ADJECTIVE AND IT'S TYPES IN TWO DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.

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Annotation: This article explores the similarities and differences in the usage of adjectives between English and Uzbek languages. It outlines the basic functions of adjectives and their various types in both languages, including descriptive, demonstrative, possessive, quantitative, and interrogative adjectives. While highlighting differences in adjective formation and structure, such as possessive adjectives and comparative/superlative forms, the article emphasizes the shared fundamental roles of adjectives in modifying nouns. Understanding these similarities and differences can aid learners in effectively navigating the nuances of adjectival usage in both languages.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va oʻzbek tillari oʻrtasidagi sifatlarning qoʻllanilishidagi oʻxshashlik va farqlar oʻrganiladi. Unda sifatlarning asosiy vazifalari va ularning har ikki tildagi turli turlari, jumladan, aniqlovchi, koʻrsatuvchi, egalik, miqdor va soʻroq sifatlari koʻrsatilgan. Maqolada sifatlarning shakllanishi va tuzilishidagi, masalan, egalik qo'shimchalari va qiyosiy ustun shakllar kabi farqlarni ta'kidlash bilan birga, otlarni o'zgartirishda sifatlarning umumiy asosiy rollari ta'kidlanadi. Ushbu o'xshashlik va farqlarni tushunish o'quvchilarga ikkala tilda sifatlardan foydalanishning nuanslarini samarali boshqarishda yordam beradi.

Key words: Adjectives, English language, Uzbek language, similarities, differences, types, descriptive, demonstrative, usage, formation, structure, comparison, noun.

Kalit so'zlar: Sifat, ingliz tili, oʻzbek tili, oʻxshashlik, farq, turlar, tavsiflovchi, koʻrgazmali, qoʻllanish, shakllanish, tuzilish, qiyoslash, ot.

INTRODUCTION

An adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun by providing additional information about its qualities, characteristics, or attributes. Adjectives play a vital role in both English and Uzbek languages, adding depth and detail to descriptions. While they serve similar purposes in both languages, there are notable differences in their usage and types. In this article, we will explore the characteristics of adjectives in English and Uzbek languages, as well as their similarities and differences.

In both languages, adjectives are words that modify or describe nouns or pronouns, providing additional information about their qualities, characteristics, or

attributes. For example, in English, we can say "a beautiful flower," where "beautiful" is the adjective describing the noun "flower." Similarly, in Uzbek, we might say "chiroyli gul" (чиройли гул), where "chiroyli" serves as the adjective for "gul" (гул), meaning "beautiful flower."

Function: Adjectives serve to provide more detail or information about nouns or pronouns in a sentence. They help to answer questions such as "What kind?", "Which one?", "How many?", or "How much?"

Placement: Adjectives can appear before or after the noun they modify, depending on the language and context. In English, adjectives typically come before the noun (e.g., "red car"), while in some languages like French and Spanish, they often come after the noun (e.g., "voiture rouge" in French, meaning "car red").

Comparison: Adjectives can express degrees of comparison to indicate differences in qualities. The three degrees of comparison are positive (e.g., "big"), comparative (e.g., "bigger"), and superlative (e.g., "biggest").

Types: Adjectives can be classified into various types based on their functions, including descriptive, demonstrative, possessive, quantitative, and interrogative adjectives. Each type serves a specific purpose in modifying nouns or pronouns.

Formation: Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives are often formed by adding suffixes ("-er" and "-est") or using the words "more" and "most" in English. However, different languages may have unique rules for forming comparative and superlative forms.

Agreement: Adjectives often agree in gender, number, and case with the nouns they modify in languages that exhibit agreement. For example, in languages like Spanish and French, adjectives must match the gender and number of the noun they describe.

Flexibility: Adjectives are versatile and can be used in various grammatical contexts, including attributive use (before a noun), predicative use (after linking verbs), and adverbial use (modifying verbs or other adjectives) [1. p 251-299]

Types of Adjectives:

Descriptive Adjectives: Descriptive adjectives are used to provide more information about the qualities or characteristics of the noun they modify. In English, examples include words like "beautiful," "big," "happy," etc. In Uzbek, descriptive adjectives function similarly, providing details about the noun's attributes.

Demonstrative Adjectives: Demonstrative adjectives are used to point out specific nouns or indicate their proximity. In English, these include words like "this," "that," "these," and "those." Uzbek also has demonstrative adjectives to indicate proximity, such as "bu" (бу) for "this" and "u" (у) for "that." [2. p 112-114]

Possessive Adjectives: Possessive adjectives indicate ownership or possession. In English, examples include "my," "your," "his," "her," "its," "our," and "their." Similarly, Uzbek possesses possessive adjectives, such as "mening" (менинг) for "my," "sening" (сенинг) for "your," and so on.

Quantitative Adjectives: Quantitative adjectives specify the quantity or number of nouns. In English, these include words like "one," "two," "many," "few," "some," "several," etc. Uzbek also has quantitative adjectives, such as "bir" (бир) for "one" and "ko'p" (ко'п) for "many." [3. p 177-179]

Interrogative Adjectives: Interrogative adjectives are used to ask questions about nouns. In English, examples include "which," "what," and "whose." Similarly, Uzbek has interrogative adjectives like "qaysi" (қайси) for "which" and "nimasi" (нимаси) for "what."

Differences: While the basic functions and types of adjectives are similar in both English and Uzbek languages, there are some differences in their usage patterns and forms. One notable difference is the structure of possessive adjectives. In English, possessive adjectives come before the noun (e.g., "my book"), while in Uzbek, they come after the noun (e.g., "kitobim" (китобим) for "my book") [4. p 420-426]

Another difference lies in the formati on of comparative and superlative forms of adjectives. In English, comparative and superlative forms are often formed by adding suffixes (-er and -est) or using the words "more" and "most." In Uzbek, comparative and superlative forms are created by using additional words or phrases rather than suffixes [5. p 42-43]

Similarities: Despite these differences, both English and Uzbek languages share many similarities in the use and function of adjectives. Both languages utilize adjectives to modify nouns, indicating qualities, quantities, possession, and more. Additionally, the basic types of adjectives—descriptive, demonstrative, possessive, quantitative, and interrogative—are present in both languages [6. p 143-163]

CONCLUSION

Adjectives play a crucial role in both English and Uzbek languages, enriching descriptions and providing essential details about nouns. While there are differences in their usage patterns and forms, the fundamental functions and types of adjectives remain similar across languages. Understanding these similarities and differences can help learners of both languages grasp their nuances more effectively.

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