

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ADJECTIVE WORD CLASS IN THE UZBEKISTAN AND TURKISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article analyzes the specific features, similarities and differences of adjective formation in Uzbek and Turkish languages from a linguistic perspective. During the research, the sources of adjective formation, that is, the methods of formation from nouns, verbs and adjectives, as well as the processes of formation through morphological and compositional (syntactic) paths, were comparatively studied.

Keywords: Adjective, affix, Uzbek language, Turkish language, comparative analysis, morphological method, compositional method.

The word class "adjective" (i.e. nouns or proper nouns) is a very old field of study in linguistics. The issue of dividing words into categories has attracted the attention of scholars since ancient times. The Indians, who formed linguistics as a science, divided words into nouns, verbs, and auxiliaries. The Arabs, who were nourished by the linguistic ideas of the Indians, divided words into three: nouns, verbs, and auxiliaries. Based on the ideas of Indian linguists, Greek scholars, in particular Aristotle, also divided words into three: nouns, verbs, and auxiliaries. Later, the Greeks extracted adjectives, numerals, and pronouns from nouns (they divided nouns into four: noun, adjective, numeral, and pronoun). The later classification of the Greeks became widespread in Western linguistics. Russian linguists also followed this tradition and divided independent words into nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, adverbs, and verbs. In fact, all of the first four word groups are considered nouns: the name of things (noun), the name of a sign (adjective), the name of a quantity (numeral), and words that replace nouns (pronouns).

Russian linguists therefore united them under one general name, "noun demonstrative words". Our ancestors have long studied nouns, adjectives, numerals, and pronouns, combining them. Almost all of these word classes change with possessive, accusative, and plural forms. Therefore, possessive, accusative, and plural forms apply not only to nouns, but also to adjectives, numerals, and pronouns, as well as to verbs of action, adjective forms, and imitative words. Possessive and accusative forms subordinate these words to other words. This indicates the need to combine words that are modified by possessive and accusative suffixes under the term nouns.

Mahmud Kashgari (11th century) was one of the first Turkic linguists to classify word classes in Turkic languages in his work "Devonu lug'otit turk" (1072–1074), distinguishing word types such as **nouns, verbs, adjectives, and numerals, and to pay attention to the function, conjugations, and formation methods of the "adjective" word class.**

Abdurauf Fitrat (early 20th century) in his work "Grammar of the Uzbek Language" written in the 1920s, deeply analyzed the grammatical properties of word groups, including adjectives.

Although Uzbek and Turkish languages derive from the same Turkic root, there are some differences in their phonetic, morphological, and lexical systems. These similarities and

differences have been scientifically substantiated by many scholars, from Mahmud Kashgari to modern linguists.

that are attached to a noun, express its characteristic, and answer the questions "what ? " and "what kind ? " are called adjectives. A certain characteristic can also be expressed by several words. For example, big, great, enormous, magnificent, beautiful, graceful, graceful. Although such words are united by a certain common meaning, they have certain differences from each other. This distinction is clearly evident in their association with other words and their adaptation to a certain style. For example, the word "man" can accept the adjectives "big", "great", "huge", and "great", but the adjective "giant" cannot be associated with "man". Because it is used to express the shape and characteristics of buildings in construction.

Also, the words "great" and "great" express not only a form but also a property. It is synonymous with them at this time. Since the words "**ulkan**" and "**giant**" do not have such a meaning, they cannot be synonymous with them. Therefore, it is necessary to know the synonyms of adjectives and use them in their place. The meaning groups **of adjectives** in the Uzbek literary language are as follows

1. **Adjectives denoting color .**

For example, black and white, red, blue, green, purple, blue

2. **Adjectives denoting taste .**

For example, sweet, bitter, sour, salty, savory, sweet

3. **Adjectives denoting smell .**

For example, fragrant, fragrant, stinky, stinky, etc.

4. **Adjectives denoting size and measure.**

For example, narrow, wide, long, elongated, heavy, light, thin, thick, big, small, high, low

5. **Qualifying adjectives .**

For example, humble, stubborn, agile, lazy, wise, new, old

6. **Adjectives denoting time and place .**

For example, today, winter, indoor, outdoor, at home, current, everyday, summer, ancient

Adjective meaning groups in Turkish. [adjective groups]

1. **Adjectives describing color .**

For example , red, blue, green, yellow , white, black, brown, purple,

2. **Adjectives expressing taste .**

For example , sweet, sugary , bitter, sour, salty, bitter, sweet, fatty, spicy

3. **Fragrant adjectives**

Kokulu , kütü koku, kokmuş, sayin

4. Adjectives indicating **size or size**.

For example , big, small, long, short , wide, narrow, thick

5. **Characteristic adjectives**.

