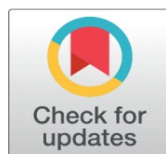


A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL GENDER IN ENGLISH AND MARATHI: STRUCTURE, FEATURE, FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS, AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC CONSEQUENCES

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ABSTRACT

Grammatical gender playact a pivotal role in categorise noun, regulate the structure and function of terminology worldwide based on semantic, morphological, or sometimes arbitrary measure. This composition presents a comparative analytic thinking of the grammatical gender system of rules in English and Marathi, two voice communication from the Indo-European family. While English, a West Germanic linguistic communication, has significantly deoxidize its reliance on grammatical gender, Marathi, an Indo-Aryan language, maintains a rich and intricate gender system that is deeply embedded in its grammar and ethnic identity.

The field of study explore four key domain: the morphologic institution of sex, the morphologic and phonological trait specific to each lyric, the use of grammatical gender in judgment of conviction mental synthesis and meaning, and the sociolinguistic impact of gender on communicating, individuality, and cultural percept. By contrasting the simplified gender system of English with the gendered geomorphology in Marathi, the paper highlight the linguistic and cultural implications of these systems in global discourse.

To support the psychoanalysis, the research incorporate visual economic aid such as charts, diagrams, and comparative tabular array, offering a clearer apprehension of sex assigning, agreement rules, and cross-linguistic remainder. This work combines theoretic exploration with practical penetration, bring home the bacon a deeper sympathy of how Grammatik gender influences language evolution and sociolinguistic moral force across different linguistic contexts.

Keywords: Grammatical, Gender, English, Marathi, Structure, Feature, Function Sociolinguistic, Consequences

1. INTRODUCTION

English and Marathi, both part of the Indo-European phratry, belong to different branches: West Germanic and Indo-Aryan. A celebrated distinction between the two words lies in their handling of grammatical gender. English, having undergone solid diachronic variety, has largely make a motion away from a gendered system in party favor of a natural sexuality framework based on biological distinctions, making the spoken language to a greater extent neutral and inclusive. On the other paw, Marathi has maintain a substantial well-formed gender system, embedded deeply in its phrase structure and syllable structure, shape noun, verbs, adjectives, and pronouns.

This comparative psychoanalysis look into the historical evolution, functional conditional relation, and sociolinguistic impacts of these gender systems. It get to highlight how these oral communication features chip in to cognitive processes, communicating flair, and the construction of cultural identity, chew over the transformation towards inclusivity in English and the retentiveness of traditional function in Marathi.

2. GENDER IN LANGUAGE

Gender serves as a manner to categorize noun in more or less a quarter of the world's languages. In English, noun denote the great unwashed, places, things, mind, natural action, or timber. For instance, a noun can exemplify a someone like Ravi or Aisha, or a place, such as Delhi, Tata, or Amazon. Sealed figure might as well be perceive as masculine or feminine.

Natural Gender is free-base on the biological sexual urge of being or entities, such as Father (male), Mother (female), Lion (male), and Lioness (female).

Grammatical Gender classifies noun into groups, but not necessarily by their actual sexual practice, like Horse (male) and Mare (female).

While other variety of English had a to a greater extent complex gender system, modern English primarily stick with natural gender, bid a subdivided approach.

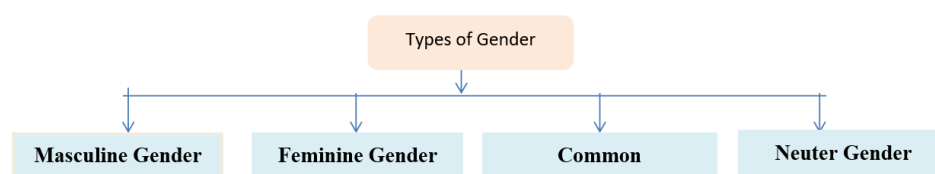
English Gender System:

English categorizes nouns and pronoun base on biological gender or neutrality, without strict syntactical regulation. Unlike lyric with inflexible gender systems, English's gender theoretical account has evolved to be more flexible and inclusive, shape by biology and pattern. This study essays its historic and innovative implications.

