

THE ROLE OF ADJECTIVE IN THE SYSTEM OF WORD CATEGORIES

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Annotation

In Linguistics, the Department of morphology is a department that studies word categories. The noun meaning of the adjectival word category, which is distinguished among word categories by its productivity and scope of application, is to denote the sign of the subject, event-event, state and partial work-action. The adjective has its own characteristics, is an independent word category that can enter into lexical and grammatical relations. In this article, information about the main groups of meaning of adjectives, morphological structure, the place of adjectives in the sentence, fundamental and constructed adjectives and their types according to their structure is mentioned.

Keywords: properties of adjectives, citilistics, denotative sema, connotative sema, functional sema, polesemantics, affixation, composition, adjectival determiners, adjectival grades, adjectival grades, lexeme, stem and yasama adjectives.

In the morphology of the Uzbek language, the adjective, among other word categories, occupies a large place and, according to its lexical-grammatical and semantic characteristics, is distinguished as an independent word category.

Basically, a graded word denoting the sign of the subject, partial action, is called an adjective. Other word categories also represent characters. But the quality is distinguished from them in terms of stable and stable character expression. For example, rose – red meant a stationary (static) sign, and rose-red meant a variable (dynamic) sign. The sign that means quality is distinguished by the feature of the sign that means another category. For example, reddish – red – crimson. There is no such feature in the sign that means another category. The adjective in the sentence comes mainly in the function of adjectival determinant, partial cross-section, hol.

Dissertations were favored on many areas of the qualitative word category, scientific articles were written. Especially in later years, the emphasis on the study of qualitative semantics, stylistic character increased. In the 40s and 50s of the XX century, ideas about the component structure of the lexical meaning were put forward by a number of scientists. G.Heller and J.As Macris studies color-expressive lexemes, they rank semantic components of meaning in their studies. The fact that the lexical meaning in Uzbek linguistics is made up of components was originally established by

Sh.Rakhmatullayev, I.Gochkortoiev, R.Advanced in the work of the yunusovs. Large-scale works dedicated to its research came to the square. In this way, semaseology began to find its place at all levels of linguistics. As we talk about semantics in our research work, we first found it necessary to dwell on semema and its components. Just as the thing is a dialectical whole consisting of the integrity of form and content, the lexeme is organized both externally and internally. The outer shell of the lexeme is called the nomeme. Nomema refers to speech sounds, a derivative of phonemes that form the material side of the lexeme. The inner, meaningful side of the lexeme is called semema. Semema is the appearance in the lexeme of such a concept as what is reflected in the mind, sign, quantity, action .

In other words, semema is an internal aspect of the lexeme. In linguistics, sema is distinguished as the element that constitutes semema. Sema in Semema is not the same. Sema in essence will be of three types:

- 1) atash SEMA (denotative sema);
- 2) expression SEMAS (connotative SEMAS);
- 3) Task SEMA (functional sema).

The SEMAS of Atash are determined by being, the SEMAS of expression by the attitude of the speaker, and the SEMAS of duty by the role of the lexeme in lison and speech. The expression Seman we feel not from outside the text, but deeper within the context of the text. Indeed, the ratio of girls to the moon, moh, Sun, Gold, Silver, Ruby, gavhar, flower; the ratio of guys to Maple, Eagle, Lion, lion, etc.is associated with the expression sema.

Consider the following examples:

My touchless spilled fever,

Where do I find you now in search of you. (M.Joseph).

OR: Come eat your food, my lion. (H.Nazir).

In these, moh, that is, the light of the moon (full moon), the tenderness of the Fever, the shedding of the touch, the strength of the lion, the determination, have served as the basis for the displacement of meaning.

Well, the term and expression SEMAS of the word are inextricably linked with one and the other. Any expression sema (connotation) will have grown from the noun SEMA. To deeply understand any expression Seman, connotative meaning, to feel the subtle meaning in it, it is first necessary to deeply understand the denotative meaning (main meaning, calling meaning, own meaning, original meaning), the expression of the original meaning in it. Only then does the understanding of the connotative meaning lay the groundwork for its appropriate use.

