



THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract This article provides a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek adjectives, exploring their similarities and differences in usage, structure, and grammatical features. Key areas such as the position of adjectives, agreement with nouns, degrees of comparison, order of adjectives, and the use of intensifiers are discussed in detail. By highlighting these aspects, the article aims to help language learners understand the unique characteristics of adjectives in both languages, thereby enhancing their linguistic proficiency.

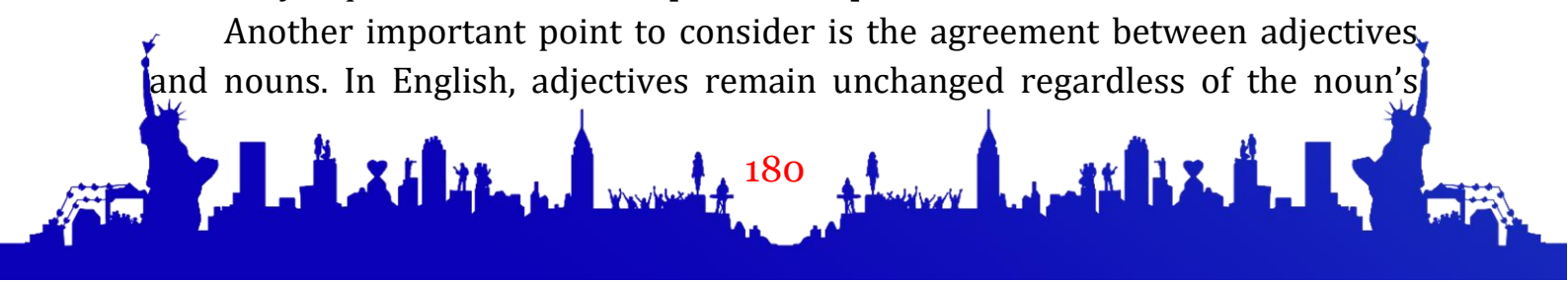
Keywords: English adjectives, Uzbek adjectives, comparison, degrees of comparison, adjective order, intensifiers, grammar.

Adjectives play a crucial role in both the English and Uzbek languages as they modify nouns by describing their qualities, characteristics, or states. Although adjectives serve similar purposes in both languages, there are notable differences and similarities in their use, structure, and grammatical features. In this article, we will explore these aspects by comparing English and Uzbek adjectives, using linking words to connect ideas and provide clarity [3, 411-413].

To begin with, adjectives in English and Uzbek share the fundamental purpose of describing or qualifying nouns. For example, in English, an adjective such as *beautiful* modifies a noun in a phrase like *a beautiful garden*. Similarly, in Uzbek, the adjective *go'zal* performs the same function in *go'zal bog'*. Thus, both languages rely on adjectives to add detail and specificity to nouns.

When it comes to the position of adjectives, English and Uzbek differ slightly. In English, adjectives are typically placed before the noun they modify, as in *a red apple*. However, they can also appear after linking verbs in predicate structures, such as *The apple is red*. On the other hand, in Uzbek, adjectives almost always precede the noun, as in *qizil olma* (red apple). Moreover, in predicate sentences, the adjective can stand alone or be accompanied by the verb *bo'lmoq*, for instance, *Olma qizil* (The apple is red). Therefore, while both languages commonly position adjectives before nouns, Uzbek allows more flexibility in predicate sentences [5, 112-114].

Another important point to consider is the agreement between adjectives and nouns. In English, adjectives remain unchanged regardless of the noun's





number, gender, or case. For instance, the adjective *big* is used in both *a big house* and *big houses*. Similarly, in Uzbek, adjectives do not change their form based on the noun's characteristics. For example, the adjective *katta* remains the same in *katta uy* (a big house) and *katta uylar* (big houses). Hence, both languages share this feature of invariability in adjectives.

In addition, the formation of comparative and superlative degrees in English and Uzbek demonstrates some similarities and differences. In English, the comparative and superlative forms are typically created by adding suffixes (-er, -est) to short adjectives, as in *tall, taller, tallest*. For longer adjectives, the words *more* and *most* are used, as in *beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful*. Likewise, Uzbek adjectives form degrees of comparison using suffixes and words. The suffix *-roq* is added for the comparative degree, as in *kattaroq* (bigger), while the superlative degree is formed by adding the prefix *eng*, as in *eng katta* (biggest). Although the methods differ slightly, the concept of comparison is expressed in both languages [4, 95-100].

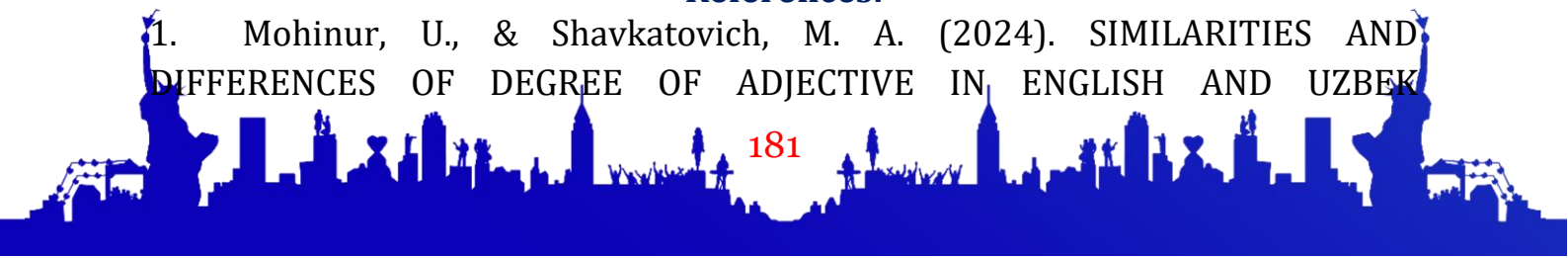
Furthermore, the order of multiple adjectives is an area where English and Uzbek diverge significantly. In English, adjectives follow a strict order: opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, material, and purpose. For example, *a beautiful small old round red Uzbek wooden box* adheres to this sequence. In contrast, Uzbek does not impose such rigid rules. Adjectives in Uzbek are arranged more freely, often based on logical importance or speaker preference, as in *chiroyli qizil yog'och quti* (beautiful red wooden box). This distinction highlights a structural difference between the two languages.

Moreover, intensifiers and modifiers are used in both languages to enhance the meaning of adjectives. In English, words like *very*, *too*, and *quite* are common, as in *very happy* or *too small*. Similarly, Uzbek employs intensifiers such as *juda*, *anchayin*, and *nihoyatda*, as in *juda baxtli* (very happy). While the specific words differ, the function of intensifiers remains consistent across both languages.

Conclusion. In conclusion, English and Uzbek adjectives share many similarities, particularly in their role as modifiers and their invariability in agreement with nouns. However, they also exhibit notable differences, especially in the formation of degrees of comparison and the order of multiple adjectives. By understanding these similarities and differences, language learners can better grasp the unique features of each language. Ultimately, adjectives in both English and Uzbek enrich communication by providing depth and detail to descriptions.

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