

THE DEGREE OF ADJECTIVES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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***Abstract:** this article examines the expression of degree in adjectives in the Uzbek and English languages. It compares the morphological and syntactic means used to convey gradation of adjectives in these two languages. The analysis reveals both similarities and differences in the ways the degree of adjectives is marked. While both languages employ synthetic and analytic strategies, the specific morphemes and constructions utilized differ.*

***Key words:** degree, adjectives, morphology, syntax, gradation, comparative, superlative, synthetic, analytic*

***Аннотация:** в этой статье рассматривается выражение степени в прилагательных в узбекском и английском языках. В ней сравниваются морфологические и синтаксические средства, используемые для передачи градации прилагательных в этих двух языках. Анализ выявляет как сходства, так и различия в способах выражения степени прилагательных. Хотя оба языка используют синтетические и аналитические стратегии, конкретные морфемы и конструкции, которые применяются, различаются.*

***Ключевые слова:** степень, прилагательные, морфология, синтаксис, градация, сравнительная степень, превосходная степень, синтетический, аналитический.*

***Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola o'zbek va ingliz tillarida sifatlarning darajasini ifodalashni o'rganadi. U ushbu ikki tilda sifatlarning darajasini ifodalashda ishlatiladigan morfologik va sintaktik vositalarni taqqoslaydi. Tahlil sifatlarning*
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darajasini belgilashda o'xshashliklar va farqlar mavjudligini ko'rsatadi. Ikki til ham sintezli va analitik strategiyalardan foydalanadi, lekin qo'llaniladigan ma'lum morfemalar va konstruktsiyalar farq qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: daraja, sifatlar, morfologiya, sintaksis, gradatsiya, solishtirish, ortiq daraja, sintezli, analitik.

Introduction

Adjectives are an important part of speech that provide descriptive information about nouns and pronouns. One key grammatical feature of adjectives is the ability to express different degrees of the quality or state they denote. For example, in English we can say "big," "bigger," and "biggest" to indicate varying magnitudes of size. This gradation of adjectives is a common phenomenon found across languages, though the specific morphological and syntactic means employed may vary.

The Degree of Adjectives in the Uzbek Language

Morphologically, the degree of adjectives in the Uzbek language is expressed in three forms: the comparative, the superlative, and the equative [1]. The comparative degree uses the suffix "-roq", the superlative degree uses the word "eng", and the equative degree uses the suffix "-dek". For example, "katta-kattaroq-eng katta-katta kabi" [2].

Syntactically, the degree of adjectives in Uzbek can also be expressed through analytic constructions. For example, "bu stol o'sha stoldan kattaroq" (this table is larger than that table) uses an analytic comparative construction [2].

The Uzbek language, therefore, employs both synthetic and analytic strategies to convey the gradation of adjectives. This allows for nuanced expression of quantity, size, quality, and other adjectival concepts [1].

Uzbek utilizes both synthetic and analytic strategies to convey the degree of adjectives. The most common synthetic means is the use of derivational suffixes:

- *Positive degree: `katta` "big"*
- *Comparative degree: `katta-roq` "bigger"*
- *Superlative degree: `eng katta` "biggest"*

The suffix ` -roq` is added to the base adjective to form the comparative, while the superlative is constructed with the prefix `eng` ("the most") preceding the positive form.

In addition to these synthetic constructions, Uzbek also employs analytic expressions involving adverbial modifiers:

- *Comparative: `juda katta` "very big"*

- *Superlative: `eng juda katta` "the very biggest"*

The adverb `juda` ("very") can be used to intensify the meaning of the adjective, and the combination of `eng` and `juda` further emphasizes the highest degree.

The Degree of Adjectives in the English Language

Similar to Uzbek, English also has three primary ways of expressing the degree of adjectives: the comparative, the superlative, and the equative [4]. The comparative degree is typically formed by adding the suffix "-er" to the adjective, or using the word "more" before the adjective. The superlative degree uses the suffix "-est" or the word "most" before the adjective. The equative degree can be expressed using words like "as...as" or "the same...as" [4].

Syntactically, English also allows for analytic constructions to convey adjectival degree, such as "more beautiful" or "the most beautiful" [4]. These analytic forms are often used for longer or more complex adjectives where the synthetic forms become unwieldy.

English utilizes a similar mix of synthetic and analytic strategies for marking the degree of adjectives:

- *Positive degree: `big`*

- *Comparative degree: `bigger`*

- *Superlative degree: `biggest`*

The comparative is formed by adding the suffix ` -er` to the base adjective, while the superlative uses the suffix ` -est`.

Analytic constructions in English involve adverbial modifiers such as:

- *Comparative: `very big`*

- *Superlative: `the most big`*

The adverb `very` can intensify the positive degree, and the phrase `the most` is used to form the superlative.

Overall, the English language shares the basic strategies of using both synthetic and analytic means to express the gradation of adjectives, though the specific morphemes and constructions differ from Uzbek [3]. This allows for a rich and nuanced adjectival system in English.

Conclusion

Both Uzbek and English employ synthetic and analytic means to express the degree of adjectives, but the specific morphemes and constructions used differ between the two languages. Uzbek relies more heavily on derivational suffixes, while English makes greater use of periphrastic adverbial modifiers. These findings demonstrate the cross-linguistic variation in how the grammatical category of adjectival degree is realized.

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