

FORMS OF COMPARATIVE DEGREE OF ADJECTIVES IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the ways of founding forms of comparative adjectives (using the example of Russian and Uzbek languages). The main attention is paid to the identification of common and specific elements of forms of comparative degree in languages belonging to different language families: Uzbek and Russian.

Keywords: synthetic, suppletive, comparative construction, affix, degree, preposition, postposition, inflectional, agglutinative, amorphous, polysynthetic, classification.

INTRODUCTION

There are genealogical and morphological classifications of world languages. According to morphological classification, languages are divided into four groups: agglutinative, inflectional, amorphous and polysynthetic.

Russian and Uzbek languages belong to a different family from a geneological point of view, so they differ in morphological properties: Uzbek belongs to the agglutinative group, while Russian belongs to the inflectional group of languages.

Comparison of languages belonging to different families or groups from a morphological point of view, helps to identify universals between them, very curious similarities and differences, which is proved by numerous works of linguists who began their research in this area in the 30s of the last century.

I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay argued that "the comparison of languages serves as the basis for the most extensive linguistic generalizations both in the field of morphology and, finally, in the field of semasiology, or the science of the meaning of words and expressions"[2].

The agglutinative type of the Uzbek language and the inflectional features of the Russian language are clearly visible in all links of morphology in the comparative forms of the degree of adjectives.

M. V. Lomonosov, R. I. Kashutich, A. M. Peshkovsky, A. A. Potebnya, A.V. Shakhmatov, G. O. Vinokur, V. V. Vinogradov and many others studied adjectives in Russian. Along with this, it should be noted the merit of E. D. Polivanov, L. N. Baskakov, A. N. Kononov, A. K. Borovkov, A. A. Azizov and others who contributed to Uzbek linguistics.

Adjectives in Uzbek and Russian are words that denote signs of objects. What is common in these languages is that adjectives have a specific lexical and grammatical meaning (a feature of the subject) and a rank in meaning.

Despite the fact that Russian is inflectional and Uzbek is agglutinative, affixes have a special place in both languages. In the Uzbek language, each individual morphological meaning of a

word is expressed by a separate affix, which is added to the base in a certain sequence. However, in Russian, the morphological meaning of the word includes gender, number and case.

The method of comparison is necessary to clarify the phenomena of the Russian language that do not have direct analogies in Uzbek, for example, matching the adjective with the noun in gender, number, case: горячий песок – issiq qum (hot sand), горячая вода – issiq suv (hot water), горячее солнце – issiq quyosh (hot sun), горячие блюда – issiq taomlar (hot dishes), на горячем месте – issiq joyda (in a hot place). In Uzbek phrases, the adjective горячий – issiq (hot) does not change.

The degree of comparison as a grammatical category of adjectives in both Uzbek and Russian can be understood as a gradation (measure) of the attribute

Baudouin de Courtenay I.A. On the mixed character of all languages (1901) // Selected works on general M.: Publishing House of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 1963. Vol. 1. pp. 362-372.

expressed by the adjective, i.e. the comparative degree expresses a more intense feature of the subject/person compared to the same feature in another subject/person:

Он лучше меня (He is better than me);

Она красивее меня (She is more beautiful than me);

Твой портфель тяжелее, чем мой (Your portfolio is heavier than mine).

In modern Russian, there are two main ways of forming forms of comparative degree:

1) a synthetic (simple) method, where when comparing two objects with the same attribute or quality, the noun is put in the form of the genitive case, and the adjective takes the formants **-ее, (-ей-)**: красивый (beautiful) – красивее (more beautiful) - красивей (prettier), смелый (bold) – смелее (bolder) - смелей – (bolder); the adjective changes its initial form (лучший (best) – лучше (better), глупый (stupid) – глупее (stupider)), i.e. the comparison is carried out using the suffix **-е, -ее, -ше** (with alternating last consonant of the base or without alternating): большой (big) – больше (bigger), короткий (short) – короче (shorter), длинношей (long-necked) – длинношеее (longer-necked), старый (old) – старше (older), молодой (young) – младше (younger); it can have the prefix **по-**, which adds an additional shade to the meaning of the adjective, somewhat softening the degree of difference in quality: помоложе (younger), покороче (shorter), побыстрее (faster), побольше (more). This shade of comparative degree in the Uzbek language is conveyed by the affix **-roq**, denoting not completeness, lack of quality against the ordinary:

Tuzuk**roq** bir imorat uchrasa, u albatta to'xtaydi (Oybek, "Bolalik").