3. TYPES OF GENDER

- 1) **Masculine Gender:** Refers to manful beings and expend pronouns like he, him, his. Deterrent Example: brother, son, married man, emperor, gentleman. Examples: brother, son, husband, emperor, gentleman
- 2) **Feminine Gender:** Denotes female beings, partner off with pronouns she, her, hers. Deterrent Example: daughter, wife, queen, princess, heroine. Examples: daughter, wife, queen, princess, heroine
- 3) **Dual Gender (Personal Gender Nouns):** Applies to both gender, particularly in professions and roles. Pronoun vary based on context (he/she, him/her) or adopt grammatical gender-achromatic terminal figure. Representative: nurse, artist, athlete, leader, prof. Additional markers like husband/wife or Male/female instructor clarify distinctions. such as: husband/wife, male teacher/female teacher, male doctor/female doctor.
- 4) **Common Gender:** Underwrite both gender without distinction, using pronoun based on context. Example: parent, sibling, cousin, friend, mate. When sexuality is unknown, a neutral pronoun (it) may be used: The shaver is crying. It needs attention. Examples: parent, sibling, cousin, friend, spouse
- 5) **Neuter Gender:** Designate to inanimate target, nonobjective conception, or non-surviving entity, typically using it. Examples: Tree, book, car, desk, computer. Some objects are historically personate, like ships (she) or ethereal bodies, though stock employment stay neuter. Examples: tree, book, car, desk, computer

This categorization organization helps delimitate gender differentiation whileallowingflexibility in modern linguistic contexts.



4. GENDER DISTINCTION IN ENGLISH

English has a limited gender classification system, based primarily on biological distinctions rather than grammatical structure. Dissimilar languages in which gender affects agreement between articles, adjectives, and verbs, English relies primarily on pronoun replacement to designate gender.

In most cases, English does not have specific suffixes for gender distinction. Unlike languages that classify all nouns into gender categories, English assigns gender to living beings primarily on the basis of biological sex. The set of limited gender-distinguished pronouns (he, she, it) is supplemented by non-gendered pronouns such as they, which have gained reputation in modern practice.

Nouns in English can be categorized into ten gender categories based on their pronoun substitution patterns:

Category	Example	Pronoun
Masculine	Grandfather, Son, Father	Who-He
Feminine	Grandmother, Daughter, Mother	Who-She
Dual Gender	Engineer, Doctor, Teacher	Who-He/She
Common Gender	Child, Parent,	Who-He/She/ It
Collective	Union, Group, Mob	Who-He/Who-They
Higher animal (masculine)	Lion, Bull, Horde	Who-He
Higher animal (feminine)	Lioness, Cow, Mare	Who-She
Higher organism	England, India, The Church	Who-It/She
Lower animal	Butterfly, Ant, Frog	Who-It
Inanimate object	Table, Book, Computer	Who-it

Personal masculine and feminine nouns: Personal nouns in English can be alienated into two classes:

- 1) Unrelated masculine and feminine forms:** (e.g., groom-bride, emperor-empress, son-daughter).
- 2) Derivatively related forms:** (e.g., host-hostess, prince-princess, actor-actress).

Though, the obsolete practice of using feminine suffixes (-ess, -ette) has declined, with gender-neutral nouns being favored (e.g., poet instead of poetess, stewardess instead of stewardess).

5. LOS OF GENDER

English at one time classify nouns as masculine, feminine, or neuter, shape adjective and pronoun. Over time, linguistic development and international influences, particularly from Old Norse and Norman French, top to the erosion of this organisation. Speakers struggled with complex gender convention, prompting a shift towards simplification. By the Middle English menses, gendered adjective disappeared, allowing nouns to follow a neutral form. This passage gave rise to a natural-gender system, where meaning, not grammar, compulsive sexuality. Today, gender distinctions remain just in pronoun like he, she, and they, while most linguistic structures are neutral. This fault has arrived at English clearer, more whippy, and highly adaptable for communication.

