

**RESEARCH OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE CONJUGATION OF THE
QUALITATIVE GENUS IN WORLD LINGUISTICS**

Egamova Chamangul Umirovna

Teacher at Secondary School No. 50, Kitab District

Abstract

This article analyzes the study of the properties of the conjugation of the adjective gender in world linguistics. At the junction of various linguistic schools and languages, the possibilities of syntactic and semantic combination, valency, and word-building features of adjectives with other categories of words have been studied comparatively-historically and typologically. The article discusses the universal and linguistic features of adjective combinations in English, Russian, Uzbek, and other languages based on modern linguistic approaches, such as functional, cognitive, and distributional methods.

Keywords: category of quality, conjugation features, syntactic valency, phraseology, world linguistics, semantic conjunction, linguistic typology, and phrase combinations.

**SIFAT TURKUMI BIRIKUVCHANLIK XUSUSIYATLARINING DUNYO
TILSHUNOSLIGIDA TADQIQI**

Egamova Chamangul Umirovna

Kitob tumani 50-umumta'lim maktabi o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada sifat turkumining birikuvchanlik xususiyatlarining dunyo tilshunosligidagi tadqiqi tahlil etilgan. Turli lingvistik maktablar va tillar kesimida sifat so'zlarining boshqa so'z turkumlari bilan sintaktik va semantik birikish imkoniyatlari, valentligi hamda kollokatsion xususiyatlari qiyosiy-tarixiy va tipologik jihatdan o'rganilgan. Maqolada ingliz, rus, o'zbek va boshqa tillardagi sifat birikmalarining universal va tilga xos xususiyatlari zamonaviy lingvistik yondashuvlar – funksional, kognitiv va distributiv metodlar asosida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sifat turkumi, birikuvchanlik xususiyatlari, sintaktik valentligi, kollokatsiya, dunyo tilshunosligi, semantik birikma, lingvistik tipologiya, so'z birikmalari.

**ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СВОЙСТВ СПРЯЖЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВЕННОГО РОДА В
МИРОВОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ**

Эгамова Чамангуль Умировна

Учитель средней школы № 50 Китабского района

Аннотация

В данной статье анализируется исследование свойств спряжения прилагательного рода в мировой лингвистике. На стыке различных языковых школ и языков сравнительно-исторически и типологически изучены возможности синтаксического и семантического сочетания, валентности и словообразовательных особенностей прилагательных с другими категориями слов. В статье рассмотрены универсальные и языковые особенности сочетаний прилагательных в английском, русском, узбекском и других языках на основе

современных лингвистических подходов – функционального, познавательного и дистрибутивного методов.

Ключевые слова: категория качества, особенности спряжения, синтаксическая валентность, словосочетание, мировая Лингвистика, семантическая конъюнкция, лингвистическая типология, словосочетания.

In world linguistics, the investigation of the combinatory properties of lexical units, particularly adjectives, with other words constitutes one of the most topical directions in lexicology and syntax. Numerous scholarly studies have been devoted to this issue, focusing on the semantic-syntactic potential of adjectives, their collocational restrictions, and their contextual adaptability [1,2,3,4,5,6].

In English, adjectives that have not undergone substantivization do not accept any case forms. They do not express the grammatical categories of number, person, or gender, which exist in many other languages. Because English is an analytic language, adjectives are invariable in form; their principal grammatical feature is the ability to form degrees of comparison. In other words, adjectives can express a quality or quantity in relation to another person or object by means of comparison. The structural classification of adjectives is based on their morphological composition. Simple adjectives, in turn, fall into two subgroups. Simple root adjectives consist of a single morpheme and contain no derivational affixes. This group includes such lexemes as *big*, *short*, *black*, and *yellow*. Simple derived adjectives, although possessing a single stem, incorporate derivational affixes (prefixes or suffixes). For example, the word *natural* is formed by adding the suffix *-al* to the stem *nature*; *incorrect* is composed of the prefix *in-* and the stem *correct*. Compound adjectives are formed from two or more stems and are usually written with a hyphen: *dark-blue*, *red-cheeked*, *well-known*, and others.

