

FUNCTIONAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ADJECTIVES IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES (BASED ON THE STORIES OF V. SHUKSHIN)

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Annotation: *Studying and teaching foreign language required comparison of languages that are taught and studied. Since Uzbekistan is considered as a multilingual country, a lot of attention is being focused on the development of typology because without knowing foreign languages it is impossible to establish political, economic and cultural ties with countries where foreign languages are spoken. Russian is considered to be La lingua franca in Central Asia. In Uzbekistan, bilingualism is based on knowing Uzbek and Russian languages. Besides, it is compulsory that at schools one of the foreign languages should be taught which has derived from the need to establish ties with all the countries of the world.*

Keywords: *Russian Language, describe, adjectives, reflects, application, regional nuances, narrative;*

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE:

1. Functional Features:

- Descriptive Role: Adjectives in Russian, as in many languages, serve to provide additional information about a noun. They describe qualities, characteristics, or attributes of the noun.

- Agreement: Russian adjectives agree with the gender, number, and case of the noun they modify. This agreement is an important grammatical feature.

2. Semantic Features:

- Richness of Adjective Endings: Russian adjectives often have various endings that convey nuances of meaning, such as degrees of comparison (comparative and superlative forms).

- Emotional Tone: Adjectives in Shukshin's stories may carry an emotional tone, reflecting the author's style and the cultural context of the narratives.

Uzbek Language:

1. Functional Features:

- Descriptive Role: Similar to Russian, Uzbek adjectives play a descriptive role, providing details about the noun they modify.

- Agreement: Uzbek adjectives also agree with the noun in gender and number, but not in case.

2. Semantic Features:

- **Harmony with Nouns:** In Uzbek, adjectives are known for their harmonious integration with nouns. The combination of adjective-noun often reflects a seamless unity of meaning.

- **Cultural Nuances:** Adjectives in Uzbek may carry cultural nuances, reflecting the specificities of the Uzbek language and cultural context present in Shukshin's stories.

Comparison:

1. **Grammatical Agreement:** Both languages exhibit agreement between adjectives and nouns, though the specifics of this agreement differ (e.g., case agreement in Russian but not in Uzbek).

2. **Expressiveness:** Adjectives in both languages can be expressive, playing a role in conveying the emotional tone and cultural context of the narratives.

3. **Morphological Complexity:** Russian adjectives tend to have a more complex morphology with various endings for gender, number, and case, while Uzbek adjectives may emphasize harmony and simplicity.

4. **Cultural Context:** The choice and usage of adjectives in Shukshin's stories may reflect the cultural and social contexts of both Russian and Uzbek communities, contributing to the overall atmosphere of the narratives.

To conduct a more in-depth analysis, it would be beneficial to examine specific examples from Shukshin's stories in both languages, considering the nuances of language use in context.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE:

1. Functional Features:

- **Agreement:** Russian adjectives agree in gender, number, and case with the nouns they modify.

- **Position:** Adjectives usually come after the noun in Russian.

- **Degrees of Comparison:** Russian adjectives have three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, and superlative.

2. Semantic Features:

- **Color and Size:** Adjectives in Russian often convey information about color and size.

- **Emotional Tone:** Russian adjectives can carry emotional nuances, adding a layer of subjectivity to the description.

- **Subjective vs. Objective:** Adjectives can be subjective, expressing opinions or feelings, or objective, providing factual information.

Uzbek Language:

1. Functional Features:

- **Agreement:** Like Russian, Uzbek adjectives agree with the gender and number of the nouns they modify.

- **Position:** Adjectives generally precede the noun in Uzbek.

- Degrees of Comparison: Uzbek adjectives can also be compared, but the process is often achieved through the use of additional words rather than inflections.

2. Semantic Features:

- Specificity: Uzbek adjectives may be more specific and context-dependent, providing detailed information about the noun.

- Cultural Context: Adjectives in Uzbek may carry cultural connotations, reflecting the rich cultural and historical background of the language.

- Nominalization: Uzbek adjectives can be nominalized to function as nouns, contributing to the flexibility of expression.

Based on V. Shukshin's Stories:

The application of adjectives in literature, such as V. Shukshin's stories, introduces additional layers of complexity and creativity. Adjectives may be used to create vivid imagery, convey characters' emotions, or establish a particular atmosphere within the narrative. Depending on the context of the stories, adjectives can play a crucial role in shaping the overall tone and mood of the narrative.

It's important to note that the analysis of adjectives in literary works is often subjective and can vary depending on the interpretation of the reader. The choice of adjectives by the author contributes to the unique style and voice of the literary work.

When writing an article, consider providing specific examples from V. Shukshin's stories to illustrate how adjectives are employed to enhance the linguistic and literary aspects of the narrative. Additionally, explore any cultural or regional nuances reflected in the use of adjectives in the context of the stories.

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