

## ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH

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### ABSTRACT

*This article deals with the morphological and syntactical features of adjectives in English and analyzes their types, degrees of comparison and methods of learning. Besides, the issues on their translation of English adjectives into the Uzbek language is taken into consideration.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Adjective Degrees, Types Of Adjectives, Morphological Method, Syntactic Method, Simple Adjectives, Compound Adjectives, Relative Adjectives, Qualitative Adjectives.*

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### INTRODUCTION

In English, as in Uzbek, words denoting a sign or characteristic of an object are called adjectives. With this feature, it belongs to the group of words that indicate status. Adjectives are mainly included in the group of noun determiners because they define the noun. Adjectives can represent a different characteristic. For example: *red – qizil, sweet – shirin, big – katta, clever – aqlli, young – yosh, greedy – ochko'z, och, nokas, interesting – qiziq, cunning – ayyor, etc.* Although all the above adjectives have in common that they indicate the sign of the object, they differ in what they indicate: some of them mean the color or color of the object, while some of them indicate what the object is made of [1].

In English, adjectives are classified according to their structure, as in Uzbek. According to the degrees of comparison, it can be simple, derivative, compound.

A simple adjective consists of a root morpheme: *big, green, clever, warm, clean, dry, etc.* Simple adjectives are also considered simple adjectives when form-forming morphemes are added. For example:

*Long – longer – longest*

*Big – bigger – biggest*

*Deep – deeper – deepest*

An artificial adjective is an adjective formed with the help of a formative suffix. For example: *cream-y – creamy, care-full – carefull, un-mind-full – unmindfull.*

An adjective can consist of a stem and a number of affixes at the same time, but since the stem is single-part, it remains artificial/derivative.

The compound quality, in turn, is divided into two:

simple compound adjective: *trouble-free, true-blue, true-bred, sea-born.*

compound adjective: *blackguardly, black-hearted.*

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Compound adjectives can also include words formed with various prepositions, conjunctions, and other words: coast-to-coast black-and-white television.

Adjectives are divided into qualitative and relative adjectives according to their meaning and grammatical characteristics[2]:

The qualitative adjective expresses the character, color, size, physical and mental state of the object directly, not through another object: little, big, large, wide, young (yosh), long (uzun), green (yashil), blue (ko'k).

The relative adjective expresses the relation to different sign, thing, place, time, etc.poor, ( kambagal), ikkiyuzyllik (two hundred years), monthly (monthly ), revolutionary (revolutsion).

Because relative adjectives are mainly made from other categories, they do not have comparative and superlative degree forms, that is, they do not have an addition forming the form of adjective degrees. In English, the degree of adjectives means that the words are equal, more or less than each other according to their signs or characteristics, as a result of changing their morphemes of qualitative adjectives using special morphemes, or syntactically combining with another word. In English, the following levels of quality are distinguished:

Simple degree (positive degree).

Comparative degree.

Superlative degree.

In modern English, degrees of adjectives are mainly formed by morphological and syntactic methods. The simple degree is expressed by the stem of the adjective, while the comparative and superlative degree is expressed by the morphological (sometimes syntactic) method. Morphological method is the formation of comparative and superlative degrees by adding suffixes -er, -est to one or two, sometimes polysyllabic words. The degrees of a group of adjectives are formed by the suppletive method, that is, by changing the vowel in the stem. For example: good – better – best; bad – worse – worst. These two forms may differ stylistically:

Older - older, older, older.

Elder – older (relative to brother, sister)[3].

In Gapparov's textbook, the adjectives whose levels are formed by the supplementary method, which have two forms in the comparative or superlative degrees, are given as follows [4]:

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
good	better	best
bad/ill	worse	worst
little	less	least
	lesser	
much/many	more	most
near	nearer	nearest
		next
far	farther	farthest
	further	farthest
old	older	oldest

	elder	eldest
late	later	latest
	latter	last
out	outer	Outmost, outermost
	utter	Uttermost, utmost
up	upper	Upmost
		uppermost
in	inner	Inmost
		innermost

In addition to the mentioned methods, there is also a third syntactic method, which is characteristic of words from some Latin and other languages, in which the preposition to is used instead of the conjunction than. For example: He is inferior to his friend John.

By repeating the definite article with an adjective, a model indicating comparative degree can be created: the... the... (how much... so much...). The more books you read the more new words you will come across. The more the letter (The sooner the better).

Such a comparison is more typical for adverbs. For example: The sooner the better. The less said the better [5].

To strengthen the meaning of adjectives, words such as much, far, by, still, even can be added to comparative and superlative degrees. For example: much longer, much more difficult, far cleverer, far more difficult, still better, still more difficult, even bigger – by far the biggest, even more difficult – by far the biggest, by far the most difficult

The following examples of the text of this form can be given: *This is by far the best. Istanbul is far bigger than Tashkent. Well, we won't have much more of this weather, he said* (Th. Dreiser).

One of the syntactic features of adjectives is that they are combined with different word groups and define them.

1.The adjective is combined with a noun and determines it either prepositively or postpositively: *clever boy, interesting books, fresh air, secretary general, court martial.*

2. An adjective can be combined with a noun by means of a preposition: *free of tax, true to life, red with anger.*

3.When the adjective is combined with some adverbs, the adverbs strengthen their meaning: *very nice, awfully sorry.* Adverbs can be repeated twice or more to strengthen the meaning: *O, that this too, too solid flesh would melt. Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!*

4.The adjective can be combined with different forms of fe: *true hearted, to look blue, to see red, a black born fool.*

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