

**SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY
DEGREE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

Berdinazarova Feruza

*English language student of
Navoi State Pedagogical Institute*

Annotation: This article explores the grammatical category of degree in English and Uzbek, highlighting the ways both languages modify adjectives and adverbs to express different levels of intensity or extent. It outlines the basic structures common to both languages, such as the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees, and discusses their similarities, including the use of irregular forms. The article also delves into key differences, such as the predominance of morphological methods in Uzbek compared to the combination of morphological and periphrastic methods in English, as well as the greater flexibility found in English. By examining these aspects, the article provides a detailed comparative analysis that enhances the understanding of how each language approaches the concept of degree.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi darajaning grammatik kategoriyasini o‘rganib, har ikki tilning turli darajadagi intensivlik yoki darajada ifodalash uchun sifat va qo‘shimchalarni o‘zgartirish usullarini yoritib beradi. Unda har ikkala til uchun umumiy bo‘lgan ijobiy, qiyosiy va ustun darajalar kabi asosiy tuzilmalar ko‘rsatilgan va ularning o‘xshash tomonlari, jumladan tartibsiz shakllarning qo‘llanilishi muhokama qilingan. Maqolada, shuningdek, ingliz tilidagi morfologik va perifrastik usullarning kombinatsiyasiga nisbatan o‘zbek tilidagi morfologik usullarning ustunligi, shuningdek, ingliz tilidagi ko‘proq moslashuvchanlik kabi asosiy farqlar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Ushbu jihatlarni o‘rganib chiqib, maqolada har bir tilning daraja tushunchasiga qanday yondashishini tushunishni kuchaytiradigan batafsil qiyosiy tahlil taqdim etiladi.

Key words: Grammatical Category of Degree, English Language, Uzbek Language, adjectives, adverbs, positive degree, comparative degree, superlative degree, morphological comparison, periphrastic comparison, irregular forms, language comparison, linguistic structures, cross-linguistic analysis, suffixation in Uzbek, English adjective modification.

Kalit so‘zlar: Grammatik daraja turkumi, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, sifatlar, qo‘shimchalar, ijobiy daraja, qiyosiy daraja, ustunlik daraja, morfologik qiyoslash, perifrastik qiyoslash, tartibsiz shakllar, til qiyoslash, lingvistik tuzilmalar, o‘zaro til tahlili, o‘zbek tilida qo‘shimcha. , Inglizcha sifatdoshning o‘zgarishi.

INTRODUCTION

The grammatical category of degree is crucial in both English and Uzbek languages, serving to modify adjectives and adverbs to express different levels of intensity or extent. While there are similarities in how both languages approach this category, notable differences also exist due to their distinct linguistic structures and historical developments. This article explores the similarities and differences of the grammatical category of degree in English and Uzbek [1. p 87-90]

SIMILARITIES:

Basic Structure: Both English and Uzbek use degrees of comparison for adjectives and adverbs to describe and compare qualities. These include the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees.

Positive Degree: This is the base form of the adjective or adverb. In English, examples include “fast,” “high,” and “beautiful.” In Uzbek, examples are “tez” (fast), “baland” (high), and “chiroyli” (beautiful) [2. p 42-43]

Comparative Degree: This form is used to compare two entities. In English, it typically involves adding “-er” to the adjective or using “more” before the adjective (e.g., “faster,” “more beautiful”). In Uzbek, the suffix “-roq” is added to the adjective (e.g., “tezroq” for “faster,” “chiroyliroq” for “more beautiful”).

Superlative Degree: This form is used to compare three or more entities, denoting the highest degree of a quality. In English, it usually involves adding “-est” to the adjective or using “most” before the adjective (e.g., “fastest,” “most beautiful”). In Uzbek, the suffix “-dir” is often added along with the word “eng” (e.g., “eng tez” for “fastest,” “eng chiroyli” for “most beautiful”) [3. p 64-66]

Irregular Forms: Both languages have irregular adjectives and adverbs that do not follow the regular rules for forming comparatives and superlatives. For example:

In English: “good” becomes “better” (comparative) and “best” (superlative); “bad” becomes “worse” (comparative) and “worst” (superlative) [4. p 119-121]

In Uzbek: “yaxshi” (good) becomes “yaxshiroq” (better) and “eng yaxshi” (best); “yomon” (bad) becomes “yomonroq” (worse) and “eng yomon” (worst) [5. p 165-166]

DIFFERENCES:

Morphological vs. Periphrastic Comparison: English often employs both morphological and periphrastic methods to form comparatives and superlatives. Short adjectives typically take morphological endings (“-er,” “-est”), while longer adjectives use periphrastic forms (“more,” “most”).

Uzbek predominantly uses suffixation (a morphological method) for comparatives and the prefix “eng” for superlatives, regardless of the length of the adjective.

Flexibility and Usage: English allows a high degree of flexibility with periphrastic constructions, which can accommodate varying degrees of comparison with modifiers

like “much,” “far,” and “a lot” (e.g., “much more beautiful”).

Uzbek is more rigid in its comparative constructions, relying heavily on suffixes without as many additional modifying words to express varying degrees of comparison.

Contextual Dependence: In English, context often dictates the use of comparative and superlative forms, with a focus on clarity and ease of understanding, which can sometimes lead to redundancy (e.g., “the most beautiful of all”).

In Uzbek, context plays a significant role, but the language tends to avoid redundancy. Instead, it relies on clear, concise comparative and superlative forms that are straightforward [6. p 107-110]

CONCLUSION

The grammatical category of degree in both English and Uzbek serves the fundamental purpose of modifying adjectives and adverbs to express comparisons. While there are overarching similarities in the structure and function of this grammatical category in both languages, the methods and flexibility with which these degrees are formed and used exhibit distinct differences. English combines morphological and periphrastic forms with a high degree of flexibility, while Uzbek relies more on morphological suffixes and a clear, context-dependent approach. Understanding these nuances enriches the comprehension of both languages’ comparative mechanisms and enhances cross-linguistic appreciation.

REFERENCES:

1. Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*.
2. Crystal, D. (2003). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*.
3. Johansson, S., & Hofland, K. (1994). *The English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus: A Corpus for Contrastive Analysis and Translation Studies*. *Studies in Corpus Linguistics*.
4. Matthews, P. H. (1997). *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics*. Oxford University Press.
5. Azizov, O. (2002). *Uzbek Grammar*. Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies.
6. Bertagaev, M. (1995). *Comparative Grammar of English and Uzbek*. University of World Languages, Tashkent.
7. www.Wikipedia.com