



MEANING GROUPS OF ADJECTIVES IN PERSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

Ahmedova D.

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, DSc, Lecturer

Murotova H.

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, student

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7805939>

Abstract. In this article, theoretical conclusions on the division of adjectives into lexical meaning groups in Persian and Uzbek languages are compared, and the differences between them are highlighted.

Keywords: Phrases, lexical meaning, adjective, past participle, relative adjectives, exclamatory adjective, abstract, indefinite adjective, interrogative adjective, count adjective, ordinal adjective, fractional adjective, reduplicative quantity, numbers or (distributive numbers), display qualities.

According to the lexical and grammatical meaning similarity of the words, some lexical grammatical relationships are entered. Dividing words into groups is considered to be one of the main features along with their grammatical meaning, as well as their lexical meaning. There are word groups that have both grammatical and lexical meaning. Words that take part in a sentence as an independent syntactic part are called independent words. Independent words include: noun, adjective, number, pronoun [3].

In the morphology of the Uzbek language, quality, along with other word groups, occupies a large place. The quality is separated as an independent word group according to its lexical-grammatical characteristics in the Uzbek language [2].

A gradable word that indicates the sign of an object, a partial action, is called an adjective: qora qalam, oq ko'ylak, yaxshi gapirmoq. Another set of words also represents a symbol. But quality differs from them in that it represents a stable and stable sign. For example, Gul – qizil is a static sign, gul qizardi and the variable (dynamic) sign is shown. A quality sign differs from another class sign by its characteristics. For example, qizg'ish – qizil – qip-qizil. Other word groups do not have this feature. On this basis, the adjective can be restored in the form of "mainly indicating the object, partly the action, and appearing in the sentence mainly as a qualifying determiner, sometimes as a participle, and in some cases as a case". The concept of a sign includes color, size, shape, character, weight, taste, etc. According to the nature of the sign, adjectives are divided into two: original adjectives and relative adjectives. In textbooks and manuals, quality is divided into 9 vocabulary groups:

1. Characteristic quality.
2. Status adjective.
3. Formative adjective.
4. Color-denoting quality.
5. Taste quality.
6. Order quality.
7. Quantitative adjective.
8. Positional adjective.



9. Adjective indicating time [3].

1. Undoubtedly, all grammarians and linguists who have been describing and compiling the grammar of the Persian language for a long time have proven the existence of the adjective word group as one of the main word components in this language, but despite different definitions, until now the adjective is given only to the group. They have not yet fully described and classified this category. All these studies always define, describe and classify categories of adjectives and other words. Adjectives in traditional approaches, although parts of speech in different languages are viewed from a global point of view, Persian adjectives are similar to nouns and verbs in the Uzbek adjective class. Most often, the research conducted on the qualities is called the description of the noun, and it refers to its description and classification in terms of meaning [4]. An adjective is considered a word denoting the state, form of something or someone, and includes the following types:

1. **صفت مفعولی (past participle)** refers to an action that happened to a person or object and **مصدر مرخم متعدی (shortened infinitive form of the transitive verb)** is formed by adding the suffix "e": نوشته, خورده, برده, زده.
2. **صفت نسبی (relative adjectives)** are used to attribute a person or thing to a place, object, or someone: دیدنی, هفتگی, بردگی, یاوگی, پردگی, پشمی, سنگی, تهرانی.
3. **صفت تعجبی (quality of surprise)** Words such as **عجب, چگونہ, چقدر** come together with a noun and express the speaker's surprise at its quality or quantity: **چه مردم شجاعی! چه ایمان! چه کشیدم! چه ها دیدم, استواری! چقدر زن با تقوایی! چه اندازه کتاب**.
4. **صفت مبهم (abstract, quality of uncertainty)** expresses the type, kind, number and or quantity of a noun in an uncertain way: **هر گلی را نباید چید. احسان فلان کتاب را دوست دارد. هر, فلان, چندین**. Commonly used abstract adjectives are: **هر, همه, دیگر, هیچ, فلان, بهمان, خیلی, کمی, بسیاری, اندکی, قدری, برخی, بعضی**.
بعض, پاره ای, چند, چندین, چندان و...
5. **صفت پرسشی (interrogative adjective)** is an adjective that asks about the quantity, kind, and type of a noun (like interrogative pronouns in Uzbek): **«چند»... «چه گونه», «چه»**. Commonly used interrogative adjectives are: **چه, کدام, کدامین, چگونه, چطور, چه جور, چه سان, چندم**.
چندمین, چند, چه قدر, چه مقدار, چه اندازه ای, هیچ.
6. **صفت شمارشی (count adjectives)** **موصوف [season] or معبود** represents the number and level of (counted): **دو کتاب, کتاب دوم, یک دوم کتاب**.
7. **صفت ترتیبی (adjectives of order)** - describes the level or order of the season: **کلاس چهارم**.
اول و نخست, طبقه هفتم words are adjectives of irregular order.
8. **صفت کسری (fractional adjectives)** are used to express a part of their mawsuf: **پنج یک**.
خانه, یک پنجم خانه, صدی پنج خانه, پنج درصد خانه.
9. **صفت توزیعی (reduplicative quantity numbers or (distributive numbers))** is used to divide things or persons into equal amounts: **دانش آموزان چهار چهار وارد میدان شدند**.
10. **صفت اشاره ای (display qualities)** **«این», «آن», «همین», «همان»** When the words come before a noun, they represent demonstrative adjectives.

Different aspects of the meaning of adjectives in Uzbek and Persian languages:

صفت مفعولی (past participle) - The verb is studied in the word group.

صفت نسبی (relative adjectives) - Nouns are studied in word groups.

صفت تعجبی (exclamation quality) - It is studied on the basis of individual words.

صفت مبهم (abstract, uncertain quality) - Pronoun is studied in the word group.

صفت پرسشی (interrogative quality) - Pronouns are studied in the word group.

صفت شمارشی (counting adjectives) – Number is studied in the vocabulary.

صفت ترتیبی (adjectives of order) - Number is studied in word order.

صفت کسری (adjectives of fractions) - Number is studied in the vocabulary.

صفت توزیعی (distribution of numbers) - Number is studied in the vocabulary.

صفت اشاره ای (demonstrative adjectives) – Number is studied in word group.

Conclusion

In Uzbek linguistics, adjectives today have 9 lexical meaning groups: Adjectives denoting characteristics; Status adjective; Formative adjective; A quality that expresses color; Taste quality; Odorous quality; Quantitative quality; Positional adjective; Adverb of time.

In Persian, it is divided into 10 groups in terms of lexical meaning: صفت مفعولی (past participle), (relative adjectives) صفت نسبی, صفت تعجبی (exclamation quality), صفت مبهم (abstract, vague quality), صفت پرسشی (interrogative quality), صفت شمارشی (count adjectives), صفت ترتیبی (order adjectives), صفت کسری (fractional adjectives), صفت توزیعی (reduplicative quantity numbers or (distributive numbers), صفت اشاره ای (display qualities).

The results of the observations showed that the lexical meanings of adjectives in Persian are divided into 10 groups, while the adjectives in Uzbek are divided into 9 groups in terms of lexical meaning. In the classification of Persian adjectives into lexical meaning groups, it became clear that the Uzbek adjective is not similar to the lexical meaning group.

References:

1. Faizullayeva M. Problems of classification of word groups in the Uzbek language. - 2013-2014.
2. Muqimova G. SEMANTIC FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ADJECTIVES IN THE MODERN UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE.
3. Nurullayeva N. WORD GROUPS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS. // Young Researcher Magazine, No. 4 – 2022. – P. 649-651.

