

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

Ergasheva Sabina

Student:

G'ulomova Sevara

Student:

Baxrullayeva Farangiz

Student:

Shermamatova Zaynab Azimjonovna

Scientific supervisor:

Abstract: *This article delves into the similarities and differences in the degree of adjectives between English and Uzbek languages. Adjectives serve as essential linguistic tools for expressing qualities and facilitating comparison in both languages. While both English and Uzbek employ inflectional strategies to convey positive, comparative, and superlative degrees, they exhibit distinct patterns and usage conventions. In English, comparative and superlative degrees are often formed using suffixes or auxiliary words, whereas Uzbek utilizes suffixes and specific auxiliary words. Despite these differences, the fundamental role of adjectives in enriching descriptions and conveying nuanced meanings remains consistent across both languages.*

This comparative analysis sheds light on the intricate interplay between linguistic structures and cultural contexts, highlighting the dynamic nature of language evolution. By examining the degree of adjectives in English and Uzbek, we gain valuable insights into language diversity and the ways in which languages shape and reflect societal norms and values. Understanding these similarities and differences not only deepens our appreciation of linguistic complexity but also fosters cross-cultural understanding and communication. Ultimately, this exploration underscores the importance of embracing linguistic diversity and recognizing the unique contributions of each language to our collective human experience.

Keywords: *Adjectives, degree of comparison, English language, Uzbek language, comparative analysis, linguistic diversity.*

INTRODUCTION

Adjectives play a crucial role in enriching language by providing descriptions and adding detail to nouns. The degree of adjectives, which indicates the intensity or comparison of qualities, is an essential aspect of grammar in both English and Uzbek. This article explores the similarities and differences in the degrees of adjectives in these two languages, shedding light on their grammatical structures and comparative usage.

Degree of adjectives in English:

In English, adjectives can be inflected to indicate different degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, and superlative. The positive degree is the base form of the adjective, used to describe a quality without making any comparison. For example, "big" is the positive degree of the adjective describing size. The comparative degree is used to compare two entities, indicating that one possesses a higher or lower degree of the quality expressed by the adjective than the other. This is typically achieved by adding the suffix "-er" to short adjectives or by using the word "more" before longer adjectives. For example, "bigger" is the comparative degree of "big." The superlative degree is used to compare three or more entities, indicating that one possesses the highest or lowest degree of the quality expressed by the adjective. This is typically achieved by adding the suffix "-est" to short adjectives or by using the word "most" before longer adjectives. For example, "biggest" is the superlative degree of "big."

Degree of adjectives in Uzbek:

In Uzbek, the degree of adjectives is also expressed through inflection, albeit with some differences compared to English. Adjectives in Uzbek can also be inflected to indicate positive, comparative, and superlative degrees. However, the inflectional patterns and usage differ from English. The positive degree in Uzbek is similar to that in English, representing the base form of the adjective without comparison. For example, "yaxshi" (good) is the positive degree of the adjective describing quality. The comparative degree in Uzbek is formed using suffixes or auxiliary words to indicate comparison between two entities. One common way to form the comparative degree is by adding the suffix "-roq" to the adjective. For example, "yaxshiroq" is the comparative degree of "yaxshi," indicating "better." The superlative degree in Uzbek is formed similarly to the comparative degree but with additional suffixes or auxiliary words to indicate the highest or lowest degree of comparison among three or more entities. For example, the superlative degree of "yaxshi" can be formed by adding the suffix "-tar" or using the auxiliary word "eng," resulting in "eng yaxshi" or "yaxshitar," both meaning "the best."

Similarities and differences:

Both English and Uzbek languages employ inflectional strategies to express degrees of comparison for adjectives. They both have positive, comparative, and superlative degrees, allowing speakers to convey varying degrees of qualities. However, there are notable differences in the inflectional patterns and usage between English and Uzbek. English tends to rely more on suffixes ("-er" and "-est") or auxiliary words ("more" and "most") to form comparative and superlative degrees, whereas Uzbek often utilizes suffixes ("-roq" and "-tar") or specific auxiliary words ("eng") for this purpose. Furthermore, the formation of superlative degrees in Uzbek may involve additional suffixes or auxiliary words compared to English, reflecting differences in linguistic structures and grammatical conventions.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the examination of the degree of adjectives in English and Uzbek languages reveals both similarities and differences. Both languages utilize inflectional strategies to convey positive, comparative, and superlative degrees, enabling speakers to articulate varying degrees of qualities. While English often employs suffixes or auxiliary words for comparison, Uzbek relies on suffixes and specific auxiliary words, reflecting distinct linguistic structures and usage conventions. Despite these differences, the fundamental role of adjectives in enriching descriptions and facilitating communication remains consistent across both languages. Understanding these similarities and differences enhances our appreciation of language diversity and the intricate nature of linguistic expression. Furthermore, this comparative analysis highlights the dynamic evolution of language across different cultures and contexts, underscoring the importance of cross-cultural linguistic studies. By delving into the degree of adjectives in English and Uzbek, we gain valuable insights into the complexities of language and the ways in which it shapes our perceptions and interactions.

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