



## THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ADJECTIVES IN PRESENT DAY ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation.** The adjective, a fundamental part of speech, serves to qualify or modify a noun. This article examines a crucial distinction between the grammatical systems of Uzbek and English.

**Keywords:** degrees of adjectives, to modify, to use, functional and notional words, the structure of words, nominative, to effect, collocation, combination.

**Аннотация.** Прилагательное, основная часть речи, служит для уточнения или изменения существительного. В данной статье рассматривается важнейшее различие между грамматическими системами узбекского и английского языков.

**Ключевые слова:** степени прилагательных, видоизменять, употреблять, служебные и смысловые слова, строение слов, именительный падеж, воздействовать, словосочетание, сочетание.

**Annotatsiya.** Nutqning asosiy qismi bo'lgan sifatdosh o'ni sifatlash yoki o'zgartirish uchun xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqola o'zbek va ingliz tillarining grammatik tizimlari o'rtasidagi hal qiluvchi farqni ko'rib chiqadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sifatlar darajalari, o'zgartirmoq, qo'llanmoq, vazifaviy va ma'nodosh so'zlar, so'zlarning tuzilishi, nominativ, ta'sir, birikma, birikma.

The adjective expresses the categorical semantics of a substance's property. This implies that each adjective used in a text presupposes a relationship with a noun, indicating characteristics such as material, color, dimensions, position, state, and other permanent or temporary attributes. Unlike nouns, adjectives do not independently nominate entities. Words like "long," "hospitable," and "fragrant" only convey meaning within collocations, indicating qualities of what is long, who is hospitable, or what is fragrant.



The dependent nature of adjectives is highlighted in English through the use of the placeholder "one" when the head-noun of the phrase is absent. Adjectives are distinguished by their specific combinability with nouns, typically appearing in pre-position but occasionally in post-position, and with link verbs, both functional and notional. They also combine with modifying adverbs. [Khaimovich; 105]

Both in English and Uzbek, adjectives serve to qualify or modify a substance.

<b>English</b>	<b>Uzbek</b>
a red apple	қизил олма
a clever student	ақлли талаба
a new building	янги бино
red pepper	қизил қалампир

Adjectives in both English and Uzbek languages possess the grammatical category of degrees of comparison and exhibit typical stem-building morphemes:

English Adjectives:

Prefixes: a- (amoral), ab- (abnormal), demi- (demiseason), di- (diatomic), dia- (diachronic), extra- (extraordinary), il-/im-/in-/ir- (illegal, immature, inadmissible, irrespective), post- (postfree), pre- (pre-Christian), un- (unpleasant)

Suffixes: -able / -ible (valuable, flexible), -al (natural), -an / -ean / -ian (American, Mediterranean, Encyclopedian), -ant (disputant), -ary (revolutionary), -ate (elaborate), -ed (talented), -en (silken), -esque (grotesque), -fold (twofold), -ful (careful), -ic (syllabic), -ish (bluish), -ive (impulsive), -less (homeless), -like (childlike), -ly (tigerly), -most (heedmost), -tory / -ory (explanatory, modulatory), -ous (furious), -some (lonesome), -y (shady), -ical (logical).

Uzbek Adjectives:

Prefixes: ба- (бадавлат), бе- (беғам), бо- (боадаб), но- (ноаниқ), бад- (баднафс)

Suffixes: -ли (кучли), -сиз (кучсиз), -ги / -ки / -қи (тунги, чиллаки, ташқи), -даги (рулдаги), -чан / -чанг (ишчан, кўйлакчанг), -чил (эпчил), -ий (назарий), -симон (одамсимон), -ик / -иқ / -уқ (эгик, қийшиқ, қуруқ), -ма (эзма), -қоқ / -ғоқ (тарқоқ, той-ғоқ), -чоқ, -чик (эринчоқ, қизғанчик), -қир / -қир (ўтқир, чопқир), -ғон (билағон), -ив (интенсив), -ик (демократик), -ал (актуал).