In the system of word categories, the noun meaning of the adjective word category, which is distinguished by its fertile and scope of application, is to denote the sign of the subject, event-event, state and partial work-action.

Lexical meaning groups of adjective. In textbooks and manuals, 9 LMGs of quality are distinguished: 1. Feature denoting quality. 2. Status denoting quality. 3. Form denoting quality. 4. Color is a signifying quality. 5. Flavor is a quality that expresses taste. 6. Quality denoting smell. 7. Measure indicative quality. 8. Place-signifying quality. 9. Moment signifying quality.

Character expression is characteristic not only of adjectives, but also of other word categories. For example, a horse can also represent a character in the text (in a garden girdle), such as quality: sugar girl, gold watch, Bell water, etc. Pronouns of a certain qualitative nature also have the opportunity to express a sign like an adjective: all reader, all people, like no human being. Ravish forms a joint with the adjective according to the sign expression, that is, ravish also comes to represent the object sign as adjectives: valiant fighting, friendly meeting, carefree movement, etc.

One of the characteristic linguistic features of the adjective word category is its polesemantic property. In theoretical lexicology, one sememali and many sememali lexemes are distinguished, as polesemantics distinguishes a single – meaning and a multi-sememali word in bu-formal linguistics. The word used in speech is always unambiguous. Because, the word is a one-time representation of the lexeme, which has a unique nature contrary to the lexeme. When a lexeme represents a concept, it is called a one-sememated lexeme. For example, a small lexeme represents a concept, and is thus a one-sememe lexeme.

But in speech, the lexeme can continue to represent different concepts in portable applications. But if the relationship between meaning and understanding does not acquire social conditioning and stability, it is impossible to judge the multisemality of the lexeme. With the progress of society, the colloquial derivative acquires a permanent connection with the concept that the meaning is temporarily expressed, the bora-bora stabilizes, and the derivative colloquial meaning becomes linguistic.

As a result, the one-sememal lexeme evolves into more than one-sememal lexeme. There are such words in our speech that during the course of evolutionary progress he was able to instill in himself the characteristic of adjectivity. It is defined as the phenomenon of analogy in which a word belonging to a category appears in itself the properties of another category . There is a group of adjectives in which, on the basis of their general meaning, the names of a person arose. The opinions expressed on the expression of meaning of proverbial horses formed on the basis of quality are controversial in science.

The names of the person who appeared on the basis of the adjective can be studied in the following groups:

1. Atal horses formed on the basis of characteristic qualities: Abay, Kuzan, Bayri, Chewar, Bakir, Daler, Agile, O'ctam, sharp;

2. Proverbial horses formed on the basis of status qualities: Uljan, Tokboy, Stonebush, Solim, Suyarbek, Olqinboy, bright, naked, Bokay, Gajir, Bayan, Barlos, Bayna, Bayot, Abjir, Barchin, Virgin;

3. Horse with a crest formed on a colour-tussock basis: Chestnut, white, Sari(yellow-haired), Sariboi, blackish, green, Blackish, Cuckoo;

4. The shape is formed on the basis of the appearance of proverbial horses: Doomsday, Oydona, Oycha;

5. Proverbial horses formed on the basis of adjectives denoting taste: fresh, sweet, lazy, Bolbibibi, Bulgarian, sweet;

6. Volumetric-proverbial horses formed on the basis of measuring qualities: large, long, long, dwarf, dwarf, Plus and b.

We can continue this line again. It seems that the possibility of verbal meaning also occupies a special place in the definition of grammar.

In conclusion, it should be said that polesemantics, which has gained special importance in linguistics, is a phenomenon that is common in adjectives and has contributed to the wealth of our speech.

Adjectives have the following morphological characteristics that are characteristic:

a) the most basic morphological feature of an adjective is its making. Adjectives are made in two ways: affixation and composition. The amount of quality-making additives is about 50.

b) another important morphological feature of adjectives is its ability to compare and level the character.

There are the following levels of adjectives: ordinary degree, degree of attainment, comparative degree, degree of attainment.

