

COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation. Adjectives describe how good or bad something is, its actions, behavior, uses, and clauses. helps to make the description of the object understandable when giving feedback or definition.

Key words: Adjectives, Semantic, Morphologic, structyrally, syntactic, cardinals, ordinals.

Аннотация. Прилагательные описывают, насколько что-то хорошо или плохо, его действия, поведение, использование и положения. помогает сделать описание объекта понятным при предоставлении обратной связи или определения.

Ключевые слова: прилагательные, семантические, морфологические, структурно, синтаксические, кардинальные, порядковый.

Annotatsiya. Sifat bir narsaning qanchalik yaxshi yoki yomon ekanligi, uning harakatlari, xulqi, qo'llanish usullari va kesib bandlari to'g'risida malumot beradi. obyektning tavsifi, fikr-mulohaza yoki ta'rif beringanda tushunarli bo'lishiga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar : Sifatlar, semantik, morfologik, strukturaviy, sintaktik, kardinallar, tartiblar.

Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns or pronouns. They provide additional information about the noun or pronoun, such as its size, shape, color, age, or quality. Adjectives can make writing and speech more descriptive and interesting.

There are many different types of adjectives, including:

- Descriptive adjectives: These adjectives describe the qualities or characteristics of a noun or pronoun. For example, the words "big," "small," "red," "blue," and "old" are all descriptive adjectives.

- Demonstrative adjectives: These adjectives point out a specific noun or pronoun. For example, the words "this," "that," "these," and "those" are all demonstrative adjectives.

- Possessive adjectives: These adjectives show ownership of a noun or pronoun. For example, the words "my," "your," "his," "her," and "their" are all possessive adjectives.

- Quantitative adjectives: These adjectives tell how many or how much of something there is. For example, the words "one," "two," "three," "many," and "few" are all quantitative adjectives.

- Interrogative adjectives: These adjectives are used to ask questions. For example, the words "what," "which," "whose," and "how many" are all interrogative adjectives.[1. p83].

Adjectives can be used in a variety of ways. They can be placed before the noun or pronoun they modify, or they can be placed after the noun or pronoun. For example, you could say "the big red dog" or "the dog is big and red."

Adjectives can also be used to compare nouns or pronouns. For example, you could say "the red car is faster than the blue car" or "the blue car is not as fast as the red car."

Adjectives are an important part of speech. They can help you to create clear and concise writing and speech. They can also help you to add detail and interest to your writing and speech.[2. p68].

Problems to be discussed:

- the characteristic features of the adjectives as a part of speech - the types of adjectives

- the grammatical category of degrees of comparison

the means of formation of the degrees of comparison of adjectives

- substantivization of adjective Pronouns

- general characteristics of this class of words

the difference between pronouns and other parts of speech

the personal pronouns

- the possessive pronouns - the reflexive pronouns

The characteristic features of the adjective as a part of speech are as follows: 1. their lexical-grammatical meaning of attributes or we may say that they express property of things /persons/;

2. from the morphological view point they have the category of degrees of comparison;

3. from the point of view of their combinability they combine with nouns, as it has already been stated above, they express the properties of things. The words that express things we call nouns. It seems to be important to differentiate the combinability of a word with other words and reference of a word of a part of speech to another part of speech. We put this because adjectives modify nouns but they can combine with adverbs, link verbs and the word "one":[3. p33]. a white horse. The horse is white.

The sun rose red. The sun rose extremely red. 4. the stem-building affixes are: -fui, -less, -ish, -ous, -ive, -ir, un-, -pre-, in-

5. their syntactic functions are: attribute and predicative

It is important to point out that in the function of an attribute the adjectives are in most cases used in pre-position; in post- position they are very seldom: time immemorial; chance to come.

The category of comparison of adjectives shows the absolute or relative quality of a substance.[4. p34].

1. Semantic features. The categorical meaning of the adjective is quality. Adjectives describe the qualities of people (a guilty man, He is guilty.), things (a heavy box) and abstractions (The situation is serious.);

2. Morphological features. Many adjectives take the inflectional suffixes *-est* and *-er* to mark morphological category of degrees of comparison. E.g.: dark (positive degree) darker (comparative degree) darkest (superlative degree). Structurally adjectives are differentiated into simple (red, tall, fast, etc.), derived (eatable, beautiful, useless, etc.) and compound (color-blind, home-made, ice-cold, etc.) types. There are some compound-derivatives too (broad-shouldered, narrow-minded, etc.).

3. Syntactic features. Syntactically adjectives and adjective phrases are most commonly used as attributes (a beautiful girl came in) and as predicatives, following the link verb in a clause (It's nice and warm in here.).[5. p27].

In conclusion, adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns or pronouns. They provide additional information about the noun or pronoun, such as its size, shape, color, age, or quality. Adjectives can make writing and speech more descriptive and interesting. As you can see, adjectives can be used to add a lot of detail and interest to your writing and speech. So next time you're writing or speaking, don't be afraid to use adjectives to make your words come alive!

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