

THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Shomurodova Zarifa Berdiyrovna

Navoi state Pedagogical Institute

Third year bachelor degree student

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the usage and draws an analogy to adjectives by the levels of morphology in two different languages. An adjective is a primary part of speech that describes or alters a noun. The article examines a significant difference between the grammatical systems of Uzbek and English.

Keywords: degrees of adjectives, to modify, to use, functional and notional words, the structure of words, nominative, to effect, collocation, combination.

An adjective describes a property of a substance. This means that every adjective in a text relates to a noun, describing its material, color, size, position, state, and other permanent or temporary characteristics. Unlike nouns, adjectives cannot stand alone as names. Words like "long," "hospitable," and "fragrant" need to be connected to something they describe, such as what is long, who is hospitable, or what is fragrant. In English, this is shown by using the word "one" when the main noun is missing. Adjectives typically combine with nouns, usually appearing before them and sometimes after; they also combine with linking verbs and modifying adverbs¹.

Language can vary in many ways. It can involve different sounds, use the voice in different ways, and arrange words to form sentences differently. In discussions about language and education, language is typically defined as a shared set of verbal codes, like English, Russian, and Uzbek. However, language can also be seen as a general communicative phenomenon, especially when describing instruction.

Morphology is a broad category that can be compared typologically in both English and Uzbek. In the morphological process of English adjectives, there are various classes of words that can be modified by either derivational or inflectional affixes to create the grammatical category of adjectives. Comparison is the act or process of comparing, such as: a) representing one thing or person as similar to another, and b) examining two or more items to identify their similarities and differences.

Both English and Uzbek, adjectives qualify or modify a noun:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
a tall tree	uzun daraxt

¹ Haimovich B.S., Rogoyskaya B.L.A course in English Grammar. Moscow, 1996

a happy child	xursand bola
a fast car	tezkor mashina
blue sky	moviy osmon

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- / jm-/in-/ir-(illegal, immature, inadmissible, irrespectiv), post-(post- free), pre-(prechristian), un- (unpleasant), -able / -ible (valuable flexible), -al (natural), -an / -ean / -ian (american, mediterranean encyclopedian), -ant (disputant), -ary (revolutionary), -ate (elaborate) -ed (talented), -en (silken), -esque (grotesque), -fold (twofold), -ful (careful), -ic (syllabic), -ish (bluish), -ive (impulsive), -less (homeless), -like (childlike), -ly (tigerly, -most (heedmost) -tory / -ory (explanatory, modulatory), -ous (furious), -some (lonesome), -y (shady), -ical (logical).

Uzbek adjectives: ба- (бадавлат), бе- (беғам), бо- (боадаб), но-(ноаник, бад- (баднафс), -ли (кучли), -сиз (кучсиз), -ги / -ки / -қи (тунги, чиллаки, ташқи), -даги (рулдаги) -чан / -чанг (ишчан, кўйлакчанг), -чил (эпчил), -ий (назарий), -симон (одамсимон), -ик / -иқ / -уқ, (эгик, қийшиқ, қуруқ), -ма (эзма), -қоқ / -ғоқ (тарқоқ, той-ғоқ), -чоқ, -чик (эринчоқ, қизғанчик), -қир / -қир (ўткир, чопқир), -фон (билафон), -ив (интенсив), -ик (демократик), -ал (актуал).

In English and Uzbek the adjective usually forms combinations with:

1. nouns:

English: an interesting book, a tall tree, a strong man etc. Uzbek: қизиқарли китоб, баланд дарахт etc.

2. link-verbs:

English: was strong, was clever, was old Uzbek: кучли эди, ақлли эди, қари эди

3. adverbs:

English: very interesting, very old Uzbek: жуда қизиқарли, жуда ақлли

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 predicative. The adjective as an attribute:

English: I have brought him an *interesting* book. Uzbek: Мен унга *қизиқарли* китоб олиб келдим.

4. The adjective as a predicative

English: The book was interesting.

Uzbek: Китоб қизиқарли эди².

Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of words, including stems, roots, prefixes, and suffixes. In the twentieth century, morphology extended to grammar, examining word structure and sentence structure.

