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**Annotatsiya.** *Ushbu maqola orqali sifat va sifat darajalarinining uch xil turdagi ya'ni: Ingliz, O'zbek va Vyetnam tillarida tasniflanishi va taqqoslanishi haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar berildi.*

**Kalit so'zlar va iboralar.** *Sifat darajalari, taqqoslanish, ta'riflanish, tasniflanish.*

Narsaning belgisini bildirib qanday? qanaqa? qaysi? kabi so'roqlaridan biriga javob bo'ladigan so'zlar turkumiga sifat deyiladi. Sifat asosan gapda ot so'z turkumiga bog'lanib, uning belgisini aniqlab keladi.

Muvaffaqiyatli shaxs;

Mas'uliyatli talaba;

Odobli qiz;

Bu berilga so'zlarda belgi bildiruvchi so'z sifatlovchi, uni boshqarib kelgan ot esa sifatlanmish hisoblanadi. Sifat bog'lanib kelgan ot turli so'z o'zgartiruvchi qo'shimchalar bilan qo'llanilib kelishi mumkin, lekin sifat so'z turkumi o'zgarmaydi.

Qobilyatli bola, qobilyatli bolaning, qobilyatli bolaga.

Sifat asosan gapda sifatlovchi aniqlovchi vazifasini bajarib keladi. Sifat so'z turkumi ba'zan fe'lga bog'lanib, harakatning belgisini bildirishi mumkin. Bunday hollarda sifat ravish so'z turkumi kabi gapda hol vazifasini bajaradi.

U qizning yuragida kechayotgan hislarni yaxshi anglagan edi.

Belgining oddiy darajaga ko'ra, nisbatlash, farqlanishi sifat darajalarini hosil qiladi. Sifat darajalarining uchta shakli mavjud: oddiy, qiyosiy, orttirma.

Oddiy daraja. Bir narsa, predmet belgisining boshqa narsa belgisiga nisbatlanmay ifodalanishi, sifatning oddiy darajasini hosil qiladi. Bunday sifatlar daraja bildiruvchi affikslarga ega bo'lmaydi.

Yorug', keng, yorqin, baland, past.

Qiyosoy daraja. Begining oddiy darajaga nisbatan ortiq yoki kamlik jihatdan qiyoslanishi qiyosiy daraja hisoblanadi. Qiyosiy darajadagi sifat asosan -roq affiksi bilan, hosil qilinadi. Chiroyliroq, balandroq, yorug'roq.

Qiyosiy daraja, odatda ikkita narsa, hodisa yoki holat ishtirokida hosil bo'ladi. Bunda qiyoslanayotgan narsalarning belgisini asosida hosil qilinadi.

Bugungi ob-havo kechagiga qaraganda sovuqroq.

Orttirma daraja. Orttirma daraja belgining oddiy darajadan ortiq, yuqori ekanligini ifodalaydi. Orttirma daraja quyidagicha hosil qilinadi:

1. Sifatning bosh qismi va oddiy darajadagi shaklining maxsus takrori orqali qilinadi:

Qop-qora, ko‘m-ko‘k, yum-yumaloq

2. Sifat so‘z turkumi oldidan eng, juda, g‘oyatda, bag‘oyat, nihoyatda, behad, tim, naq, cheksiz kabi so‘zlarni qoyish orqali:

G‘oyatda go‘zal, behad aqlli, juda yorug‘.

Ingliz tilida ham xuhhi shunaqa sifat va sifat darajalari mavzulari mavjud. Endi o‘zbek tilidagi va Ingliz tilidagi sifat so‘z turkumlarini solishtirib o‘rganishga harakat qilamiz.

Adjectives describe nouns. They have the same form in the singular or plural.

A cheap pen- a cheap pens

adjectives go:

1. Before nouns. A Beautiful girl, a clever boy

2. Espicially after the verbs, be, look, smell, taste, feel, seem, appear, become, get, stay.

She is clever. He seems scared

When there are two or more fact adjectives in a sentences, they usually go in the following order.

Size age shape colour origin material noun

A big old round red French China plate.

The comparision, adjectives have got two forms: the comparative ; the superlative

We use comparative form than to comoare two people or things:

Martin is taller than Alec. My house is more beautiful than yours.

We use the superlative form of/ in to compare on person or thing with more than one person or in the same group. We use in when we talk about places.

Alex is the tallest of all. New York is the most exciting city in the USA.

Comparative and superlative forms of adjective. The comparative of one syllable and two syllable adjectives is formed by adding -er, and the superlative by adding -est,

Small-smaller-smallest.

Forming regular comparatives and superlatives

Forming comparatives and superlatives is easy. The form depends on the number of syllables in the original adjective.