A significant scholarly conclusion is that whether an adjective has a simple or compound structure does not affect its combinatory properties. In other words, the type of morphological structure (root, derived, or compound) has no influence on the semantic flexibility or syntactic combinability of adjectives. Combinability depends primarily on the lexical meaning of the adjective, its selectional restrictions, and contextual factors, and is independent of its internal morphological composition. Therefore, the simple root adjective *big* and the compound adjective *dark-blue* are subject to the same combinatory regularities.

In sentence structure, adjectives perform two main syntactic functions: as a component of the nominal predicate (predicative function) or as an attributive modifier. In the predicative function, the adjective usually follows a copular verb and describes the state of the subject. In the attributive function, it precedes the noun and directly modifies it. However, when adjectives are substantivized, they can also perform other sentence functions—subject, object, or other nominal roles—in addition to the two mentioned above. This phenomenon in English is expressed by the construction *the* + adjective and demonstrates the capacity of adjectives to shift into the nominal category.

The grammatical invariability of English adjectives, their gradability, and their syntactic multifunctionality are the principal factors that determine their combinatory properties. Differences in morphological structure do not affect these properties, since combinability is grounded more in semantic and pragmatic factors. These regularities are of considerable importance for understanding the overall analytic system of English and for conducting contrastive research with other languages.

In world linguistics, and particularly in English grammar, the formal similarity of words and the problem of their precise classification have long been objects of constant scholarly inquiry. Many words can perform the functions of both an adjective and an adverb in terms of

their external form. In such cases, one of the most reliable criteria for distinguishing them is their combinatory properties. That is, the word class with which a given word combines determines its part-of-speech membership. Words that combine with verbs and express a quality of an action or state are classified as adverbs, whereas words that combine with nouns and denote a quality of a person or thing are classified as adjectives. This approach is based on distributional analysis and takes into account the position of the word in its syntactic environment and its valency properties. For example, words such as *well*, *late*, and *little* are formally compatible with both categories, yet their membership in one or the other class is determined solely by the word with which they combine.

- In the collocation *well done*, *well* combines with the verb (*done*) and expresses the quality of an action; therefore, it is an adverb.

- In the sentence *He's not a well man*, *well* combines with the noun (*man*) and describes the state of a person; hence, it functions as an adjective.

Similarly:

- In *Go late*, *late* combines with the verb and indicates a temporal feature of the action (adverb);

- In *late autumn*, it combines with the noun and expresses a temporal property of the thing (adjective).

In *Very little*, *little* is linked to the verb (*slept*) and expresses a quantitative feature (adverb), whereas in *my little sister* it combines with the noun and denotes the age or size of a person (adjective). These examples demonstrate that in English, it is not form but syntactic distribution and combinatory properties that play the decisive role in determining part-of-speech membership.

In English, as in Uzbek, adjectives most frequently combine with nouns and function as their attributive modifiers. For example: *I have an interesting book – Menda qiziqarli kitob bor*. Here the adjective precedes the noun and reveals its property. In addition, adjectives may occasionally combine with pronouns, although this occurs less frequently. This combinatory property constitutes the principal syntactic potential of adjectives.

The position of an adjective in a sentence is directly related to its combinatory possibilities. When functioning as an attributive modifier in English, the adjective usually precedes the noun and occupies a subordinate position relative to it. For example: *I have bought a red pencil – Men qizil qalam sotib oldim*. Here the adjective *red* is combined with the noun *pencil* in a subordinate relation and describes its property. Conversely, when an adjective occurs within a nominal predicate, it follows the copular verb and occupies a dominant (predicative) position relative to the noun. For example: *The pencil is red – Qalam qizil*. In this case, the adjective functions as a component of the predicate, exercises a dominant role with respect to the subject, and constitutes the semantic center of the entire sentence. Thus, the syntactic position of adjectives in English (before the noun or after the copular verb) is closely connected with their combinatory properties and functional status. This regularity is characteristic of the analytic structure of the language and further enhances the importance of word order and contextual combinations.

