



Similarities and differences of degree of adjective in English and Uzbek languages

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Annotation: The examination of the degree of adjectives is a subject of considerable academic interest, as it offers valuable insights into the similarities and differences of adjectives. This article aims to explore the perspectives of both English and Uzbek scholars on this linguistic phenomenon. By delving into relevant theories and drawing upon examples from English and Uzbek literature, we endeavor to compare and contrast the terminologies and approaches employed in each language.

Key words: Adjectives, degree, positive degree, comparative degree, superlative degree.

Аннотация: Исследование степени прилагательных представляет собой предмет значительного академического интереса, поскольку дает ценную информацию о сходствах и различиях прилагательных. Целью данной статьи является изучение взглядов английских и узбекских ученых на этот лингвистический феномен. Углубляясь в соответствующие теории и опираясь на примеры из английской и узбекской литературы, мы стремимся сравнить и противопоставить терминологию и подходы, используемые на каждом языке.



Ключевые слова: прилагательные, степень, положительная степень, сравнительная степень, превосходная степень.

Annotatsiya: Sifatlar darajasini tekshirish katta ilmiy qiziqish mavzusidir, chunki u sifatning o'xshashliklari va farqlari haqida qimmatli fikrlarni beradi. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek olimlarining ushbu lingvistik hodisaga qarashlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Tegishli nazariyalarni o'rganib, ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotidan misollar keltirib, biz har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan atama va yondashuvlarni solishtirish va solishtirishga harakat qilamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Sifat, daraja, oddiy daraja, qiyosiy daraja, orttirma daraja.

Degrees of adjectives refer to the ways in which adjectives can express different levels of comparison or intensity. There are three degrees of adjectives: positive, comparative, and superlative.

1. Positive degree: This is the basic form of the adjective, used to describe a noun without making any comparison. For example, "big," "happy," "beautiful."
2. Comparative degree: This form is used when comparing two things or people. It usually adds "-er" to the end of the adjective for short adjectives, or uses "more" before the adjective for longer ones. For example, "bigger" (comparative of "big"), "happier" (comparative of "happy"), "more beautiful" (comparative of "beautiful").
3. Superlative degree: This form is used when comparing three or more things or people, indicating the highest degree of a quality. It usually adds "-est" to the end of the adjective for short adjectives, or uses "most" before the adjective for longer ones. For example, "biggest" (superlative of "big"), "happiest" (superlative of "happy"), "most beautiful" (superlative of "beautiful").

Not all the adjectives of the English language have the degrees of comparison. From this point of view they fall under two types:



- 1) comparable adjectives
- 2) non- comparable adjectives

The non-comparable adjectives are relative ones like golden, wooden, silk, cotton, raw and so on.

The comparable ones are qualitative adjectives. The grammatical category of degrees of comparison is the opposition of three individual meanings:

- 1) positive degree
- 2) comparative degree
- 3) superlative degree

There are examples of each degree of comparison:

- 1) Positive degree: tall (e.g., "He is tall.")
- 2) Comparative degree: taller (e.g., "He is taller than his brother.")
- 3) Superlative degree: tallest (e.g., "He is the tallest person in the room.")

The common or basic degree is called positive which is expressed by the absence of a marker. Therefore we say that it is expressed by a zero morpheme. So far as to the comparative and superlative degrees they have special material means. At the same time we'll have to admit that not all the qualitative adjectives form their degrees in the similar way. From the point of view of forming of the comparative and superlative degrees of comparison the qualitative adjectives must

be divided into four groups. They are:

- 1) One and some two syllabic adjectives that form their degrees by the help of inflections :
er and -est respectively,
short - shorter - the shortest
strong - stronger - the strongest



pretty - prettier - the prettiest

2) The adjectives which form their degrees by means of root-vowel and final consonant change:

many - more - the most

much - more - the most

little - less - the least

far - further - the furthest

(farther - the farthest)

3) The adjectives that form their degrees by means of suppletion

good - better - the best

bad - worse - the worst

Note: The two adjectives form their degrees by means of suppletion. It concerns only of the comparative degree (good - better; bad - worse). The suppletive degrees of these adjectives are formed by root - vowel and final consonant change (better - the best) and by adding “t” to the form of the comparative degree (in worse - the worst).

4) Many - syllabic adjectives which form their degrees by means of the words "more" and "most":

interesting - more interesting - the most interesting

beautiful - more beautiful - the most beautiful

There are examples for each situation:

2) Adjectives forming their degrees by root-vowel and final consonant change:

- Many: There are many books in the library, but there are more in the bookstore, and "War and Peace" is the most extensive.



- Much: She didn't eat much for breakfast, but she ate more for lunch, and she's eaten the most for dinner.
- Little: He has little experience in this field, but she has less, and he has the least.
- Far: The park is far from here, but the supermarket is further, and the mountains are the furthest.

3) Adjectives forming their degrees by suppletion:

- Good: This is a good start, but that one is better, and this is the best outcome we could hope for.
- Bad: That was a bad decision, but this one is worse, and that was the worst possible outcome.

4) Syllabic adjectives forming their degrees with "more" and "most":

- Interesting: The first lecture was interesting, but the second was more interesting, and the third was the most interesting.
- Beautiful: She is beautiful, but her sister is more beautiful, and their mother is the most beautiful.

In conclusion, Understanding the degrees of adjectives—positive, comparative, and superlative—provides a framework for expressing comparisons in language. Mastery of these degrees enhances communication clarity, precision, and allows for nuanced expression in both written and spoken contexts.

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