

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: this article explores the characteristics of adjectives in both English and Uzbek languages. It discusses the similarities and differences in terms of their morphological features, syntactic functions, and semantic properties. The analysis sheds light on how adjectives are formed, how they are used in sentences, and how they convey meaning in different contexts. The comparative approach allows readers to understand the unique aspects of adjectives in each language while highlighting the potential challenges for learners of English or Uzbek as a second language.

Key words: *characteristics, adjectives, morphological features, syntactic functions, semantic properties, comparative approach, unique aspects, second language.*

Аннотация: в данной статье исследуются характеристики прилагательных в английском и узбекском языках. Рассматриваются сходства и различия в морфологических особенностях, синтаксических функциях и семантических свойствах. Анализ позволяет более детально разобраться в том, как формируются прилагательные, как они используются в предложениях и как передают значение в различных контекстах. Сравнительный подход позволяет читателям понять уникальные аспекты прилагательных в каждом из этих языков, а также выявить потенциальные трудности для изучающих английский или узбекский язык как второй язык.

Ключевые слова: *характеристики, прилагательные, морфологические особенности, синтаксические функции, семантические свойства, сравнительный подход, уникальные аспекты, второй язык.*

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarida sifatlarning xususiyatlarini o'rganadi. Uning morfologik xususiyatlari, sintaktik funktsiyalari va ma'no xususiyatlari bo'yicha o'xshashliklar va farqlar haqida gaplashiladi. Tahlil sifatlarning qanday shakllantirilishi, ularning gaplarda qanday ishlatilishi va ularning turli kontekstda qanday ma'no berishi haqida tushuntiradi. Taqqoslashuvchi usul ingliz yoki o'zbek tilini ikkinchi til sifatida o'rganuvchilar uchun muhim qiyinchiliklar bo'layotgan paytda, o'quvchilarga har bir tilning sifatlari bo'yicha xususiyatlarni tushuntiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: *xususiyatlar, sifatlar, morfologik xususiyatlar, sintaktik funktsiyalar, ma'no xususiyatlari, taqqoslashuvchi usul, xususiy xususiyatlari, ikkinchi til.*

Introduction

Language is a fascinating system that allows us to express our thoughts, emotions, and experiences. One essential aspect of language is the use of adjectives, which play a crucial role in describing and qualifying nouns. Adjectives provide valuable information about the characteristics, qualities, and attributes of the entities they modify. The study of adjectives in English and Uzbek offers a unique opportunity to delve into the intricacies of these languages. By comparing their respective adjective systems, we can gain a deeper understanding of how adjectives are formed, employed in sentences, and convey meaning in different contexts.

Morphological Features

Morphological features of adjectives in the English language exhibit distinct characteristics that contribute to their formation and function within sentences. English adjectives generally do not undergo significant morphological changes in their form. They are typically uninflected and do not agree with the gender, number, or case of the nouns they modify [3]. However, English does have comparative and superlative forms

to indicate degrees of comparison. For example, the adjective "*tall*" has the comparative form "*taller*" and the superlative form "*tallest*" [6].

Morphological features of adjectives in the Uzbek language exhibit distinct characteristics that contribute to their formation and function within sentences. Unlike English, adjectives in Uzbek can display inflectional changes to match the gender, number, and case of the noun they modify. This inflectional system in Uzbek allows for concord between the adjective and the noun it describes [7]. For example, the adjective "*yaxshi*" (*good*) can take different forms like "*yaxshi*" (*masculine singular*), "*yaxshisi*" (*masculine plural*), "*yaxshi*" (*feminine singular*), and "*yaxshisi*" (*feminine plural*) [8].

Syntactic Functions

Adjectives in the English language serve various syntactic functions within sentences. They play a crucial role in modifying nouns, providing additional information about their qualities, characteristics, or attributes. Adjectives typically function as attributive modifiers, appearing directly before the noun they modify [3]. For example, in the phrase "*a beautiful flower*," the adjective "*beautiful*" modifies the noun "*flower*."

Adjectives can also function as predicative modifiers in English sentences. In this case, they appear after a linking verb (*e.g.*, "*be*," "*seem*," "*appear*") and describe the subject of the sentence [6]. For instance, in the sentence "*The sky is blue*," the adjective "*blue*" functions as a predicative modifier, describing the subject "*sky*."

