



SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE POSITION OF
ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: The analysis of the position of adjectives is a subject of a great interest, as it explores the syntactic placement of adjectives in both languages. In English, adjectives generally precede nouns (a beautiful house), while in Uzbek, they usually do as well (chiroyli uy), but can follow in emphatic or poetic contexts (uy chiroyli). The study highlights differences in adjective usage, such as English relying on gradation and compound structures, whereas Uzbek employs contextual and suffix-based clarity. This comparative analysis is useful for linguists and language learners aiming to understand cross-linguistic adjective positioning.

Key words: adjective, placement, fact, opinion, colour, material, size, country, syntax

Аннотация: Анализ положения прилагательных представляет большой интерес, так как исследует синтаксическое размещение прилагательных в обоих языках. В английском языке прилагательные обычно предшествуют существительным (красивый дом), тогда как в узбекском они обычно предшествуют существительным (чиройли уй), но могут следовать в выразительном или поэтическом контексте (уй чиройли). В исследовании подчеркиваются различия в использовании прилагательных, например, в английском языке используются градации и составные структуры, тогда как в узбекском языке используется контекстуальная и суффиксальная ясность. Этот сравнительный анализ полезен лингвистам и изучающим языки, стремящимся понять межъязыковое позиционирование прилагательных.

Ключевые слова: прилагательное, размещение, факт, мнение, цвет, материал, размер, страна, синтаксис

Annotatsiya: Sifatlarning o'rni tahlili katta qiziqish uyg'otadigan mavzu bo'lib, u har ikki tilda ham sifatlarning sintaktik joylashuvini o'rganadi. Ingliz tilida sifatlar odatda otlardan (a beautiful house) oldin bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida esa, odatda, shunday (chiroyli uy), lekin ta'kidli yoki she'riy kontekstda (uy chiroyli) keyin kelishi mumkin. Tadqiqotda ingliz tilida gradatsiya va qo'shma tuzilmalarga tayanish kabi sifatlardan foydalanishdagi farqlar ko'rsatilgan, o'zbek tilida esa kontekstual va qo'shimchaga asoslangan aniqlik qo'llangan. Ushbu qiyosiy tahlil tillararo sifatdosh joylashuvini tushunishni maqsad qilgan tilshunoslar va til o'rganuvchilar uchun foydalidir.

Kalit so'zlar: sifat, joylashuv, fakt, fikr, rang, material, hajm, mamlakat, sintaksis





Introduction. Language is a building made of words, and adjectives are its colorful features, adding depth and detail to interaction. Yet, their placement can convey a sentence, creating subtle differences in meaning, its tone and style. It is widely analyzed that in both languages adjectives are placed the same, following the noun. Yet, how do multiple adjectives interact within a sentence? This article delves deep into the appealing techniques of adjective positioning, investigate its role in grammar, style, and cultural modulations. Whether you're a language aficionado or simply curious about linguistic notions, understanding the position of adjectives opens a new window into the art of expression.

Methods and analysis. Adjectives are always used before nouns in determining function, and after linking verbs in participle function¹⁰⁰ :

*By the end of the class, Harry, like everyone else, was **sweaty**, **aching**, and covered in earth, Everyone traipsed back to the castle for a **quick** wash and then the Gryffindors hurried off to Transfiguration.*¹⁰¹

If several adjectives need to be placed before a noun, we cannot place them in any order we want. There is a strict order for them as follows:

Opinion – size – temperature – age – shape – color – origin – religious – material – purpose + NOUN¹⁰²

A charming big hot old square white Chinese plastic measuring spoon, etc

*It was a **large** room, filled with **archaic**, **dusty**, and **broken** furniture, an **oppressive** silence, and the **musty** smell of nostalgia.*¹⁰³

In Uzbek, adjectives can be used before nouns (as in English) and after verbs and this position of adjectives will affect the function of adjectives . For example: In the sentence "Yaxshi bola yaxshi o'qiydi" the adjective attached to the word "bola" is considered an adjective - determiner because it is attached to a noun, while the adjective attached to the word "o'qiydi" is considered an adverbial case because it is attached to a verb.¹⁰⁴

*U kishi **o'rta bo'yli**, **ozg'in**, **bug'doyrang**, **ko'hlikina** bir odam edi*¹⁰⁵

Likewise, adjectives will be placed at the end of the sentence and in that case they will be in the form of predicate¹⁰⁶

