

THE USAGE OF ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB IN ENGLISH AND THEIR DIFFERENCES

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Abstract: This article provides a clear explanation of adjectives and adverbs, which are difficult for most language learners to understand and distinguish from each other. How to distinguish between adjectives and adverbs in sentences is also explained on the basis of examples

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INTRODUCTION

We know that many people who learn English make many mistakes in the correct use of adjectives and adverbs and cannot use them in speech. In order to avoid such mistakes, it is necessary to memorize adjectives and adverbs, to learn how to use them grammatically and how to form adverbs from adjectives. If we use more adjectives and adverbs in our sentences, our thoughts and any type of writing we write will be more beautiful and impressive and will attract the attention of listeners and readers. So what is the adjective and adverb? How do we distinguish them from each other?

DISCUSSION

Adjectives

Adjectives are mainly answers to questions like **how, what kind of** in a sentence, they are attached to a noun and represent the quality of the noun to which it is attached.

Example: She has a **beautiful** dress

Some words belonging to other parts of speech can come before the noun and fulfill the adjective's function.

Example: adjective + adjective: The water is **boiling hot**;

Noun + adjective: I won a **gold medal** at school;

Numerals + adjective: That was the **first meeting**.

The position of adjectives in the sentence

- Before nouns: She lived in a **big** house

- forms of the verb **to be** or after **linking verbs** that can be used instead of the verb to be: He is handsome; She looks beautiful.

Additionally, In a sentence, one noun can be described by several adjectives, that is, the noun in the sentence will have many adjectives to make the sentence more impressive and attractive. In such cases, the noun is placed in the following sequence depending on the type of adjectives that come before it.

Opinion adjective	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	What is used for	Noun
Beautiful	Big	New	Round	White	Swiss	Silver	Alarm	Clock

Example: I have a **new round white** clock.

Adjectives are divided into **predicative adjectives** and **attributive adjectives** depending on their placement in the sentence. **Predicative adjectives** are adjectives without a noun, that is, the noun is not used after it. These types of adjectives can also come at the end of the sentence.

the following are adjectives without nouns

- glad
- Pleased
- Upset
- Aware
- Alive
- Alike
- Afraid
- Alone
- Awake

Example: My grandmother is **alone**.

I am **sure**.

Attributive adjectives are the types of adjectives which come with a noun. That is, these adjectives always require a noun after them in the sentence, they are never used alone.

The following are adjectives that come with nouns

- Elder
- Eldest
- Outdoor
- Outer

- Sole
- Principal
- Main
- Old
- Only
- Little

Example: This is my **elder brother**.

She is **only girl** in her group.

Adverbs

Adverbs respond to questions like how, when and mainly express the verb it is connected to. Although it looks like an adjective, it is a separate parts of speech and is completely differ from the adjective.

Example: He is walking **carefully**.

I go to work **in the morning**.

Adverbs are divided into several types depending on what they represent

- **Adverb of place:** My parents have been living in **London**;
- **Adverb of manner:** You should speak **softly**;
- **Adverb of time:** I will leave **tomorrow**;
- **Adverb of frequency:** She comes **every month**;
- **Adverb of degree:** She can jump **very** well;
- **Adverb of sentence:** **Frankly speaking**, I love him.

Formation of adverbs

Some adjectives are formed by adding the suffix **ly** and in such cases the following rules are followed:

- If the adjective ends with **le**, **e** is dropped and **y** is added:

It is **simple** task – She has done **simply**.

- If the adjective ends with a consonant + **y**, the **y** is dropped and replaced by **I** and **ly** is added:

She was **happy** – She smiled **happily**.

- If the adjective ends with **ic**, **ally** is added:

Magic – **magically**.

There are **comparative** and **superlative** degrees of adjectives and abverbs, superlative degrees are formed by adding **the -est, most** and comparative degrees are formed by adding **more, -er**. Degrees are formed by adding **the -est** or **-er** if the

adjective consists of one syllable, **more** and **most** are added if it consists of two or more syllables.

Example: This is the **most interesting** book in the shop;

This book is **more interesting** than others.

This is **the highest** level of the game.

This is **higher** level than another one.

CONCLUSION

In summary, every language learner needs to learn the grammar along with other skills. Because each topic in the grammar opens up the possibilities of the language to language learners. Adjectives and adverbs in the English language are among the most basic knowledge to be learned, because without the use of adjectives and adverbs, neither spoken nor written sentences will be meaningful and easy to understand.

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