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Degrees of Comparison of Adjective Names in Russian and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the degrees of comparison of adjectives in the Russian and Uzbek languages, and also discusses the differences and identical moments when using adjectives in the text or oral speech.

Parts of speech are necessary categories in the grammar of each language. Each time referring to the question of parts of speech, a description of the grammatical foundations of the language begins. That is why the question of the classification of parts of speech remains in the focus of linguists' attention to this day. The words of a particular language are classified into certain categories. So, on the basis of a general categorical meaning, taking into account the independent use in the Russian and Uzbek languages, words are divided into significant and auxiliary parts of speech. In Russian, nouns, adjectives, numerals, participles, and pronouns belong to the category of nominal parts of speech, and the names of the first three speak for themselves. And in modern Uzbek, the nominal parts include, in addition to the above five, the names of actions and taklids. Qualitative adjectives in Russian are a category of adjectives that denotes the external signs of inanimate and animate objects, as well as the internal properties of animate objects. It can be color, shape, taste, sound character, age, size, suit and other qualities. As a rule, adjectives of the Russian language have endings in the nominative case -ая, -яя, -ое, -ее, -ый, -ий; adverbs are mostly -о or -е, verbs end in а(ть), -я(ть), 0(ти), -и(ть), -и(ть)ся, -чь and others, and the roots or bases of the corresponding words are not used without these inflections. A particular difficulty for students of the Uzbek language is the differentiation of words of the Uzbek language into parts of speech based on their original forms. Because due to the lack of endings in the Uzbek language, the classification of parts of speech is much more difficult than in Russian. For example, words of the same structure (vowel+consonant): o't (тpавa — noun) qora (black, -ая, -ое — adjective), ko'p (a lot adverb), uf (yф interjection), olib ber (buy — verb) they are distributed among different parts of speech only according to their different semantic and categorical meanings, a person who does not know the lexical meanings of words will not be able to correlate these units with different parts of speech. In this regard, if the theoretical literature indicates that "Depending on the lexical meaning, the nature of morphological features and syntactic function, all words of the Russian language are divided into certain lexical and grammatical

categories called parts of speech" [1, p.143], then the words of the Uzbek language are classified primarily on the basis of lexical and grammatical categories. semantic features. Of course, in the Uzbek language there are derived words, the classification of which necessarily takes into account not only their semantic, but also morphological features. For example, in the correlation of words that have taken affixes -chi, -dosh, -zor (o'qituvchi-учитель, kursdosh-одногруппник, mevazor- фруктовый сад) with nouns, or words with affixes -li, -siz, gi (suvli-водный, shakarsiz-несладкий, yozgi-летний) with adjectives, or with the verbal part of the speech of words with an affix — la (o'ylamoq-think) the presence of these affixes plays a special role. Let's recall the characteristics of qualitative adjectives: meaning, morphological, word-formation, syntactic signs. Qualitative adjectives denote: spatial signs: close, distant; color signs: black, red, yellow; signs of magnitude: huge, narrow, wide; temporal signs: early, late; character traits: generous, sad, cheerful; intellectual characteristics: smart, attentive, stupid; physiological characteristics: healthy, blind, weak; social characteristics: rich, poor, respected.

There are three degrees of comparison of qualitative adjectives:

Simple degree — means the initial attribute without comparisons (high, smart, strong);

Comparative degree — expresses a feature in its greater or lesser manifestation, has simple and composite forms (higher, taller, smarter, stronger, stronger).

Superlative degree — denotes a sign in its highest manifestation, represented by simple and composite forms (the highest, the highest, the least intelligent, the strongest).

"Qualitative adjectives have a full and a short form:

1. The full forms of qualitative adjectives vary by gender, numbers and cases (complex. beautiful). In a sentence, they can be a definition or part of a compound predicate.
2. Short qualitative adjectives vary by gender and numbers (complex, beautiful). In a sentence, as a rule, they act as a nominal predicate" [5, page 115].

In the comparative classification of parts of speech of the Uzbek and Russian languages, the following distinctive features can also be traced: Russian does not have a category of gender inherent in the Uzbek language, and Russian does not have a category of belonging inherent in the Uzbek language. b) there are no prepositions in Uzbek, and there are no postpositions in Russian. Uzbek postpositions, as a rule, are associated with the main word by the way of adjunction, occupying a postposition. And in the Russian language, "on demand" of prepositions, words take the necessary case form. For example, words with prepositions from, from have the form of the genitive case (from a suitcase, from a brother); with the preposition k — the form of the dative case (to the director, to the department store), etc. c) in the Uzbek language there is no category of the type, and in Russian there are no forms of positive or negative evaluation of verbs.

d) there is no infinitive in the Uzbek language, and there is no unit of language in Russian that has all the lexical, grammatical and functional properties of the action name.

Russian grammar of the Uzbek language classifies taklids (imitative words) as independent parts of speech, and there are no such views in the Russian language, since Russian onomatopoeia differ sharply from similar units of the Uzbek language.

f) special groups of words (including sentence words) of the Uzbek language are evaluated as intermediate parts of speech, due to their semantic, morphological and syntactic features, and are differentiated by different groups.

2. The comparative form of the adjective. The adjective form, which comparatively represents that the quality is slightly less than the norm, is called the comparative degree form.

The comparison level is created using a suffix (-roq)

1. He decided more than I did. (U mendan ko'proq ishladi).
2. He studied better last year. (O'tgan yili u yaxshiroq o'qir edi).
3. My brother is taller than me. (Akam mendan balandroq).

In the formation of the comparative degree, the suffix(-dan, -roq), particles (nisbatan, qaraganda, ko'ra) actively participate. 3. Superlative of the adjective name. the smallest (eng kichkina), the most famous (eng mashhur), the most interesting (eng qiziqarli), the farthest (eng uzoq). The form of the adjective indicating that the quality is above the norm is called the form of increasing degree

The superlative form of the adjective is formed in the following ways:

- 1) The adjective in the form of a simple degree is preceded by the words most, very, very much: very bitter (juda achchiq), very dry (juda quruq) (this method is called the lexical method).
- 2) The first syllable of an adjective in the form of a simple degree is repeated with a change in sound: (qop-qora; ko'm-ko'k; tippa-tinch) (morphological method)
- 3) There are also the following methods:
- 4) stretching the vowel: (chiro-o-oyli; ka-a-atta) (phonetic method)
- 5) using a noun word instead of an adjective: zaxar odam (juda yomon).

So in this article we have considered the degree of comparisons of adjectives of the Russian language in comparison with Uzbek. In both languages, suffixes are used to form one or another degree of comparison, giving meanings to a greater or lesser degree. Of course, it is not possible to consider the entire spectrum of parts of speech of the Uzbek language in comparison with the Russian language in one small article, but it should be noted that categorical and other features of these units have not yet been fully investigated.

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