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GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF ADJECTIVES IN NEW ENGLISH

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Abstract: In this article we analyze an adjective is a word that defines, qualifies or modifies the meaning of a noun, or more rarely of a pronoun. It expresses a quality or attribute of the word it qualifies.

Key words: substantive, conjunction, descriptive words, comparative adjective

Many English words belong to more than one part of speech. Thus *hope, love, sleep*, etc., may be nouns as well as verbs; *chief; general, vegetable, etc.*, may be nouns as well as adjectives; *clean, dead, wide, etc.*, are adjectives as well as adverbs; *while* may be either a noun, a verb or a conjunction; *since* may be an adverb, a preposition, or a conjunction; adjectives as well as verbs. The examples are as follows: *They like black shoes*, the word *black* is an adjective, and in the sentence: *They black their shoes once a week*, the word *black* here is a *verb*. So it is not so easy to say whether a word is an adjective just by looking at it in an isolation or form. It should be understood that an adjective is a word which is used with a noun or pronoun to describe the animate or inanimate things designated by the noun or pronoun. In other words, an adjective is a word which functions as a modifier to describe a noun or other substantive and traditionally, an adjective has been considered as a part of speech and used to denote word classes. An adjective has some characteristics such as follows:

1. It can freely occur in attributive position as a pre-modifier of a noun, for example: a beautiful park, naughty boys.
2. It can occur alone after a verb as a subject complement, e.g.: The car is beautiful. My father looks old.
3. It can be preceded by very and other intensifying words, for example: The car is very beautiful.
4. It can take comparative and superlative forms whether it is inflectionally or by the addition of pre-modifier, e.g.: happy, happier, the happiest, and beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful.
5. Most of adjectives can be added with -ly to form adverbs, e.g.: happy - happily, beautiful - beautifully. However, not every adjective has these characteristics. A word can be considered as an adjective when it can function as an attribute or predicate and it cannot function as a direct object. Descriptive words are the prototypical modifiers. Descriptive words are moreover one of the foremost troublesome categories to classify, since they share numerous characteristics of either things or verbs. Descriptive words, being less well-established as a category, are a more likely target for alter. Descriptive words in English have two unmistakable capacities: they can be predicative (as within the beat is important) or attributive (as in modern verse). Within the previous case they are closer to the verbal conclusion of the continuum, because beside the copula verb they frame the verbal state, and within the last-mentioned case they may (but require not) be closer to the ostensible conclusion of the cline. There are different formal implies of recognizing between these two functions: it may be done by position, by pitch or stretch, or by emphasis. Within the history of English, there have been vital changes. which is able be the most theme of discourse here

OLD ENGLISH ADJECTIVE

The period of the Ancient English is from 450 to 1150 and it is now and then portrayed as the period of full intonations, since amid most of this period the endings of the thing, the descriptive word, and the verb are protected more or less whole. An imperative include feature highlight of the Germanic dialects is the improvement of a twofold declension of the descriptive word: one, the solid declension; and the other is the powerless one. The solid declension is utilized when the descriptive word alone must bear the essential burden of demonstrating the development of the thing, and the powerless or non-distinctive descriptive word, or a possessive has as of now performed the office of case, number and sex sign. The Ancient English descriptive word has three sexual orientations: manly, female and impartial. It too has the same cases as on: nominative, genitive, dative, with the expansion of an instrumental within the manly and impartial solitary. It is necessary to mention only such distinctive endings as the masculine accusative singular *-ne*, the feminine genitive and dative *-re*, and the genitive plural *-ra* as illustrations of this point. In the sense that this

inflectional pattern contains such inflections especially associated with certain case and gender forms, it is a *strong* declension. It can be seen clearly in the following table that we find the ending **-a** for a masculine nominative singular adjective, **-an** for the accusative singular of the same gender, and **-e** for a feminine nominative singular. In fact, the weak adjective declension corresponds point for point with the weak noun declension, even to the distinctive **-e** form in the neuter accusative singular. For example: An O.E noun *eag* = *eye* becomes *eage* in the neuter nominative singular, and *nam* = *name* becomes *naman* in the masculine dative singular. The strong declension is used predicatively and attributively without any other defining word, or when the adjective is not preceded by a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, such as follows: *Waes seo faemne geong* the woman was young *Dol cyning* a foolish king The weak declension is used after the demonstrative and possessive pronoun or after a definite article: *Se dola cyning* the foolish king *Se ofermoda cyning* the proud king *^ Min leofa sunu* my dear son The comparative adjective was formed of the suffix **-ra**, and the superlative **-ost**, a few adjectives have **-est**. Examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Meaning
eald	ieldra	ieldest	old
earm	earmra	earmost	poor

We also find some words with the comparative formed from an adverb or preposition with the superlative **-um**, or **-uma**, in Latin loan words: *optimus* (best), *summus* (highest). For the word ending in **-m** ceased to be felt as having superlative force, some words taken by analogy the additional ending **-est**. It makes the double superlative with the suffix **-umist-**, then becomes **-ymist-** and develops further into **-imest-**, **-emest-**, and **mest**, such as in *formest*, *midmest*, and further examples are:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Meaning
inne	innemra	innemest	within
after	after	aftermest	after

There are also some irregular comparisons in Old English adjectives, such as:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
got	bettra	betst
micel	mara	maest

MIDDLE ENGLISH ADJECTIVE

The English dialect between the year 1150 and 1500 has as of now been characterized as Center English. It was stamped by pivotal changes in English dialect, changes were broader and more crucial than those that have taken put at any time some time recently or since. The changes of this period influenced English in both its linguistic use and its lexicon and the changes in English linguistic use may be portrayed as a common lessening of emphasis. Endings of the thing and descriptive word checking refinements of number and case and frequently of sex were so modified in articulation as to lose their unmistakable shape and thus their usefulness.

