COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This thesis describes the primitive and derivative adjectives in English and Uzbek languages. How they are formed in these two languages. In the process of translation, there are cases when some primitive adjectives in Uzbek are expressed by derivative adjectives in English, and primitive adjectives in English are also expressed by derivative adjectives in Uzbek.

Keywords: adjective, primitive adjective, derivative adjective, affixation method, composition method, pair adjective.

Introduction

Adjectives are studied in linguistics as a separate group of words. Words in the category of quality serve to express the characteristics, color, taste, character of an object, event and situation. [1. 11]. In the initial point of view, adjectives give colorfulness and beauty to every made sentence. Sentences without adjectives are simple and seem to be rude sometimes. Every detail is important in each language so as like verb, noun, pronoun, adverb adjectives also essential in language.

The main part

According to A.P. Yakubinsky, "At first there is no grammatical difference between a noun and an adjective. Both grammatical categories are derived from the noun category, with one meaning the name of the subject and the other the name of the sign" [2.5]

Adjectives are divided into primitive and derivative adjectives according to their sign character. The characteristic of a sign that expresses the root adjectives is related to the use of that adjective in its sense, that is, to the signs of a constant quality, such as taste, type, color, weight, norm, size. Signs of this constant quality can be explicit or implicit. For example: ko`k (blue), yashil (green), shirin tashvish (sweet anxiety), oq yo'l (Have a nice journey!), etc. [3. 47.]

English also has root adjectives and they are used in the same way like as Uzbek language. Here is given some English adjectives with Uzbek translation. For example: big-katta, tall-baland (bo`y), good-yaxshi, high-baland(balandlik), quick-tez, etc.

Some of the root adjectives in English can also be expressed by derivative adjectives when translated into Uzbek. Every language has their own features of expressing in their vocabulary, usage, comprehending, and attending in sentences. Actually, here are some differences and changes during the process of translation. Root adjectives in one language can be translated with help of derivative adjectives in the translated language. In the other hand, this process can be seen opposite condition. Derivative adjective can be translated with the help of root adjectives in the translated language.

For example: fair-adolatli, happy-baxtli, pretty-yoqimtoy, sweet-totli.

In this case, "adolatli" is derivative adjective in Uzbek language: "adolat" is a root (noun), "-li" is a suffix, which makes adjective. But "fair" is a primitive adjective in English, because there is not any affixes.

Some primitive adjectives in Uzbek can be translated as derivative adjectives when translated into English.

For example: kir-dirty, ajoyib-lovely, go`zal-beautiful, sho`x-playful.

In this case, "kir" is a primitive adjective in Uzbek. There is not any affixes. In English translation "dirty" is derivative adjective: "dirt" is a root(noun), "-y" is a suffix

Derivative adjectives are made in different ways in Uzbek language. 1. Affixation (morphological) method (tun + gi, aql + li, uyat + chang, be + odob). 2. Compositional (syntactic) method is formed by adding, pairing, repeating words : kulrang (gray), ikki yuzlama (two-faced), g'adir-budur (rough). [1. 12]

In both English and Uzbek, adjectives are formed using the affixation method. You can see this in the example table below.

Formation of adjectives in English language		
PREFIXES	**ROOTS**	**ADJECTIVES**
dis-	comfort	discomfort
ir-	regular	irregular
in-	delicate	indelicate
im-	patient	impatient
un-	happy	unhappy
a-	sleep	asleep
SUFFIXES	**ROOTS**	**ADJECTIVES**
-able	adore	adorable
-al	music	musical
-an	America	American
-en	wood	wooden
-ern	West	Western
-ful	skill	skillful
-less	harm	harmless
-ic	poet	poetic
-ical	history	historical
-ese	China	Chinese
-ish	book	bookish
-ly	day	daily
-ous	marvel	marvellous
-y	wind	windy

Formation of adjectives in Uzbek language			
PREFIXES	**ROOT**	**ADJECTIVES**	**TRANSLATION**
ba-	tartib	batartib	regular
be-	odob	beodob	impolite
ser-	hosil	serhosil	fruitful
no-	to'g'ri	noto'g'ri	irregular
bar-	kamol	barkamol	mature
bad-	jahl	badjahl	bad-tempered
SUFFIXES	**ROOT**	**ADJECTIVES**	**TRANSLATION**
-ki	yuza	yuzaki	artificial

-q	achi	achchiq	bitter
-dor	pul	puldor	dignitary
-li	baxt	baxtli	happy
-ma	yasa	yasama	spuriously
-dek	muz	muzdek	ice-cold
-gin	g'am	g'amgin	sorrowful
-kin	kes	keskin	rapid
-qin	sotmoq	sotqin	traitor
-li	chiroy	chiroyli	beautiful
-siz	tartib	tartibsiz	slovenly
-lik	bola	bolalik	childhood
-gi	kunduz	kunduzgi	daytime
-kam	yolg'on	yolg'ondakam	fictitious
-gina	yaxshi	yaxshigina	juicy
-dek	sut	sutdek	milk-white

Compositional method. According to compositional method pair adjectives are one of the essential branches of making new meaning through adjectives.

Pair adjectives are adjectives that are formed from the equal connection of two words and serve to express a common sign of an object, event or situation. Each of the two quality components is pronounced independently. And gives their own meaning equally. But gives the power to the meaning, and addition the meaning of the adjectives can be more understandable to listener.

The components of the pair of adjectives are synonymous or closely related words: och-nahor (malnourished), boy-badavlat (rich), soya-salqin (shady), o'nqir-cho'nqir (rough)

 One of the components does not mean, it is not used independently in the language, it only has a whole meaning in pairs:: bo'sh-bayov (loose), chala-chulpa (unfinished), chalakam-chatti (sketchy), eski-tuski (junk), egri-bugri (devious)

Both components of the pair of adjectives do not mean alone and are not used independently in language. Only when they are paired then they can have a whole meaning: uvali-juvali (have a baby), ikir-chikir (detail), shivir-shivir (whispering), ayqash-uyqash (mixed), aji-buji (squiggly) [1.36]

Conclusion

In conclusion, adjectives are one of the most important parts of speech. They influence the meaning of the sentences, texts, topics, situations, and etc. The construction of adjectives can be very similar in English and Uzbek. It has its own similarities and differences. Every adjective has their special theory of relativity. Specific performances of adjectives are also essential point. The translations of adjectives can be completely changed in the process of making them with the help of additions, and their meanings can be close. Formation of adjectives has its own methods in every language. Despite there are some similarities of formation adjectives there are more difference in shapes.

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