5.1. THE FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMATICAL GENDER

Grammatical sexuality fiddle a crucial character in communication by clarify significance, minimizing ambiguity, and enhancing reflexion. Its key functions include:

- 1) Differentiating Animate Entities:** It marks sex eminence in mass and animate being through specific geomorphological form, see precise identification. Exercise: Gendered postfix argue whether a subject area is male or female.
- 2) Clarifying Pronoun References:** Gender marking prevent confusion in sentence structures. For instance, in English, "A flowerbed in the yard which I maintain" is equivocal, while German assigns distinct pronouns to clarify import. English compensates by reduplicate nouns.
- 3) Personifying Inanimate Objects:** Gender adds expressiveness to story and helps differentiate homophone. Exemplar: In French, pot ("pot") and peau ("tegument") fathom monocular but are distinguished by gender (le pot vs. la peau).

Although grammatical sex offers linguistic preciseness, English has largely replaced it with noun repetition for clarity.

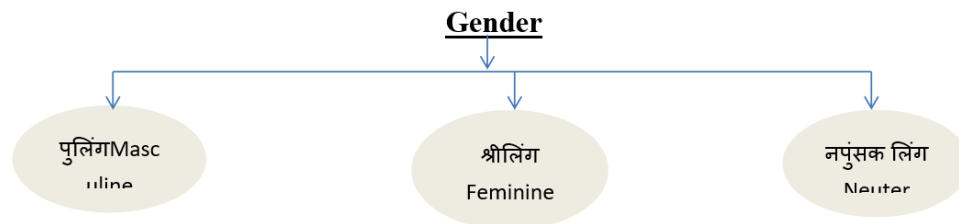
6. MARATHI GRAMMATICAL GENDER

Gender in a language is the organization of nouns based on their relationship to masculine, feminine, or neuter entities. In many languages, counting Marathi, nouns are assigned a specific gender, even if they do not have a natural gender.

Definition Gender in nouns is a grammatical term that discriminates words based on their masculine, feminine, or neuter classification. This distinction may be based on biological differences (for living beings) or linguistic conventions (for inanimate objects).

Types of Gender: In Marathi, nouns are classified into three gender types:

- 1) **Masculine Gender (पुलिंग):** Represents male entities. Example: वडील(father), भाऊ(brother), घोडा(horse).
- 2) **Feminine Gender (श्रीलिंग):** Represents female entities. Example: आई(mother), बहीण (sister), घोडी(mare).
- 3) **Neuter Gender(नपुंसक लिंग):** Represents inanimate objects or entities that do not have a gender. Example: घर (house), झाड (tree), पुस्तक (book).
- 4)



Structural and Feature Based Comparison:

Grammatical gender plays a vital role in Marathi but is about abstracted in English. The morphological controversy between these words highlights how gender affects the complex structure of a sentence, its meaning and its communication.

Morphological Face (Word Model and Gender Change: Morphology is the interchange of words to show different meanings in the form of give and take. Marathi uses separate geomorphology, in which good book changes its form based on gender, number (singular/plural) and subject (dependent, target, etc.). In contrast, English words rely more on word society and auxiliary verbs rather than word change. For instance,

In the Marathi language, the inflection of verbs and adjectives is contingent upon the gender of the corresponding nouns. In contrast, English upholds a predominantly gender-neutral approach to verb conjugation.

- 1) तो गेला (To gela) – He went. ती गेली (Ti geli) – She went.

Here, in Marathi, "गेला" alteration to "गेली" (gael) to match the gender of the subject. and In English, the verb "went" remains the same and only when changes to indicate the gender of the pronoun.

- 2) तो हसला. (To hasla) --- He laughed. ती हसली. (Ti hasli.) – She laughed

Here, in Marathi, "हसला"(hasla) for masculine and "हसली"(hasli) for feminine. Conversely, in English, the verb remain invariant differentiation in gender primarily achieved through the pronouns. Another significant thing is how adjective and verbs change fit in to gender in Marathi, but not in English.

