

**GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ADJECTIVE IN ENGLISH,
UZBEK AND RUSSIAN***Alimov Toshtemir Amirkulovich**(Phd) Senior teacher of Karshi States University. Uzbekistan
E-mail toshtemiralimov@gmail.com*

Abstract:In this article is described an adjective can precede a corresponding noun on a prepositive basis or it can follow a corresponding noun on a postpositive basis. Structural, contextual, and style considerations can impinge on the pre-or post-position of an adjective in a given instance of its occurrence.

Key words:lexical method, diminutive form, analytical method, morphological indicator, conjugated.

Аннотация:В этой статье описывается, что прилагательное может предшествовать соответствующему существительному на препозитивной основе или следовать за соответствующим существительным на постпозитивной основе. Структурные, контекстуальные и стилистические соображения могут влиять на пре- или постпозицию прилагательного в конкретном случае его появления.

Ключевые слова:лексический метод, уменьшительно-ласкательная форма, аналитический метод, морфологический показатель, спряжение.

In the English, Uzbek and Russian languages the adjective belongs to the notional parts of speech qualifying and modifying a substance. According to its meaning the adjective expresses property:

An adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun. Adjectives can be used to describe the qualities of someone or something independently or in comparison to something else.

Adjective (in linguistics) is a group of words denoting an object. In grammar, the word sign has a broad meaning, it means a sign according to its color, size, shape, appearance, characteristics, etc.: red, wide, pleasant, etc. such as white, yellow, red, purple; adjectives denoting taste - sweet, sour, bitter, tasteless; characteristic adjectives - such as kind, simple, humble, gentle; Adjectives denoting shape - such as full-bodied, narrow, long, flat; Quantitative adjectives - wide, narrow, big, heavy, light, etc The adjective group has its own word formation and morphological system. Artificial adjectives in the Uzbek language are mainly expressed using adjective-forming affixes: smart (akl+li), fruitful (hosil+dar), serqirra (serqirra) and so on. The quality sign can be of 3 types in terms of degree: normal, more than normal (high) and less than normal (weak, low). Accordingly, 3 different categories of quality levels are distinguished: simple level - has no special indicator and indicates the standard (excess - lack, strong - weak and indifferent) state of the sign: like good, big, sweet, ugly; incremental level - this level also has no special morphological indicator. In Uzbek, the meaning of the symbol is expressed in several ways. For example, the phonetic method: sapsarik, kombuk, high (pronounce the vowel long); lexical method (using special words): very strong, like extremely beautiful; analytical method: like sweet to sweet, rough to rough; The diminutive form is formed using the affix rok: like better,

higher, saltier. Adjectives can be conjugated (see Conjugation): He speaks well, he speaks badly. If you walk close to the cauldron, the blackness is higher; if you walk close to evil, the calamity will be great. In all the languages compared the adjective has the grammatical category of the degrees of comparison. Besides that, the Russian adjective has three more grammatical categories: number, gender and case.

English, Uzbek and Russian adjectives have typical stem building morphemes of their own. English adjectives: a- (amoral), ab- (abnormal), demi- (demiseason), di- (diatomic), dia- (diachronic), extra- (extraordinary), il-/im-/in-/ir-(illegal, immature, inadmissible, irrespect), post- (postfree), pre-(prechristian), un- (unpleasant), -able/-ible (valuable, flexible), -al (natural), -an /-ean /-ian (american, mediterranean, encyclopedian), -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 (headmost) -tory/ -ory (explanatory, modulatory), -ous (furious), -some (lonesome), -y (shady), -leal (logical).

Uzbek adjectives: ба- (бадавлат), бе- (беғам), бо-(боадаб), но-(но аниқ, бад- (баднафс), -ли (кучли), -сиз (кучсиз), -ги/-ки/-ди (тунги, чиллаки, ташди), -даги (рулдаги) -чан/-чанг (ишчан, куйлакчанг), -чил (эпчил), -ий (назарий), -симон (одамсимон), -ик/-ид/-уд (эгик, дийшид, дуруд), -ма (эзма), -дод/-год (тардод, тойгод), -чод/ -чид (эринчод, дизганчид), -кир/-дир (уткир, чопдир), -гон (билагон), -ив (интенсив), -ик (демократии), -ал (актуал).

