



SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF DEGREE OF ADJECTIVE IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Annotation: Adjectives are words that modify or describe nouns or pronouns by providing additional information about their qualities, characteristics, or attributes. They serve to enhance the specificity and vividness of language by adding detail to nouns and pronouns. Adjectives possess several distinctive features, including degrees of comparison and varied syntactic functions. This article aims to explore the perspectives of both English and Russian scholars on this linguistic phenomenon. By delving into relevant theories and drawing upon examples from English and Russian literature, we are about to compare and contrast the terminologies and approaches employed in each language.

Key words: adjective, noun, degree, comparison, describe.

Аннотация: Прилагательные - это слова, которые изменяют или описывают существительные или местоимения, предоставляя дополнительную информацию о их качествах, характеристиках или свойствах. Они способствуют увеличению специфичности и наглядности языка, добавляя детали к существительным и местоимениям.

Прилагательные обладают несколькими характерными особенностями, включая степени сравнения и разнообразные синтаксические функции. Эта статья направлена на исследование точек зрения как английских, так и русских ученых на этот языковой феномен. Погружаясь в соответствующие теории и опираясь на примеры из английской и русской литературы, мы собираемся сравнить и противопоставить терминологии и подходы, используемые в каждом языке.

Ключевые слова: прилагательное, существительное, степень, сравнение, описывать.

Annotatsiya: Sifatlar - bu so'zlar, otni yoki olmoshni batafsil tarzda tavsiflaydigan yoki tasvirlaydigan so'zlar, ularning sifatlarini, xususiyatlari yoki xususiyatlari haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumot beradi. Ular tilning maxsusligini va aniqlikni oshirishga yordam beradi, otlarga va olmoshlarga tafsilot qo'shadi. Sifatlar bir nechta



xususiyatlarga ega, shu jumladan taqqoslash darajalari va turli sintaksik funksiyalar. Bu maqola, ushbu tiliy fenomen haqida ingliz va rus olimlarining qarashlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Mavzuga oid muvofiq teoriyalarga tushib, ingliz va rus adabiyotidan misollar foydalanib, biz har bir tilda ishlatiladigan terminologiyani va usullarni solishtirib chiqish maqsad qilingan.

Kalit soʻzlar: sifat, ot, daraja, taqqoslash, tasvirlamoq.

Grammar is really important because it gives us rules and structures for communicating clearly. It helps us put words and sentences together in a logical way so that people can understand what we're saying or writing. When we follow grammar rules, we can express ourselves accurately by choosing the right words and putting them together in sentences that say exactly what we mean. In this article, we'll compare some adjectives in English and Russian languages from a grammatical perspective.

In English there are three degrees of adjectives: positive degree, comparative degree, superlative degree.[1; 24] When it is compared with Russian language it is similar. There are three degrees of adjective in Russian: положительная (positive), сравнительная (comparative), превосходная (superlative).[2; 189]

*"Elizabeth is a **clever** and **independent** woman."*[3; 8]

*"Наташа Ростова была **веселая** и **жизнерадостная** девушка."*[4; 121]

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. [1; 24] As it is possible to see from the examples above in both English and Russian languages adjectives clever, independent, весёлая, жизнерадостная were used in a positive degree (положительная степень) with zero morphemes.

*"Mr. Bingley's estate was **larger** than Mr. Collins's."* [3; 60]

*"Наташа **моложе** брата Андрея."*[4; 163]

One and some two syllabic adjectives that form their degrees by the help of inflections – **er**. [1; 24] In Russian language it is formed by suffix –**же,- ее, -ей, -че** (простая форма сравнительной степени).[2; 189]

As we can notice the forming of positive and comparative degrees has similarities in both languages.

*"Elizabeth Bennet was **more intelligent** than her sisters."*[3;7]

*"Андрей Болконский был **более целеустремленным**, чем многие другие офицеры."*[4; 201]

If there are more than two syllables in adjective we form comparative degree by adding the word "more". [1; 25] In Russian we form compound form of comparative



degree by adding words более, менее (составная форма сравнительной степени).[2; 190]

When it comes to superlative degree in English language one or two syllabic words are formed by inflection –**est**.[1; 24] In Russian we form superlative degree (превосходную степень) by adding suffixes –**ейш,- айш**.[2; 190]

*"Mr. Darcy was considered the **wealthiest** man in the entire county."*[3;7]

*"Наташа Ростова была **очаровательнейшей** девушкой."*[4; 163]

If there are many syllabic adjectives we form their degrees by means of the word "most". [1; 25] When it is compared with Russian language we create the compound form of superlative degree (составная форма превосходной степени) by words: наиболее, наименее, самый, всех.[2; 190]

*"Mrs. Bennet was often described as **the most anxious** mother in the neighborhood."* [3; 8]

*"Пьер Безухов стал **самым богатым** человеком в Москве."* [4; 879]

The two adjectives form their degrees by means of suppletion. It concerns only of the comparative degree (good - better; bad - worse). The suppletive degrees of these adjectives are formed by root - vowel and final consonant change (better - the best) and by adding “t” to the form of the comparative degree (in worse - the worst). It is also similar with Russian language.[1; 25] There are words which are formed by means of suppletion (супплетивизм): хороший- лучше, плохой-хуже, малый-меньше.[2; 189]

*"Mr. Darcy's behavior towards Elizabeth gradually changed for **the better** as he realized his true feelings for her."* [3;31]

*"Чем больше занятий было у него, тем он чувствовал себя **хуже**."* [4; 547]

In conclusion, both languages serve the same purpose of comparing qualities and attributes. However, based on the degree of adjectives' morphological structure, we may identify certain similarities and differences in the sentences given above.

References:

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