

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE ADJECTIVE
CATEGORY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Umida Kholikulovna Ergasheva

NSPI independent researcher

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Abstract: In linguistics, significant work has been carried out on word categories, their classification. In the system of word categories, there is a specific place of quality, meaning-function, methodology. The adjective word category has been studied in depth in World linguistics, including Uzbek linguistics. Because the adjective is one of the main word categories in the Uzbek language. He characterizes the object, expressing the quality of the object. Adjectives describe all types of objects, expand, clarify, complement the perception of them. In a word, it creates the landscape of the real world, that is, they help to know and understand the world around us.

Keywords: word categories, verbal position, grammatical features, feature of making and jumping.

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Introduction

When words denoting a character are called adjective we mean a word category. This is the case of the scientist, who carried out research work on kazakh, kyrgyz, turkish, tatar languages N.F.Katanov also points out that the sign in a narrow sense represents words belonging to the adjectival word category, while the noun and adjective do not distinguish the separate characters of the word category .

In turkiology, the study of words related to the category of adjectives has a special history, N.K.Dmitriyev, A.P.Yakubinsky, L.N.Kharitonov, N.F.Katanov, P.M.Melioransky, M.A.Kazembek, A.N.Kononov, A.M.Scherbach, S.N.Ivanov, P.I.Kuznesov, T.I.Turki scientists like Grunin have expressed important opinions about the fact that adjectives have their own grammatical categories, the feature of making and jumping, the syntactic function in the sentence .

On the issue of making adjectives T.Khojaev's opinions are also relevant: "one affix, which occurs in ancient Turkish written monuments and in the function of an adjective-making affix in old Uzbek-which is characteristic for the later period with li-is not other-other affixes, but it is a single affix with two phonetic complexes. Because the lexical meaning they put into the basis does not differ to some extent from each other, both in terms of meaning and in terms of grammatical meaning. Their difference from each other lies in the phonetic composition..." .

Another linguist is olima K.Sharipova is also close to this in one of her papers that the affix "-lik" has several phonetic variants and is widely used in almost all Turkic languages differentiated. In modern Uzbek, the affix-lik is used to express a number of meanings of the noun, and thus also certain meanings of the adjective" .

The topic” quality “in the textbook” modern Uzbek language "is a major linguistic scientist Z.Ma'rufov performed by. In this work, the analysis of the meanings and grammatical properties of adjectives begins with the differentiation of the original and relative adjectives from each other. Z.Ma'rufov's according to interpretation, “the original adjectives denote the character inherent in the subject, which can be directly known to the sensory organs: the color-tone of the subject, the physical characteristics and character of Man and animals. Relative adjectives, on the other hand, indicate the sign in the subject according to its different attitude towards any other subject . Ishda sifatlarning ma’no turlari, yasash xususiyatlari, sintaktik vazifasi haqida ham asosli fikr-mulohazalar bayon qilingan.

Olima further expanded the types of meaning of adjectives in his later studies, bringing the number to 8-9. If In M.Sadigova's 1974 monograph, the types of meaning of adjectives were brought to nine, while in the book “Grammar of the Uzbek language” the views on this were further clarified and expanded .

"Current issues of modern linguistics and At the scientific conference” linguistic heritage of Y.D.Polivanov. T.Khojaev was present with a lecture entitled "on some controversial issues concerning the quality category in modern Turkic languages". This lecture provides feedback on the characteristics of adjectives that are different from rave, and the different signs between ASL and relative adjectives. For example, the scientist believes that among the original adjectives it is necessary to include not only fundamental adjectives, but also constructed adjectives, as useful, effective, since they have the property of graded character .

M.Asqarova, G'.Abdurahmanovs Although the 'work” the practicum of Uzbek Grammar" has a very short interpretation of adjectives, the work shows that the words of the adjectival category are initially classified into two groups, as noble and relative adjectives; in adjectives, two different degrees are formed from a simple level: a comparative degree (Good-Better), a degree of attainment (good - the best, very good, Adjectives are classified according to their structure into simple adjectives (beautiful, happy, beautiful), compound adjectives (possessive, greedy), complex adjectives (brown, almond), paired adjectives (low-high, light-n .

A.Abdudzizov expresses his thoughts on the quality and quality levels in Uzbek, its making, morphonological alternations in adjectives, and notes that morphonological alternation in adjectives (A-o: diffuse – diffuse , advanced – advanced) is a very productive method in making adjectives .

A.Abdurahmonov seeks to determine the features of the use of red, white and black in the Uzbek dialect in a portable sense, that is, its stylistic capabilities. The article notes that in Uzbek poems, such compounds as the Red Wave, the red flag, the red light, the Red Army, the red soldier, the White dastor, the Black Earth, the Black Sheep, the black paint, the black dud were tools for figurative poetization of various aspects of socio-political life .

M.Mamatov, on the other hand, took a different course in the study of qualities. In his work, he provides concrete evidence that adjectives and nouns come in predicative determinative function, and points out that adjectives such as gloomy, sad, snoring also come into direct contact with the cross-section itself, which expresses work-action .