In both English and Uzbek, adjectives typically form combinations with:

Nouns:

English: an interesting book, a tall tree

Uzbek: қизиқарли китоб, баланд дарахт

Link-verbs:



English: was strong, was clever

Uzbek: кучли эди, ақли эди

Adverbs:

English: very interesting

Uzbek: жуда қизиқарли

Additionally, in English, adjectives can combine with the prop word "one" (the red one, the yellow one). [Yusupov; 280]

The typical functions of adjectives in both languages are as attributes and predicatives:

As an Attribute:

English: "I have brought him an interesting book."

Uzbek: "Мен унга қизиқарли китоб олиб келдим."

As a Predicative:

English: "The book was interesting."

Uzbek: "Китоб қизиқарли эди."

Based on their structure, adjectives in English and Uzbek can be:

Simple:

English: red, good, hot, cold, slow

Uzbek: оқ, яхши, секин, совуқ, ёмон, тинч

Derivative:

English: passive, talented, social, snowy

Uzbek: кучли, амалий, актив, кучсиз, чопқир

Compound:

English: big-eyed, deaf-mute, eagle-eyed, never-ending

Uzbek: хушбўй, ватанпарвар, учбурчакли, одамсимон

Adjectives in both languages are grouped into qualitative and relative classes based on their meaning, expressing properties such as color, size, skill, mental or moral attributes, distinctive characteristics, and traits. [Rowling; 250]

Relative adjectives in both English and Uzbek express properties characterizing an object in reference to another object:

English Relative Adjectives:

excessive, excitable, exclamatory, frontless, golden, Indian, Chinese, individual, posthumous, fundamental, risky, impressionable, homeless, floppy, gold, silk, silky, mental, etc.

Uzbek Relative Adjectives:



тушунарли, турли, туганмас, таълимсиз, ташландик, темирбетон, темирдай, сўзсиз, терма, какраган, тақлидий, тишли, тойдек, текин, одамсимон, тонгги, тошкўнгил, ибратли, ижодий, сеҳрли, субутли, сурранг, севинчли, etc.

Relative adjectives differ in meaning, denoting properties related to:

Inanimate concrete or abstract nouns: a diamond ring, бриллиант узук (Uzbek).

Animate nouns expressing persons, animals, birds: eagle eye, товук мия (Uzbek).

Animate and inanimate nouns expressing locality or position: field flowers, дала гуллари (Uzbek).

Animate and inanimate nouns expressing time: winter wheat, кузги буғдой (Uzbek).

Verbal adjectives expressing action or state: flying machine, Уйқудаги малика (Uzbek).

In both languages, many nouns can function as adjectives as well.

The category of degrees of comparison expresses different degrees of qualities of things and persons denoted by nouns. It consists of three members:

positive,

comparative,

superlative degrees.

The positive degree is morphologically unmarked and expresses simple quality if the subject is not compared with anything. In comparison, the comparative degree is morphologically marked. In English, it is formed by adding the affix -er to short adjectives or using the words "more" or "less" before long adjectives. In Uzbek, it is formed by adding the affix -роқ to the adjective. [Махамадходжаев; 5]

The superlative degree expresses the highest or least degree of quality. In English, it is formed with the affix -est or the structures "most + adj." and "least + adj." In Uzbek, it is formed with the structure "ЭНГ + ad" (most + adj).

These differences often lead to significant interlanguage interference when Uzbek students speak English.

In conclusion, it's evident that the grammatical systems of Uzbek and English are fundamentally distinct. English is an analytical language, primarily conveying grammatical meaning through additional words and changes in word order. In contrast, Uzbek is an agglutinative language, where most grammatical forms are formed by modifying the structure of words through prefixes, suffixes, and endings.



While extensive research has been conducted on language acquisition, the exact process of language learning remains elusive.

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