Russian adjectives: анти- (антисанитарный), архи- (архитектонический), интер- (интернациональный), квази- (квазиученый), наи- (наивысший), не- (неопределенный), пере- (переходный), пре- (престарелый), против- (противодесантный), про- (профашистский), раз- (разгульный), сверх- (сверхзвуковой), супер-(суперфосфатный), транс- (трансаксонский), ультра-(ультракороткий), экстра-(экстремодный), без- (безмерный), вне-(внеклассовый), внутри-(внутриатомный), до- (докрашенный), за- (заокеанский), меж- (межсоюзный), на- (настойный), около- (околоземный), под- (поднебесный), после- (послевоенный), пред- (предвыборный), при- (привокзальный), -н/-ан/-ян/-ин-(железный, кованный, кровяной, звериный), -ов- (хлопковый), -ск- (городской), -ист-(болотистый), -л- (зрелый), -м- (подсудимый), -лив- (счастливый),

The Russian adjective has a greater variety of stembuilding affixes than its English and Uzbek counterparts.

In English, Uzbek, Russian the adjective usually forms combinations with:

nouns: Engl: an interesting book, a tall tree, a strong man

U z b: кизикарли китоб, баланд дарахт, кучли одам

Rus: интересная книга, высокое дерево, сильный человек;

link-verbs: Engl: was strong, was clever, was old

Uzb: кучли эди, аклли эди, кари эди

Rus: был сильным, был умным, был старым

adverbs: very interesting, very clever, very old

Uzb: жуда цизицарли, жуда ацлли, жуда цари

Rus: очень интересный, очень умный, очень старый.

In English the adjective can combine with the so-called prop word **one** (the red one, the

yellow one).

In the languages compared the typical functions of the adjective are those of attribute and predicative.

The adjective as an attribute

Engl: I have brought him an interesting book. U z b: Мен унга цизикарли китоб олиб келдим. Rus: Я привез ему интересную книгу. Engl: Where is the red pen?

Uzb: Кизил ручка ^ани? Rus: Где красная ручка?

The adjective as a predicative

Engl: The book was interesting -

U z b: Китоб ^и?и^арли эди.

Rus: Книга была интересная.

Engl: The pen was red.

Uzb: Ручка кизил эди. Rus: Ручка была красная.

The Russian language has a highly developed system of adjective formation. Thus it is impossible to include all the suffixes in this work. We confided ourselves to those suffixes which are more productive in Modern Russian.

According to their structure English, Uzbek and Russian adjectives may be:

1. simple:

Engl: red, good, hot, cold, slow

U z b: ош яхши, секин, совук, ёмон, тинч

Rus: плох, свеж, прям, дик, бос;

2. derivative:

Engl: passive, talented, social, snowy

U z b: кучли, амалий, актив, кучсиз, чопцир

Rus: сильный, активный, революционный, девичий

3. compound:

Engl: big-eyed, deaf-mute, eagle-eyed, never-ending

U z b: хушбуй, ватанпарвар, учбурчакли, одамсимон Rus: черноглазый, нижеследующий, трёхтомный, железнодорожный.

Qualitative and Relative Adjectives Аслий ва нисбий сифатлар. Качественные и относительные прилагательные

On the base of their meaning adjectives are grouped into qualitative and relative classes.

Qualitative adjectives express the property of nouns by means of special words denoting colour, size, skill, mental or moral attribute, distinctive character, characteristic trait etc.

Engl: good, wide, small, thin, thick, fat, clever, green, blue, red, little, big, dry, pale, glad, happy, hot, sick, ill, long, fluent, blunt, sharp, high, small, right, wrong.