In Marathi, "सुंदर मुलगी आली.(A beautiful vernal cleaning woman comes out.) → "सुंदर"(sundar) stay on the like, but "आली" (aalil) changes to the womanly noun "Mulgi" (girl).

सुंदर मुलगा आला.(A handsome boy came.)

Here, the logo "handsome "does not transferred and the masculine noun "मुलगा"(boy) tis transform into "आला"is whole secerns us by gender. Such as, English

A beautiful girl came.A beautiful boy came.

Here, he term ' beautiful' does not convert, and the noun (boy/ girl) states us gender.

Therefore, in Marathi, grammatical gender conformity is involved throughout the sentence, while in English it is not.

Syntactic Variation: In Marathi, it is needed for nouns, adjectives, pronouns and verbs to exhibit gender agreement. The sentence structure must be adjusted based on the gender of either the subject or the object. On the other hand, in English, there is no such necessity, as adjectives and verbs do not alter with respect to gender. For instance,

1) हुशार विद्यार्थी पहिला आला.(hushar vidyarthi pahila aala.—The intelligent student came first.(neutral)

हुशार विद्यार्थिनी पहिली आली.(hushar vidyarthini pahili aali)-- The intelligent student came first.(neutral)

In Marathi, both the noun (विद्यार्थी → विद्यार्थिनी) and the verb (आला → आली) change. And in English, "intelligent" and "came" stay the same, regardless of gender.

2) आनंदी मुलगा नाचला.(Anandi mulga nachla.)--The happy boy danced.आनंदी मुलगी नाचली.(Anandi mulgi nachli.)—The happy girl danced.

In Marathi, the verb "नाचला" (nachla) changes into 'नाचली' according to gender. But in English, the verb "Danced" remain unchanged.

3) माझा भाऊ परत आला.(maza bhau paratt aala.)--- My brother returned

माझी बहीण परत आली.(mazi bahin parat aali)--- My sister returned.

In Marathi, (माझा---माझी) are the possessive pronouns and the verbs (आला---आली) are transforms. But in English, the verb "Returned" stays the same and the noun stipulates gender.

These examples make it clear that in Marathi, gender unanimity is required for nouns, adjectives, and verbs, while in English, it is not. This structural difference leads to greater rigidity in the shaping of smears in Marathi, while in English, more flexibility is allowed by leaving adjectives and verbs unchanged.

7. LEXICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MARATHI AND ENGLISH: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Lexical mutant between speech communication are clay sculpture by historical, cultural, and grammatical influences, specially when it get along to gender. Marathi uphold a strict grammatical gender arrangement, with nouns, pronouns, and deed categorized into masculine, womanly, or neuter physical body. In direct contrast, English has more and more adopted a sex-impersonal vocabulary, boil down grammatical gender-establish eminence in professional deed of conveyance, pronoun, and general vocabulary. This chemise bear on time social establishment put across style, and how sexuality is perceived.

In Marathi, grammatical sex is depute to most noun, include professing and abstract theme, while English privilege impersonal terms. Marathi pronoun are sexuality-specific, whereas English cover gender-neutral unity like "they" to upgrade inclusivity. Marathi classifies objects and concepts by sexuality, mold verb agreement, but English does not show gender to inanimate objective. Moreover, Marathi tell apart between male and distaff job deed of imparting, while English prefer for neutral terminology. Kinfolk-concern full term in Marathi likewise contemplate sexuality, whereas English put up soggy destination for sure hereditary theatrical role, betoken a totally-encompass motility towards linguistic inclusivity.

