



DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK ADJECTIVES

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Abstract: In this scientific article the similarities of the adjectives in English and Uzbek also point out the differences between them. The article provides a number of examples of the importance of agreements in Uzbek and English. It is highly proved that by this article some problems, complexities of grammar will be to some extent solved. From this article not only ESL student manage to use but also native speakers of English can utilize in acquiring Uzbek in the Future.

Key words: Adjectives, Descriptive adjectives, Quantitative adjectives, Demonstrative adjectives Positive, Comparative and superlative degree.

Аннотация: В данной научной статье сходство прилагательных в английском и узбекском языках показывает и разницу между ними. В статье представлено несколько примеров значения договоров на узбекском и английском языках. Доказано, что эта статья в той или иной степени решает некоторые проблемы и сложности грамматики. Эту статью могут использовать не только студенты, изучающие английский как иностранный, но и носители английского языка, которые могут использовать ее для изучения узбекского языка в будущем.

Ключевые слова: Прилагательные, Описательные прилагательные, Количественные прилагательные, Указательные прилагательные Сравнительная и превосходная степень прилагательных.



Annotatsiva: Ushbu ilmiy magolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi sifatlarning o'xshash tomonlari ham ular orasidagi farqlarni ko'rsatadi. Magolada o'zbek va ingliz tillarida tuzilgan shartnomalarning ahamiyatiga bir gancha misollar keltirilgan. Ushbu maqola orqali grammatikaga oid ba'zi muammolar, murakkabliklar ma'lum darajada hal etilishi yugori darajada isbotlangan. Ushbu magoladan nafaqat ESL talabasi, balki ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchilar ham kelajakda o'zbek tilini ozlashtirishda foydalanishlari mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Sifatlar, Tushuntiruvchi sifatlar, Miqdoriy sifatlar, Ko'rgazmali sifatlar oddiy, qiyosiy va orttirma daraja.

INTRODUCTION

Adjectives in English and Uzbek have several differences and similarities, which can be observed in their structure, usage, and grammatical rules. Here is a detailed comparison:

Similarities:

- 1. Descriptive Function:** Both English and Uzbek adjectives serve the primary function of describing nouns and pronouns. They provide information about qualities, quantities, or characteristics.
- 2. Agreement in Meaning:** In both languages, adjectives can convey similar meanings, such as colors, sizes, shapes, and other attributes.
- 3. Position Before Noun:** In English, adjectives typically come before the noun they modify (e.g., "a red apple"). Uzbek can also place adjectives before nouns (e.g., "gizil olma" for "red apple").
- 4. Comparative and Superlative Forms:** Both languages have ways to express comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives, although the formation rules differ.

Differences:

1. Agreement with Nouns:

- English: Adjectives do not change form based on the noun's number, gender, or case. For example, "big" remains "big" regardless of whether it describes a singular or plural noun (e.g., "big dog" vs. "big dogs").



- Uzbek: Adjectives do not agree in gender or number but may change slightly depending on certain suffixes for possessive forms or definiteness.

2. Formation of Comparative and Superlative:

- *English*: Comparatives are usually formed by adding "-er" to the adjective or using "more" before the adjective (e.g., "taller," "more beautiful").

Superlatives are formed by adding "-est" or using "most" (e.g., "tallest", "most beautiful").

- *Uzbek*: Comparatives are often formed using the word "ko'prog" (more or suffixes like "-roq" (e.g., "chiroyliroq" for "more beautiful"). Superlatives are formed using "eng" (most) before the adjective (e.g., "eng chiroyli" for "most beautiful").

3. Inflection and Suffixes:

- English: Adjectives do not inflect for case or definiteness.
- Uzbek: Adjectives can take suffixes that might indicate possessiveness or definiteness, affecting their form slightly (e.g., "yaxshi" means "good," but "yashisi" can mean "the good one").

4. Position in Sentence:

- English: Adjectives almost always precede the noun (e.g., "a beautiful day").
- Uzbek: While adjectives typically precede the noun, they can sometimes follow it for emphasis or poetic reasons, though this is less common.

5. Use of Copula:

- English: Linking verbs (like "to be") are often used with adjectives to form predicates (e.g., "She is happy").
- Uzbek: The copula is often implied and not explicitly stated in the present tense (e.g., "U baxtli" literally translates to "She happy").

6. Multiple Adjectives:

- English: When multiple adjectives are used, there is a preferred order (e.g., "a small old house").
- Uzbek: The order of multiple adjectives is more flexible, though there can be conventional preferences depending on context and emphasis.



By understanding these similarities and differences, learners of either language can better grasp how adjectives function and improve their descriptive language skills in both English and Uzbek.

Here is an explanation in English about the degrees of comparison in adjectives and the differences between English and Uzbek:

Degrees of Comparison in English and Uzbek

Degrees of Comparison refer to the different forms that adjectives can take to compare one or more nouns. Both English and Uzbek have three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, and superlative.

1. Positive Degree

- English: The positive degree is the base form of the adjective, used when no comparison is made.

Example: "tall" (uzun)

- Uzbek: Oddiy daraja sifatning asosiy shaklidir.

Misol: "uzun" (tall)

2. Comparative Degree

- English: The comparative degree compares two nouns. It is typically formed by adding "-er" to the adjective or using "more" before the adjective.

Example: "taller" or "more beautiful" (uzunroq yoki ko'proq go'zal)

- Uzbek: Qiyosiy daraja ikki narsani qiyoslash uchun ishlatiladi. Odatda sifatga "-roq" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi yoki "ko'proq" so'zi oldidan qo'llaniladi.

Misol: "uzunroq" yoki "ko'proq go'zal" (taller or more beautiful)

3. Superlative Degree

- English: The superlative degree compares three or more nouns. It is usually formed by adding "est" to the adjective or using "most" before the adjective.

Example: "tallest" or "most beautiful" (eng uzun yoki eng go'zal)

- Uzbek: Ortirma daraja uch yoki undan ortiq narsani qiyoslash uchun ishlatiladi. Odatda sifatga "eng" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi.

Misol: "eng uzun" yoki "eng go'zal" (tallest or most beautiful)



Key Differences between English and Uzbek

1. Formation:

- English: Often uses "-er" and "-est" suffixes for short adjectives and "more" and "most" for longer adjectives.
- Uzbek: Primarily uses the suffixes "-roq" for comparative and "eng" for superlative forms, irrespective of the length of the adjective.

2. Flexibility:

- English: Adjectives change form depending on the degree of comparison, and some irregular forms exist (e.g., good, better, best).
- Uzbek: The changes are more uniform and regular, with fewer irregular forms.

3. Usage:

- English: Requires auxiliary words ("more" and "most") for polysyllabic adjectives.
- Uzbek: Uses suffixes consistently, regardless of the syllable count of the adjective.

Understanding these differences can help in mastering the correct usage of adjectives in both languages. This comparison highlights the structural differences and similarities in how both languages handle adjective comparison, aiding learners in grasping the grammatical concepts more effectively.

In general, adjectives are one of the most interesting and necessary topics for Uzbek and English students. This is because many other topics are related to this topic, such as pronouns, part of speech, etc. From this point of view, it should be concluded that in the process of teaching, both teachers and students should keep their awareness, pay attention to the topic of quality. This article can be helpful for them to carry out their aims.

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4. Learn English by the British Council <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/english-grammar-reference/comparative-superlative-adjectives>) are very useful.