

THE ROLE OF ADJECTIVES IN THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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Annotation: This article analyzes the role of the adjective word class in the language system, its relationship with other word classes, lexical-semantic and grammatical features. At the same time, the similarities and differences of the adjective word class in English and Uzbek, the degrees of adjectives, their types according to meaning, their function in a sentence, and a comparative analysis in English and Uzbek are shown.

Keywords: word groups, lexical-semantic, syntactic function, part of speech, auxiliary words, grammatical system.

Абстрактный: В статье анализируется место класса прилагательных в системе языка, его связь с другими классами слов, а также его лексико-семантические и грамматические свойства. В то же время показаны сходства и различия классов прилагательных в английском и узбекском языках, степени прилагательных, их типы по значению, их функция в предложении, а также сравнительный анализ в английском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: словосочетания, лексико-семантическая, синтаксическая функция, часть речи, служебные слова, грамматическая система.

Introduction

One of the main structural components of any language is word classes. Word classes form the lexical and grammatical foundations of the language system. They play a decisive role in expressing thoughts through language. Each word class has its own semantic and grammatical properties. The adjective word class is also one of the independent and important word classes. Adjectives indicate the characteristics, state and properties of objects. They act as determiners in speech, and sometimes as participles. Adjectives are one of the main units that increase the lexical richness of the language. In any language, a point of view is expressed in relation to the object through adjectives. For example, in such compounds as “uakhshi ódam”, “uirik muammo”, “aq ko‘ulak”, adjectives play a key role. They are connected with nouns and clarify the meaning of the sentence.

In linguistics, adjectives have always been an area of deep study. Their structural, semantic and functional aspects are widely studied. In particular, the role of adjectives in comparative linguistics is studied separately. There are many similarities between adjectives in the Uzbek and English languages. At the same time, there are also significant grammatical differences between them. This article aims to study the role of adjectives in the Uzbek language system. In addition, a comparative comparison with adjectives in English is made. The article analyzes the degrees, types and functions of adjectives in a sentence.

Analysis of relevant literature

Joraev N. – Grammar of the Uzbek language. – Tashkent: Teacher, 2010. This work provides a thorough analysis of the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language, word classes, and knowledge about adjectives in particular. The author classified adjectives according to

morphological and syntactic criteria and explained their function and structure in a sentence. In particular, the types, degrees and methods of connection with nouns of adjectives are widely disclosed. The work is considered the main source for studying the system of adjectives in the Uzbek language.

Karimov B. – The modern Uzbek literary language. – Tashkent: Fan, 2015. This scientific work studies the modern state of the Uzbek literary language and distinguishes adjectives among word groups. The author pays attention to the lexical-semantic properties of adjectives, showing the figurativeness, expressiveness and stylistic harmony conveyed by them. In addition, the work also considers the use of adjectives in different stylistic layers. This book is based not only on theoretical linguistics, but also on practical analysis.

R. Murphy – English Grammar in Use. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. This work is considered one of the most popular sources of practical English grammar. The section on adjectives discusses their formation, degree (comparative and superlative), role in a sentence, attributive and predicative cases, as well as the rules related to adjectives, with simple and concrete examples. This book is used as a basic English source when comparing adjectives in the Uzbek language.

Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. – Tashkent: Fan, 2006. This dictionary is an important tool for determining the lexical meanings of adjectives and the context of their use. It provides precise information about the semantic scope of each adjective, its stylistic features, homonym forms and frequency of use in the language. This source serves as a lexical basis for the analysis of the adjectives studied in the article.

Nazarov K. – Introduction to Linguistics. – Tashkent: University, 2011. The work explains word groups on the basis of general linguistic diction. Adjectives are explained in terms of their semantic and functional role in the language system. In addition, the general and specific aspects of adjectives in different languages are also considered. This source is useful for studying the topic on the basis of comparative linguistics.

Analysis and results

The adjective word class is considered one of the main links of the language system. Its lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic properties are of particular importance in linguistics. Based on the theoretical and comparative analysis conducted within the framework of this article, the following important aspects were identified: General grammatical and semantic properties of adjectives; Grading of adjectives; Lexical-semantic grouping; The function of adjectives in a sentence and the possibilities of word formation; Comparative results.