U z b: катта, кенг, сарик, ёш, кари, тез, тенг, тентак, текис, тетик, тик, тинч, тирик, тортинчоц, аччи^, сассиц, ширин, мазали, бемаза, равшан.

Rus: большой, хороший, узкий, тонкий, интересный, красный, коричневый, легкий, сладкий, сильный, длинный, странный, громкий, быстрый, трудный, добрый, наглый, дохлый, светлый, свежий, твердый, сухой.

English, Uzbek and Russian qualitative adjectives are characterized by the following common features.

English	Uzbek	Russian
wide—	янги—янгича	узкий—узко
widely	куп—купинча	тонкий—тонко
fluent—	катор—	излишний—
fluently	каторасига	излишне
sharp—	зур—зураки	сильный—сильно
sharply	хафа—	неуклюжий—
quick—	хафасимон	неуклюже
quickly high—		
highly		

Many stems of adjectives are used to form adverbs.

There are some specific features of Russian qualitative adjectives. They are as follows:

In the Russian language qualitative adjectives may form short forms. That is there exists the opposition of the full and short forms of Russian adjectives. It specifies the system of the adjectives in Russian only. For instance:

Full forms

Mase: хороший, малый, новый

Fem: хорошая, малая, новая

Neuf: хорошее, малое, новое

Plural: хорошие, малые, новые

1. Many qualitative adjectives are used to form new adjective forms expressing diminutiveness, caress and augment.

белый — беловатый — беленький — белёхонек — белёшенек тонкий — тонковатый — тоненький.

Relative adjectives express properties characterizing an object through its reference to another object.

Engl: excessive, excitable, exclamatory, frontless, golden, Indian, Chinese, individual, posthumous, fundamental, risky, impressionable, homeless, manly, weekly, floppy, gold, silk, silky, mental.

U z b: тушунарли.турли, туганмас, таълимсиз, ташландик, темир-бетон, темирдай, сузсиз, терма, қақраган, тақлидий, тишли, тойдек, текин, одамсимон, тонги, томирсиз, толмас, тош кўнгил, иборали, цждий, сеҳрли, субутли, сурранг, суюнчли.

Rus: деревянный, влюбленный, водительский, водоочистительный, антарктический, аварский, тигровый, волчий, сельский, морской, сегодняшний, нынешний, современный,



белковый, бельгийский, детский, вылепленный, запретный и др.

Relative adjectives differ according to their meaning. They denote properties of nouns related to: isolated wire — изоляцион (изоляция килннган) сим — изоляционный провод

purchasing power — харид куввати — покупательная способность.

In Russian relative adjectives are morphologically marked, i. e. they are formed by means of the adjective morpheme -(н)ый. In Modern English and Uzbek relative adjectives are morphologically unmarked. That is why there are no special morphological endings indicating the class of adjectives. Every noun used prepositionally before another noun may function as a relative adjective. From this point of view every noun functions both as a noun and as an adjective.

Used literature:

1. Dixon, R. M. W. (1977). "Where Have All the Adjectives Gone?". *Studies in Language*. 1: 19–80.
2. Dixon, R. M. W. (1993). R. E. Asher (ed.). *The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (1st ed.). Pergamon Press Inc. pp. 29–35. ISBN 0-08-035943-43.
3. Dixon, R. M. W. (1999). "Adjectives". In K. Brown & T. Miller (eds.), *Concise Encyclopedia of Grammatical Categories*.
4. Rießler, Michael (2016). *Adjective Attribution*. LanguageScience Press. ISBN 97839446756575.
5. Warren, Beatrice (1984). *Classifying adjectives*. Gothenburg studies in English No. 56.
6. Wierzbicka, Anna (1986). "What's in a Noun? (Or: How Do Nouns Differ in Meaning from Adjectives?)". *Studies in Language*.
7. J. Bo'ranov *Adjectives and their functions*. Tashkent 1990.