

## Positive and Negative Meaning of Adjectives Describing People with Prefixes in English and Uzbek Languages

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### Abstract

This article shows that personal adjectives in English can acquire a positive or negative meaning with prefixes. Although the number of adjective-forming affixes in English is small, the combination possibilities of these few affixes are wider than in Uzbek. In the Uzbek language, the number of quality-forming affixes is more than 50, but some of these affixes are considered mutually meaningful. However, it is stated that these synonyms cannot be used as alternatives to each other. With or without affective changes, these tools can be used in the sentence as determiners, complements, possessors and participles.

**Keywords:** word formation, affixation, combinatorial word formation, poly functionality, suffixes, prefixes.

Among the grammatical possibilities inherent in independent word groups are the features of word and form formation. In particular, while observing the derivational possibilities of personal image adjectives in the English language, we witness the change of the lexical meaning and grammatical category of personal image adjectives with the help of suffixes and prefixes.

Adjectives are distinguished from other categories by their wide derivational possibilities. This feature is characteristic of both English and Uzbek languages. Personal adjectives in these two languages are mainly formed from nouns. The difference is that in English personal adjectives are formed from nouns only by means of suffixes, while in Uzbek both suffixes and prefixes serve to fulfill this task.

For example, in English, the following suffixes are involved in the formation of personal adjectives:

<b>-able/-ible</b>	<i>sociable, incredible, capable</i>
<b>-al</b>	<i>natural, neutral, influential</i>
<b>-ful</b>	<i>hopeful, forceful, successful, beautiful, helpful</i>
<b>-ic</b>	<i>artistic, manic, optimistic</i>
<b>-ive</b>	<i>sensitive, inventive, attractive, active, creative, inventive</i>
<b>-less</b>	<i>hopeless, shameless, regretless</i>
<b>-ous</b>	<i>gorgeous, adventurous, fabulous, nervous, courageous</i>

Also, adjectives are formed by adding the suffixes *-ed*, *-ing* to the verb, such as *confused*, *relaxed*, *surprised*, *overwhelmed* are translated with the suffix “-gan, -qan” in Uzbek, and words such as *caring*, *loving*, *knowing* have the suffix “-vchi”. addition will be available.

Personal adjectives in English can have a positive or negative meaning with prefixes.

Speaking about quality-forming affixes in the Uzbek language, linguist A. Hojiev said, “Currently, the number of quality-forming affixes in the Uzbek language is close to 50. But most of them have become passive, unproductive affixes. A small number of adjectives have been formed using some of these, and currently no new adjectives are formed. For example, the affixes “-oq” (*qo'rqoq*-cowardly, *qoloq*- backward), “-aki” (verbal, violent, conditional) have this feature. A number of adjectives are formed with the help of some affixes. But now they do not participate in the formation of new adjectives. They are with the help of which adjectives have been made until now, only those adjectives exist in the form of artificial adjectives. For example, the affix “-gi/-ki/-qi” (*kuzgi*-autumn, *kechki*-evening, *pastki*-lower, *sirtqi*-surface...) is one of such affixes. But there are adjective-forming active, productive, word-forming affixes. These are: “-li, -siz, -ma, -kor, -dor, no-, -chan, -simon, -mas, -arli, -iy (-viy)” affixes. It is understood that although the number of adjective-forming adverbs in English is not as large as in Uzbek, all of them have preserved their productive, word-forming function. In terms of derivation, adjectives in Uzbek language with passive suffixes are more and more likely to be viewed as stems rather than artificial ones. So, in Uzbek language, the following suffixes and prefixes serve to form personal adjectives.

<b>-oq</b>	qo'rqoq, qoloq, oqsoq, maymoq, quvnoq, tirishqoq
<b>-li</b>	chiroyli, aqli, o'ylovli, muomalali, madaniyatli, sabrli
<b>-siz</b>	ahloqsiz, insofsiz, vijdonsiz
<b>-ma</b>	hovliqma, ezma, laqma
<b>-kor</b>	madadkor, riyokor, gunohkor, itoatkor, ehtiyyotkor, ijodkor
<b>-dor</b>	jahldor, puldor, amaldor, aybdor, vafodor, dimog'dor
<b>no-</b>	noinsof, noqobil, nomard, noloyiq
<b>-chan</b>	ichshan, talabchan, harakatchan, ishonuvchan
<b>be-</b>	bema'ni, besabr, beodob
<b>ser-</b>	serqirra, serfarzand, serdavlat

It was shown that the number of adverbs forming personal adjectives in the Uzbek language is much higher than in the English language. However, it should be understood that unlike the English language, there are many suffixes and prefixes in the Uzbek language that have the same meaning and, if necessary, the same function. Two affixes with the same meaning cannot be added to the same stem. For example, the suffixes “-li” and “-dor” are synonyms and indicate that the character is present in the form of personality, character movement, appearance. However, the suffix “-li”, which can be added to words such as, *aql* -intelligence, *chiroy*- beauty, *farosat*- insight and *madaniyat*- culture, cannot be used instead of the suffix -dor in words such as rich, angry, and guilty. Some roots can be combined with a number of affixes that have the same meaning. For example, the roots of politeness and intelligence based on words such as impolite and unintelligent (*odobsiz*, *aqlsiz*) continue to express the same meaning by combining with the prefix *be-*. It follows that although English has fewer adjective-forming affixes, they have a wider range of combinations. The character of universality is more evident in them. Although the number of affixes in the Uzbek language is large, in most cases they are equivalent to each other in terms of content, but they cannot be combined with the same roots. The number of quality-forming affixes in the two languages and the iconicity of the combination show a mutual asymmetry in the comparative aspect.

In addition, in the Uzbek language, personal adjectives are formed in the form of combination, that is, as a result of the union of two stems. For example: *etibortalab*, *devsifat*, *kamharakat*, *kamgap*, *boshyalang*, *zazhezjab*, *hardamkhayol* - and in English, in cases where an adjective is

formed from two stems, the words are usually separated by a hyphen: open-minded, narrow-minded, well-educated, light-hearted.

It should be noted that, as in the Uzbek language, adjectives perform the function of a full-fledged noun, and because of their suitability for this role, adjectives whose meaning in the function of a noun is considered a separate lexical meaning are very few in English. In speech, such a conversion does not occur naturally, such a task shift is mainly carried out in order to avoid taftology, and the sequence of quality is clearly visible in the text.

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