One syllable adjectives

Add -er for the comparative and -est for the superlative. If the adjective has a consonant + single vowel + consonant spelling, the final consonant must be doubled before adding the ending.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest

#### Two syllables

Adjectives with two syllables can form the comparative either by adding -er or by preceding the adjective with more. These adjectives form the superlative either by adding -est or by preceding the adjective with most. In many cases, both forms are used, although one usage will be more common than the other. If you are not sure whether a two-syllable adjective can take a comparative or superlative ending, play it safe and use more and most instead. For adjectives ending in y, change the y to an i before adding the ending.

#### Examples

Today is the worst day I've had in a long time.

You play tennis better than I do.

This is the least expensive sweater in the store.

This sweater is less expensive than that one.

I ran pretty far yesterday, but I ran even farther today

Vyetnam - Janubiy Osiyodagi davlat. U yerda Vyet xalqi yashaydi, bu aslida o‘z nomi sifatida xizmat qilgan. Vyetnamcha „Nam” janubiy degan ma'noni anglatadi. Vyetnamning rasmiy Vyetnam tili. Bu tilda 61 mln.dan ortiq kishi so‘zlashadi (1990-yillar o‘rtalari). Yozuvi lotin alifbosi asosida.Vyetnam tili onat tilidan shartli o‘laroq uning oltida to‘ni mavjud. Ya’ni har bir unlila tepasiga yoziladigan to‘nlari bo‘ladi va har bir so‘z o‘sha to‘nga qarab tallaffuz qilinadi.Shuningdek Vyetnam tilida ham sifat so‘z turkumi tushunchasi mavjud. Vyetnam tilida ham sifat so‘z turkumi qanday?, qanaqa?, qaysi? So‘roqlaridan biriga javob beradi. Sifat asosan otning belgisini bildiradi. Hozir birgalikda Vyetnam tilidagi sifat so‘z turkumini Ingliz tili bilan solishtirib tushunishga xarakat qilamiz.

To-big-baland,katta nhỏ- small-kichik

Mình muốn một cái túi vừa a phải không to, không nhỏ,.

I want a moderate bag, not big, not small.

Men ortacha hajmadagi sumkani xohlayman.

Nhạc toi quá! Làm ơn vặn nhỏ lại = The music is too loud. Please turn

Cao-tall, high - baland, thấp- short,low-kalta

Mình khá là cao còn chị gái mình= I am quite tall and my older sister is a big short.

Nghắn- short -kalta dài - long- uzun Bạn thích con gái tóc ngắn hay là tóc dài?

Do you like short hair or long hair girls?- siz sochi uzun qizlani yoqtirasizmi yoki sochi kalta qizlarnimi?

Nặng-heavy-og'ir Nghe- light-yengil Bọn xách cái túi nghe đi để mình xách cái túi nặng

Vyetnam tilidagi sifat darajalari quyidagicha: 1) Oddiy daraja; 2) qiyosiy daraja 3) orttirma daraja. Xuddi o'zbek Ingliz tilidagi kabi Vyetnam tilida ham har bir darajani shakllantiruvchi maxsus so'zlar mavjud.

1. Qiyosiy daraja Hơn ( more than) (-ga qaraganda) so'zi bilan ifodalanadi.

Tiếng Nhật khó hơn Tiếng Anh. (Yapon tili ingliz tilidan qiyinroq)

Anh Peter cao hơn anh Martin. ( Peterning bo'yi Martindan balandroq)

Con rùa này to hơn con rùa kia (Bu toshbaqa ana u toshbaqadan kattaroq)

2. Orttirma daraja nhất (eng, juda) (the most) bilan ifodalanadi.

Anh ấy trẻ nhất ( U eng yoshi)

Bài 4 khó nhất ( to'rtinchi mashq eng qiyini)

Tôi theo mình tiếng Nhật nhất khó.

3. Vyetnam tilida yana bitta grammatik mavzu mavjud bo'lib u „ bảng” ya'ni „dek” ma'nolarini ifodalaydi. Ingliz tilida esa bu „as.....as” ma'nosini beradi.

Tôi cao bằng chị Mary ( Men bo'yim Merinikidek baland)

Phòng tôi rộng bằng phòng chị. ( Mening xonam opamni xonasidek keng)

Har bir tilning o'ziga yarasha grammatikasi, alifbosi, tovush tizimlari mavjud. Har bir til o'ziga yarasha betakror hisoblanadi. Inson qancha tilni o'rgansa, bunga shunchalik kirishib, qiziqib ketadi. Bu maqola orqali uch turdagi sifat darajalari haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar ochib berildi.