ЛУЧШИЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF GENDER OF NOUN IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This thesis looks at how words are grouped by gender in English and Russian, and how this affects the way we use language. In English, gender is usually pretty straightforward, like when we say "he" for boys and "she" for girls. But in Russian, it's more complex, with words having different genders like masculine, feminine, or neuter. We'll explore how this affects how sentences are put together and how it can make translating between the two languages tricky. This article aims to explore the perspectives of both English and Russian scholars on this linguistic phenomenon. By delving into relevant theories and drawing upon examples from English and Russian literature, we endeavor to compare and contrast the terminologies and approaches employed in each language.

Key words: gender, masculine, feminine, neuter, complex.

Аннотация: Эта тезис исследует, как слова группируются по полу в английском и русском языках, и как это влияет на способы использования языка. В английском языке пол обычно довольно простой, как когда мы говорим "he" для мальчиков и "she" для девочек. Но в русском языке это более сложно, с словами имеющими разные роды, такие как мужской, женский или средний. Мы будем исследовать, как это влияет на структуру предложений и как это может усложнить перевод между двумя языками. Эта статья стремится исследовать точки зрения как англоязычных, так и русскоязычных ученых на этот лингвистический феномен. Погрузившись в соответствующие теории и опираясь на примеры из английской и русской литературы, мы стремимся сравнить и контрастировать терминологии и подходы, используемые в каждом языке.

Ключевые слова: пол, мужской, женский, средний, сложный.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu ilmiy ish tahlili, ingliz va rus tillarida so'zlarning jinsi bo'yicha guruhlanganini, shu jinsning til foydalanish usuliga qanday ta'sir qilganini ko`rsatadi. Ingliz tilida jins oddiy turda bo'lib, masalan, biz "u" ni yigitlar uchun, "u" ni qizlar uchun ishlatamiz deb aytamiz. Lekin rus tilida bu masalan, "мужской", "женский" turlariga bo`linadi yoki ortacha ko'pligi bo'lgan so'zlarni aloqadorlik

ko'rsatadi. Biz so`z birikmasining tuzilishining qanday ta'sir qilganini va ushbu ikki til orasidagi tarjima qilinishini tahlil qilamiz. Ushbu maqola ham ingliz va rus tillaridan taqdim etilgan mutaxassislarning sharhlari to'g'risida tahlil qilishga qo'shilib, ushbu lingvistik fenomeni haqida boshqa tillarga nisbatan yangiliklarni etiborga olishtirishni taqdim qiladi. Muhokama natijasi ingliz va rus adabiyotidan namunalarini muhokama qilganimizdan kelib chiqadi.

Kalit so'zlar: jins, o`rtacha, paydo.

English nouns are not inherently gendered. Instead, gender in English is often assigned based on the context of the sentence or the rules of grammar. For example, a pronoun like "he" or "she" is often used to refer to a person in a sentence, and that choice assigns a gender to the noun.

The term "gender" is opposed to the term "sex" (пол). 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. Speaking about the Modern English language we can say that the English nouns do not have a grammatical category of gender. It is because that the nouns do not have constant grammatical means to express the gender 21 distinctions. Such a grammatical category is found in Russian which is one the most important grammatical phenomenon in this language. [1]

In Russian we find three grammatical genders -masculine, feminine and neuter as well as in the personal pronouns in the 3 rd person singular – он, она, оно. These pronouns, as a rule, replace nouns in accordance with their gender. Nouns denoting persons may be either masculine or feminine - according to the sex of the person usually denoted by them. Nouns denoting inanimate objects may be of masculine, feminine and neuter. If nouns have the endings -о or -е (радио, замечание) they are in neutral gender [1]

*… в то время, как Анна Павловна назвала императрицу, **лицо** ее вдруг представило глубокое и **искреннее выражение** преданности….[2]*

*…. Mr. Bingley, who came from the **dance** for a few minutes, to press his friend to join **it**. [3]*

If in the same case and form they have the endings -а or -я (ручка, станция), they are included into the feminine gender. [1]

*…говорила княгиня **Анна Михайловна** с восторгом, совершенно забыв всё унижение, через которое **она** прошла для достижения своей цели. [2]*

In English while referring to individuals using pronouns, the choice of pronoun often reflects the biological gender of the noun. For example, "he" is used for males, and "she" is used for females.

*Lizzy is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure **she** is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half so good-humored as Lydia.* [3]

If nouns in the nominative case (им. падеж) singular form have no special ending, and no soft sign (мягкий знак) at the end, they are included into the masculine gender: дом, семья. [1]

*Князь Андрей, видимо, знал это так же хорошо, как и Тихон; **он** посмотрел на часы, как будто для того, чтобы поверить, не изменились ли привычки отца за то время, в которое **он** не видал его, и, убедившись, что они не изменились, обратился к жене* [2]

*But, my dear, you must indeed go and see **Mr. Bingley** when **he** comes into the neighbourhood.* [3]

Nouns ending in "ь" (soft sign – мягкий знак) are either masculine (портфель - он) or feminine (тетрадь - она).

*— Ты живешь в деревне и не находишь эту **жизнь (ж.р)** ужасною, — сказал он* [2]

*Князь Андрей был в этот **день (м.р)** дежурным и неотлучно при главнокомандующем.*[2]

In the English language we do not find such phenomenon. Because of this fact the Russian and the most other foreign grammarians think that English does not have the grammatical category of gender.

In summary, English and Russian treat the gender of nouns differently. English usually doesn't have gender for nouns, while Russian often assigns masculine, feminine, or neuter genders to nouns. Both languages use gender to match words in sentences, but Russian's system is more structured, reflecting cultural and linguistic traditions.

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