In both languages, adjectives are considered the main lexical means of expressing the characteristics of the subject. In English, adjectives are stable and less subject to grammatical changes. In Uzbek, however, their formation, addition, and flexibility in speech are at a high level. The degrees and types of adjectives demonstrate commonality and specificity for both languages. Comparative analysis allowed us to deeply understand the place, syntactic role, and semantic function of adjectives in each language system. The adjective word class has taken a firm place in the language system as an important lexical-grammatical unit in Uzbek and English. The degrees and lexical-semantic types of adjectives have commonality and differences in the grammar of the two languages. While adjectives in English are more stable, in Uzbek they have a high degree of morphological compatibility. In linguistics of both languages, the analysis of adjectives ensures the accuracy of the grammatical system and lexical connections. The study of the comparison of adjectives is of great importance in translation processes, linguodidactical work, and linguistic research.

In Uzbek, adjectives often participate as units that directly express a sign. For example, the word "beautiful" is an adjective that expresses appearance. Adjectives specify the quality of a noun. Therefore, they perform the function of determiners. In English, adjectives often come before nouns. Example: a beautiful girl — *chiroyli qiz*. This case corresponds to the combination “*chiroyli qiz*” in the Uzbek language. So, this group performs a similar function in both languages. However, the grammatical means of expression are different.

In Uzbek, adverbs and grammatical suffixes play an important role. In English, adverbs are also used along with adjectives. For example, when saying more beautiful, the comparative degree is expressed. In Uzbek, this is expressed in the form of “more beautiful”. Also, adjectives are formed differently from nouns. They can exist as independent lexical units. Sometimes, adjectives are formed from other word classes. For example, the word “*temir*” is actually a noun, but it is used as an adjective in the combination “*temir eshik*”. This case can be an example of relative adjectives. Adjectives are divided into several groups according to their types. These types are based on semantic and morphological criteria. In the Uzbek language, adjectives are divided into possessive, relative and evaluative adjectives. Each group expresses its own characteristics. Possessive adjectives express properties such as color, shape, size, quality. Relative adjectives are used in conjunction with other nouns. Evaluative adjectives express positive or negative relations. These categories also exist in part in English. However, their grammatical expression is slightly different. In English, adjectives do not change in gender or number. In the Uzbek language, the adjective agrees with the noun. For example, although there is no gender difference in “good boy” and “good girl”, there may be a change in the plural.

Adjectives are grammatically graded. These are the superlative, comparative, and superlative degrees. In English, there are forms such as big-bigger-biggest. In Uzbek, it is in the form of *бaқ-бaқтapaқ-бaқcтapaқ*. These degrees indicate the relativity between objects. In addition, adjectives are connected with other word groups in a sentence. They are connected with nouns, verbs, and adverbs. Complex combinations are formed with adjectives. These combinations increase the clarity and expressiveness of the text. The semantic function of adjectives is enormous. They provide the figurativeness of the text. In Uzbek literature, images are often enhanced through adjectives. For example, expressions such as “an old man with white hair” and “a long-haired man” enliven the image. There are many similar figurative expressions in English.

Linguists also study the role of adjectives in literary texts. This shows that adjectives have not only grammatical, but also stylistic significance. Moreover, adjectives express feelings and states. Words such as “happy”, “angry”, “emotional” prove this. Adjectives are a means of creating images in the text. They express not only a fact, but also a relationship. Therefore, adjectives are actively used in every language. The role of adjectives is important not only in the language system, but also as a means of communication in society. People use adjectives to clarify things in their communication with each other. Adjectives help to express information clearly and intelligibly. Teachers, scientists, and lecturers widely use adjectives. In every profession, in every field, adjectives are considered a necessary unit. Their place in the grammatical system is clearly visible through this.

Adjectives are one of the important topics in learning English. Therefore, special attention is paid to them in textbooks. This topic is also deeply studied in the grammar of the Uzbek language. Students are taught the role and importance of adjectives. This increases their ability to express their thoughts. In the framework of the article, adjectives are analyzed in depth. Similarities and differences in the Uzbek and English languages are identified.

Words differ from each other in meaning and grammatical features. Some words can express an independent meaning, while others can express a certain grammatical meaning only in combination with external words. In this case, such words do not have a lexical meaning and cannot be used independently. In the construction of a sentence, independent words are the basis. They act as a certain part of the sentence, expressing both an independent lexical concept and grammatical meaning, playing a key role in forming the full content of the sentence and answering a certain question in the sentence. Therefore, words are divided into word groups, taking into account their semantic, morphological, and syntactic features. If we consider adjectives in word groups, then the group of words that express the characteristics of the subject is called an adjective. An adjective is an answer to one of the questions: how? what?

