

*Alimov Toshtemir Amirkulovich**(Phd) Senior teacher of Karshi State University. Uzbekistan**E-mail toshtemiralimov@gmail.com***GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK**

Abstract: Adjectives are known to give your writing and speech a very flowery look. It aids in making it descriptive and also in giving your readers and listeners a visual treat. However, stuffing it with too many adjectives can make it look or sound vague and unclear. This would only lead to misunderstanding of your content.

Key words: syntactic use, controversial, premodifiers, adjective character, conversing nouns, gender classification.

Аннотация: Известно, что прилагательные придают письму и речи очень цветистый вид. Это помогает сделать его описательным, а также доставить вашим читателям и слушателям визуальное удовольствие. Однако если наполнить его слишком большим количеством прилагательных, он может выглядеть или звучать расплывчато и неясно. Это приведет только к неправильному пониманию вашего контента.

Ключевые слова: синтаксическое употребление, спорность, премодификаторы, характер прилагательного, разговорные существительные, гендерная классификация.

In Modern English and Uzbek relative adjectives are morphologically unmarked. That is why there are no special morphological endings indicating the class of adjectives. Every noun used prepositionally before another noun may function as a relative adjective. From this point of view every noun functions both as a noun and as an adjective.

Камень -- каменный луна -- каменный звук -- звуковой ирис -- ирисный

Noun	Adjective
	English
bark	bark
barley	barley
fellow	fellow
flower	flower
garden	garden
gas	gas
grass	Grass

The noun and adjective character of the above mentioned words depends on the environments they are used in.

From this point of view English and Uzbek adjectives have much in common and show similar behavior in their syntactic use. It is necessary to mention that when nouns are used as premodifiers of other nouns they function or behave as adjectives. But it is still controversial whether they become adjectives by their very nature.

Both in English and in Uzbek nouns used separately are mainly neutral to the parts of speech. The same word may function as a noun, on adjective and a verb. The main distributional environment for conversing nouns into the class of adjectives is their use as prepositional premodifiers. The word may function as a noun if it is modified by another noun and has some other noun markers. The same noun may function attributively if it is used as a noun modifier and it is

Noun function

Engl: Surface of the water wavy quiet.

My friend invited us to his silver wedding. November is the eleventh month of the year.

Uzb: Mening do'stim bizlarni kumush nikoh to'yiga taklif qildi. Noyabr yilning 11-oyi

Adjective (attributive) function:

Surface impressions were promising.

John bought the wedding presents for his bride.

One November morning my friend appeared in Tashkent with his bride.

Thus relative adjectives may be grammatically or lexically marked.

Grammatically marked relative adjectives are typical of the Russian language. Lexically marked relative adjectives are typical. of all the three languages. The latter consists of derivational adjectives which we have already mentioned.

Engl: actable, valuable, achievable, observable, introducible, offensible, phrasal, fatal, palatal, self-feeding, high-ranking, vigorous, hazardous, victorious, gameful, shameful, hopeful, peaceful, harmless, workless, eyeless, noiseless, useless

U z b: фойдали, севимли, тушунчали, туркий, тарбиявий, фалсафий, тушунчасиз, мевасиз, фойдасиз, булаксиз, морфемик, конспиратив, конструктив, бугма, буклама, босма, кашшок, таркок,

Rus: подчинительный, позволенный, подходный, подхалимский, заводской, студенческий, станковый, станочный, стариковский, стеблообъемлющий, синенький, вечный, сыпучий и др.

From the grammatical point of view the English and Uzbek languages differ from th? Russian language, i. e. Russian adjectives have more grammatical categories which may be illustrated as follows:

Grammatical categories	Languages		
	English	Uzbek	Russian
Degrees of Comparison	+	+	+
Gender	—	—	+
Number	—		+
Case		—	+

Of the above mentioned grammatical categories the degrees of comparison is typical of all the three

languages. The last three categories characterize the system of the Russian language solely.

In Russian adjectives agree with nouns in gender, number and case.

Gender is a grammatical distinction of words mainly characterizing nouns: Some languages have gender classification of nouns and their modifying words. It is applicable to the system of the Russian language as well, i. e. adjectives agree with modified nouns in gender. Russian adjectives take the endings of the masculine, feminine and neuter genders:

Masculine: -ый, -ий, -ой	Russian	Uzbek	English
M..	сложный характер	характер	character
F.	сложная наука	мураккаб фан	complex science
N.	сложное		(sentence
M.	полный отчет	ҳисобот	account
F.	полная победа	тулик ғалаба	complete victory
N.	полное собрание	тўплам	words

The gender distinction of the Russian adjectives has no direct correspondence in English. It may be illustrated as follows:

Number is a grammatical category distincting one from more. English and Uzbek adjectives lack the grammatical category of number that is why they do not agree with nouns in number.

In Russian adjectives agree with their modified nouns in number. Adjectives and nouns are syntactically interrelated. They have a number concord. The category of number is typical of both full and short adjectives.

Full adjectives:

интересный собеседник — интересные собеседники

интересная книга — интересные книги

интересное сочинение — интересные сочинения

Short adjectives:

собеседник интересен — собеседники интересны

книга интересна — книги интересны

сочинение интересно — сочинения интересны

In translation from Russian into English and Uzbek adjectives lose their plural suffixes because in these languages adjectives have no number concord with the modified nouns.

Case expresses syntactic relations between words. The Russian language has an adjective — noun concord of case forms. But in English and Uzbek it does not exist. In Russian adjectives agree with nouns in Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Instrumental and Prepositional Cases. In translation from Russian into English and Uzbek the case endings of the adjectives remain unmarked because English and Uzbek adjectives have no category of case.

Norn: спокойный город Gen: спокойного города Dat: спокойному городу Ace: спокойный город

Inst: спокойным городом Prep: (о) спокойном городе

The category of degrees of comparison expresses different degrees of qualities of things and persons

denoted by nouns.

It characterizes the systems of all the three languages. The category of degrees of comparison is represented by the system of the trichotomie opposition of the positive, comparative and superlative degrees.

The positive degree is morphologically unmarked. Positive adjectives are called primary forms and express simple quality. Comparison in the positive degree denotes similar quality.

The comparative degree is morphologically marked in all the three languages. It is inflected in the following ways:

English: -er, Uzbek: -po«, Russian: -ee -e. These morphemes express a higher (lesser) degree of the quality denoted by the adjective stem:

The superlative degree expresses the highest (least) degree of the quality denoted by the adjective stem with the affixes -est, -efim, -aiim and the analytical forms in Uzbek.

The syntactic forms of the degrees of comparison are formed by means of special words expressing differences of quality (as . . . as, more, most, less, least, very).

The examples given in the following table illustrate morphological and syntactic ways of expressing degrees of property of things under comparison:

Any piece of writing should be clear and precise. Find out if there is a word that specifically means whatever you are trying to convey. For example: quick, swift, hasty, fleet, etc. are all adjectives that mean 'very fast'. Likewise, contented, cheerful, merry, joyful, ecstatic, delighted, etc. are all words that describe different degrees of happiness. There is also another concept that you should know. There is a particular order in which you should place adjectives when you are using two or more adjectives to describe the same subject or object.

Positive, comparative and superlative forms of the English adjective may correspond to different cross-level equivalents in the Uzbek language.

The corresponding forms may be standard and nonstandard. Standard forms of the degrees of comparison consist of those which are received in grammar as regular forms. Nonstandard forms are those which are not so often in use.

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