

SEMANTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF ADJECTIVES

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Abstract

In this article, the adjective word group in the Uzbek language and its linguistic nature were treated, and the reasons for the meaning transfer of adjective lexemes were studied and explained. Also, the phenomenon of conversion observed in adjectives was highlighted, the semantic-functional features of adjectives in the Uzbek language were revealed, and their possibilities in the text were explained.

Keywords: state adjectives, conditional adjectives, adjective lexemes, phenomenon of conversion, semantic-functional features of adjectives.

INTRODUCTION

State adjectives, which are one of the meaning types of adjectives, represent the state of an object, person, event, animal or situation, and form one of the largest groups among the meaning types of adjectives [1,2]. In one of the studies carried out in the later periods of Uzbek linguistics [3], a statistical analysis of case adjectives is given. According to it, it is known that the number of words denoting the state of a person is 550, the adjectives denoting the state of an object are 780, and the adjectives denoting the signs of various events are 420.

The following adjectives can be included in the composition of the adjectives: guilty, perfect, stable, ruined, foundation, crowded, posh, dirty, old, uncomfortable, open, comfortable.

A state or situation specific to a thing, event, human or animal can be expressed by various adjectives: 1. Signs of a natural state: a) in a positive sense: beautiful, blue, graceful, elegant, tall, etc.; b) defective signs: lame, crippled, dumb, ugly, grumpy, deaf, short, blind, crooked, etc.

Some of the mentioned adjectives can also be used for the sign of animals and objects: I know that crippled crane was healed by the hands of the old man and joined his caravan again. (S. Ahmed)

2) Adjectives expressing physical or physical states: strong, energetic, fresh, young, old, old, etc. Such adjectives can also be used for object markers: The elder went out to the yard, to the tin roof, where the branches of the old mulberry were leaning, one by one. (S. Ahmed)

3) Adjectives expressing the state of mind: happy, sad, mad, healthy, alert, angry, etc.

4) Adjectives expressing a person's life situation and condition: rich, wealthy, poor, needy, orphan, pauper, stranger, etc.

5) Adjectives representing the temperature of an object: hot, cold, warm, cool.

6) Adjectives expressing cleanliness and impurity: clean, neat, pure, etc.

7) Adjectives expressing the state of oldness and newness of the subject: new, old, etc.

8) Adjectives expressing the ripe or raw state of the subject: raw, cave, chubby, ripe.

9) Adjectives expressing the wet-dry state of an object: wet, damp, dry, etc.

10) Adjectives expressing calm and restless situations: calm, quiet, restless, etc.

Also, such adjectives as smooth, bumpy, crumpled, flat, sparse, dense, thick, thin, deposit, thorough, rough, noisy, secluded, crowded, open, closed also represent different situations.

Conditional adjectives are broad in meaning. In addition, the qualities rich in polysemy, given as a natural state, beautiful, blue, beautiful, graceful, elegant, slender acquire a positive meaning [4, 303]. These words are usually applied to people. We analyze some of them. The quality of beautiful is interpreted as beautiful, pleasant, pleasing to the eye, charming, pleasing, full of pleasure, pleasant, unforgettable [5, 531]. In the Uzbek language, the quality of beautiful is mainly a positive sign of a person, that is, it is a word that is used according to the beauty of the people: This beautiful woman, who appeared to be thirty-five years old, was Gulshanbanu, one of the employees of the harem. (A. Qadiri) Sometimes it is used as a definition of nature: like beautiful nature. However, it does not have the possibility to become an adjective of object nouns. The adjective beautiful is applied to things: a beautiful flower, a beautiful picture, etc.

In the modern Turkish language, the word "beautiful" is used in a wide range of things. For example: Ali's car is as beautiful as your car - Ali's car is as beautiful as your car [6, 61].

The original meaning of the word "ugly" is cool, cold, according to its interpretation in the Iranian language. After this adjective was assimilated into the Uzbek language, it acquired an additional meaning:

- 1) looks unpleasant, unsightly;
- 2) unpleasant, unpleasant, disgusting;
- 3) scary;
- 4) displeasing, unpleasant sound (ugly sound).

Adjectives of physical or physical states such as robust, strong, fresh, young, old, weak are also characterized by multiple meanings.

The word "strong" is explained under seven meanings [8,189]. This word is originally used for a person: a strong young man, a strong old man. The word strong is sometimes used to express a part of the body (strong hands, strong legs). He took out a comb from his breast pocket and combed his strong hair like a beaver. (S. Anorboev)

The quality of active state is also applied to things. For example: There is a house, a porch, and another room in the yard. Old but still going strong. (Oybek) In this sentence, the strong quality has a mature, strong expression.