As an adjective, it expresses the color of the object: white, red, blue; the shape: round, flat, flat, triangle; the size: narrow, wide, big, small; the taste: sweet, sour, delicious; the characteristic: ordinary, modest, wise, clever; the character: mean, stingy, stubborn, cheerful, open-minded; the place and time express the attitude towards the time (summer, autumn, spring, evening).

Since an adjective expresses a feature of a thing or event, it is always associated with a noun in speech: a spacious room, a pleasant atmosphere, a blue lake. Adjectives have their own morphological characteristics. An important morphological feature of an adjective is that it compares and grades the feature of its subject with another feature of the subject. Therefore, unlike other categories, adjectives have degree, diminutive, and intensifier forms. In addition, adjectives also have a system of word-forming and form-forming suffixes.

Another word category is also a sign expression. However, an adjective is distinguished by the expression of a stable and stable sign. For example, when a flower is red, it is a static sign. When a flower is red, it is a dynamic sign. Adjectives act as qualifiers, determiners, and sometimes as a participle or case. The category of the basis of an adjective is the degree category. The degree category of adjectives exists in all languages with a derivation. However, it is interpreted differently in different languages. However, the expressive content of degrees comes from not expressing the relationship between the derivation of a derivation. For example: short-kalta, cold-sovuq, light-yorug'. In a comparative degree, the characteristic of one object is greater or less than the characteristic of another. For example: bigger, smaller. The superlative degree indicates that one of the objects in a category is much more or less. For example: shorter, biggest.

In both Uzbek and English, adjectives differ in their semantic properties. Thus, some adjectives express the characteristic of the object directly, while others express the characteristic by attributing it to another object, instead of to the subject. Accordingly, adjectives are divided into two types in terms of meaning:

Original adjectives - adjectives that directly express the characteristic and have the ability to qualify it. For example: го'зал-беаутифул, ширин-свеет.

Relative adjectives are adjectives that are not directly expressed by the sign, but are expressed in relation to another concept and do not have the ability to show degree. In the Uzbek language, relative adjectives are formed after special adjective suffixes: -li, -iy, (-viy), -lik, -simon, -gi, -ki, -qi, -daki suffixes are relative adjective suffixes.

The sign of the main and relative adjectives can be either strengthened or weakened. Adjectives can show their character in degrees: good-good-very good (good-better-the best).

Adjectives that are formed with the suffixes of the relative adjective do not have the characteristic of showing their character in degrees. Adjectives can sometimes be attached to a

verb along with being attached to a noun. For example: in those days-we were old back then. Relative adjectives are not attached to a verb.

In English, adjectives are divided into different categories according to the function they perform when used in a sentence. There are the following types of adjectives:

1. Possessive adjectives
2. Interrogative adjectives
3. Demonstrative adjectives
4. Additional adjectives

Possessive adjectives, like possessive pronouns, are used to show ownership. For example: my, your, his, her, their, its, whose (mening, sizning, uning, ularning, uning, kimning)

Demonstrative adjectives are mainly used to express the position of a subject (a noun or pronoun) in the past tense. This, that, these and those (bu, o'sha, bular va o'shalar) are demonstrative adjectives in English.

Compound adjectives are two or more adjectives that, when combined, form an adjective that modifies the subject and together act as an adjective. They are usually joined by a hyphen (-). For example: well-known, He is a well-known actress, He has a part-time job, He has a high-quality job. We produce high-quality goods, open-minded.

If we talk about the structural types of adjectives in the Uzbek language, they are simple basic adjectives, which do not contain word-forming suffixes: green, red, good.

The adjective phrase is an integral and important part of any language system. It ensures the clarity and expressiveness of speech by expressing the characteristics and properties of the subject. The analysis conducted in this article shows that adjectives in Uzbek and English have their own grammatical and semantic features, and in both languages their function in speech - as determiners - plays a leading role. In Uzbek, adjectives are graded by suffixes, can be derived from other word classes, and have high adaptability in adapting to the context, while adjectives in English have stable forms and are used mainly in the attributive and predicative cases. Their degrees are expressed by means of -er/-est or more/most. Both languages allow for a wide range of features to be expressed through the division of adjectives into different semantic groups. Comparative analysis of adjectives has shown great practical importance in identifying commonalities and differences between the grammars of two languages, in translation practice and linguodidactical processes.

In general, adjectives play an important role in the language system not only as grammatical units, but also in the expressive, emotional and stylistic aspects of speech. Their in-depth analysis provides a solid basis for research in linguistics.

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