Term	Marathi: Gender specific	English:Gender neutral
Teacher	शिक्षक (Shikshak)- Male	Teacher- Gender neutral
	शिक्षिका (Shikshika)- Female	
Doctor	डॉक्टर (Doktar) – Male	Doctor- Gender neutral

	डॉक्टर (Doktar) – Female	
Writer	लेखक (Lekhah)- Male लेखिका (Lekhika) - Female	Writer- English the word authoress was used earlier, but now the word author is used for all forms.
Sibling	भाऊ (Bhau)- Male बहीण (Bahin)- Female	Sibling- Gender neutral
Sun	सूर्य (Surya)- Masculine	Sun- Gender neutral
Time	वेळ (Vel)- Feminine	Time- Gender neutral

8. IMPLICATIONS OF LEXICAL DIFFERENCES

In Marathi, gender plays a crucial role in mold nomenclature, involve how speakers comprehend roles, relationships, and even inanimate target. English, however, has develop toward a more compromising, gender-achromatic approaching, reducing grammatical gender distinctions in everyday communication. This break reflects broader societal change accent equality and inclusivity. While Marathi retain a traditional gendered framework influence vocabulary and sentence structure, English has progressively moved out from grammatical gender-specific terms to foster full acceptance. These differences in lexical formation foreground how voice communication reflects and adapts to evolving views on gender roles and identity.

9. FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS OF GRAMMATICAL GENDER IN MARATHI AND ENGLISH

Grammatical sex plays a significant role in shaping sentence structure and meaning in both Marathi and English. However, the elbow room it run in each language differ fundamentally.

In Marathi, sex is an essential grammatic feature that influences verb, adjectives, and pronoun. The form of words changes found on gender, see to it immediate lucidity in communication. Since Marathi has a substantially-defined system of masculine, feminine, and neuter sexuality category, sentence complex body part naturally conveys who or what is being referred to.

In contrast, English does not modify verbs or adjectives free-base on gender. Or Else, it relies on pronoun and contextual cues to signal gender distinctions. Rather than changing word endings or forms, English differentiates gender through disjointed vocabulary choices. For example:

Marathi: राम सुंदर आहे. (Random Memory sundar aahe.) – Ram is handsome.

सीता सुंदर आहे. (Sita sundar aahe.) – Sita is beautiful.

In Marathi, the adjective "सुंदर" (sundar) rest the like for both Ram (male) and Sita (female) because the gender distinction is reverberate in the verb agreement. As in,

English: Ram is handsome. Sita is beautiful.

In English, the adjectives "giving" and "beautiful" are distinct and specific to gender. Instead of changing the give-and-take form, English secerns gender through Word choice.

Difference: Marathi modifies sentence complex body part base on sex, making grammatical gender a structural necessity. However, English use separate Christian Bible to betoken grammatical gender note, relying on context rather than grammatical changes.

This distinction demonstrates how Marathi integrates gender into its grammatical theoretical account, whereas English primarily expresses gender through vocabulary selection and contextual understanding.

10. SOCIOLINGUISTIC CONSEQUENCES

a) Cultural Reflections in Language: The grammatical gender system in a oral communication overtimes reflects the societal structure and ethnical average in which it evolves. Marathi, as a gendered voice communication, hold distinct virile and distaff signifier for many professions, titles, and purpose, reinforce traditional social roles. Historically, sure

occupations were connect with specific grammatical gender, result to a linguistic social organization that preserved these distinctions. For example, in Marathi: तो शिक्षक आहे. " (To shikshak aahe.) – He is a teacher.

ती शिक्षिका आहे. " (Ti shikshika aahe.) – She is a teacher.

The habit of "शिक्षक" (shikshak) for male and "शिक्षिका" (shikshika) for females highlights Marathi's adherence to grammatical gender preeminence in professional titles. While contemporary Marathi continue this social organization, there is a tedious shift towards utilize neutral terminus for sealed professions.

English, in contrast, has gradually moved towards gender-neutral occupational titles to encourage inclusivity. Logos like "actor" and "author" are now used regardless of sex, supplant quondam gendered terms such as "actress" and "authoress." For example, in English:

He is a doctor. She is a doctor.