The word "well-built" means "artistically mature, meaningful", that is, it expresses a completely portable meaning. A strong poem is needed in the bench press. (A. Mukhtar)

The expression "having a lot of wealth, wealthy, statesman, support" can also have sema. For example: Tangrikulhaji was a strong farmer. (A. Qahhor) It would not be wrong to say that the expression "well-built" was formed on this basis. The quality of active state is used according to a person who is physically and mentally healthy. In a figurative sense, it is used to refer to a person who does not know how to laugh, who speaks boldly, who can clearly express his opinion. For example: Pochchayev, when a fresher idea comes to the construction, he immediately follows it. (A. Mukhtar)

In the synonymy of old, old, the quality of old is used in many cases to give a negative color, old fox, old girl. Therefore, in such compounds, the word old cannot be used instead of the word old. Old is interpreted as both an adjective and a noun [8, 343]. The reason for this is the syntactic function of the word old. The word "old" is used both as an adjective and as a possessive. In our opinion, it is not correct to evaluate one word as two categories of words. In our opinion, this word is a lexeme that has moved from an adjective to a noun (a conversion event). The fact that the full criteria of the "intermediate third" have not been developed in linguistics is the cause of such problems. Verbs and nouns such as old age and old age were formed based on the word old.

Weak state is characterized by the presence of separate meanings of adjectives, even if the general meanings are the same. The quality of feeble is "physically weak; has the meaning of "weak, strong" [8, 92]. This word literally means the following:

- 1) unable to do anything; helpless;
- 2) poor, weak.

The word "impaired" is also used for a person who has partially or completely lost the ability to see: a blind person.

The quality of happy, which expresses a mental state, is morally opposed to angry, jittery and sad. In this line, you can also put the word Picky. From the point of view of the lexical-semantic meaning-relationship, there is a spiritual leveling in members such as sad, angry, jittery, picky which are united around the head word sad. The meaning of the word "sad" increases to the quality of "picky". The quality of Picky case also varies according to the scope of application. This word is rarely used. Picky means "extreme mood disorder". This word is also used in relation to a person who gets angry for no reason, gets angry, is angry, and has a quick temper.

Adjectives expressing a state of mind are usually used according to a person. Sometimes we can witness that it is applied to some part of the body. As an epithet of the eye, there are such things as gloomy, sad, alamdi. Adjectives of sad, distressed state are used more artistically.

Rich, wealthy, poor, pauper, needy, underprivileged, orphan, penniless, stranger, etc. belong to the list of adjectives that express a person's life situation and condition. The quality of the state of being rich is sometimes used in the form of wealthy to exaggerate the meaning. Rich quality is explained under seven meanings [40, 300]. This word is also used for a country that is economically strong and does not lack or need anything. For example: If the country is rich, its market will be full. (U. Normatov)

Around the word "poor" come together words such as necessitous, underprivileged, penniless, pauper and have a general meaning [9, 116].

The general meaning of these words is interpreted as "not having enough of the things necessary for life." The words "poor" and "poor" differ according to their spiritual level. The meaning of the word "poor" is strong. Poor is used in a simple colloquial way. The word poor is sometimes used in the first person or in conjunction with the pronouns "I" and "we" to express the humbleness of the speaker. For example: When I remember the times when I enjoyed the conversations of Poor, my heart breaks! (P. Kadirov) The word "poor" can be used in a figurative sense and can mean helpless, poor, helpless. For

example: A small, dilapidated, poor house. An old woman and a young woman were cleaning corn. (Oybek)

Poor quality, relatively old. We can see that this word was actively used at the beginning of the 20th century. We can know this by observing the literature of this period:

1. What great demands would this poor young man, who knew nothing but work, have? (Shepherd)
2. I fell in love with him. (Shepherd)

In both examples, the negative case quality is used. In the first example, the word "no" is used as a qualifier, while in the second example, the word "no" is used as a possessive.

Examples of adjectives that represent the temperature of a thing or event are hot, cold, warm, cool, cool (warm-warm). In the adjectives of hot, warm, scientific state, the meaning goes from plural to paucity.

