

ADJECTIVE. TYPES OF ADJECTIVE. DEGREES OF ADJECTIVE

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ANNOTATION

Adjectives are one of the main parts of English grammar and have a wide scope. That is, adjectives are almost never used after verbs. But there are such verbs that we can easily use adjectives after them. There are adjectival suffixes such as “ing” and “ed”, whose meanings are close to each other and more difficult to distinguish, and it is a mistake to substitute one for the other. Adjectives are divided into types according to meaning, structure, and form. The deeper one studies this category, the more meanings emerge.

Keywords: Simple, compound, fact, opinion, positive, comparative, superlative, as...as.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Прилагательные являются одной из основных частей английской грамматики и имеют широкую сферу применения. То есть прилагательные почти никогда не употребляются после глаголов, а вместо глаголов. Но есть такие глаголы, после которых мы легко можем использовать прилагательные. Существуют суффиксы прилагательных, такие как ing и ed, значения которых близки друг к другу и их труднее различить, и заменять один другим - ошибка. Прилагательные делятся на типы по значению, структуре и форме. Чем глубже изучаешь эту категорию, тем больше новых значений появляется.

Ключевые слова: Simple, compound, fact, opinion, positive, comparative, superlative, as...as.

ANNOTATSIYA

Sifat so'z turkumi ingliz tili grammatikasining asosiy qismlaridan biri hisoblanib, ancha keng qamrovga ega. Ya'ni sifatlar fe'ldan so'ng deyarli ishlatilmaydi, balki ravishdan foydalaniladi. Ammo shunday fe'llar borki, biz ulardan so'ng bemalol sifatlarni qo'llay olamiz. “-ing” va “-ed” kabi sifat so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalari mavjud, ularning ma'nosi bir birga yaqin va farqlash qiyinroq, biri ikkinchisining o'rnida kelishi xato hisoblanadi. Sifatlar ma'no, tuzilish, shakl jihatdan turlarga ajratiladi. Bu turkumni qancha chuqur o'rgansa, shuncha yangi ma'nolar kelib chiqadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Simple, compound, fact, opinion, positive, comparative, superlative, as...as.

Adjective refers to the sign of a person and an object. The adjective is associated with a noun group and indicates its characteristics such as taste, color, shape, size, also there are question words like how? and what? in adjective.

Example: *a tiny kitten, an attractive girl, blue ballon*

Adjective is structurally simple and compound.

1. Simple adjectives.

Simple adjectives include adjectives that do not have any word-forming suffixes.

Example: *big, clever, mean, gorgeous, round, small, tall, nice, pretty, adorable, blue.*

2. Compound adjectives.

Compound adjectives include adjectives that contain a word-forming suffixes.

Example: *beautiful, friendly, dishonest, slightly, tasteful, likely, lucky.*

There are also front and back word-forming suffixes of the adjective.

Prefixes:

Un + happy = unhappy

Re + write = rewrite

Semi + final = semifinalist

Multi + channel = multichannel

A + like = alike

Ex + boyfriend = exboyfriend

Mini + pen = minipen

Adjective is divided into two types.

1. Fact adjectives.

The fact adjectives can be touched, tasted, seen and smelled.

Example: *wet, red, crazy, dirty, neat, high, strong, tiny, large, tall, small.*

2. Opinion adjectives:

However, in relative adjectives it is not determined by this method, that is, it can be known by feeling and perceiving with the mind.

Example: *boring, interesting, smart, talented, secret, fair, generous, jealous, mean, rude.*

The use of adjectives instead of parts of speech.

1. Adjective can be a determiner in a sentence.

Example: *A tall man entered the home.*

2. And it can be a predicative in a sentence.

Example: *My brother is tall.*

Note: We observe that several adjectives appear in the same place in the sentence. In such cases, we need to know their sequence.

Structure: opinion + size + quality + age + shape + colour + participle forms + origin + material + type + purpose.

Posteriors:

fool + ish = foolish

doubt + ful = doubtful

taste + less = tasteless

like + able = likeable

muscul + ar = muscular

frequent + ly = frequently

exite + ing = exting

Example: An attractive long slim girl.

Degrees of adjectives.

There are three levels of adjective: positive degree, comparative degree, superlative degree.

1.Positive degree.

This degree is an adjective degree that expresses the flavor, color, and shape of the noun without any changes in terms of structure and meaning.

Example: *beautiful, black, bald, beneficial, huge.*

2.Comparative degree.

This degree is mainly formed by comparing two objects, one is more or less than the other, and it is formed in two different ways.

- a) by adding -er to simple adjectives;
- b) compound, that is to say, adjectives with two or more syllables, are formed by putting the word “more” on front of them.

We also use the conjunction “than” to express the difference between the two things being compared.

Example: *Jack is older than me.*

Jane is more beautiful than Susan.

Her hair is shorter than Ann.

Lions are more dangerous than dogs.

Note: We use much, a lot, far before comparative adjectives to express the great difference between the two objects being compared. On the contrary, if we want to show that the difference between them is small, we use quantitative words such as a bit, a little, a slightly.

Example: *The Nile is much/a lot/far longer than Syrdarya*

Tom is a bit/ slightly/a little stronger than you are.

3.Superlative degree.

Adjective indicates that one subject is superior to others in the superlative degree, and this also formed in two methods.

- a) by adding -est to simple adjectives of one or two syllables;
- b) adjectives of two or more syllables are formed by placing the word “most” in front of them , and in both cases they are preceded by the definite article “the”.

Examples: *Jack is the tallest boy in our group.*

My mother is the most beautiful woman in the world.

Note: Superlative degree is usually used in the present perfect tense.

Example: *Ann is the most attractive girl I’ve ever met.*

Anvar is the strongest man I have seen.

The use of the compound one of in the superlative degree.

One of + superlative degree + countable noun in plural + verb in singular.

Example: One of the most expensive cars is Tahoe.

One of the hottest countries is Africa.

We can also use the conjunction *which of*.

Which of + superlative degree + noun in plural + ver in singular

Example: Which of the smallest animals lives on the land?

Which of the most attractive places is there Uzbekistan?

Note: The comparative and superlative degrees of some common adjectives in English from stem rather than by adding a suffix.

Positive degree	comparative degree	superlative degree
Much-many	more	most
Little	less	least
Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst

Furthermore, the adjective “ far” has two forms in comparative and superlative degree.

Far --- farther/further ---farthest/furthest

“As..as” indicates that the two objects being compared are equal, and a simple adjective is placed between them.

Example: *Your hair is as long as mine.*

Jane’s car is as modern as his close friend.

And in negative sentences we use “as..so”.

Example: *Mary is not as pretty so my sister.*

Note: It is the suffixes - ing and - ed that trouble and confuse us the most. You can easily understand them through the following this structure:

-Ing for things

-Ed for people

Boring

Bored

Interesting

Interested

Annoying

Annoyed

Surprising

Surprised

Tiring

Tired

Shocking

Shocked

Frightening

Frightened

Example: *This book is interesting (not interested)*

My dad is tired (not tiring)

But -ing can also be used for people when describing a person’s character.

Example: *Jack is an interesting boy (not interestes)*

Anvar is boring man (not bored)

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