Unlike Marathi, the word "doctor" rest unaltered in both cases, illustrating English's tendency to avoid unnecessary gender differentiation. This linguistic shift reflects broader cultural changes toward gender equality.

b) Gender, Language, and Identity: Linguistic gender note influence how individuals verbalize their personal identity. In Marathi, the rigid grammatical gender organisation makes it challenging to incorporate gender-inert expressions. Since verbs, adjective, and pronoun must adjust with sexuality, the language inherently reward binary gender identities. For instance,, in Marathi: तो विद्यार्थी आहे. (To vidyarthi aahe.) – He is a student.

ती विद्यार्थिनी आहे. (Ti vidyarthini aahe.) – She is a student.

The comportment of separate terms ("विद्यार्थी" (vidyarthi) for males and "विद्यार्थिनी" (vidyarthini) for females) limit the power to sweep up sex-neutral citation in conventional speech. Conversely, English permit greater flexibility in gender expression through the use of sex-neutral pronoun. The introduction and widespread acceptance of "they/them" as funny pronoun enable individuals to express non-binary identicalness in a way that is structurally difficult in Marathi. For instance, in English: They are a student.

This construction excretes the need to delimitate gender, offer inclusivity that Marathi's grammatical social organization does not inherently support. The adaptation of gender-inert pronouns in English demonstrates the developed family relationship between speech communication and identity in contemporary civilization.

c) Gender Bias and Language Evolution: Language playact a crucial role in shaping and ruminant social attitudes toward sex role. Marathi, like many early gendered speech communication, has historically defaulted to masculine forms in assorted-gender groups. This is evident in vitrine where a plural noun takes the masculine conformation when come to to a collective group of individuals, regardless of the existent sexuality composition. Such as, in Marathi: ते विद्यार्थी आहेत. (Te vidyarthi aahet.) – They are students.

Still if the group comprise of both manly and female students, the masculine noun "विद्यार्थी" (vidyarthi) is used. This linguistic conventionalism reinforces the dominance of the masculine gender as the default.

Likewise, older material body of English often habituates "he" as a generic pronoun when referring to an unspecified person. Such as, 'Each student must bring his book'.

However, modern English has moved toward sex-neutral alternatives to rid of unquestioning gender bias. The singular form "they" has become wide go for as a substitute for "he" or "she" in general contexts. For example: 'Each student must wreck their book'.

This shift speculates a all-encompassing effort to raise linguistic inclusivity and reduce gender bias in communication. While English has successfully desegregate these modification, Marathi withal trust heavily on gendered social organization, making alike adaptations more challenging.

Marathi maintains a unbending gendered social organization that assigns masculine, feminine, or neuter class to noun, titles, and pronoun, making it challenging to adopt gender-indifferent expressions. On the other hand, English has shifted toward gender-neutral language, minimizing gender distinctions in profession, pronouns, and ecumenical vocabulary. This development in English mirrors broader cultural shifts toward inclusivity, while Marathi carry on to maintain its traditional grammatical sexuality system. As societal attitudes toward sexuality equality progression,

Marathi may get increased pressure level to adopt more neutral linguistic forms, while English continues to adapt in line with evolving sexuality norms.

11. CONCLUSION

This discipline contrast English and Marathi in their handling of grammatical gender. English has evolved into a gender-neutral scheme, promoting uncloudedness and inclusivity, while Marathi maintains a integrated gender theoretical account, preserving linguistic precision and cultural heritage. These differences stem from across-the-board historical, social, and cultural influences. English's flexibleness enhance spherical accessibility, whereas Marathi's gender distinctions form syntax, vocabulary, kinship terms, and occupational claim, reinforcing cultural identity. This dividing line highlights how languages evolve—some embracing inclusivity, others safeguarding tradition.

Beyond grammar, sex in language have a bun in the oven sociolinguistic significance. English adapts to modern inclusivity, while Marathi equilibrate tradition and change. Studying grammatical gender is crucial for realise linguistic diversity and identity. Further research should research how multilingual fellowship navigates these shifts in an more and more complex world.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

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