The word "hot" has several meanings [8, 233]. The word "hot" can also mean temperature, fever, which occurs in a disease. In the combination of high heat, it came in this sense. Another example: Mother Aftab strengthened her husband's words. He has a fever, his face is red and swollen. (A. Qadiri)

The word "warm" also has a connotative meaning. We observe this in the combinations of seeing warmly, talking warmly, and having a warm relationship. Zufar Hakimovich, whom Muhammadjan always treated warmly, knew why they did not shake hands today from this sarcastic question. (P. Kadirov)

Adjectives expressing cleanliness and impurity (clean, neat, pure, dirty) are also characterized by their multi-meaning and methodological functions. It is stated that the adjectives clean, tidy, pure, flawless, dust-free are mutually synonymous [9,194]. This word means free from dirt and dust. Clean quality has wide application. In the word "Ozoda", the sign is stronger. Pure is rarely used. Pure, clean adjectives are usually used in the artistic style. The quality of the pure state is a qualifier according to the event. For example: The air is clear after the recent rain. (S. Anorboev)

It is said that the word "dirty" has the meaning of "naughty, disgusting, dirty". For example: Youth has passed. He is tall enough. Dirty habit put him in the yard like a dungeon. There is no dirt in one's heart, looking for dirt under one's fingernails, dirtying one's heart (tongue), and sucking dirt from one's teeth. Examples:

1. You immediately look for dirt under your fingernails, Samadov. (P. Kadirov)
2. When they (the rich) ate pilaf and dug their teeth, we would suck the dirt from our teeth and dry our clothes in front of the stove. (P. Tursun)
3. They praise such people, who always kick their faces in the heart, that there is no malice in their heart. (P. Kadirov)

New, old, churuk, uvada, juldur, etc., which represent the state of oldness and newness of things and events. Status adjectives have a wide range of uses. The word "Uvada" is rarely used. The word Uvada has the following meanings:

1. Clothes, bed, etc. broken, broken piece of
2. Worn out, tattered, torn and luxurious clothes, rags, rags.
3. Torn, torn, worn out: A star peeks out from behind the clouds like a crystal button on a vest. (A. Oripov)
4. Portable. About something similar to Uvada: Wind drives the clouds in white Uvada. (S. Zunnunova)

Status adjectives are distinguished by their expressive use. Such lexemes are used to emphasize and emphasize one aspect of the characteristic of a thing or event.

The word solid, which can express a negative stylistic tone, expresses the meaning of a state that retains its shape and size under normal conditions: a solid body. The word "hard" represents solid objects, household items, food, human body parts, building material, paper products, place words, plants, fruits: hard stone, hard seat, hard bread, hard hand, hard cement, hard steel, hard paper, hard beet, hard place.

The human psyche is very diverse, it is a set of various states such as joy, anger, sadness, indifference. Based on this, adjectives expressing mental state in our language can be divided into a number of types [10].

1. Adjectives expressing a state of happiness. It reflects periodic or instant moments in a person's psyche, satisfaction with a certain action or situation in different forms. All such adjectives are semantically united to one point, one lexical adjective group: happy, cheerful, happy, cheerful. Some of them are widely used in poetic speech, i.e. happy, khurram, etc., and some are widely used in colloquial style. (happy, happy, cheerful, etc.). For example: A stranger in a foreign country cannot be happy. (A. Navoi)

Expression of the sign is almost the same in adjective lexemes such as sad. These serve to express the state of sadness expressed by the person's face. The quality of grief reflects the state of a person's inner experiences and mental anguish. What are you upset about, what are you worried about, little boy from a small village? (M. Ali)

3. Adjective lexemes expressing an angry state. Among these are those who are angry, resentful, angry. Through them, the strong mental state of a person is expressed due to dissatisfaction with surrounding events, objects, people's behavior.
4. Adjective lexemes expressing the meaning of positivity or negativity are healthy, alert, awake, lol, drowsy, indifferent, etc. are used to express two different mental states.
5. Representing a person's life situation, such as poor, destitute, needy, poor, orphan, foreigner, rich, citizen, etc. A child is

growing up in front of your eyes. (E. Vahidov)

6. Adjective lexemes denoting the temperature of an object, when applied to the object, serve to express three different levels of temperature, i.e. coldness, warmth or heat: Sip and caress the cold marble stone... (M.Ali). Every window is filled with warm breath. (thankfully)

In addition to the above, quality lexemes, which represent the states of cleanliness and impurity, represent the newness-oldness of the subject, and express the states of calm and unrest, and their semantic-methodical features are described in the sources [11].

So, the adjectives representing the situation are a meaningful type of quality. The methodological functions of adjectives of state are also very wide, the scope of their application is wide, in the composition of adjectives of state, it is possible to observe words related to both the own and the possessive layer. They are often used in poetry along with prose. When used in poetry, it expresses more emotion than in prose.

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