

# Comparative Lexico-Morphological Means in Languages

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**Abstract.** This article is about the means of expressing the relation of comparison, in which the lexical-morphological means of comparison and the order of their usage in speech are explained in the Uzbek, English and German languages using various examples.

**Key words:** Comparison, comparative means, lexico-morphological means of comparison, lexemes, affixes, synonymous, comparative degree, superlative degree, positive degree.

**Introduction.** In the process of human cognition, a variety of methods are used to study concepts about certain things-events. For example, interpreting, describing things and their internal and external signs, and comparing their similarities and differences. Comparison is one of the most common logical methods in the process of comparative cognition, which is observed in almost all areas of human daily activity.[7,55-56] The difference of everything in which existing events is revealed by comparison.

This logical category is inherently twofold, that is, the need for comparison appears on the basis of two main factors:[5,65-71]

1. Comparison showing the difference;
2. Comparison showing similarity.

Explanation of the idea by the method of comparison provides that the information is broad and comprehensive, and describes the sign of a particular event more accurately.[8,165] In this process, all the units and means of expression of language and speech are involved, ensuring the imagery, expressiveness of the thought, and delivering quickly and easily.

**Literature review.** The comparative relation is universal, linguocognitive, morphological, lexico-syntactic, and semantic category that has a specific system that is expressed through a number of units present in the language. This relation is expressed in Uzbek, English and German through specific means. These verbal means are called verbalizers in linguistics. The existence of a number of language units - verbalizers - has been noted in various literatures to express the relation of comparison. In particular, G.Abdurahmonov, M.Mukarramov, M.A.Askarova, N. Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, A.Mamajonov, G.Hoshimov, D.Nosirova, .Boymirzaev, O. Yusupov, D.Hudoyberganova, Z.Umurkulov and others in their research ocused on general aspects of the conceptual semantics of comparison. But they have not been studied as a system by the example of three languages.

**Method.** In different structural languages, the comparative relationship is realized through affixes, lexical, morphological, syntactic, and text units.[2;11,268] Among them, lexical-morphological means are the most widely used unit, and it is expedient to consider them on the example of Uzbek, English and German languages by the comparative method.

**Discussion and result.** We can specify the following lexical-morphological means as means that involving in the expression of the meaning of comparison in the Uzbek language:

1. “Sal”. This lexeme participates as a lexical mean in expressing comparison in the speech process and indicates the more passive level of the parameter of comparison.

*Abduzafar aka qattiq gapirganini go 'yo sezib, sal yumshagandek bo 'ldi.. (“Hali hayot bor”)*

2. “Biroz”. This lexeme is synonymous with the word “sal” and has the same metaphorical meaning as the word itself.

*Biroz yaxshi hayot bir botmon bilimdan afzal. (“O‘zbek xalq maqollari”)*

3. “Picha”.

*Uning bo 'yi sizdan picha pastroq.(from oral speech)*

4. "Ancha"

*Bu qaror qishloq ahlini ancha dilgir qilib qo'ydi.* ("Ko'ngil hikmatlari")

5. "Qaraganda"

*Shohimardonga qaraganda bu yer jim-jitga o'xshasa-da, qo'l atrofida odamlar ko'p, ular sochilib-sochilib ketgan edi.* ("O'sha kun")

6. "Ozgina". It belongs to the adverb and is used in front of words meaning quantity, quality, state and serves to express the relation of comparison. The word "ozgina" is widely used in oral speech as "jichcha".

*Ozgina quritilgan go'sht va suv bor qovoq solingan to'rva ham Ahmadga qolib ketgandi.* ("Arosat dunyo")

7. "Bir pog'ona". Such as, "bir pog'ona past".

8. "Bir siqim". It is used when quantity is compared and it means less or more than the norm. Coming as "Bir siqim kam, ortiq"

9. "Bir chimdim." The words "bir chimdim" and "bir siqim" can sometimes be synonymous in speech.

