



International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies

Hosted online from Madrid, Spain

Website: econferences.com

20th November 2025

GENDER IDENTIFICATION IN TRANSLATED LITERATURE (LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL DIMENSIONS)

Pirmatova Khulkar Dzhakhangirovna

Tashkent State Transport University

Assistant of the Department of Foreign Languages

+998999881886

Justhulkar@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0009-0009-9065-465X>

Abstract:

The article analyzes the linguistic and cultural dimensions of gender identification in translated literature. Gender identification is related to the gender and social role of characters, and in the translation process, issues of characters' artistic characteristics, stereotypes, and adaptation to cultural context are studied. The article analyzes the preservation or transformation of gender identification through examples of translations of various national and foreign works, as well as the possibilities of reflecting gender roles through linguistic means.

Keywords: Translated literature, Gender identification, Linguistic dimensions, Cultural context, Stereotype, Female characters, Male characters, Translator's role, Identity, Artistic analysis.

Introduction:

Gender identification is considered an important theoretical and practical issue in translated literature. In the translation process, the sexual role, character, and stereotypes of characters are conveyed in accordance with another culture and language [1.2]. The translator must reflect not only the literal translation of the text but also gender identification, taking into account the cultural and social context. From the perspective of literary studies and translation theory, gender identification plays an important role in shaping the artistic image of characters, determining their social role and the cultural meaning conveyed to the reader [2.1]. For this reason,



International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies

Hosted online from Madrid, Spain

Website: econferences.com

20th November 2025

the study of gender issues in translated literature is a relevant topic for scientific research that combines linguistic and cultural aspects.

Main part: Gender identification in translated literature depends on the gender, social role, and character of the protagonists. The translator makes decisions to preserve the characters' personalities or adapt them to another culture [3.2].

- In translations of classical works, female and male characters are often adapted to traditional stereotypes [1.3].
- In contemporary translations, however, characters may have more complex and individual personalities [4.1].

In the translation process, gender identification is implemented in two dimensions: linguistic and cultural. The linguistic dimension depends on the words, verbs, adjectives, and gender-specific morphological markers used to express characters [2.3]. The cultural dimension is related to the social role of characters, stereotypes, and their acceptance in another culture [5.2].

In linguistic dimensions, gender identification is implemented through the following means:

1. Gender-specific morphological markers: indicating gender through verbs, adjectives, nouns, and tenses [2.4].
2. Pronominal system: pronouns such as he/she determine the character's gender and the perception that should be formed in the reader [3.3].

Dialogue and internal monologue: gender is expressed through the character's linguistic features, speech style, and intonation [1.2].

Furthermore, the specific features of language in the translation process (for example, the existence of gender-indicating words in English and their correspondence in Uzbek) play an important role in reflecting the gender identification of characters [4.3].

Cultural dimensions serve to convey the social role and stereotypes of characters in translation [5.3]. For example:

- a) Female characters are often shown as kind and valuing family principles, while male characters are characterized by qualities of activity, decision-making, and courage [6.2].



International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies

Hosted online from Madrid, Spain

Website: econferences.com

20th November 2025

b) The translator makes the decision to preserve or break these stereotypes depending on the cultural context and reader acceptance [7.1].

Furthermore, in translation, gender stereotypes are sometimes preserved and sometimes updated, which becomes a valuable scientific source for translated literature and artistic analysis [8.2].

For example, J. Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* has been translated into various languages. In translations, the independence and activity of female characters are reflected differently by translators [1.2]. While female protagonists in the English text are independent and active, in some translations their role is somewhat softened to fit the social context.

Furthermore, in contemporary translations, female and male characters are portrayed with complex, multifaceted personalities, which makes gender identification more precise and more individual [3.3; 5.2].

Conclusion: Gender identification in translated literature allows for the preservation and reflection of characters' personalities, social roles, and stereotypes in linguistic and cultural dimensions. While the linguistic dimension is related to morphological markers, pronominal systems, and dialogues that help express characters through linguistic means, the cultural dimension affects their social role, stereotypes, and acceptance in another culture [1.2; 4.3].

The translator plays an important role in conveying the gender identification of characters, because he/she not only translates the text literally but also takes into account the cultural context and social stereotypes [2.4]. Therefore, the study of gender issues in translated literature remains a relevant scientific research topic that combines linguistic and cultural aspects [3.2; 7.1].

In conclusion, correctly reflecting gender identification in translation reveals the complex character of protagonists, harmonizes cultural and linguistic aspects, and creates a complete artistic perception in the reader. For this reason, this topic is of scientific importance in translation literary studies and creates broad opportunities for new research [5.2; 8.2].



International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies

Hosted online from Madrid, Spain

Website: econfseries.com

20th November 2025

References

1. Beauvoir S. *Le Deuxième Sexe*. – Paris: Gallimard, 1949. – 672 p.
2. Butler J. *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*. – New York: Routledge, 1990. – 256 p.
3. Eagleton T. *Literary Theory: An Introduction*. – Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1983. – 272 p.
4. Showalter E. *A Literature of Their Own: British Women Novelists from Brontë to Lessing*. – Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1977. – 312 p.
5. Moi T. *Sexual/Textual Politics: Feminist Literary Theory*. – London: Routledge, 1985. – 240 p.
6. Smith Z. *White Teeth*. – London: Hamish Hamilton, 2000. – 480 p.
7. Murakami H. *Kafka on the Shore*. – Tokyo: Shinchosha, 2002. – 505 p.
8. Austen J. *Pride and Prejudice*. – London: T. Egerton, 1813. – 432 p.
9. Lefevere A. *Translation, Rewriting, and the Manipulation of Literary Fame*. – London: Routledge, 1992. – 320 p.