

THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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The utilization of adjectives in two distinct languages is the focus of this article, which also makes an analogy between them based on their morphological levels. Eastern and Western linguists view adjectives very differently, even when arranging them side by side to highlight distinctions and similarities. The past is behind us, but you can take control of the present and create it for yourself right now. We have therefore attempted to illustrate some of the similarities and differences between adjectives in the English and Uzbek languages.

KEYWORDS: English and Uzbek languages

INTRODUCTION

Language variations are numerous. It can be applied to various sounds, voice production techniques, and word construction methods to create sentences. Language is typically characterized as a common set of verbal codes, such as English, Russian, and Uzbek, when discussing language and education. However, language can also be described as a general, communicative phenomenon, particularly when it comes to explaining instruction. Morphology is the general category that can be typologically compared in both English and Uzbek languages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In both English and Uzbek languages the adjective qualifies or modifies a substance:

English	Uzbek
a red apple	qizil olma
a clever student	aqlli talaba
a new building	yangi bino
red pepper	qizil qalampir

In the languages compared the adjective has the grammatical category of the degrees of comparison and typical stem building morphemes:

English adjectives: **a-** (amoral), **ab-** (abnormal), **demi-** (demi season), **di-**(diatomic), **dia-** (diachronic), **extra-** (extraordinary), **il-/im- /in-/ir-**(illegal), immature, inadmissible, irrespective).

Uzbek adjectives: **ba-** (badavlat), **be-** (beg'am), **bo-** (boadab), **no-** (noaniq), **bad-** (badnafs), **-li** (kuchli), **-siz** (kuchsiz), **-gi**, **-ki**, **-qi** (tunggi, chillaki, tashqi), **-dagi** (ruldagi),

In English and Uzbek the adjective usually forms combinations with:

1. nouns:

Eng.: an interesting book, a tall tree, a strong man etc.

Uzb.: qiziqarli kitob, baland daraxt etc.

2. link-verbs:

Eng.: was strong, was clever, was old

Uzb.: kuchli edi, aqli edi, qari edi

3. adverbs:

Eng.: very interesting, very old

Uzb.: juda qiziqarli, juda eski

In English the adjective can combine with the so-called prop word "one" (the red one, the **yellow one**). In the languages compared the typical functions of the adjective are those of attribute and predicate:

The adjective as an attribute:

Eng.: I have brought him an interesting book.

Uzb.: Men unga qiziqarli kitob olib keldim.

4. The adjective as a predicative

Eng.: The book was interesting.

Uzb.: Kitob qiziqarli edi.

Relative adjectives express properties characterizing an object through its reference to another object. Eng.: excessive, frontless, Indian, individual, fundamental, risky, homeless, floppy, gold, silky, mental etc. Uzb.: tushunarli, tuganmas, tashlandiq, temirbeton, temirday, so'zsiz, terma, taqlidiy, tekin, ijodiy, subutli, sevinchli etc. The category of degrees of comparison expresses different degrees of qualities of things and persons denoted by nouns, it is represented by the system of three member opposition: positive, comparative, and superlative degrees. The positive degree is morphologically unmarked.

CONCLUSION

The morphological unit is crucial for learning since it makes it easier to comprehend texts and provides vocabulary information that allows students to identify words and understand their meanings when they interact with or read new words. An adjective is a grammatical construction that describes and alters a noun. In addition, it describes the noun's size, color, shape, origin, status, character, and other attributes. Due to the two countries' dissimilar geographic environments, there are variations in the grammatical structures of the speech parts, including how adjective words are formed, prefixes and suffixes are added, comparison degrees are formed, and other

forms of expression. Certain adjectives have multiple fields, making it challenging to identify compound words based solely on their root forms. The distinctive feature of Uzbek language word formation way is composition which can not be found in other compared languages.

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