I. In Ordinary Level adjectives, the sign does not compare to the same sign in other objects. This level indicates that the sign is in the usual norm and does not have a special indicator (suffix): a good thing. For example: in this sense, *huda*-thinking about good things, without pretending to be vain... serves to make us live better. (Obrazovanie i nauka V XXI Veke. 2021. № 20. 53 (b)).

II. The gain level expresses that one character in the object is the most relative to the same character in the other object, and is generated using the following methods.

1. Morphological method: (a) the first syllable of a word is separated and the first consonant in the next syllable is added to it-a closed syllable is formed, and after it the full form is repeated: *tail-round*, *pak-pakana*; (B) the previous two vowels of the word are separated and one of the sounds *p*, *m* is added to it, and after

2. Lexical method. This method is divided into several types: a) words that reinforce the meaning are used. For example, *very*, *most*, *desperately*, *incredibly*, *one*, *biram*, *tim*, *naq*, *zap*, *behad*, *benihoya*, *infinite*, *endless*, *incomparable*heroes in

legends come to the world differently from ordinary people, people in general, and they will have their own powerful power, quality, which is distinguished from others. (Obrazovanie i nauka V XXI Veke. 2021. № 20. 792 b) b) in the medium of repeated pairs of words. With his strong teeth, Kamal began to clap nuts and eat them with a golden-colored finger-like raisins. (Oybek) C) through various combinations of words, idiomatic phrases, the term is increased. An overly Brushy man in his fifties lay down his legs from the bed. (Oybek)

3. Lexical-semantic method. In this case, words of a different category are used before or instead of words denoting a sign: poison (Lord), Fire (child);

4. Phonetic method: a) vowels are said to stretch: tooza, chuqur;

O yuzung healing clean walks Orzaingni Etmar are Muslims for religion (language and literature education. 2022. No. 7, 12 (b)); (B) the consonants are hesitant: tekkis, mazza, yummsmaq. There is no way to read any work of the Lord as freely and tastefully as if he had read other books. (Language and literature education. 2022. No. 7, 8 (b)).

III. The comparative degree expresses the fact that one character in the subject is more than the same character in the other subject. A comparative degree is made by adding the suffix-roq to a simple level of quality, or by quoting from each other, even more, even more words before the quality: the apple tree is higher than the Peach Tree. One- apart from the beautiful, even worse, more powerful. “Another feature of rhetorical interrogative statements is that they encourage a stronger expression of the plausibility of the information expressed and the listener to realize its immutable nature. (Language and literature education. 2022. Issue 7, 52 (b), ...in these places the author's personality is more clearly embodied in the reader's imagination. (Language and literature education. 2022. No. 7, 23 (b)).

IV. The diminutive degree represents the failure of the character level to reach the norm, below the norm. The thinning level is formed as follows:

1) with the help of additives: whitish, reddish, dark, -the additive roq also participates in the expression of the thinning level (in which the sign in one thing is not comparable to such a sign in another, older (clothing)).

2) with the quotation of half, nim, och, khiyol, sal, aytarli, not so much, not so...before the adjective: half open (door), not so large. Synonymy of adjectival adjuncts. There are also synonyms of-roq, which represents the comparative sign in adjectives: -work,- mtir,- imtir,- which indicate the scarcity of the sign of objects, and- which is meaningless to the suffix-roq. But-the comparison of one character to another through roq is expressed. If there are other means in adjectives formed by-roq (from -, to, relative to, relative to, and b.) the excess of the sign is understood: in the Middle there are places that are also written with a relatively ugly letter. (Language and literature education. 2022. No. 7, 11 (b)).

According to the structure of the adjective, there will be 4 types: simple, even, repeated and compound. Simple adjectives: rare, ignorant, rare, nail, just, odmi, simple, The bottom is simple: well, ...through this we can see a good poet being brought up in time. (Language and literature education. 2022. No. 7, 7 (b).

Making is simple: workaholic, walled, boastful, inappropriate, cunning, lean, sensitive, cheerful, etc. Although 5th grade students who have just been promoted from beginner to advanced class will be cheerful and simple. (Word Wise. 2020. No. 1, pp. 3.)