Если попадётся дом получше, он обязательно остановится (Айбек, «Детство»).

If a better house comes across, it will definitely stop (Aibek, "Childhood").

Adjectives in the form of a simple comparative degree do not change and do not have endings.

2) an analytical method, where the means of expressing the degree of comparison are additional **более – менее** (more - or less): более/менее красивый (more / less beautiful), менее/более надёжный (less / more reliable). The complex form of the comparative degree of adjectives varies by gender, numbers and cases.

3) a suppletive method, where the means of expressing the degree of comparison is to change the basics: хороший – лучше, лучший (good – better, best); плохой – хуже, худший (bad - worse, worst).

The Uzbek language also has rich grammatical means by which the meanings of comparison are realized; there are 3 ways of forming forms of comparative degree in it: morphological, syntactic, morphological-syntactic.[3]

1) morphological method using the affix **-roq**: ozroq (smaller), kamroq (a bit less). Sevgi g'ururdan ustunroq.[4] - Любовь выше, чем гордость - Love is higher than pride).

2) the syntactic way of expressing the comparative degree is implemented in two forms: a) the name of the object being compared (in which in Russian you can put a comparative conjunction **чем** (than) is in the form of the original case, followed by the adjective name: Bol shirin, boldan bola shirin (maqol). – Мёд сладок, а ребёнок слаще мёда (пословица). – Honey is sweet, and the child is sweeter than honey (proverb); b) with the help of the postposition nisbatan, qaraganda - по сравнению (compared); ko'ra [5] - судя по... (judging by...), по ... - by ...), controlling the dative case of the preceding noun: Toshkent Andijonga nisbatan katta. - Ташкент больше Андижана [6] - (Tashkent is bigger than Andijan.

³ Kononov A. N. Grammar of the Uzbek language. The State Publishing House of the Uzbek SSR, Tashkent, 1948, p.116.

⁴ Babakhodzhaev A. B., Barsikyan S. A. Comparative typology of the Russian and Uzbek languages. - Samarkand: Sam GU, 2013. p.150.

⁵ Azizov A. A. Comparative grammar of Russian and Uzbek languages. Morphology (short essay). Uchpedgiz, Tashkent 1960, p.81.

⁶ Kononov A.N. Grammar of the Uzbek language. The State Publishing House of the Uzbek SSR, Tashkent, 1948, p.117.

3) the morphological-syntactic method is implemented in the form of a combination of syntactic and morphological methods and the object being compared is expressed by an incomplete measure of quality: Masala misoldan qiyinroq. - Задача сложнее/посложнее примера. - The task is more difficult /

more complicated than the example. Sometimes the affix **-roq** expresses a slight increase in the degree of quality between the two subjects being compared: Sen aqllisan, lekin men sendan aqlliroqman. – Ты умный, но я умнее тебя. - You're smart, but I'm smarter than you.

The degrees of comparison in both languages logically coincide, it is possible to express both the incompleteness of quality and the diminutiveness of endearment.

Functionally, adjectives in both languages are generally of the same type. It is important to note that in the comparative constructions of the Uzbek language, sentence members can occupy different positions. This phenomenon is especially characteristic in poetry:

Oydan-da go'zaldir, kundanda go'zal! (Cho'lpon) - Красивее луны, красивее дня! (А. Чулпан) - More beautiful than the moon, more beautiful than the day! (A. Chulpan).

The preposition of an adjective means its attributive role (permissible in the postposition), and the postposition is predicative, whereas in the Uzbek language they occur only in the preposition:

U Dilshoddan yaxshiroq (O'.Hoshimov, "Qalbingga quloq sol"). - Он лучше Дильшоода (У. Хашимов. Прислушайся к своему сердцу). - He is better than Dilshod (U. Hashimov, «Listen to your heart»).

Ona opadan mehribonroq. - Мать добрее сестры. - Mother is kinder than sister.

These examples show that in comparative constructions there are two objects of comparison (Dilshoddan – Дильшоода - Dilshod; opadan - сестры - sisters) and (u - он – he; ona - мать - mother), as well as an adjective located between the objects being compared (yaxshiroq – лучше – better; mehribonroq - добрее – kinder). The first object of comparison and the adjective denoting the quality or attribute of the objects being compared perform the main role in comparative constructions, while the second object of comparison is auxiliary in nature:

Sizdan axmoqroq emasmiz (O'. Hoshimov, "Qalbingga quloq sol"). - Мы не глупее вас (У. Хашимов. Прислушайся к своему сердцу). - We are not more stupid than you (U. Hashimov. Listen to your heart).