Morphological typology classifies languages based on how they combine morphemes. The main categories are analytic languages and synthetic languages, representing opposite ends of a scale that includes all world languages. Morphemes are units of meaning or grammatical function. For example, the Uzbek word "kelmayapman" can be broken down as follows:

- Kel-ma-yap-man
Come-neg.-progressive-1st person singular
- "I am not coming"

In grammar, an adjective is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun, providing more information about it. Adjectives are one of the traditional eight parts of speech, though modern linguists distinguish them from determiners, which were once considered adjectives but are now seen as different. The term "adjective" comes from the Latin words "ad" and "iacere" (Latin words starting with "I" change to "J" in English). Many linguists have extensively studied adjectives. For example, in the pair of gradable antonyms "long/short," "long" is unmarked and "short" is marked, as noted by Miller and Fellbaum (1991). This distinction is evident in sentences like:³

1. The train was ten cars long.
2. The train was ten cars short.

Comparative typology examines the systems of two or more specific languages to establish common typological laws. The first comparative vowel tables emerged in the 19th century, aiming to demonstrate the common origins of modern languages within the same family. In the 1920s, Prof. D. Jones proposed a classification based on "cardinal vowels." However, these cardinal vowels are abstract concepts and do not pertain to the typological comparison of languages. Now, we will examine and analyze some of these differences.

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. It is the primary form of the adjective and it expresses

² Marjona Khurshid qizi Kholmurodova, "The comparative analysis of the adjectives in present day english and uzbek languages", Central asian academic journal of scientific research, Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF 2022=4.63) p3.

³ Dixon R.M.W.1999. Adjectives. In K.Brown & T.Miller (eds.), Concise Encyclopedia of Grammatical Categories.Amsterdam

simple quality if the thing or the person expressed by the subject is not compared with anything:

He is a **clever** boy. She is **beautiful**.

In English if it is compared with something, it denotes equal quality of those things compared:

David is as **clever** as Mike. David is as **stupid** as Mike.

The comparative degree is morphologically marked in both languages. In English it expresses a higher or less degree of quality of the thing expressed by the subject in relation to the thing with which it is compared. Depending on the length of the adjective it is formed by two ways:

1) By adding the affix **-er** to short adjectives: **long-longer** etc.

2) By putting the words **more** or **less** before long adjectives: **beautiful-more beautiful**, **beautiful-less beautiful** etc.

Morphological unit plays an essential role to learn e.g. reading texts easily, gives vocabulary knowledge to identify words and recognize their meanings while they engage with the learning word or reading one. The adjective - a grammatical part of speech modifies and describes a noun. Furthermore, it tells some descriptive ideas of the noun and they are: size, color, shape, origin, state, character and etc. Because of the differences of geographic environment of the two nations, the grammatical structures of the part of speech – there are some differences in forming the words of adjectives, adding the prefixes and suffixes, forming of comparison degrees and etc. Some adjectives may have more one field, so it is difficult to define the made words from the root ones. The distinctive feature of Uzbek language word formation way is composition which can not be found in other compared languages. Finally, from the analysis of compared languages can be found several similarities, it is possible to show the existence of types of affixation in both languages, or amount of derived words or suffixes, which can change the meaning from one part of speech into another.

Referances

1. Dixon R.M.W.1999. Adjectives. In K.Brown & T.Miller (eds.), Concise Encyclopedia of Grammatical Categories.Amsterdam.
3. Dixon, R.M.W. 1977. Where have the all adjectives gone?. Studies in language
4. Matkarimova D, Mamatqulova N., Mamatjonova N.2013.Ona tilini o'rganamiz. A. Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi nashriyoti.Toshkent
5. Rasulova. N. 2017. Ona tilidan ma'ruzalar. "Nurafshon ziyo yog'dusi".Toshkent.
6. Смирницкий А.И. 1959. Морфология английского языка. Москва.
7. M.I.Rasulova, Z.I.Shukurova.2017. Comparative typology of English, Uzbek and Russian languages.Tashkent.
8. M.Hamroyev, D.Muhamedova, D.Shodmonqulova, X.G'ulomova, Sh.Yo'ldosheva.2007.Ona tili.Toshkent.

9. Буранов Ж.1983. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. Москва.
10. Rahmatullayev Sh.2007. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Toshkent.
11. M.G'apurov, R.Qosimova.2010. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. Toshkent.