Mixed adjectives:

1. Quality+horse: yapaloqyuz, khomkalla, shurpeshona, kaltafahm, ochofat, minigap, shikamahol, shirinsukhan, frosty;

2. Horse+quality: Bashkir, yokavayron, jigibiyron, tepakal, khonavayron, Godless, otabezori, dilkhasta, nonkur;

3. Horse+horse: almond, sheryurak, darveshsifat, devqomat, dilozor, dilorum, dilpora, izzattalab, kafangado, otelafas, sahibjamol, Brown, air color;

4. Ravish+horse: nowjavob, kamgap, kamsukhan, kamsukum, kamqan, kamkharj;

5. Verb+verb: inedible;

6. Ravish +verb: tezpishar, kechpishar, choirtkesar;

7. Pronoun+noun: intransitive;

8. Horse+verb: Babble, gadoytopmas, peaceful, passionate;

9. Pronoun+adjective: arbitrary;

10. Son+horse:hypocritical, forty. Paired adjectives.

I. Both parts are used alone:

1. The parts are synonymous: witty, brilliant-wondrous, wealthy, hungry-nahor, ola-chipor, crisp-meticulous, innumerable, wondrous-sardonic and b.

2. Parts mutual antonym: bitter-sour, high-low // low-high, ruined-it is prosperous, hot-cold, far-near, familiar-unfamiliar, far-near and b.

3. The meaning of the parts is close: socio-political, burnt-matured, mosh-rice, believing-Cain, clear, hungry-sloth, soy-cool and b.

II. One part is used alone: mixed-building, bitter-kneeling, twisted-churma, bultak-macro, wall-darmiyon, light-yelpi, false-crumb, young-bare and B.

III. Both parts are not used alone: aji-buji, almoyi-algoyi, Apok-bat, Alok-Chalak, dali-ghuli, zim-ziyo, ilang-bilang, poyintar-soyintar, uvali-juvali, lung-Willow. Repeated adjectives: good-good, big-big, sweet-sweet, burda-burda, road-road, white-white.

The excitation of quality, on the other hand, is its arrival in the syntactic task that the horse performs in the sentence.

When the adjective is dropped, the adjective accepts the formative signs of that horse, as well as acting as their syntactic.

a) comes as having: Going Good Soup, bad – head.

b) he comes to be the determinant: it turns out that the miser's head hurts to the donation of the Sage. (JIT zdorova. 2021. Oct.)

d) comes as a filler: wrapped in decency from obscene.

e) comes as exclamation. Dear, we come to the world untimely. Adjectives sometimes also jump in the form of a comparative degree: while soldiers would seem to take their agility from among them under the eyes.

The adjective comes in syntax, mainly as an adjectival determinant, a noun-cross, but also as a tarz (pronunciation).

When a horse receives a specific category, there are other sentence pieces. Society began to create a new trend towards the sensitive. (International scientific and practical conference 2022. 247 P.);

a) comes in the function of adjective-determinant: such beautiful qualities do not arise spontaneously in women, they simply do not form. (UzA, 2022. 88-b).;

b) quality comes as a cross-section: ...it is very useful from an economic point of view. (UzA, 2022. 51 p.);

d) adjectives come in the sentence in addition to the rave (manner and situation): when Dad's scarf is felt from a distance, my mother says, “ana, the Adang are coming,” and we would gather all kinds of filth and draw a sipo...” (Republican second scientific and practical conference "progress of the state language: problems and solutions", 2022. 11 (b).

Well, in the system of word categories, quality has a special place. The series has gone through a long historical progression. Adjective words have the expression of a sign, or rather, a stationary, stable sign, in the sense of calling. This category of words is rich in polysemy. This case is also associated with his long evolutionary progress. The adjective has a morphological system of making. It also morphologically changes and levels. The adjective has its position in the link girdle (text) according to the syntactic property. Polysemantic and semantic-functional properties of qualitative words require a separate study. The possibilities of these words in the text are very wide.

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