

## Grammatical Categories Of Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Numerals In English, Russian And Kyrgyz Languages

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### Abstract

This article is investigating analysis of grammatical categories including adjective, adverb, pronoun and numerals in English, Kyrgyz and Russian languages. Obtained results allow us to draw a number of conclusions based on analysis of paradigm, comparison degrees between adjectives and adverbs in the studied languages and shows that in the compared languages one can find isomorphic and allomorphic features in the way of expressing comparativeness. In English there are two suffix markers of comparison degrees of adjectives - er and - est, the role of which, apparently, is decreasing, since they are limited by structural framework of words and are increasingly being replaced by the analytic correlates more and most. In the Kyrgyz language, in addition to the affix - raak, there are case affixes (affixes of the original case - dan and dative case - ga), forming the name, the object of comparison and derivational affixes. Allomorphy in compared languages consists in the Kyrgyz language almost from all qualitative adjectives and adverbs form the comparative degree only synthetically, and the superlative degree only analytically, while in English the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and adverbs are formed both synthetically and analytically.

**Keywords:** Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Grammatical categories, English, Russian and Kyrgyz languages

### 1. Introduction

Grammar category of adjective. Linguists disagree on the question of whether degrees of comparison should be considered a grammatical category (Malykh & Kzar, 2016). According to some scientists, the suffix degrees of comparison of adjectives are considered as models of word formation, and combinations of adjectives with more/most, less/least as units of the sphere of syntax (Revzin, 1962; Alkhazov & Kroitesku, 1989). A number of authors believe that the degrees of comparison of adjectives lie in the center of

comparison expression, constituting a grammatical-morphological category (Schwartzschild, 2008). According to V.N. Zhigadlo: "The category of comparison degree is usually considered in grammar textbooks as a form of an adjective, i.e. is included in inflection, but is not mentioned among the grammatical categories inherent in the adjective. However, the morphological design always has a grammatical form, indicating the presence of an independent grammatical category. Therefore, it seems logical to talk about the presence of a grammatical

category of comparison" (Zhigadlo, 1956; Melnik, 2015).

As A.I. Smirnitsky writes: "the grammatical, and not the word-formation nature of comparison degrees is evidenced by the fact that in different forms of comparison category degrees the lexical meaning of the adjective remains the same" (Smirnitsky, 1959).

According to M.Ya. Bloch, the category of adjectives comparison degrees is considered as grammatical-morphological. It is built on a paradigm whose members are synthetic and analytical. Bloch notes that "it is reasonable to directly correlate the proper semantic basis of formal-grammatical analyticity with the semantic basis of analytical method, on the use of which the form is built. If we approach an assessment of concept under consideration from this point of view, it becomes clear that the root of analyticity meaning must lie in the reflection of the composite character, i.e. separation, "discurs-iveness" of identifying some morpho-logical feature as a feature that closes on a single real word (real in relation to an auxiliary element, since this word itself can have a grammatical character...)" (Bloch, 1976).

Numerals are defined with a specific lexical meaning, denote the number of an object or an object order of during counting (Saiidyрахimova et al., 2022).

## 2. Research methods and materials

Comparison in English, Kyrgyz and Russian languages is consisting of the paradigm of degrees in three forms: positive, comparative and superlative. Some linguists consider the number of degrees of comparison problematic on the grounds that a positive degree in itself does not express any comparison and, therefore, should be excluded from the comparison paradigm. On the contrary, a number of authors distinguish three degrees of comparison of adjectives (Toksonalieva, 2015; Saidova, 2013). In Turkic literature there are such cases when the number of degrees of comparison exceeds more than three.

We clarified that in English, Kyrgyz and Russian languages the grammatical category of the adjective is represented by the classical paradigm (positive - unmarked, comparative and superlative - marked forms). In the languages under consideration, an adjective comparison degrees are formed synthetically and analytically.

## 3. Results and discussion

In English, the presence of analytical forms is characteristic, which corresponds to the tendencies of English language towards analytics. In the Kyrgyz language, the comparative degree is formed synthetically, the superlative degree is formed only analytically. English and Kyrgyz languages have identical comparative models of adjectives comparative degree (Ryashchina, 2016), formed in an agglutinative way. However, in the system of this category common to the languages under consideration, it is observed as a formal and content heterogeneity. In English, comparative and superlative degrees of comparison were marked, while in the Kyrgyz language there is only a marker of adjectives comparative degree (Dzhamasheva, 1989). The comparative degree of adjectives in English is formed synthetically using the morpheme *-er* (strong- stronger, easy-lighter) for monosyllabic adjectives and some two-syllable adjectives, which has a clear correlation in Kyrgyz - *raak* (zhakshy - zhakshyraak, uzun - uzunraak).

Two- and three-syllable adjectives form a comparative degree analytically using the functional word *more* (beautiful - more beautiful, intelligent - more intelligent), the equivalent of which in the Kyrgyz language is the morpheme *-raak* (suluu - suluuraak, akylduu - akylduuraak). In Russian, the comparative degree, as well as in English, is formed synthetically and analytically with the help of a morpheme *-her* (or *her*) or unproductive morphemes *-e* or *-she* (strong - stronger, full - fuller, old - scarier, thin - thinner). Adjectives in the form of a comparative degree of comparison do not have any agreement.