Adjectives in English can also be used as postpositive modifiers, which means they appear after the noun they modify [5]. This usage is less common in English but can be found in certain fixed or poetic expressions. For example, in the phrase "*the attorney general elect*," the adjective "*elect*" follows the noun "*attorney general*."

The syntactic functions of adjectives in the Uzbek language are diverse and play an important role in modifying nouns and providing additional information about their qualities or attributes. Adjectives in Uzbek typically function as attributive modifiers, appearing before the noun they modify [7]. For example, in the phrase "*yaxshi kitob*" (*good book*), the adjective "*yaxshi*" (*good*) modifies the noun "*kitob*" (*book*).

In addition to their attributive function, adjectives in Uzbek can also function as predicative modifiers. In this case, they appear after a linking verb and describe the subject of the sentence [1]. For instance, in the sentence "*U kitob yaxshi*" (*He is a good book*), the adjective "*yaxshi*" (*good*) functions as a predicative modifier, describing the subject "*kitob*" (*book*).

Semantic Properties

Semantic properties refer to the meaning and interpretation of adjectives in a language. Adjectives in the English language exhibit various semantic properties that contribute to their usage and understanding in different contexts.

One of the fundamental semantic properties of adjectives in English is gradability. Many adjectives can express degrees of a quality or attribute, allowing for comparison and modification. This property enables the formation of comparative and superlative forms, indicating different levels of intensity or superiority [4]. For example, the adjective "*hot*" can be compared as "*hotter*" and "*hottest*," indicating different degrees of temperature. Another important semantic property of adjectives in English is connotation. Adjectives can carry positive, negative, or neutral connotations, influencing the emotional or evaluative aspect of the described noun. The connotation of an adjective can shape the overall meaning and impact of a sentence [2]. For instance, the adjectives "*brave*" and "*reckless*" both describe someone's behavior, but they carry different connotations of valor and thoughtlessness, respectively.

One important semantic property of adjectives in Uzbek is their ability to express various qualities, attributes, or states. Adjectives in Uzbek can describe physical characteristics, emotions, qualities of objects, and more [1]. For example, the adjective "*yomon*" (*bad*) can be used to describe a person's behavior or the quality of a product. Additionally, Uzbek adjectives can convey degrees of intensity or comparison. While the formation of comparative and superlative forms is less common in Uzbek compared to English, adjectives can still indicate different levels of a quality. This is achieved through the use of intensifiers or other linguistic devices [7]. For instance, the adjective

"katta" (*big*) can be intensified by adding the word "ayni" (*very*), resulting in "ayni katta" (*very big*).

Degree of Comparison

In the English language, adjectives can be compared to indicate different degrees of a quality or attribute. The degree of comparison allows for the expression of relative superiority, equality, or inferiority. Adjectives in English can be inflected to form comparative and superlative degrees, or they can be modified by adverbs to express comparison. The comparative degree is used to compare two entities or qualities. It is formed by adding the suffix "-er" to short adjectives (*e.g., tall-er*) or by using the word "more" before longer adjectives (*e.g., more beautiful*). Additionally, irregular adjectives have unique forms in the comparative degree (*e.g., good-better, bad-worse*) [3]. The comparative degree is employed when there is a need to express that one entity or quality has a higher degree of the attribute being compared.

The Uzbek language does not have a system of inflectional forms for expressing degrees of comparison in adjectives, as in English. Instead, Uzbek typically uses adverbs or other grammatical constructions to convey comparative or superlative meanings. In Uzbek, the comparative degree of adjectives is often expressed by using adverbs or adverbial phrases. Adverbs such as "yorug'li" (*more*), "ko'proq" (*more*), or "ortiq" (*more*) can be used before the adjective to indicate a higher degree of the quality being compared [1]. For example, instead of using a comparative form of the adjective, one can say "uzoqda ko'proq" (*further/more distant*) to convey the comparative meaning of "farther/more distant."

Conclusion

This comparative analysis highlights the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek adjectives. While English adjectives tend to be more straightforward in terms of morphology and syntax, Uzbek adjectives exhibit more agreement with the nouns they modify. Understanding these distinctions can be beneficial for language learners, enabling them to grasp the unique characteristics of adjectives in each language. Further

research and exploration into this topic can contribute to cross-linguistic studies and language pedagogy.

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