

## Methods of Translating Adjectives and Adverbs and the Resulting Treats

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**Abstract:** This article will talk about the problems when adjectives compare them. Their levels are analyzed about the comparison.

**Keywords:** quality, types of quality, quality levels and application of quality

Analysis of the main forms and problems of the meaning of qualitative inflections in English. Language is a means of communication between humans. The theoretical problems of form and meaning in nature have kept linguists, philosophers and figures of Science in the spotlight from the times when philosophers such as Aristotle, Plato lived to the present day. English is a verbose language. The use of ambiguous words in a text serves to increase the impressiveness of the text, not to mention their use. Adjective-refers to signs such as the color of the subject, size, shape, flavor, character, psychic state, attitude to place or time. Examples include Red, big, sweet, tall, bad, purple, morning. Adjectives are classified into Asal and relative adjectives, depending on the meaning they mean. Adjectives cause several interesting problems to arise according to their multiple meanings, and in this focus is mainly on the contextual meaning that comes from the text. Miller notes that "adjectives have distinctive features, unlike other word categories, that serve to enrich the vocabulary of the language when they come into contact with synonyms and antonyms".

In words, the connection between antonym and synonyms occurs at the same time. For example "strong" forms a whole group of synonyms (sturdy, powerful, tough, etc) and it is grouped into groups according to its antonymic connection by initiating "weak" interaction (puny or frail). Adjectives are used in many meanings, are context-bound and have the property of flexibility. As an example, there are only two links of meaning as "light". 1. Light 2. light. But with this quality we divide into groups that express different meanings: "a light rain" "her light voice" "a light blue shirt" "a light lunch" "the light breeze" "a light white wine" "a light sleep" "light injures" "light housework" "her light graceful step"

When thinking about antonym, it is thought based on the situation in which it is used. For example

when the adjective” light “comes from antonym” dark“, it must be distinguished from another antonym”heavy “of” light". It is also important that the qualities are made in the blood, that is, their structure with the participation of horses is the main means of analysis. These methods were responsible for the creation of the “Cobuild Dictionary”, which called for the categorization of meanings relating to ambiguous qualities. Another distinction between adjectives is to know what kind of sentence comma it comes in function. For example: My old girlfriend (attributive) My girlfriend is old (predicative) Separation of similar meaning in adjectives is also a specific process. In this, an attempt is initially made to understand the same meaning, it is worth noting that some adjectives do not seem to be ambiguous.

“For example” lax “or” leaden " do not seem to be ambiguous, but they have more than five meanings.

For example:

1) the adjective” lax " has the following meanings:

1. weak, weak
2. imperfect, in-demand
3. bo'sh (relative to the container)

5. in contrast, the adjective “leaden” (2) has the following meanings:

1. hook-specific
2. heavy, hard
3. blueberry, bow
4. loose, lohas
5. done slowly, with difficulty.

There are also such ambiguous adjectives that, with meanings in excess of six, some of their meanings are recorded as approximate meanings close to quality and cause debate. Such words include apart, canonical, deep, floating, idle, marginal, particular, remote, stable, unbalanced.

For example, the quality of” deep " is considered a very complex analysis tool, which we observe in the dictionary more than 20 forms of divergent meaning. At the same time it acquires a specific meaning along with a number of vocabulary words.

“For example” deep space “ – bottomless universe,” deep design “ – involved project “deep freezer”- long - storage freezer,” deep green “-nature - related problem – solving human,” deep mourning “ - hard mourning,” deep structure “ - complex structure,” deep boded “ - fishy body,” deep discount “ - heavy discount,” deep fried " - well fried. It can be seen from this that the separation of adjectives into meaning is a complex process.

The rhabish cause frequent discussion of the case as a word-series involving different forms and functions. There is a connection between grammatical as well as meaningful adjectives in the Rabbis, which assumes that the two are studied in comparison together. If the rhymes come in a different function in the sentence, the meaning they represent can also be different:

1. Cow gives birth to a calf naturally.
2. Naturally, cow gives birth to a calf

These two sentences are used in the first to mean “naturally” ravishi “naturally” and in the second to mean “of course”. the meaning of” quite ” ravishani is also definitely inextricably linked with the context. But according to its use in America and England, this ravish differs in meaning. While Americans use it to mean “very”, Englishmen use it to mean “little”. Additionally,” quite few “means” quiet a few ”(in very small quantities) while ”quiet a few ”means” (in very large quantities). Such cases should also be considered in the translation. At the same time there are several meanings of rhymes such as”still“,” hard“,” last“,” then“,” rarely”.

## Conclusion

Spirituality, above all, protects the nation, the national culture, the national lifestyle. It acts as a socio - cultural filter and tries not to accept things that are foreign to national traditions, destructive to nationalism, incompatible with the moral, aesthetic, philosophical views of the nation, faith, visions of justice and truth, but, on the contrary, to squeeze them out, and seeks to absorb the achievements, experience of other peoples necessary for national development. The translator will have to perfectly learn not only the foreign language, but also the grammar, lexicology, stylistics of his language. The issue of reflecting the national identity in the original in translation is an area that has been studied in translation artfully. National identity refers to realities, that is, Concepts belonging to one people, that represent concepts specific to a particular nation, related to its living conditions, worldview, culture, clothing, household items. Such originality is also reflected in the behavior of the character of the work, in his thoughts, speaking sentences, Proverbs, jokes, and, moreover, in the statement of the author of the work's attitude to the events of the event. Therefore, a full-fledged reflection of originality in translation puts forward the tasks of a full-fledged re-creation of the artistic, aesthetic, semantic, stylistic aspects of the work in a second language. It requires the translator to have a deep knowledge of the language in which the work of translation was created, a deep understanding of national identities belonging to this people, worldviews, all aspects of the work that provide an artistic aesthetic effect.

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