# FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Annotation.** This article presents a comparative analysis of the functional-semantic features of adjectives in English and Uzbek. It demonstrates that due to the analytic nature of English and the agglutinative structure of Uzbek, there are significant differences in the formation, usage, and semantic classification of adjectives. In English, the strict order of adjectives and analytic methods of forming degrees of comparison are highlighted as key features. In Uzbek, by contrast, a rich affixation system, substantivization, and the presence of culturally specific layers are emphasized. The results of this comparative analysis hold both theoretical and practical significance for linguistics, translation studies, and language teaching methodology.

**Keywords:** *adjective, functional-semantic features, comparative analysis, English language, Uzbek language, affixation, analytic structure.*

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi sifatlarning funksional-semantik xususiyatlari qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Ingliz tili analitik, o‘zbek tili esa agglutinativ til bo‘lgani uchun sifatlarning shakllanishi, qo‘llanishi va semantik tasnifida sezilarli farqlar mavjudligi ko‘rsatib beriladi. Ingliz tilida sifatlarning qat’iy tartibda joylashishi va darajalashning analitik usullari asosiy xususiyat sifatida ta’kidlanadi. O‘zbek tilida esa boy affiksatsiya tizimi, otlashish hodisasi va milliy-madaniy qatlam mavjudligi alohida ko‘rsatiladi. Qiyosiy tahlil natijalari tarjimashunoslik, til o‘qitish metodikasi va lingvistik tadqiqotlar uchun nazariy va amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** *sifat, funksional-semantik xususiyat, qiyosiy tahlil, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, affiksatsiya, analitik tuzilish.*

**Аннотация.** В данной статье проводится сравнительный анализ функционально-семантических особенностей прилагательных в английском и узбекском языках. Показано, что в силу аналитического характера английского языка и агглютинативной природы узбекского языка, в формировании, употреблении и семантической классификации прилагательных наблюдаются значительные различия. В английском языке основными чертами являются строгий порядок следования прилагательных и аналитические способы степеней сравнения. В узбекском языке, напротив, характерны богатая система аффиксации, субстантивация и наличие национально-культурного слоя. Результаты сравнительного анализа имеют как теоретическое, так и практическое значение для переводоведения, методики преподавания языков и лингвистических исследований.

**Ключевые слова:** *прилагательное, функционально-семантические особенности, сравнительный анализ, английский язык, узбекский язык, аффиксация, аналитическая структура.*

**Introduction.** Adjectives, as an essential lexical-grammatical category, play a crucial role in the linguistic system by expressing the qualities and properties of objects and phenomena. Although adjectives in English and Uzbek serve a similar general grammatical function, their formation, usage, and semantic classification reveal distinctive features due to the typological nature of the two languages. English, being an analytic language, and Uzbek, as an agglutinative one, demonstrate fundamental differences in the morphological structure, syntactic behavior, and semantic categorization of adjectives.

**Main body.** English is an analytic language and Uzbek is an agglutinative one, the formation, usage, and semantic classification of adjectives reveal distinctive features [1]. In English, adjectives are generally invariable in form and perform two primary functions: attributive and predicative [2]. For example, in *a clever student* the adjective functions as an attribute, while in *The weather is cold* it functions as a predicate. Degrees of comparison are formed with the suffixes *-er, -est* or with the words *more, most* (*happy - happier - happiest; interesting - more interesting - most interesting*).

One of the important features of English adjectives is their fixed order in sequences. When several adjectives occur together, they follow a strict order: opinion → size → age → shape → color → origin → material → purpose. For instance, in *a beautiful big old round red Italian wooden dining table*, each adjective takes a specific position [3].

Semantically, English adjectives fall into the following groups:

- color and physical appearance (*red, tall, slim*),
- evaluative adjectives (*good, excellent*),
- state adjectives (*hungry, tired, happy*),
- cultural and national adjectives (*British, Victorian*) [4].

In Uzbek, adjectives are characterized by a rich morphological system. They are formed with numerous suffixes (*do‘stona “friendly”, kitobiy “bookish”, oqsimon “whitish”*). Degrees of comparison are expressed with the suffix *-roq* or with the particle *eng* (*yaxshi – yaxshiroq – eng yaxshi*).

Functionally, Uzbek adjectives are used as attributes (*oq uy “white house”*), as predicates (*Havo issiq “The weather is hot”*), and as substantivized forms (*yaxshilar “the good ones”*). National-cultural adjectives also form a special layer: *oqko‘ngil “kind-hearted”, serjilo “brilliant”, qo‘rqmas “fearless”* [5].

Semantically, Uzbek adjectives are grouped as follows:

- colors (*oq “white”, qora “black”*),
- size and shape (*uzun “long”, keng “wide”*),

- qualities and states (*sho‘x “playful”, kuchli “strong”*),
- evaluative (*yaxshi “good”, yomon “bad”*),
- national-cultural expressions (*oqko‘ngil “kind-hearted”, sermehnat “hard-working”*) [6].

From a comparative perspective, both English and Uzbek adjectives denote qualities and characteristics of objects, but their morphological and syntactic features differ significantly. In English, adjectives follow a fixed order and comparison is often realized analytically or synthetically. In Uzbek, adjectives may occur more freely in word order, and affixation serves as the main means of word formation.

These differences are also significant in translation: English requires the preservation of fixed order (*a big red car*), while Uzbek allows more flexible ordering (*katta qizil mashina*). Similarly, Uzbek culturally bound adjectives need to be rendered with appropriate equivalents (*oqko‘ngil – kind-hearted*) [7].

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, adjectives in English and Uzbek share common functions, but their functional-semantic features reflect the typological nature of each language. The strict order of adjectives and analytic comparison in English correspond to its analytic structure, while the rich affixation and strong presence of culturally specific adjectives in Uzbek demonstrate its agglutinative character. A comparative study of the functional-semantic features of adjectives is therefore of both theoretical and practical importance for linguistics, translation studies, and foreign language teaching methodology.

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