

EXPLORING THE ESSENCE OF ADJECTIVES: A LINGUISTIC JOURNEY

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Abstract: *This article explores the concept of adjectives in linguistics, focusing on their role in both English and Uzbek languages. It compares the grammatical categories, degrees of comparison, and formation of adjectives in both languages, drawing insights from the "Adjective word series" in Uzbek language.*

Key words: *literature, adjective, Uzbek linguistics, English linguistics, degrees of comparison, formation.*

Adjectives, the paintbrushes of language, add vibrancy, depth, and nuance to our expressions. In the intricate tapestry of grammar, adjectives stand as stalwart companions to nouns, enriching our communication with vivid descriptions. Let's delve into the realm of adjectives, exploring their essence, types, and their role in linguistic expression, while drawing parallels with the "Adjective word series" in Uzbek language.

Characteristic Features of Adjectives: Adjectives serve as modifiers, providing attributes to nouns or pronouns. They enhance our understanding by answering questions like "What kind?" "Which one?" or "How many?" For instance, in the phrase "a beautiful flower," "beautiful" describes the quality of the flower, showcasing the primary function of adjectives.

In Uzbek, adjectives also play a crucial role in modifying nouns. For instance, the word "yaxshi" (good) in Uzbek functions similarly to its English counterpart, enhancing the noun it accompanies with a positive quality.

Types of Adjectives: Adjectives come in various forms, each serving a unique purpose in expression. They can denote size, color, shape, or any other characteristic. In English, adjectives are often categorized based on their function, such as descriptive adjectives, demonstrative adjectives, possessive adjectives, and more.

Likewise, in Uzbek, adjectives encompass a broad spectrum of descriptors. Words like "katta" (big), "qizil" (red), or "yaxshi" (good) exemplify the diversity of adjectival expression in Uzbek.

Grammatical Category of Degrees of Comparison: Not all the adjectives of the English language have the degrees of comparison. From this point of view they fall under two types:

- 1) comparable adjectives
- 2) non-comparable adjectives

The non-comparable adjectives are relative ones like golden, wooden, silk, cotton, raw and so on.

The comparable ones are qualitative adjectives. The grammatical category of degrees of comparison is the opposition of three individual meanings:

- 1) positive degree
- 2) comparative degree
- 3) superlative degree

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. So far as to the comparative and superlative degrees they have special material means. At the same time we'll have to admit that not all the qualitative adjectives form their degrees in the similar way[1].

In Uzbek, degrees of comparison are often formed by adding suffixes or using separate words. For example, the adjective "katta" (big) can be intensified to "kattaroq" (bigger) or "eng katta" (biggest), mirroring the English comparative and superlative forms.

Means of Formation of Degrees of Comparison: In both English and Uzbek, degrees of comparison are formed through similar mechanisms. Suffixes, such as "-er" and "-est" in English or "-roq" and "eng" in Uzbek, are commonly used to denote the comparative and superlative forms respectively. Additionally, auxiliary words can be employed to convey degrees of comparison.

Substantivization of Adjective Pronouns: Adjectives hold the remarkable ability to undergo substantivization, transforming into nouns to represent abstract concepts or qualities. In English, this is evident in phrases like "the good," where the adjective "good" assumes the role of a noun.

Similarly, in Uzbek, adjectives can also be substantivized to represent abstract concepts. For instance, "yaxshi" (good) can be used as a noun to denote goodness or excellence.

Khaimovich speaks of two types of substantivization full and partial. By full substantivization he means when an adjective gets all the morphological features of nouns, like: native, a native, the native, natives. But all the partial substantivization he means when adjectives get only some of the morphological features of nouns, as far instance, the adjective "rich" having substantivized can be used only with the definite article: the rich[2].

Ilyish is almost of the same opinion: we shall confine ourselves to the statement that these words are partly substantivized and occupy an intermediate position[3].

General Characteristics of Adjectives: Adjectives possess the unique ability to imbue language with vivid imagery, enabling speakers to convey nuanced meanings and emotions. They are indispensable tools in the arsenal of communication, enriching expressions with depth and color.

In Uzbek, as in English, adjectives play a pivotal role in articulating thoughts, feelings, and perceptions, adding layers of meaning to linguistic discourse.

In conclusion, adjectives are indispensable elements of language, enriching communication with vivid descriptions and nuanced expressions. Across languages like English and Uzbek, adjectives serve as versatile tools, shaping our understanding and perception of the world around us.

[Note: Information regarding the "Adjective word series" in Uzbek was derived from linguistic knowledge of adjective formation in Uzbek language structures.]

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