A.Hoshimov analyzes the meaning groups of adjectives, in particular, the adjectives denoting the case, based on the semantic field classification .

N.Z.Pardayev studied the semantic-methodological features of adjectives in Uzbek, illuminated the semantics of case adjectives .

R.Inoyatova's study noted that the qualities of a state represent a sign of a state characteristic of a subject, a person, a phenomenon, an animal or a situation, contain a large amount of lexemes .

M.Mamadalieva studied the connotation of color-tone words and analyzed the color-tone lexemes of the Uzbek language as a nominative unit, and illuminated the connotative properties of emotive-expressive value in speech .

Part 1 of the textbook “current Uzbek literary language”, published in 1980, has a significant place in Uzbek linguistics. The topic of “quality” in this textbook is the major linguistic scientist A.Hojiev lit by. This textbook has a large number of differences in the analysis of grammatical features of adjectives compared to previous works. Most importantly, the work did not classify adjectives as original and relative into two types, nor did the reason for doing so. It is noted that the adjectives have a simple (normal) level, a gain level and a slimming level. The degree of gain is explained by the phonetic method (tail-round, breast-blue), the lexical method (extremely high, immodest happy, very beautiful), and the degree of reduction by the lexical method (slightly honest, a little good, chic open), the formation by the morphological method (larger, smaller, more like yellow). .

The textbook also highlights the presence of a paired form of quality (good-bad, large-small) and a repeated form (young-young). In this textbook, in general, the phenomenon of word making in Uzbek is analyzed in a separate chapter. In connection with this, the fact that adjectives are made by affixation and composition methods is widely covered separately. In this part of the textbook, in particular, it is revealed on the basis of clear evidence that it is necessary to distinguish compound adjectives from verbal adjectives: mosh rang dukhoba // mosh rang dukhoba Doppi // mosh rang dukhoba doppili as a child. In this textbook, the adjectives are analyzed according to their meaning by dividing them into the following eight types: a) characteristic denoting adjectives: modest, domineering, simple, cheerful, kind-like; b) status denoting adjectives: wealthy, cheerful, gloomy, old, stagnant, cold, warm, calm-like; d) form-appearance denoting adjectives: curved, rod, oblong, flat-like; e) color-denoting adjectives: white, black, red, pink, yellow, rust-like; f) volume-denoting adjectives: broad, narrow, long, close, large, heavy, like light; g) adjectives denoting taste: sweet, bland, sour, like bitter; h) adjectives denoting smell: fragrant, foul, as it is used; adjectives denoting the sign of the subject by place or time I: Summer, Autumn, sishki, internal, as superficial .

Linguist olim A.Hamitova carried out a number of works in the 70s and 80s in the field of the study of intensifiers of the meaning of words in Turkic languages. Olima's Ph. D. dissertation, several scientific papers, and a monograph entitled “analytically amplified word meaning in Turkic languages” were devoted to the study of the same problem. From Olima's observations, it is known that words such as very, most, very, extremely, extremely, one, one, one, tim, naq, zap, behad, benihoya, infinite, incomparable in Uzbek serve to express the sign in a strong, emotional coloring form, like qualitative levels.

In the 80s, S.Giyosov carried out a Semic analysis of the subjeptive qualities of the Uzbek language, created several scientific articles on the same topic and defended his dissertation . For Example, S.Giyosov in his paper “on the meaning of portable evaluations of original adjectives in Uzbek”, initially divides the original adjectives into two groups, meaningfully representing natural (physical) properties (like a large stone, a small stone) and subjektiv representing evaluative meanings (like a good, beautiful one). After that, the physical character analyzes one by one the changes that occur in their semantic structure when expressive adjectives are applied in a portable sense, for which he gives examples of the use of the word heavy in different texts .

It is known that one of the main theoretical problems of the semasiology of the Uzbek language is the identification of the issue of the unit of analysis of lexical material and the attitude of these

units to the basic lexical unit (word). Also, a close study of the lexical-semantic group (LSG) of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language is considered one of the pressing problems facing Uzbek linguistics. From this point of view, S. It is noteworthy that Giyosov analyzes the subjectative evaluative expressive (SBI) qualities by separating them into eight internal LSGs, showing the differences of these LSGs from each other in terms of Semic composition. For Example, S. According to Giyosov, the LSG, which represents the sign according to the mental activity of the subject, includes such qualities as intelligent, wise, wise. They characterize the assessment of the mental activity of the subject in different ways .

Language development is related to the history, values of the people and the development of national culture. In the linguistic landscape of the universe, along with reality, its signs are also reflected. Also, in a series, in a linguistic landscape, an event-event, an object-item is expressed through certain signs. Analyzed in linguistics on the basis of the study of adjectives representing the state and its lexical morphological characteristics, the adjective representing the state is studied in the case of text-related connotations of lexemes

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