. However, animals viewed as less important to humans, also known as 'lower animals', are generally referred to using it; higher (domestic) animals may more often be referred to using he and she, when their sex is known. If the sex of the animal is not known, the masculine pronoun is often used with a sex-neutral meaning. For example:

Person A: Ah there's an ant
Person B: Well put him outside

Animate pronouns he and she are usually applied to animals when personification and individuation occur. Personification occurs whenever human attributes are applied to the noun. For example:
A widow bird sat mourning for her love. Specifically named animals are an example of individuation, such as Peter Rabbit or Blob the Whale. In these instances, it is more likely that animate pronouns he or she will be used to represent them.

Gender is a grammatical category used in Russian for the classification of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and certain verb forms into three classes: masculine, feminine and neuter. This classification may be arbitrary or based on characteristics such as sex and animacy and it determines selection of grammatical forms and agreement with modifiers and referents. Gender is mainly

relevant for nouns, since it is an integral grammatical characteristic of each noun. Every noun belongs originally to one of the three classes (masculine, feminine or neuter) and each of these classes has its own grammatical features related to the words endings and forms of modifiers (adjectives, pronouns etc.). A noun keeps its grammatical gender in all of its forms and never changes it.

Due to those rules in English and Russian languages, we try to contrast them with gender categorization of animal names of Uzbek language and analyze gender categorization of animal names given fairy tales in different system languages.

Examples of use, we collected from the English literary fairy tales animal names can be classified as follows:

1. the animal indicates pronoun it (Original text in English);
   in the translated text – он (Russian variant)
   it – он-u (Uzbek variant).
2. the animal indicates pronoun it (Original text in English);
   In the translated text – она (Russian variant);
   it - она-u (Uzbek variant).
3. the animal indicates pronoun he(Original text in English);
   in the translated text – он (Russian variant);
   he - он- u (Uzbek variant).
4. the animal indicates pronoun she (Original text in English);
   in the translated text – она (Russian variant);
   she - она- u (Uzbek variant).
5. animal indicates pronoun he (Original text in English);
   in the translated text – она (Russian variant);
   he - она- u (Uzbek variant).

Since the Russian language a living creature rarely indicates neuter, the translators used the pronouns, which corresponds to the gender of the word in the Russian language. The first example, the masculine gender is used to replace the English **IT**. As for Uzbek culture, it is possible to understand the gender of the animal by its name. However, gender category does not exist in Uzbek language; in that case, it is acceptable to use possessive or reflexive pronoun after the animal names.

In Carroll, all these characters correspond to the pronoun **IT** (u), so it seems that there is no difference what kind of those creatures in the English text. While translating them into Uzbek language, it can be easily analyzed by its name. However, the problem of the Russian translation of the names of these animals that these names are associated with existed people who were well known to the first listener's tales.

Original Text	... and as the Lory positively refused to tell **its** age, there was no more to be said [10.Ch. III, P.20]
Russian variant	... Лори твердо отказался ответить на вопрос, сколько же **ему** лет, и тем разговор был исчерпан.[7.гл. III, стр. 176]
Uzbek Variant	– Lori **uning(o'zining)** yoshini so'rab aytilgan savolga javob berishni keskin rad etgandan so'ng, suhbatni davom ettirishga asos qolmadi.

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Original Text	... said the Dodo solemnly, rising to **its** feet ... [10. Ch. III, P. 22]
Russian Variant	- изрек Дронт, торжественно привстав... [7.гл. III, стр. 178]
Uzbek Variant	....-dedi Dodo jiddiy holda, oyoqlarini yuqori qilib.... .

Next examples the translator uses the Russian equivalent of the English word, which is the most obvious, unless the context makes it possible not to take into account the natural kind of animal:

Original Text	The Gryphon sat up and rubbed its eyes. [10. Ch. IX, P. 94]
Russian Variant	Гриф сел и потер глаза. [7.гл. IX, стр. 250].
Uzbek Variant	Grif o'tirdi va ko'zlarini ishqaladi

Gryphon word in the text correlated with the neuter pronoun that indicates that the context will be neutral for him (i.e., the context word Gryphon will be marked on the basis of either male or female). It provides a basis for the translation of the word in such a linguistic unit, which is considered its equivalent in the target language. The second group included the words for which the English text indicates the pronoun **IT** and they passed the word is feminine in Russian but in Uzbek remain unchanged. In the following examples replace it we analyzed the tales in the feminine pronoun:

Original Text	When the Mouse heard this, it turned round and swam slowly back to her [10.Ch. II, P. 19]
Russian Variant	- Услыхав это, Мышь повернулась и медленно поплыла назад. [7. гл. II, стр. 174)
Uzbek Variant	-Sichqon buni eshitgach, burildi va unga qarab suzib ketdi

In the example above, Mouse translated word feminine mouse, as in the text there is no particular indication Mouse as to "man."

The third group (which in the original text in the names of animals indicate the pronoun he, and the text of the translation – он [but in Uzbek the pronoun [neuter] –"u"]. Then there is a natural kind of animal in the original text with the same grammatical born of the word in the language of the translation) included the largest number of examples.

Original Text	In the sea, once upon a time, O my Best Beloved, there was a Whale, and he ate fishes [11.I.P. 9]
Russian Variant	Это было давно, мой милый мальчик. Жил-был Кит. Он плавал по морю и ел рыбу. [3. I.стр. 145]
Uzbek Variant	-Qadim-qadim zamonda bolajonlarim, bir kit bo'lgan ekan va u baliqlar yeb kun ko'rarkan.

Translators use different translation techniques. Based on this, we have identified that English word in the masculine meets the Russian word in the feminine gender, but to avoid the use of the feminine pronoun, the translator adds to the name of the animal words that can only refer to males. This way is mostly used in Uzbek language. In the English text on the names of animals Fish, Rat, Otter, Toad and Weasel indicates the masculine pronoun, but in

the Russian-language equivalents of those words are the words of the feminine: respectively, рыба, крыса, выдра, жаба,и ласка. While translating into Uzbek language we can use both ways, which means by their names like baliq, sichqon, suvsar, qurbaqa, qunduz or just the pronoun "u". For example:

Original Text	The Fish-Footman began by producing from under his arm a great letter … [11.Ch.VI. P. 82]
Russian Variant	- Лакей-Рыба начал с того, что вытащил из-под мышки запечатанный конверт величиной с него самого… [7. гл. VI. стр. 214]
Uzbek Variant	Qarol-baliq qo'ltig'I tagidan pechatlangan kichkina konvertni chiqarishdan boshladi…

The next group includes examples, names of animals that could not be saved in the "right" way, so "men" from the English text transformed into the Russian text in the "women". In Uzbek language, its best way is to put this word in neuter. For example:

Original Text	… and when you catch a Tortoise, you must scoop him out of his shell with your paw [11.VI. P. 61]
Russian Variant	А если найдешьЧерепаху, выцарапай ее лапой из панциря. [2.VI.стр. 202].
Uzbek Variant	Agar sen Toshbaqani uchratib qolsang, panjalaring bilan uni kosasidan uzib olib tashla.

As we studied above, gender category of animal names translated in different ways in irrelative languages. We can conclude from these examples:

1. While translating process of animal names, it is important to take into consideration possible gender category from one language to another.

2. Using animal names helps to save and easily understand all the characteristics of gender category.

3. This is very important as the linguistic context given language unit, and situational (cultural) context, sets out its framework and norms and if ignored, could lead to a not quite correct understanding of the text.

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