

# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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## Abstract:

Quality refers to the character of the horse and tells us what the horse is like.

1. (what car?) - Yellow car.

2. (what car?) - Small car.

3. (What car?) - Strange car.

4. (what car?) - Useless car.

The words "yellow," "small," "strange," and "useless" above are called adjectives in grammar. There are 3 different levels of quality: normal level, comparative level and incremental level. Let's put the following three cars in three levels of goodness.

**Key word:** suffix, simple, grammar, comparative, adjective, characteristic .

## 1. Introduction

All three are good cars, but we need to rank these three as good, better, and best cars. Let's start with the simplest: (what car?) This is a good car. "Good" is a simple quality. bettercar (what car?) This is a better car. "Better" is a comparative quality. We created this quality by comparing the current machine to the previous machine. One car was better than the other. bestcar (what car?) This is the best car. "The best" is the quality of the sixties. Accumulated quality is created by comparing two or more things and choosing one of the BEST, MOST BEAUTIFUL, MOST BIG, MOST, MOST, MOST.... In English, adjective, as in Uzbek, means a sign of a horse. In English, quality is always used before the horse. For example: small car, important subject.

## 2. Main part

There are two types of adjectives in English: single-syllable and multi-syllable. For example: small car - a single-link quality; important subject - a multi-link quality. As mentioned above, there are three levels of quality: simple, comparative, and incremental.

### LEVEL OF ONE-LINKED QUALITIES

1. At the simple level of one-syllable adjectives, no addition is added to the adjective, and the adjective itself is written. For example: Small car - a small car. Big garden - big garden. Strong man is a strong man.

2. At the comparative level of one-syllable adjectives, the suffix "-er" is added to the adjective. This suffix corresponds to the Uzbek suffix "-roq". For example: Smaller car is a smaller car. Bigger garden is a bigger garden. Stronger man is a stronger man.

3. To make the accrual level of one-syllable adjectives, the suffix "-est" is added to the adjective, and the definite article "the" is always placed before the adjective at the accusative level. The suffix "-est" in English corresponds to the word "eng" in Uzbek. For example: The smallest car - the smallest car. The biggest garden. The strongest man is the strongest man.

### LEVELING OF MULTIPLE-LINKED QUALITIES

1. At the simple level of multi-syllable adjectives, no addition is added to the adjective, the adjective itself is written. For example:

Important subject - important fan. Beautiful girl - beautiful girl. Difficult task.

2. To make a comparative level of multi-link adjectives, the word "more" is placed before the multi-link

adjectives. This corresponds to the Uzbek suffix "-roq". For example: More important subject. More beautiful girl. More difficult task.

3. At the cumulative level of multi-syllable adjectives, the adjective is preceded by the definite article "the" and the word "most". In this sense, it corresponds to the Uzbek word "eng". For example: The most important subject. The most beautiful girl. The most difficult task.

#### CHARACTERISTICS

The grading of some adjectives in English does not follow the above rules. Such qualities are created through a complete change in the core of quality.

#### 3. Conclusion

Superlative does not tolerate any comparison. He stands above all and does not hide it, for he is the most, the most. Before embarking on the formation of new forms of proportion, it is necessary to ask, comparatively and perfectly, how many syllables a word has. Depending on the next answer, two methods of teaching are distinguished: If a word consists of one or two syllables, the exact article is added to it and the ending -est: clean - the cleanest (clean - the cleanest), great - the biggest (great - the greatest), sharp - sharp (sharp - sharp). If a word consists of three or more syllables, an additional word will appear in front of it with the most or least definite article: thin - the thinnest (terrible - the thinnest), terrible - the most terrible (terrible - the most terrible), difficult - the most difficult (difficult - the most difficult). If adjectives consisting of one or two syllables end with a dumb vowel sound, it falls when you add the vowel or -est numbers: cute - cute - cute (cute - cute - cute). If the short adjective ends with -y, this letter changes to -i with the addition of -er or -est: hungry - hungry - ochgriest (hungry - opener - hungry). When a short consonant ends with a vowel and a vowel consonant, when the vowel adds the number -er or -est, the last consonant is added: fat - fat - fat (thick - thick - thick).

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