For example , modest, humble, atic , lazy, wise

6. Adjectives indicating **space and time**.

For example, today, internally, externally

Quality levels.

1. A normal grade indicates that the character is within the normal range and is the basis for other grades.

For example, sweet, clean, red.

2. Comparative degree A form of degree that expresses a degree that is slightly less or more than the norm is called a comparative degree. Suffix: -roq, and more exciting than this .

3. A form of a sign that indicates that a degree is less than the norm .

Suffixes: -ish, -mtir, -imtir are formed with the suffixes. They are added to some color adjectives.

For example, dark, blue, flowing, blue, white, yellow, yellow, reddish, reddish.

It is formed by adding the words sal, berç, picha, khıyla, nim to the simple form of the adjective.

For example, slightly sweet, very small, half-puff, half-dark, light yellow, long-stemmed.

4. An exaggeration indicates that the sign is above the norm.

The first syllable of the adjective in the simple degree form is repeated with a change in sound. For example, bus-whole, kap-big, toppa-straight, crimson-red, ku-blue, yam-green, oppa-easy, yap-new, kup-dry.

Formed by lengthening the first or second vowel of an adjective. For example, hot, bitter, long, beautiful

Simple degree of adjectives in Turkish (yalin derece)

The normal degree is the original, unchanged form of the adjective.

That is, it is used without any words like “**daha**” or “**en**” .

It just tells you what something is like.

Normal level = original quality

It will be without an addition . It speaks about the sign of one thing.

For example: "**This is an apple dessert.**" - This apple is sweet.

Here, **the sweet** is of a simple level of quality.

In Turkish, the comparative degree of adjectives (karşılaştırma derezi) is used to compare the characteristics of two or more things.

"daha" is placed before the adjective .

more + adjective

This form means "...- more, ...- more" (corresponds to the comparative degree in the Uzbek language)

is necessary to mean "less" or "not so much" ,

"less" + adjective form is used.

Examples: more beautiful, cheaper, longer.

This book is less interesting. → This book is not very interesting.

In Turkish, the comparative degree of adjectives (karşılaştırma derezi) is used to compare the characteristics of two or more things.

To form a comparative degree, the word "daha" is placed before the adjective.

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This form means "...- more, ...- more" (corresponds to the comparative degree in the Uzbek language)

more + adjective

it is necessary to give the meaning of "less" or "not so much" , **"daha az"** + adjective form is used.

Examples : more beautiful, cheaper, longer.

This book is less interesting. → This book is not very interesting.

Degree of diminution of adjectives in Turkish

The diminutive degree is a form of an adjective that means less, not so much. That is, it shows that the quality of something is less or less.

less + adjective

less = "less"

Quality = original form

For **example** : expensive (expensive) **less expensive** - less expensive. **This cart is less expensive than the other one.** (This car is less expensive than the other one.)

Degree of difficulty = less / not so much

Structure: less + adjective

It indicates that a characteristic of something is less or reduced.

Degree of acquisition of adjectives (preferential degree / en degree)

The superlative degree is a form of an adjective that means "**the most...**".

That is, it indicates that a characteristic of something is the highest than others.

en + adjective

en = "en"

Quality = original form

For example: güzel, **en güzel** - the most beautiful. **This girl is the most beautiful of the class .** (This girl is the most beautiful in the class.)

Big, **en büyük** -eng kata. **This house is the biggest in the village .** (This house is the biggest in the village.)

Long, **the longest, the longest . This road is the longest in the village .** (This road is the longest in the village.)

In conclusion , the system of adjective formation in Uzbek and Turkish has a rich and complex structure in both languages, clearly demonstrating the common foundations of these languages, which stem from ancient Turkic roots. Analyses show that in both languages, new adjectives are formed through adjective-forming affixes, word combinations, and changes in meaning. This process is closely related to the internal laws of the language, national thinking , and worldview. The high productivity of adjective-forming suffixes in the Uzbek language, and the active development of the formation of new words through compound and adjective combinations in Turkish, confirm the extremely wide semantic possibilities of adjectives in both languages. Therefore, adjectives are of particular importance not only as grammatical units, but also as expressions of national thinking, aesthetic taste , and linguistic richness. The process of adjective formation in Uzbek and Turkish is an important linguistic phenomenon that demonstrates the common roots, closeness of thought, and cultural ties of these two fraternal languages. Studying the similarities and differences in adjective formation allows us to understand the historical development of Turkic languages and their modern development trends more deeply.

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