

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA SIFAT SO'Z TURKUMINING TIPOLOGIYASI

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Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tili va o'zbek tillaridagi tuzilmaviy farqlar va o'xshashliklarini taqdim etish orqali ko'rib chiqadi. Biz ushbu ishda sifatlarning grammatik turkumlarini ikkala tilda qanday qo'llashni o'rganamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Inglizcha, o'zbekcha, sifat, qo'shimchalar, tartib, son, ot, grammatik ko'chirish, olmoshlar, san'at.

TIPOLOGY OF THE ADJECTIVE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Abstract: This article examines structural discordances in English and Uzbek by providing specific examples of differences and similarities between the two languages. We will study how to employ grammatical categories of adjective in both languages in this post.

Key words: English, Uzbek, verb, suffixes, order, numeral, nouns, grammatical transformation, syntactical structures, pronouns, article, gender, tenses.

ТИПОЛОГИЯ ПРИГЛАГАТЕЛНЫХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются структурные различия и сходства в английском и узбекском языках путем представления их специфических особенностей. В этой работе мы научимся использовать грамматические наборы глаголов в обоих языках.

Ключевые слова: Английский, узбекский, глаголы, суффиксы, порядок, число, существительное, грамматический перенос, синтаксические конструкции, рифмы, искусство, необычные слова.

We know that an adjective (abbreviated adj.) is a word that describes or defines a noun or noun phrase. Its semantic role is to change information given by the noun. Traditionally adjectives are considered one of the main parts of speech of the English language, although historically they were classed together with nouns. Nowadays, certain words that usually had been classified as adjectives, including the, this, my, etc., typically are classed separately, as determiners.

Here are some examples:

That's a funny idea. (attributive)

That idea is funny. (predicative)

Tell me something funny. (postpositive)

The good, the bad, and the funny. (substantive) [1]

The typology of adjectives in English and Uzbek exhibits both similarities and distinctions. While both languages employ adjectives to elucidate nouns, their arrangement and concordance with nouns exhibit discrepancies. English generally positions adjectives before nouns, while Uzbek frequently positions them afterward. Furthermore, English adjectives remain invariant for gender or number, whereas in Uzbek, adjectives adapt to correspond with the gender and number of the nouns they modify.

We can learn adjectives' differences in both languages with these examples:

1. Number Agreement:

- English: "The houses are old." (adjective "old" remains the same regardless of the number of houses)
- Uzbek: "Eski uylar." (houses old) - (adjective "eski" agrees with the plural noun "uyalar")

2. Gender Agreement:

- English: "The tall man" vs. "The tall woman" (same adjective "tall" used for both genders)
- Uzbek: "Uzun erkak" (man tall) vs. "Baland qiz" (woman tall) - (adjective "baland" changes to "baland" to match the gender of the noun)

3. Position:

- English: "The beautiful flowers" (adjective "beautiful" precedes the noun "flowers")
- Uzbek: "Chiroyli gul" (flowers beautiful) - (adjective "chiroyli" follows the noun "gul")

These examples illustrate how English adjectives typically remain unchanged for number and gender, while Uzbek adjectives.

However, there are some similarities in both languages . For example:

1. Description of Size:

- English: "The big house"
- Uzbek: "Katta uylar"

2. Description of Age:

- English: "The old man"
- Uzbek: "Qari erkak"

3. Description of Color:

- English: "The red car"
- Uzbek: "Qizil mashina"

In both languages, adjectives are used to describe various attributes of nouns, such as size, age, or color. Additionally, the structure of these phrases is quite similar, with the adjective preceding the noun in English and often following it in Uzbek. Also we can make

adjectives with suffix and prefix to adding nouns. For instance: English adjectives: a- (amoral), ab- (abnormal), demi- (demi season), di- (diatomic), dia- (diachronic), extra- (extraordinary) il- / jm-/in-/ir-(illegal, immature, inadmissible, irrespective), post-(post-free), pre-(prechristian), un- (unpleasant), -able / -ible (valuable flexible), -al (natural), -an / -ean / -ian (american, mediterranean en- cyclopedian), -ant (disputant), -ary (revolutionary), -ate (elaborate) -ed (talented), -en (silken), -esque (grotesque), -fold (twofold), -ful (careful), -ic (syllabic), -ish (bluish), -ive (impulsive), -less (homeless), -like (childlike), -ly (tigerly, -most (heedmost) -tory / -ory (explanatory, modulatory), -ous (furious), -some (lonesome), -y (shady), -ical (logical).

Uzbek adjectives: ba- (badavlat), be- (beg'am), bo- (boodob), no-(noaniq, bad- (badnafs), -li (kuchli), -siz (kuchsiz), -gi/ -ki / -qi (tungi, chillaki, tashqi), -dagi (ruldagi) -chan / -chang (ishchan, kuylakchan), -chil (epchil), -iy (nazariy), -simon (odamsimon), -ik / -iq / -uk, (egik, qiyshiq, quruq), -ma (ezma), -qoq -(tarqoq)[2].

Conclusion: To sum up, English and Uzbek both use adjectives to describe nouns, but they differ in how they do it. English usually puts adjectives before nouns, while Uzbek usually puts them after. Also, English adjectives don't change for gender or number, but in Uzbek, they do. However, both languages describe similar attributes like size, age, and color with adjectives. Knowing these differences helps you understand and use both languages better.

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