The result of the changes was that in Center English the sign of sexual orientation recognizing the manly shape was misplaced, since the finishing **-a** (manly nominative) and **-e** (feminine nominative - accusative and ladylike nominative) fell together in a single shapes as, For example:

Old English Middle English

Se ealdu man the olde man (masculine)

Se ealde talu the olde tale (feminine)

Paet ealde swurd the olde sword (neuter)

The weak adjective ending **-an** and **-urn** had already fallen together as **-en**. And because of the loss of final **-n** they also became to have only **-e**. But, there are very few survivals of the Old English genitive plural in **-ra** as Middle English **-er**, notably in *aller* from Old English *ealra*. Thus, the singular and plural forms of the weak adjective declension, **-a**, **-e**, **-an**, **-em**, and **-urn**, were reduced to a single ending in **-e**.

Middle English monosyllabic adjectives ending in consonants remained uninflected throughout the singular and had **-e** throughout the plural:

Singular Plural

Brod brode

God gode

Glad glade

The ending of accusative masculine singular **-ne**, the genitive and dative feminine singular **-e (-ere)** and a few isolated forms of the genitive plural were remained unchanged.

The old English comparative ending **-ra** became **-re**, and the superlative suffixes **-est** and **-ost** fell together as **-est**, as in:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
hard	harder	hardest
fair	fairer	fairest
clene	clener	clenest

In Middle English there was also a process of shortening vowel. It happened when the root of an adjective was long, for example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
swete	swetter	swettest

Middle English adjectives also had irregular comparison, for example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
god	better	best
bade	worse	werst
micel	more(mara)	mest(most,mast)

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THE ROLE OF ENGLISH AS A WORLD LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article provides facts and ideas about the international role and importance of the English language. Each of these points is summarized after some research. There are also some shortcomings in the spread of the English language.

Key words: "global village", UN, Dickens, Shakespeare, Oscar Wilde, the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, guru, babu, chorpo, curry,

Today's world is known as the "global village" and is the result of scientific inventions made in the second half of the 19th century. Language has played a key role in the development of mankind, in the dissemination of ideas in the past and will play a more important role in its future growth and development. Thus, the study of language(s) is of the utmost importance to humanity, and the necessary attention must be given to ensuring that humanity moves smoothly into the stage of maturity or universal consciousness.

English language is a language belonging to the Germanic group of the Indo-European family. English is the working and official language of the UN. Every world act, technical publication, book, instruction, song, poster, letter will be read and understood by different nations and peoples if they are presented in English.

English is so popular that it has become the standard language of international communication. Currently, 75% of the world's mail is in English, 60% of radio programs are broadcast in English, and more than half of the world's periodicals are printed in English. It is estimated that about one billion people in the world use English as their mother tongue or foreign language. The use of English as an official or semi-official language is common in more than 70 countries and plays a very important role in another 20 states. More than 1400 million people live in countries where English is traditionally spoken. About 75% of mail and information in the world is stored in English. Of the approximately 50 million Internet users, most use English.³²

This spread of the English language around the world is due to the fact that Great Britain was and is a world maritime power. She had colonies and then dominions all over the world. Therefore, many countries now use English on a par with their official language: India, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, the Federated States of Micronesia and a number of others. Some countries choose this language as a state language: USA, Antigua and Bahamas, Barbados, Ghana, Dominican Republic, Nigeria, Solomon Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and others.

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The need to introduce new information technologies in all spheres of human life is becoming more and more obvious. It is difficult to imagine modern life without a computer. It has become as much a necessity as a calculator, a notebook, a typewriter, a music center, a device for accessing and storing information. The world of computer science "speaks" English. English became the "new Latin". In the field of scientific know-how and technological development, everyone needs to know English to be part of the 21st century. It is easy to see why in Italy, for example, English is required for many technical professions. And in China it is the main language taught in schools.

Nowadays, a huge number of people around the world are learning English, as they realize that only with knowledge of the language can you become successful in a particular area, if you use it in combination with your skills. All communication between people is built in English. From elementary school, children begin to learn English.

Attempts have been repeatedly made to create a replacement for the English language, in order to simplify the study and equalize the possibilities of all nationalities for mutual interaction. They led to the formation of several "common" languages, the most effective of which turned out to be Esperanto. But, having designated a certain circle of admirers, he stopped developing. Numerous experts voiced the idea that