



## TRANSLATIONAL PROBLEMS OF ADJECTIVES FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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**Abstract:** This article demonstrates some problems of adjectives in the process of translation. Sometimes, a translator face up to some issues during the translational process and the article illustrates translational problems of adjectives.

**Keywords:** adjectives, degrees of adjectives, speech pattern, semantic role of adjectives, morphosyntactic structure, volumetric qualities of adjectives.

### INTRODUCTION

An adjective is a word or part of a speech which describes a noun or noun phrase or describes its referent. Adjective describes nouns and noun phrases and gives extra information to the sentence or speech. In other words, its semantic role is to change and give further information about the given noun in a sentence and speech. Traditionally, adjectives have been considered one of the main parts of speech of the both Uzbek and English language. According to the Merriam Webster dictionary, “an adjective is a word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of numerous languages and typically serving as a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named, to indicate its quantity or extent, or to specify a thing as distinct from something else. The word *red* in “the red car” is an adjective”. [7.1] Moreover, adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in the sentence. Definite and indefinite articles can be adjectives too. For example: “the tall man, a beautiful woman, a naughty baby, an interesting movie, an exciting game, a six-year-old baby, a month’s pay” and many others.

The adjectives mentioned in the language of the sources of the XV-XIX centuries are also generally Turkic has all the characteristics of languages, in particular, Uzbek. The main ones are: the notion of a sign representing a primitive quality is derived from the literal meaning of that quality perceptible color, hue, type, full, taste, size, weight, norm, level, scale is associated with qualitative traits, which are constant qualitative traits that are concrete and abstract may be in character: white apple, white heart, bitter bean, bitter pain; and in relative terms, the notion of sign is derived from the word on which this artificial quality is based on something that is understood is related to the meaning of the tool or event, and its sign by attributing different degrees of attribute to another type of object or event represented by expressing the sign of an object and events is the semantic basis of quality. Sign in terms of the nature and nature of the statement, the primitive and relative adjectives are partially separated from each other has distinctive features.

### MATERIALS AND METHOD

We can come across different types of adjectives in discourse, as: descriptive adjectives, quantitative adjectives, proper adjectives, demonstrative adjectives, possessive adjectives, interrogative adjectives, indefinite adjectives, compound adjectives and articles (as mentioned above definite and indefinite articles can be adjectives because they can describe quantity of a noun).

A descriptive adjective is a word which describes nouns and pronouns. Most of the adjectives belong in this type. These adjectives provide information and attribute to the nouns/pronouns they modify or

describe. Descriptive adjectives are also called qualitative adjectives. Participles are also included in this type of adjective when they modify a noun.

A quantitative adjective provides information about the quantity of the nouns/pronouns. This type belongs to the question category of “how much” and “how many”. On the other hand, proper adjectives are the adjective form of proper nouns. When proper nouns modify or describe other nouns/pronouns, they become proper adjectives. Proper means specific rather than formal or polite.

A proper adjective allows summarizing a concept in just one word. Instead of writing/saying ‘a food cooked in Uzbek recipe’ you can write or say Uzbek food.

A demonstrative adjective directly refers to something or someone. Demonstrative adjectives include the words: *this, that, these, those*. A demonstrative pronoun is used alone and does not precede a noun, but a demonstrative adjective always comes before the word which modifies. A possessive adjective indicates possession or ownership. It suggests the belongingness of something to someone or something. Some of the most used possessive adjectives are followings: *my, his, her, our, their, and you*. All these adjectives always come before a noun. Unlike possessive pronouns, these words demand a noun after them. Moreover, an interrogative adjective asks a question. An interrogative adjective must be followed by a noun or a pronoun. The interrogative adjectives are: *which, what, whose*. These words will not be considered as adjectives if a noun does not follow right after them. “*Whose*” also belongs to the possessive adjective type.

An indefinite adjective describes and modifies a noun unspecifically. They provide indefinite and unspecific information about the noun. The common indefinite adjectives are *few, many, much, most, all, any, each, every, either, nobody, several, some and many others*. Articles also modify the nouns. So, articles are also adjectives. Articles determine the specification of nouns. Indefinite articles are used to refer to an unspecific noun, and definite article is used to refer to a specific noun.

When compound nouns or combined words modify other nouns, they become a compound adjective. This type of adjective usually combines more than one word into a single lexical unit and modifies a noun. They are often separated by a hyphen or joined together by a quotation mark. When two or more adjectives are used before a noun, they should be put in proper order. Any article (*a, an, the*), demonstrative adjective (*that, these, etc.*), indefinite adjective (*another, both, etc.*), or possessive adjective (*her, our, etc.*) always comes first. If there is a number, it comes first or second. True adjectives always come before attributive nouns. The ordering of true adjectives will vary, but the following order is the most common:

*opinion word*→*size*→*age*→*shape*→*color*→*nationality*→*material*.

*a wonderful French wooden table. We can omit some of them but cannot change the order.*

## RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The typological differences between English and Uzbek in terms of conceptual and morphosyntactic structures also emerge in word-formation, where English privileges compounding and Uzbek affixation. In English, compound adjectives are quantitatively numerous, show a wide range of morphological patterns and a high degree of productivity. In Uzbek, an adjective (in linguistics) is a group of words that signify something. In grammar, the word sign has a broad meaning, which means a sign according to its color, size, shape, feature, and many other factors, for instance: red, wide, pleasant, big, small etc. According to these characteristics, there are several types of S.s depending on their meaning: the adjectives denoting:

- the colors are white, yellow, red, and blue, pale; adjectives - sweet, sour, bitter, tasteless;
- characteristic qualities - kind, simple, deceitful, meek;
- shape-forming adjectives - body, groove, elongated, flat;
- Volumetric qualities - wide, narrow, large, heavy, light, etc.

Several issues can be observed while translating a text or a written work from Uzbek into English or from English into Uzbek like:

- 1) The relation between the noun and participles, adjectives of provenance, and relational adjectives, all of which are often referred to as classifying adjectives, and which on the basis of analysis proposed here will be subsumed under the category of role based adjectives
- 2) The principle of proximity and its explanatory power for the position of the three major categories of attributive adjectives
- 3) The principle of saliency for the internal distribution within each major category

The notion of ‘compound adjective’ is problematic because it covers a range of morphological patterns and the classification offered by scholars vary, either including or excluding certain formations. The sketch below relies on classical works (Marchand, 1969; Bauer, 1983; Adams, 2001), reference grammars (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, pp. 1656-1660; Biber et alii 2000, pp. 533-536) and some articles (Mackenzie & Mel’čuk, 1986; Bauer & Renouf, 2001; Crocco Galéas, 2003). The following list of morphological patterns presents productive compounds whose head is an adjective, an –ing form or a past participle. [1.155]

## CONCLUSION

All in all, adjectives are the largest open word class in English after nouns and verbs (Leech, 1989) and are used “to describe the qualities of people, things, places, etc.” (Alexander, 1988, p.13). Grammatically and semantically, they have the same degree of importance as the other content words in the linguistic code and are at the speaker’s/writer’s disposal when he wants to convey a message. In view of their usefulness for communicative purposes, adjectives are a necessary element in the syllabi for English courses in general, and, particularly, in relation to the purpose of this paper, in courses of English for Spanish-speaking students at advanced university level, in view of the differences between adjectival constructions in English and Spanish (further described in Section 3). The teaching stage at which adjectives must be introduced, analyzed, and thoroughly exploited depends on the command of the English language the students have.

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