

## ADJECTIVES IN UZBEKI AND TURKMEN LANGUAGES SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORD GROUP

**Aydin Sultanova**

Nukus DPI named after Ajiniyaz Department of Uzbek language  
doctor of philosophy (PhD)

**Sattarov Aydogdi**

a 1st-year student of the Uzbek language course in foreign  
language groups of Nukus DPI named after Ajiniyaz

**Abstract:** In this article, the adjective word group in the Uzbek and Turkmen languages is comparatively studied. The unique and different aspects of the adjective group were analyzed.

**Key words:** Uzbek language, Turkmen language, grammar of related languages, adjective group.

When learning Uzbek in foreign language groups, the needs and capabilities of students should be taken into account. When we learn a second language, we definitely turn directly to grammar, because without grammar, it is difficult to master the construction of the language, the ways of connecting words, and the skills of correct writing and speaking. In this article, we will focus on the comparison of adjectives in two languages when learning the Uzbek language in schools where education is conducted in the Turkmen language. and provides a stable basis for evaluation. It also plays an important role in elucidating which aspects of the grammatical materials recommended in the educational content serve for the formation of linguistic and speech competences in students, and the level of speech that young people have acquired in practical use of the Uzbek language.

Students' needs and opportunities to learn theoretical materials about the Uzbek language are determined by taking into account the results of the comparison of the two languages and the knowledge they acquire in their native language classes. The need to do this prompts us to use the method of comparing the materials of two languages. We found it convenient to rely on linguistic terms when comparing the knowledge given to students, because it will not be difficult to distinguish grammatical terms from them.

It is important to research the morphology of Turkic languages, in particular, the lexical, semantic, morphological and syntactic features of word groups on a scientific basis. It is known that any science studies various things and phenomena existing in nature and society, human-related features. The division of words into categories began very early, and in Turkish linguistics they also divided nouns, adjectives, numbers, and pronouns. Adjective in Uzbek language: It is a group of words that expresses a person, object, place, and sometimes a sign of action. What is the adjective phrase?, what kind?, which? questions will be answered.

It is known that there are six types of adjectives in the Uzbek language.

These are properties, color, taste, size, smell, space-time qualities. These adjectives differ from each other according to their function and nature.

For example: in Uzbek: polite student, white shirt;

In Turkmen: polite student, white shirt indicates the subject's sign.

In the Turkmen language, adjectives are called sypats and they are nyyen?, neneňsi?, nätüýsli? there will be an answer to these questions.

There are degrees of adjectives in Uzbek and Turkmen languages, their names can be seen in the table below:

IN UZBEK LANGUAGE	In Turkmen language
1. Oddiy daraja	1. Düýp dereje
2. Orttirma daraja	2. Artyklyk dereje
3. Qiyosi daraja	3. Deňşirme dereje
4. Ozaytirma daraja	4. Kemlik dereje

The difference between a sign characteristic of a person and things in terms of more or less is referred to as the level of quality.

In the Uzbek language: there are four types of adjectives in terms of structure: simple adjectives, compound adjectives, double adjectives, repeated adjectives

In Turkmen language: duzmeli sypat?, goshma sypat?, tirkesh sypat? recurring features.

For example: Simple adjectives consist of one base and are of two types:

- 1) simple basic adjectives are adjectives without word-forming suffixes: good, beautiful, bad.
- 2) soda is adjectives with word-forming additions: smart, dehydrated, salty.

In the Turkmen language, simple adjectives are also divided into two groups:

- 1) Non-artificial adjectives refer to adjectives that do not have any artificial means: good, owadan, bad.
- 2) artificial adjectives - these include adjectives made with the participation of various word-forming devices: aklyly, suwly, duzly.

From the above, it can be concluded that Uzbek and Turkmen languages have some similar and different aspects of adjectives, and comparing these languages will help students to learn the language quickly and easily. Comparing the Uzbek language with the student's mother tongue, using the information provided in the comparative grammar of the two languages, is one of the principles of teaching a foreign language. In conditions where there is insufficient comparative information on the methodology of teaching foreign languages, the methodology of teaching the Russian language in national schools, the methodology of teaching the Russian language abroad, the researchers themselves should carry out the work of comparing the studied language with the native language of the learner.

#### List of used literature:

1. N. Mahmudov va boshqalar. (Ona tili 6-sinf uchun darslik).T.: Tasvir , 2017. 153 – bet.
2. Petjikowa M. Türkmen dilinde sypatlaryň ýasalyşy we many toparlary. Kand. dis. Aşgabat, 1985.
3. Sopyúew G., Baýlyúew H. Grammatika, I bölüm. Morfologiýa. Aşgabat, 1934.
4. Султанова А. Қорақалпоқ гурухларида ўзбек тили грамматик воситаларини қиёсий ўрганиш // Педагогика. – Тошкент, 2016. № 1. – Б. 91–95.
5. Султанова А. Ўзбек тилини ўрганиш муаммолари // Тилшунослик ва адабиётшунослик масалалари. Илмий мақолалар тўплами. – Тошкент, 2015. – Б. 36–38.