Distinguishing adjectives from adverbs not merely by form but by their combinatory and distributional properties is of considerable methodological significance for the teaching of English grammar, translation theory, and contrastive linguistics [7]. This approach makes it possible to gain a deeper understanding of the multifunctionality of words and to reveal the internal logic of the language system.

In English, a single noun can be modified simultaneously by several adjectives, resulting in a complex attributive construction. In such cases, the order of adjectives before the noun is not

arbitrary but is determined by their semantic relationship and cognitive importance. Linguistic literature has advanced a number of rules concerning this issue, based primarily on the semantic proximity of adjectives to the noun or on their degree of objectivity. Several sources state that when two or more adjectives precede a noun, the adjective semantically closer to the noun is placed immediately adjacent to it. This rule rests on the strength of the semantic bond formed between the adjective and the noun. For example, in the construction *It was a cold autumn day*, the adjectives *cold* and *autumn* both modify the noun *day*. Here the adjective *autumn* stands immediately next to *day* as a classifying feature indicating the seasonal type of the day, because the concept “autumn day” is semantically closer than “cold autumn day.” Likewise, in the sentence *He is a clever young man*, the adjective *young* stands closer to the noun *man* and functions as the primary feature denoting the category of age, while *clever* appears earlier as an external evaluative adjective. The result is the complex construction *clever young man*, in which the feature of youth is treated as primary and that of intelligence as additional.

Other linguistic sources explain the order of adjectives in constructions containing more than one adjective by a slightly different criterion. According to this approach, adjectives that reflect the current, objective, and observable state of the person or thing denoted by the noun are placed closer to it, whereas adjectives expressing general, evaluative, or subjective notions are placed farther away. For example, in *nice sunny day*, the adjective *sunny* combines directly with *day* because it denotes an objective and directly observable property of the day (its being sunny). *Nice*, expressing a general subjective evaluation of the day (pleasant, enjoyable), appears earlier. This order indicates that features reflecting objective and present states stand closer to the nucleus of the noun because they contribute more substantially to the basic identification of the thing.

The two approaches are in fact complementary. The first is based on semantic proximity and classificatory power, while the second rests on the opposition between objectivity and subjectivity and on the degree of cognitive salience. Both rules confirm that in English the sequence of adjectives is not a purely grammatical rule but reflects a complex relationship between semantics and pragmatics. Violation of this order may lead not only to stylistic awkwardness but also to a change of meaning or to ambiguity. Consequently, the formation of constructions with multiple adjectives and the internal order within them represent an important manifestation of the combinatory properties of adjectives in English. This phenomenon is closely linked to the analytic structure of the language and enables semantic relations to be expressed through word order. Mastery of the regularities governing the position of adjectives relative to the noun is of great importance for producing accurate, natural, and stylistically correct speech in English and requires particular attention in the process of translation.

References:

1. Фролов А.С., Сочетаемость относительных прилагательных в английском языке, Дисс. канд. филол. наук, Псков, 1973. – 197 с.
2. Горелик Ц.С., Адъективные словосочетания в современном английском языке. – Москва: Просвещение, 1967. – 304 с.
3. Куканова В.В., Сочетаемость имен прилагательных хурдн и шулун “быстрый” в калмыцком языке (На материале национального корпуса калмыцкого языка) // Вестник Калмыцкого университета, 2016. №4 (32). – С.93-98.
4. Баймурзаева Г.Б. Обучение сочетаемости слов русского языка в иноязычной аудитории // Язык и текст langpsy.ru. 2014. № 3.

5. Орлова Л.Г., Имя прилагательное в подъязыке научно-популярной статьи, Дисс. канд. филол. наук. Нижний Новгород, 2005. – С.169.
6. Виноградова С.А., Семантика английского прилагательного (на материале относительных прилагательных), Дисс. докт. филол. наук. Мурманск, 2018. – 498 с.
7. G‘apporov M., Qosimova R., Ingliz tili grammatkasi, – Toshkent: Turon-Iqbol. 2019. – B. 151.