The comparative degree in Russian is also formed analytically, in which the words *more* or *less* are used before the adjective in a positive degree (strong, stronger).

As for the superlative degree of comparison of adjectives in English, monosyllabic and some disyllabic adjectives are characterized by a marked form with the suffix *-est* (the greatest, the eldest), the correlate of which in the Kyrgyz language is *en*, *etø* (*en chong*, *etø suluu*).

Three-syllable and more English adjectives, which formed analytical superlatives with the help of the word *most*, in the Kyrgyz language correspond to *en*, *etø*: the most difficult - *etø oor*. The superlative degree of Russian adjectives is formed analytically by adding the word *most* (the strongest, the oldest) to the positive form of the adjective.

One of the ways to form the comparative degree of adjectives in the Kyrgyz language is a special syntactic construction, when the adjective itself is in a positive degree, and the objects compared according to the degree of qualitative features are decorated with case affixes: the name that names

the object with a greater completeness of qualities is in the nominative case, and a name that names the item being compared to in the original. The marker of the original case -dan - den, -don, -tan, -ten, -tone, -tone corresponds to the conjunction than: stronger than.

The comparative degree of adjectives in the Kyrgyz language can also be expressed using the postpositions Karaganda, kərə, which controls the dative case of the noun (ending - ha), with which this noun is compared. The correlate of this construction in the Kyrgyz language corresponds to the construction with the union than in English and then in Russian.

In Russian, there is a special form of superlative degree, the so-called elative, with the sense "extremity", denoting an irrespectively high degree of quality, which is formed synthetically - by adding affixed morphemes -eysh (-ij, -aya, -ee) and -aysh (-th, -ay, -th), if the stem of the adjective ends in back-lingual consonants g, k, x (nearest, smallest, etc.) In English, the elative is expressed analytically: the most beautiful woman. In this case, the determined noun has an indefinite article. The adjective enters into diverse lexical relations with the noun and the adverb. This is also noted by V.G. Belyavskaya: "In general, it should be noted that abstract names have a narrower semantic meaning and a larger zone of variability than concrete ones, and from parts of speech, such a model of the ratio of connotations and variative features are more typical" (Belyavskaya, 1987).

With regard to the grammatical categories they express, adjectives in the languages under consideration differ significantly: Russian adjectives have the ability to agree with the noun they define in gender, number and case, while English and Kyrgyz adjectives agree neither in gender, nor in number, nor do not have in the case. Consider the compatibility of an adjective with a noun in the compared languages.

As mentioned above, both in English and in Kyrgyz, the adjective does not agree with the noun, but only adjoins it, which should be considered as a characteristic typological feature of this group of languages. A striking distinguishing feature of the adjective in the system of modern English is the complete absence of such morphological categories as the category of gender, number and case in this part of speech. The only inflectional category that has survived in the English language is the category of degree of comparison: a red apple - kyzyl alma, red apples - kyzyl almalar, big schools - chon mektepter, in big schools - chon mektepterde.

True, when used separately, out of context, adjectives in the Kyrgyz language take the same case affixes as nouns: a noun can be in the form of

dative, local and original cases. The syntactic link is control.

Bul anin emgegin tatyktuu syylyk (noun in the dative case).

Aiyлга ylayiktuu (noun in the form of the local case).

Yyðen chong, baldan tattuu (noun in original case form).

The only grammatical category of the Kyrgyz adjective is the category of degree of comparison.

In Russian, with its developed system of inflection, the adjective is characterized by the presence of agreement with the noun in gender, number and case and the category of degree of comparison. Unlike nouns, the gender, number, and case forms of adjectives are not an independent means of expressing lexical and grammatical meanings, since they completely depend on the gender, number, and case of those nouns with which these adjectives are consistent. For example: clean room, warm floor, winter morning, winter cherry.

Unlike nouns, the gender, number, and case forms of adjectives are not an independent means of expressing lexical and grammatical meanings, since they completely depend on the gender, number, and case of those nouns with which these adjectives are consistent. In the nominative case of the singular, the adjectives of the Russian language have generic differences: the case endings of the masculine, feminine and neuter gender are different. In the plural, adjectives have no gender differences, and case endings for all three genders are the same:

1) Two dwarfs in Roman caftans and wreaths of maple leaves served ... (Tolstoy, 1945).

2) Distinguished guests sat down to dine with blood sausages, pork heads with minced meat, amazing earthen apples, wonderful sweetness and satiety, called potatoes ... (Tolstoy, 1945).

In English, Kyrgyz and Russian, adjectives can be combined with the following categories of nouns: concrete and abstract, animate and inanimate, proper and common nouns, countable and uncountable:

Adjectives in Kyrgyz are in preposition, while in English adjectives can be in both preposition and postposition, for example: Donna Lucia, the host's wife, waddled up and in her low sweet voice passed the time of day with us (Maugham, 2009).

