



## SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF DEGREE OF ADJECTIVE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation:** This research paper aims to explore and compare the degrees of adjectives in the English and Uzbek languages. It examines the similarities and differences in the ways adjectives are used to express varying degrees of comparison, such as positive, comparative, and superlative forms. The study will analyze the grammatical structures, rules, and patterns governing the formation of degrees of adjectives in both languages. By highlighting the linguistic features unique to each language and identifying commonalities between them, this research contributes to a better understanding of the linguistic systems of English and Uzbek. The findings of this study may also have implications for language learners and educators seeking to improve their proficiency in either language.

**Key words:** adjective, degree, positive, comparative, superlative, reduction

**Аннотация:** Целью данной исследовательской работы является изучение и сравнение степеней прилагательных в английском и узбекском языках. В нем рассматриваются сходства и различия в способах использования прилагательных для выражения различных степеней сравнения, таких как положительная, сравнительная и превосходная формы. В ходе исследования будут проанализированы грамматические конструкции, правила и закономерности образования степеней прилагательных в обоих языках. Выделяя лингвистические особенности, уникальные для каждого языка, и выявляя общие черты между ними, это исследование способствует лучшему пониманию языковых систем английского и узбекского языков. Результаты этого исследования могут также иметь значение для изучающих язык и преподавателей, стремящихся улучшить свое знание любого языка.

**Ключевые слова:** прилагательное, степень, положительная, сравнительная, превосходная степень, уменьшительная.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tadqiqot ishida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi sifatarning darajalarini o'rganish va solishtirish maqsad qilingan. U sifatarning turli darajadagi qiyoslash, ya'ni ijobiy, qiyosiy va ustun shakllarini ifodalashda qo'llanishidagi



o'xshashlik va farqlarni o'rganadi. Tadqiqotda har ikki tilda sifatlar darajalarining shakllanishini tartibga soluvchi grammatik tuzilmalar, qoidalar va qoliplar tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu tadqiqot har bir tilga xos bo'lgan lingvistik xususiyatlarni ajratib ko'rsatish va ular o'rtasidagi umumiyliklarni aniqlash orqali ingliz va o'zbek tillarining til tizimlarini yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari, shuningdek, til o'rganuvchilar va o'qituvchilarning ikkala tilda o'z malakalarini oshirishga intilayotgan o'qituvchilar uchun ham ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sifat, daraja, oddiy, qiyosiy, orttirma, ozaytirma.

The significance of grammar in enabling effective communication in English cannot be emphasized enough. Grammar provides the framework necessary for expressing ideas clearly and logically. Exploring grammar not only enhances writing and speaking skills but also fosters a better understanding of the language. Yet, learners may face difficulties when comparing their native language with English, especially when dealing with adjectives carrying negative meanings. This article seeks to examine such adjectives in both English and Uzbek languages from a grammatical angle.

Adjectives are categorized into three degrees: positive, comparative, and superlative degrees [3; 24]. When it is compared with Uzbek language it should be differentiated four degrees like: oddiy daraja (positive degree), qiyosiy daraja (comparative degree), ortirma daraja (superlative degree), ozaytirma daraja (probably as: reduction degree) [2; 210].

*"What is that **big** book?" said the little prince. "What are you doing?." [4;47]*

*Tug'ilgan yurtidagi **katta** qorako'l firmasida salmoqdorgina ota meros ulushi bor ekan [1; 11]*

The common or basic degree is called positive which is expressed by the absence of a marker. Therefore we say that it is expressed by a zero morpheme.

[3; 24].

As demonstrated by the examples in both English and Uzbek, the adjectives "**big**" and "**katta**" were used in simple degree (oddiy daraja) with zero morphemes.

*"Once upon a time there was a little prince who lived on a planet that was scarcely any **bigger** than himself, and who had need of a sheep...".[4; 15]*

*I was **more** isolated than a shipwrecked sailor on a raft in the middle of the ocean. [4;37]*

*– Shunday oilaga bosh bo'lib, **kattaroq** bog'-rog' ham qilmabsiz,[1; 473]*

One and some two syllabic adjectives that form their degrees by the help of inflections – er, means of root-vowel and final consonant change: many - more , much



– more, little – less, far - further and by means of suppletion; good -better, bad-worse.[3;24-25]. In Uzbek, it is created using the suffix "**-roq**".[2;210].

It's evident that the formation of positive and comparative degrees is similar in both languages, except for one and two-syllable adjectives in the comparative degree.

There are some differences in English and Uzbek languages and we create three ways in forming superlative degree in English language. In former language one or two syllabic words are formed by inflection **-est**, by means of root-vowel and final consonant change: many- the most, much - the most, little - the least, far - the furthest, by means of suppletion good - the best bad - the worst and by means of the words "more" and "most"[3; 24-25]

*The flower is **the most** beautiful thing on my planet!*[4; 49]

On the other hand forming the superlative degree in Uzbek languages is created by adding the words such as eng (most), g'oyat (so), juda (very), nihoyatda (extremely), bag'oyat (incredibly).[2; 212]

*Bir vaqtlar **juda** baquvvat sportchi yigit bo'lgan ekan..*[1; 445]

Finally the fourth degree of adjective is ozaytirma daraja (reduction degree) in Uzbek languages. So we can build two ways. The first way is adding suffix like: **-ish, -mtir, -imtir**. [2; 211]

*Tiriklayin tilkalangan o'sha odamlarning **tanish** yuzlari, o'lim oldidagi ingrashlari, so'niq g'azablari;...*[1;316]

Second way added the words such as: **sal, biroz, picha, xiyla, nim** [2; 211]

*...**sal** jilmayib ta'zimlarga bosh egib qo'yadi...* [1; 441]

By the way there is not type of adjective in English grammar but we can use this type in oral speech or language!!!

In conclusion, it's crucial to recognize the difference in grammar between English, which is analytical, and Uzbek, which is synthetic. Nonetheless, despite this fundamental contrast, the examples provided illustrate certain similarities in the morphological structure of adjective degrees.

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