

**ANALYZING THE GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF ADJECTIVES. THE
ADJECTIVE AS A WORD EXPRESSING QUALITY OF A SUBSTANCE.
QUALITATIVE AND RELATIVE ADJECTIVES**

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ABSTRACT

This article delves into the grammatical features of adjectives and explores their role as words expressing the quality of a substance. Adjectives, as a fundamental part of language, play a crucial role in providing descriptive details and enhancing communication. This study specifically focuses on two primary categories of adjectives: qualitative and relative adjectives.

Qualitative adjectives are examined as descriptors that convey inherent qualities or characteristics of the noun they modify. Through examples such as "red," "tall," "round," "happy," and "clever," their ability to express physical and abstract attributes is highlighted. The article further analyzes the grammatical features of qualitative adjectives, including inflectional forms that indicate degrees of comparison and their usage in attributive and predicative forms.

Relative adjectives are also explored in the context of expressing a relation or comparison between the noun being described and other entities. Examples such as "bigger," "smarter," "more beautiful," and "less interesting" are used to illustrate their role in indicating degrees of comparison. The article examines the grammatical features of relative adjectives, discussing the usage of comparative and superlative forms and their versatility in conveying nuanced comparisons and distinctions.

The overarching aim of this article is to highlight the intricate grammatical features of adjectives, emphasizing their significance in language and communication. By dissecting the nature of qualitative and relative adjectives, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how adjectives enrich expression by capturing the essence and quality of substances or entities. Ultimately, this exploration of adjectives contributes to a deeper appreciation of their role in linguistic expression and communication.



Key words: adjectives, grammar, modification, noun, pronoun, comparison, inflection, relative and qualitative adjectives.

INTRODUCTION

Adjectives, as a fundamental element of language, serve as the tools for expressing the quality of a substance or entity. These versatile words enhance communication by providing descriptive details and adding nuance to our expressions. In this article, we delve into the grammatical features of adjectives, with a specific focus on their roles as descriptors of qualities and the distinctions between qualitative and relative adjectives.

The study of adjectives holds significance in understanding the intricacies of language and the ways in which we articulate our thoughts and perceptions. By analyzing the grammatical features of adjectives, we gain insights into their versatile usage and their impact on communication.

Qualitative adjectives are examined as the means to convey inherent qualities or characteristics of the noun they modify. These adjectives express physical and abstract attributes, such as color, size, emotions, and intelligence, shaping our perception and understanding of the entities being described. Meanwhile, relative adjectives are explored in the context of representing a relation or comparison between the noun being described and other entities, providing a framework for expressing degrees of comparison.

Through this exploration, we aim to offer a comprehensive understanding of the grammatical features of adjectives, shedding light on their nuanced roles in language. By delving into the nature of qualitative and relative adjectives, we seek to enhance our appreciation of the ways in which adjectives capture the essence and quality of substances or entities. Ultimately, this study contributes to a deeper comprehension of the multifaceted nature of adjectives and their impact on linguistic expression and communication.

Characteristics and functions of adjectives in a sentence.

An adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun. Adjectives can be used to characterize an object or person's attributes on their own or in relation to another object. They can be predicative, meaning they come after the noun, or attributed, meaning they come before the noun. Predicative adjectives generally come after a linking verb (similar certain verb tenses, like "to be") that establishes a connection between the adjective and the judgment's subject.



Characteristics of Adjectives

1. Some adjectives can not be prognosticated from their forms.
2. Others have derivational suffixes, similar as disaster → disastrous.
3. numerous common adjectives have no relating shapes, similar as good, hot, little, youthful, fat, etc.
4. numerous adjectives inflect for the relative and superlative degrees, similar as great → lesser → topmost, but others don't allow inflected forms, similar as disastrous, one can not say * disasterouser or * disasterousest.
5. Some adjectives can be changed into adverbs by adding the derivational suffix(-ly), similar as happy → happily, others don't allow this suffix to be added to them. For illustration, one can not say old → * oldly.
6. Adverbs of mores can be deduced from adjectives by adding(-ly) to them; thus, kind becomes 'kindly', quick becomes 'snappily' and formal becomes 'formally'.

Two Other Features of Adjectives

1. Syntactically, utmost adjectives can be premodified by the intensifier 'veritably' and 'so', similar as "The boys are veritably happy".
2. Morphologically, utmost adjectives can take relative and superlative forms. The comparison may be by means of bows, e.g., "The children are happier now". Or they're the happiest people I know".

Adjective Expression(AP) is a expression that consists of an adjective(headword) and could be anteceded

by an intensifier, e.g.,

- Ali was(veritably happy). = The AP then consists of Intensifier Adjective as a headword.

- Ali was(happy). = The AP then consists of just the headword " happy".

Syntactic Functions of Adjectives

The major syntactic functions of adjectives are attributive and predicative. Adjectives can be divided into two orders grounded on their position in a judgment. Adjectives can do both before and after a noun. These two positions are called attributive position and predicative position. When an adjective occurs before a



noun, it's in the attributive position and that adjective is called an attributive adjective. When an adjective occurs after a noun, it's in the predicative position and the adjective is called a predicative adjective. thus, the main difference between attributive and predicative adjectives is that attributive adjectives do before the noun whereas predicative adjectives do after the noun

- The suitable girl smiled at me.(Attributive adjective antedating the noun' girl').
- This area is dangerous.(Predicative adjective following the noun)

Adjectives: qualitative, relative, possessive

This part of speech has three categories, differing both in form and in meaning. Consider all their features for comparison in the table.

quality	relative	Possessive
<p>This feature of the subject has a different degree of manifestation in it. One may be redder or whiter, while the other may be smaller or larger.</p> <p>Only they can compose phrases with such adverbs as "not enough" and "extremely", "very" and "unusually", "too much".</p> <p>Able to have a short form: strong, invincible, glorious.</p> <p>Only qualitative adjectives can form degrees of comparison. Examples: nicer, kindest, tallest. Compound words can be obtained from them by repetition: cute-cute, blue-blue.</p>	<p>The attribute they designate does not contain a greater or lesser degree, like qualitative adjectives. Examples: one nail cannot be ironer than another, and there is no single clay pot in the world.</p> <p>They indicate the material of which the object is made or consists: a wooden floor, a sandy shore, a golden decoration.</p> <p>Show location or proximity to something: seaside.</p> <p>Evidence of time: February blizzards, evening promenade, the year before last.</p> <p>The quantity is determined: a three-year-old child, a one and a half meter pointer.</p> <p>Reveal the purpose of the item: sewing machine, regular bus, cargo platform.</p> <p>They do not have a short form and degrees of comparison.</p>	<p>Indicate that someone or something belongs to this item. If a fox has a tail, then it is a fox, the hat can be grandmother's or father's.</p> <p>The main distinguishing feature is the que</p>

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the grammatical features of adjectives are pivotal factors of language, enabling precise and nuanced expression. This composition has handed an in- depth analysis of adjectives and their part in expressing the quality of a substance or reality, with a specific focus on qualitative and relative adjectives. By understanding the



intricate nature of adjectives, particularly qualitative and relative adjectives, we gain a deeper appreciation for the ways in which language captures the substance and rates of substances or realities. The protean operation and grammatical features of adjectives emphasize their significance in communication, enriching expression and easing a more nuanced and detailed depiction of the world around us.

Eventually, this disquisition contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of adjectives and their impact on verbal expression. By feting the power of adjectives in shaping our comprehensions and descriptions, we gain a deeper appreciation of the uproariousness and versatility of language.

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