*Ovqatning tuzi bir chimdim kam.* (From oral speech)

10. "Nisbatan". As a lexical mean, it is synonymous with the word "qaraganda", expressing the meaning of comparison in speech.

11. "Ko'ra". This function word comes with the dative and ablative cases and the thing-event expressed in these cases is compared to another.

12. "-roq". In the Uzbek language, the affix "-roq" is the only suffix denoting the meaning of degree. When it compares the qualitative or quantitative degree of two objects, although it signifies the excess (strength) of the degree, it serves to reduce level by expressing the sign being less than the norm, not the excess. [14,23] It is expedient to evaluate it as a degree of reduction. The suffix "-roq" is used with the following means:

a) With the words such as "sal", "biroz";

- *Dokaning tepasidan tilibdi, sal pastroq bo'lganida, hech narsa qilmasakan.* ("Iblis saltanati")

b) With the affix "-dan";

*Odamsot uchun sahovatdan yaxshiroq va azizroq yoqimli sifat yo'q.* ("Mashriqzamin hikmat bo'stoni")

c) With the affix "-ga";

*...ilmi jihatida yuqoriga o'tkazilgan kishilarga yaqinroq kishilar taklif etiladi.* ("Mashriqzamin hikmat bo'stoni")

d) With the words "qaraganda", "nisbatan"[1,253]

*Ilgari yonidagilariga nisbatan hiyla ko'rimsiz, pastroq edi.*

13. "-dan". One of the most widely used means of comparison in Uzbek linguistics is the affix "-dan", which is used in conjunction with lexical and morphological means:[10,58]

a) Words denoting quality (yaxshi, yomon):

*Bahromning ham ahvoli unikidan yaxshi emas,...* ("Iblis saltanati")

b) quantitative words (ortiq):

*O'tgan asrning 60-yillarida oilalarda bittadan ortiq mol saqlaganlarga yaxshigina soliq solinadigan bo'ldi.* ("Ko'ngil hikmatlari")

c) account words (marta):

*O'n marta eshitgandan bir marta ko'rgan yaxshi.* (Maqol)

g) function words such as "ko'ra", "nisbatan", "qaraganda"

*Undan ko'ra ustingi*

*Quritib ol, ichgin choy.* ("Qizim hikoyasi" she'ri)

e) with the particle "ham";

*Onalar, opalar, singillar,*

*Hayotning shavqini tuyingiz.*

*Vatanni jondan ham ortiqroq,*

*Allohim qadarli suyingiz.* (A. Oripov "Barakaga to'lsin uyingiz")

f) with affixes such as “-ga”, “-roq”;  
..., *qolgan uchta sherigiga nisbatan ba'zan pishiqroq, puhtaroq ...* (“Iblis saltanati”)

14. The suffix “-guncha”. It comes as a complement in compound simple sentences and serves to express the meaning of comparison. It is emphasized that the action expressed by the predicate is preferable than the action word within this affix. (Such linguistic arguments can be found in the example of Uzbek folk proverbs.)[6]

*Tog'day taht berguncha, tirnoqday baht bersin.* (Maqol)

15. “-gandan”. This affix with “ko'ra” can be synonymous with “-guncha” in speech:[3,102]

*Tog'day taht berguncha, tirnoqday baht bersin.* (Maqol)

*Tog'day taht bergandan ko'ra, tirnoqday baht bersin.*

Lexical and morphological means of comparison in English are:

1. -er (*bigger*),
2. -ish (*childish*),
3. -wise (*fatherwise*),
4. -est (*largest*),
5. -like (*ladylike, childlike*),
6. -ly (*friendly*)
7. Like - ...*life continues to flow along like Old Man River.* (“*Harry Potter and the Goblet of fire*”)
8. Unlike – *It was a face unlike any Harry had ever seen.* (“*Harry Potter and the Goblet of fire*”)
9. As opposed to – *Doing the former requires you put yourself in the shoes of the person you will become, as opposed to just imagining the circumstances of the future.* (“*Miracle morning...*”)
10. In contrast to/with – *In contrast to the boundless universe, does your mind feel small, locked inside your body?* (“*Love for imperfect things*”)
11. By/in comparison with – *I was dazzled by her words—calling his tears handsome—in comparison with which Pitaji's ramblings appeared inept* (“*100 years of the best American short stories*”),
12. Versus – *Number of tasks versus importance of tasks.* (“*Eat that frog*”)
13. Contrary to – *Contrary to what many people believe, earning a lot of money doesn't make you wealth.* (“*Miracle morning.*”)
14. While – *On Friday, Harry and Ron had a day off while Hermione sat her Ancient Runes exam* (“*Harry potter and the Order of the Phoenix*”)
15. Whereas – *she was doing very well, whereas Michael was either very bad or unwilling to jinx her.* (“*Harry potter and the Order of the Phoenix*”)
16. But – *There is never enough time to do everything, but there is always enough time to do the most important thing.* (“*Eat that frog*”)
17. As – *See yourself as a role model for others.* (“*Eat that frog*”)

The -er / est affixes are comparative means that creates comparative and superlative degree of quality in English.[9,13] The suffix -er comes in conjunction with “than” in a sentence comparing two things.[12,16] The -est suffix creates superlative degree and compares more than two characters:

*The work will go faster and smoother than ever before.*

*You will get more done faster than you thought possible.* (“*Eat that frog*”)

-ish / like / ly suffixes are added to nouns and used to compare their signs:

*A childish girl* - This example refers to a verbal discourse in which a girl is likened to a child and means a innocent girl as child.

*An innocent childlike face* - In this case, the human face is compared to the innocent nature of children and means a childless innocent face.

The preposition *Versus* (abbreviation vs) is used to indicate the difference of two things: *We looked at the fundamental difference in the math of millionaires versus the math of the rest of the world.* (“*Miracle morning...*”) Another interesting aspect of this preposition is that it serves as a comparison in the headlines: “*Now versus The Future*”[4,5-9]

In German, as in Uzbek, there is only one suffix, which means the degree, and it is the *-er* affix. *-er* affix serves to create a comparative degree of quality. Translated into Uzbek as *-roq*. For example:

*schön - chiroyli, schöner - chiroyliroq,*

*klug- aqlli, kluger - aqlliroq*

*lustig - quvnoq, lustiger – quvnoqroq*

The word “*als*” in German can be used in the same sense with the word “*qaraganda*” in Uzbek. If the word “*als*” is involved in the sentence structure, the adjective must be used in comparative degree. For example:

*Stefan ist kluger als Konrad. (“from oral speech”)*

The *-este / esten* affix, on the other hand, serves to indicate the excess of the object or person, i.e., it creates superlative degree of adjectives. In German, in addition to the affix, the expression of this degree requires the use of a definite article or “*am*” preposition.[13] If the adjective belongs to the masculine gender, the article *der* is used before the adjective, and the suffix *-este* is added to the adjective. The same situation is observed in the remaining genders. For example:

*Hanna ist die klügste Studentin.*

*Konrad ist der klügste Student.*

*Sabina ist das klügste Mädchen. (From oral speech)*

If the comparison is made using the particle “*am*”, the article is not used. For example:

*Konrad ist am klügste.*

The mean of comparison *wie* requires adjective to be in positive degree. It can be translated into Uzbek as “*huddi*”, “*-dek*”, “*kabi*”-. For example.

*Meine Schwester ist schön wie meine Mutter. (from oral speech)*

The German comparative mean *wie* can be translated into Uzbek only as a suffix “*-dek*”, as well as using “*-dek*” with “*huddi*” together in the sentence.

There are also lexemes in German that express comparison. For example:

*ein bisschen* - participates as a lexical mean in the expression of comparison in the speech process and indicates the passive level of the parameter of comparison For example:

*There is a bisschen Deutsch sprechen. (from oral speech)*

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, it can be said that the linguistic means of expressing the content of comparison in languages, in particular, lexical-morphological means, form a system that leads to a broader understanding of this relationship, and their study is one of the current issues of modern linguistics.

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