He was dressed in a blue cotton shirt of a pair of grey trousers, much creased and none too clean, of a thin canvas, and on his feet he wore a pair of very old espadrilles [Maugham, ].

Kaira dan bayagy zhany bash koshkondogusundai kuuluk-shumdugu zhok achyk munoz, ak peyil bolo alar beken? (Aitmatov, 1982).

The postposition creates a great semantic weight of the definition, which in these cases turns out to be isolated and, therefore, bearing a well-known semantic stress: the bitter cold; there a light glowed, warm, tawny, against the brightness of the night. It is necessary to single out the traditional stable combinations, inherited mostly from the French language, for example, knight errant - a wandering knight, court martial is a military court.

There is a whole group of adjectives for which the post-positional position is the norm due to their semantic and grammatical nature. This group consists of adjectives with the suffix, -able and -ible, for example, no bedrooms available; the only person visible, a piece of information not at all reliable. In addition, there are adjectives that can only appear in postposition: incarnate, designate and elect the devil incarnate, the minister designate. An adjective in Russian, occupying a postposition, forms a nominal sentence, where the adjective plays a predicative function, as in the following examples: The table (is) brown. Snow (is) white. So, the construction Snow is white is predicative, and the construction white snow is attributive because in the first construction, the attribute white is associated with the object snow through a verb (zero connective), and in the second, the same attribute white is associated with the same object snow directly, directly.

However, in Russian language there is still a postposition of the adjective in relation to the noun. This is typical for terminological and nomenclature combinations: chocolate cake, smoked fish, men's suits. In such names, the preposition of the adjective (smoked fish, chocolate cake) is also possible, but in this case they lose their terminological character. The postposition of the adjective is also characteristic of stable and archaic expressions: my angel, good God; for cases of stylistic inversion: near the Lukomorye green oak (poet), tavern goal (folk poet.), etc.

Considering phrases where the adjective is the main component in combination with a noun with a preposition. The prepositions used with this model serve to convey various relationships between an adjective describing a quality, a noun denoting an object that has that quality, and a noun that somehow specifies the nature of the quality in terms of referring to the object, the source of the attribute, or its cause, additional characteristic, conditions under which the symptom appears, place or time of symptom manifestation, etc. (Babenko, 2004).

The syntactic connection in this model does not have a morphological design and is carried out by a simple word order: thick with dust, available for meeting, rich in resources, etc.

Combinations of an adjective with a noun without a preposition like worth the trouble, unlike her are relatively rare and, therefore, not typical for the English language. In the Kyrgyz language, such phrases correspond to phrases with an inverted word order with a postpositional connection: zholugushuuga yngailuu, resurstarga bai, zhumushtan charchoo, mathematician sabagynan zhakshy, zhardam uchyn yraazychylyk, kalyn chan basuu, etc.

In Russian language, an adjective as the main component is combined with a noun in non-prepositional and prepositional phrases and agrees with it in number, gender and case: short stature, satisfied with the answer, full of doubts, ready for battle, red from heat, black from envy, etc. (Klimova, 2008).

As it was mentioned above, an adjective, as the main component in phrase, enters into diverse lexical relations not only with the noun, but also with the adverb, which performs semantic role of "qualifier of the degree of quality".

The study of material from in the compared languages showed that the adjective can be accompanied by the following adverb types:

1) Adverbs of mode of action: in English - cheerfully, awkwardly, bravely, deadly, a strangely emotional moment, an obviously frightened person, supposedly happy game; in the Kyrgyz language - bat, tez, daroo, kaita, kaira, akyryn, zhai, kyrgyzcha, dostorcho; in Russian - on foot, to smithereens, swimming, hand-to-hand, etc.

2) Adverbs of measure and degree in English: greatly, fully, exceeding, extremely, pretty, rather, very, a little, quite, almost; in Kyrgyz language: ushunchalyk, olgydoy, takyr, taptakyr, aran, zorgo, ayabai, abdan, ayabagan, oto, oñchey saal, saal paal which means; very, moderately, strongly, completely, too much, too, barely, almost, etc.

3) Adverbs (circumstances) of place and time, which express purely external conditions of the process, condition: ... a great many strangers come to Capri for a few days, or a few weeks... (Maugham, 2009). Tush-tushunan kushtar sairap, tomon zhagynda chong suu sharkyrap agyp zhatat (Aitmatov, 1982).

## Conclusion

Thus, the analysis of the paradigm of degrees of comparison in the studied languages shows that in the compared languages one can find isomorphic and allomorphic features in the way of expressing comparativeness. Thus, in English there are two suffixes-markers of adjectives comparison degrees: -er and -est, the role of which, apparently, is decreasing, since they are limited by the structural

framework of words and are increasingly being replaced by analytical correlates more and most. In the Kyrgyz language, in addition to the affix - raak, there are case affixes (affixes of the original case - dan and dative case - ga), forming the name - the object of comparison and derivational affixes.

With regard to the grammatical categories they are expressing, adjectives in the languages under consideration differs significantly. Russian adjectives have an ability to agree with the noun they define in gender, number and case, while English and Kyrgyz adjectives are similar neither in gender, nor in number.

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