



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

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*Abdibayeva Nadya - 3 rd year student of  
English language and literature faculty, NSPI  
Scientific advisor: Aziz Mukhamadiev, teacher at  
English language and literature department of NSPI*

**Anotation:** The study of adjective degrees is a topic of great scholarly interest since it provides insightful information about the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives, clarifying the complex expression of different degrees of attributes. The purpose of this article is to investigate the viewpoints of Uzbek and English academics regarding this linguistic issue. We attempt to examine and contrast the terminologies and approaches used in each language by exploring pertinent theories and using examples from Uzbek and English literature.

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

**Аннотация:** Исследование степени прилагательных представляет собой предмет значительного академического интереса, поскольку оно дает ценную информацию о сравнительной и превосходной формах прилагательных, разъясняя нюансы выражения различных степеней качеств. Целью данной статьи является изучение взглядов как английских, так и узбекских учёных на этот лингвистический феномен. Углубляясь в соответствующие теории и опираясь на примеры из английской и узбекской литературы, мы стремимся сравнить и противопоставить терминологию и подходы, используемые на каждом языке.

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

**Annotatsiya:** Sifat darajalarini o'rganish katta ilmiy qiziqish mavzularidan biri, chunki sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma shakllari haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni beradi, sifatlarning turli darajalarini ifodalashning kamchiliklarini aniqlaydi. Maqolaning maqsadi ham ingliz, hamda o'zbek olimlarining ushbu lingvistik hodisaga qarashlarini o'rganishdir. Tegishli nazariyalarni chuqur o'rganish ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotidan misollar keltirib, har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan terminologiya va yondashuvlarni solishtirish va farqlash maqsad qilingan.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** sifat, daraja, oddiy, qiyosiy, orttirma, ozaytirma



Grammar plays a crucial role in effective communication in the English language. It provides the structure and rules necessary for clear and coherent expression. Studying grammar not only enhances one's writing and speaking skills but also contributes to a deeper understanding of the language itself. But learners may have difficulties when they need to compare their native language with foreign one, in our case with the English. In this article we are going to compare some adjectives with negative connotation in English and Uzbek languages with grammatical point of view.

There are three degrees of adjectives: positive degree, comparative degree, superlative degree [Iriskulov;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) [Erkaboyeva; 168-169].

*“Crusoe built a **strong**, sturdy raft to sail out to the dismal desolation of the uninhabited islan where he spent long, weary days in a dreary, solitary existence. [Robinson Crusoe; 45]*

*“U o'zining yo'lini **katta** deb biladi va yuksak maqomga erishish uchun harakat qilad”i”. [O'tgan kunlar; 76]*

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 [Iriskulov;24]. As it is possible to see from the examples above in both English and Uzbek languages adjectives **strong** and **katta** were used in simple degree (oddiy daraja) with zero morphemes.

*“Bilbo Baggins was a hobbit, and hobbits are rounder, shorter, and hairier than humans”. [The Hobbit; 3]*

*“Muhitda suhbatning ko'proq so'nqlari bo'lish kerak.” [O'tgan kunlar; 56]*

One and some two syllabic adjectives that form their degrees by the help of inflections -er [Iriskulov;24]. In Uzbek language it is formed by suffix -roq [Erkaboyeva; 170]. As we can notice the building of positive and comparative degrees similar in both languages with exception of one and two syllabic adjectives in comparative degree.

There is noticeable difference in forming superlative degree in English and Uzbek languages. In former language one or two syllabic words are formed by inflection -est. [Iriskulov;24] But as Dudley was the biggest and stupidest of the lot, he was the leader [Harry;23]. On the other hand there are three ways of forming the superlative degree (ortirma daraja) in Uzbek language:

1. By adding the words eng (most), g'oyat (so), juda (very), nihoyatda



(extremely), bag'oyat (incredibly)

2. Repetition by changing first syllable of the adjective in positive degree: kap-katta, bus-butun, to'ppa-to'g'ri, qip-qizil

3. By prolonged pronunciation of the first or second vowel syllable: uzun – u:zun, chiroyli – chiro:yli [Erkaboyeva; 169].

*"Xonim, sizning qip-qizil liboslaringiz juda chiroyli ko'rinadi!" [O'tgan kunlar; 214]* In addition there is one more way of forming superlative degree (orttirma daraja) in Uzbek language.

*Ayniqsa, kattasi juda shilqim ekan.[Sariq; 135]*

Firstly, in the above given example the word kattasi (the biggest) is noun formed by substantivization of adjective from katta (big) and it should be used as Adj+Noun. Secondly, in the above given example the word eng in Uzbek language which means most is omitted and inflectional form -si is added to the adjective which helps to create at the same time noun also superlative degree of adjective.

In addition Uzbek language possesses the fourth type of degree of adjective ozaytirma daraja which can probably translated as reduction degree to form which added the words like: sal, biroz, picha, xiyla, nim [Erkaboyeva; 169]. All those words possess meaning like little which serves to reduce the degree in adjective.

*Ko'nglim joyiga tushgach, odam degan sal kamtar bo'lishi kerak, deb o'yladim da, tashqariga chiqib eshikning tirqishidan mo'ralab turdim [Sariq; 226].*

The fourth degree of adjective is practically used in English language but theoretically it is not separated as additional type. In conclusion it should be mentioned that grammar of English and Uzbek languages is different because former belongs to analytical the other to synthetic type of languages. Nevertheless, in examples above we could find some similarities according to morphological structure of degree of adjectives.

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