This is implemented in the following semantic order:

than ...	= roq	... than	= roq
... dan also	= roq	... in relation to ...	= roq

It should be noted that the affix **-roq** can serve as another example for comparison, which is considered in the Uzbek language as an indicator of the comparative degree,[7] whereas in the Karakalpak language it is an affix of the amplifying degree.[8]

Sometimes in Russian comparative constructions between the first object and the comparative degree of the adjective there may be reinforcing particles даже, еще - even, still, serving to indicate the superiority of the attribute of the object.

In Uzbek, the same function is performed by the particle ham – даже - even: Aytсам bu do'stlik sirin, mevalardan ham shirin (Po'lat Mo'min). - Если рассказать секрет этой дружбы, то она слаще даже фруктов (Пулат Мумин). - If you tell the secret of this friendship, it is sweeter even than fruit (Pulat Mumin). Depending on the style, the second object may be absent (especially it stands out vividly in sayings and riddles), it is only implied:

Itdan baland, itdan past. - Ниже собаки, выше коня. - Lower than a dog, higher than a horse.

In most cases, the second object is preserved: To'g'ri so'z qilichdan o'tkir. - Правдивое слово острее сабли. - A true word is sharper than a saber.

⁷ Modern Uzbek language, Tashkent, 1957, p.345.

⁸ N. A. Baskakov, Karakalpak language, II, M., 1962, p.211.

As the examples prove, in Russian constructions the adjective takes suffixes of comparative degree, and in Uzbek constructions the adjective remains in its initial form. To form a comparative construction, it is enough to put one of the compared objects in the original case, and the suffix of this case will provide the comparison value.

If there are special morphological indicators in the Russian language that distinguish adjectives from adverbs, then they are absent in the Uzbek language, so

students do not add the ending to some neuter adjectives, as a result of which the adjective turns into an adverb. In the Uzbek language, words such as yaxshi – хороший - good, uzoq - далекий - distant are classified as adjectives, and the words tez – быстро - fast, ko'p - много - a lot are adverbs. But in a sentence, both can perform both the function of definition and circumstances:

Yaxshi bola yaxshi o'qiydi. - **Хороший** мальчик учится хорошо. - A **good** boy studies well.

Hozirgi kunda **ko'p** odamlar sport bilan muntazam shug'ullanadilar. - Сейчас **многие** люди регулярно занимаются спортом. - Now many people regularly do sports.

Kutubxonamizda yangi kitoblar ko'p. – В нашей библиотеке **много** новых книг. - There are many new books in our library.

As we can see, in the Russian language there are special morphological indicators (inflections) that distinguish adjectives from adverbs, and in the Uzbek language adjectives and adverbs do not have such signs, since there are no inflections in it.

In the Uzbek language, there is also a category of adjectives of intensive form, which is formed in the following ways: a) the lexeme of adjectives is truncated on a closed syllable and added to the lexeme, distinguished by a hyphen: dumaloq – dum-dumaloq, butun – but-butun; b) by adding the consonant sounds **m**, **p** to part of the open syllable of the adjective lexeme, thereby converting into a closed syllable: yashil – yam-yashil, qorong'i – qop -qorong'i; by adding the consonant sound **p** to the part of the open syllable of the adjective lexeme, followed by adding the sound **a** to the beginning of the adjective lexeme: kunduzgi - kuppа-kunduzgi, to'g'ri – to'ppа-to'g'ri; an exception may be the adjective oq, where after the adjective lexeme after the sounds **pp**, the sound **a** is not allowed (oq - oppа-oq - oppoq).

Comparison of the formation of forms of comparative degree of adjectives in Russian and Uzbek languages shows that:

- in Russian, the adjective changes its initial form **сильный-сильнее** (strong-stronger), and in Uzbek this form does not change;
- in Russian comparative constructions, the adjective takes place before the noun, in Uzbek - after the noun;
- in the Uzbek language, the meaning of the Russian prefix **по-** still be conveyed by the affix - **roq**, denoting incompleteness, lack, enhancement of the degree of quality;
- in Russian, the noun is put in the nominative or genitive case after the word **чем** (than), and in Uzbek - in the initial or dative case after the word **ko'ra**;
- synthetic forms of comparative degree are equally used in all styles of speech of both modern Russian and modern Uzbek, while analytical forms are used most often in official, business and scientific styles.

The works on comparison usually indicate the possibility of practical use of the results of comparison in the practice of language teaching. At the same time, this direction remains mainly theoretical, since the practical application of the results of the comparative description of languages requires additional research.

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