*Uzoqdagi cho'lining qizg'ish shafaqi, go'yo barcha tabiatni to'lg'izgan, o'sha jangovar, qizg'ish va purvaqt kechki porlash go'zal edi.*¹⁰⁷

Data Collection

1. Corpora Selection

¹⁰⁰ S.Hafizov.O.Abdullayev. Ingliz tili grammatikasi.T.: "Yosh kuch", 2019. P.136 p

¹⁰¹ J.K.Rowling.Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets."Bloomsbury",1999.P.94 p

¹⁰² S.Hafizov.O.Abdullayev. Ingliz tili grammatikasi.T.: "Yosh kuch", 2019. P.136 p

¹⁰³ G.G.Marquez. One Hundred Years of Solitude. "Harper Perennial Modern Classics", 2006. P.41 p

¹⁰⁴ N.Erkaboyeva. Ozbek tilidan ma'ruzalar to'plami.T.: "Yosh kuch",2019. P. 208 p

¹⁰⁵ A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar. T.: "Sharq NMAK",2020. P.11 p

¹⁰⁶ N.Erkaboyeva. Ozbek tilidan ma'ruzalar to'plami.T.: "Yosh kuch",2019. P. 208 p

¹⁰⁷ A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar. T.: "Sharq NMAK",2020. P.36 p



To analyze the positional patterns of adjectives in both languages, we compiled two distinct corpora: an English text corpus and an Uzbek text corpus. The English corpus consisted of a diverse range of written texts, including literature, academic articles, and media content. The Uzbek corpus similarly included contemporary literature, journalistic pieces, and colloquial conversations. This allowed for a comprehensive understanding of adjective usage across different contexts.

2. Selection of Adjectives

We focused on a representative sample of adjectives from both languages, selecting common descriptive, quantitative, and demonstrative adjectives. This selection was based on frequency and variety to ensure a balanced analysis.

3. Syntactic Position Analysis

Results. The primary method of analysis involved identifying the syntactic position of adjectives in relation to nouns in both languages. We recorded the position of adjectives before and after the nouns and noted any instances of adjectives used in a predicative manner.

Analytical Framework

1. Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis was conducted to compare the frequency of attributive (preceding the noun) and predicative (following the verb) adjective positions in both languages. Statistical software was employed to analyze the data and generate comparative frequency tables.

2. Qualitative Analysis

A qualitative analysis was performed on a subset of sentences to explore the contexts in which specific adjectives are used. This involved a close reading of selected texts to understand narrative, stylistic, and contextual factors influencing adjective placement.

3. Cross-Linguistic Comparison

Result and Discussion. To highlight similarities and differences in adjective positioning, we conducted a cross-linguistic comparison. This involved identifying patterns that are common to both languages, as well as those that are unique to each. Factors such as adjective type, noun specificity, and syntactic structure were analyzed in detail.

1. Adjective Position in English

English predominantly utilizes a pre-nominal position for adjectives. For example, in phrases like "the red car," adjectives typically precede the noun. However, English does allow for post-nominal adjectives, especially in specific contexts, such as with certain noun phrases ("the president elect") or in a more poetic usage ("the prince charming").

2. Adjective Position in Uzbek

Conversely, in Uzbek, adjectives typically follow the noun they modify. For instance, "avtomobil qizil" translates to "car red." However, it is also possible to see adjectives in a preverbal position, particularly when emphasizing certain qualities, thereby introducing nuanced shifts in meaning.





3. Impact of Syntax on Meaning

The position of adjectives in both languages can significantly affect their interpretation. In English, adjectives may convey a greater degree of specificity when placed before nouns, while in Uzbek, the post-nominal position may imply a more descriptive or qualified relationship to the noun.

Conclusion. The analysis reveals substantial differences regarding adjective positioning in English and Uzbek while also suggesting areas for deeper linguistic inquiry. Future studies might benefit from exploring how these patterns affect language learning and translation practices, particularly in multilingual contexts. While both English and Uzbek languages use adjectives to describe nouns, the positioning of adjectives within sentences reveals notable differences and similarities. English typically places adjectives before the noun, adhering to a rigid word order, whereas Uzbek often places adjectives before and after the noun and before the verb allowing for greater flexibility in sentence structure. Despite these structural differences, both languages maintain a clear function of adjectives to provide detailed descriptions and convey meaning effectively. Understanding these nuances enhances cross-linguistic comprehension and highlights the rich diversity in language structures, offering valuable insights into the unique ways each language expresses descriptive elements.

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