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SYNTACTIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS OF ADJECTIVES

Abstract: *The article is based on the analysis of books on Persian grammar and is devoted to the syntactic and morphological features of adjectives in them. From the point of morphology its views on semantic groups have been studied and generally stated. This process of analysis determines the great scientific significance of the article.*

Key words: *Adjective, syntactic features, izafa, determiner, definite, morphological features, possessive qualities, passive adjectives, comparative adjectives, relative adjectives.*

Language: *English*

Citation: Hasanova, N. A. (2022). Syntactic and morphological functions of adjectives. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 01 (105),* 454-457.

Soi: http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-01-105-31   *Doi*: crossref https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.01.105.31

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

In all linguistics, a set of words denoting a quality is called an adjective. However, in addition to the adjective, the attribute is also specific to the adverb. Initially, the adverbs were not studied seperately. Adjectives were studied as the part of speech. This is due to the fact that, as mentioned above, both adjectives and adverbs signify attribute. This means that the words that determine and complete the meaning of the noun are called adjectives, and the words that define and complete the meaning of the verb are called adverb. The noun described by the adjective is called موصوف (mavsuf) [حسن انوری،حسن احمدی] گیوی فارسی» جلد1 صفحه 110 «دستور زبان

قلماینزیباگل

موصوفصفتصفتموصوف

Persian adjectives represent not only the sign of the noun, but also the verb (a significant part of the original adjectives) [Yu.A. Rubinchik "Sovremenniy persidskiy yazik" p.56].

If the adjective defines an action, then it is considered to be the adverb and it is called

[پنج استاد «دستور] qeyd-e mo'shtarak] [قید مشترک .زبان فارسی» صحفه 189

علی خوب کار می کند

The connection between an adjective and a noun creates a determiner-definite relationship. In this case, the determiner is called مضاف الیه (mo'zof-e eleyh), definite مضاف (mo'zof) and they are connected by

اضافه (izofa) [Malik Abdusamatov: "Persian" Textbook for University Students, p. 76] In the following sentences we will see the example of izafilic compounds:

بخشایشگربخشاینده‌ایزدبنام

ستایش باد یزدان دانا و توانا را کی آفریدگار جهانست و داننده‌ء آشکار و پنهان و راننده‌ء چرخ و زمانست و دارنده‌ء جانور است و آورنده‌ء بهار و خزانست و درود بر همه‌ء پیغمبران ایزد و همه‌ء فرشتگان و همه‌ء پاکان کی اختیار و اولیای خدای عز و جل بودند و خلق را براستی پند دادند و به یزدان راه نمودند و فرش باطل را بر نوشتند و بساط هق بگستردند و آفرین بر همه‌ء نیکوکاران کی از هوای این جهان پرهیز کردند و توشه‌ء آن جهان بر داشتند و رضای ایزد نگه داشتند.

فارسی قدیمکتاب

سعیدینگهت

Adjectives have their own characteristics and perform different functions in sentences. They differ in their position without depending on the noun:

a) اضافة توسیفی The adjectives preceded by the noun and the adjective serves to describe the noun. For example: اطاق بزرگ

Apparently, in this compound, adjective served to reveal the meaning of its definite, that is, to indicate its size.

b) مسند اضافة [مسند [mo'snad [predicate]] the other words follow the adjective

For example:

اطاق بزرگ است.

[شعریعت محمدجواد «دستور زبان فارسی» صفحه 286]

In this sentence [بزرگ bo'zo'rg] the word – "big"[مسند mo'snad principal is predicate.

In addition to these two aspects, there are cases when adjective is used. In this case, it switches into another part of speech and acts as that part of speech:

a) when adjective becomes adverb:

As mentioned above it is the transition of adjective into an adverb. It appears in conjunctions with the verb:

For example:

او خوب می نویسد.

In this case, the adjective خوب (good) is connected to the verb می نویسد (minavisad (write)) and shifted to an adverb.

b) The case when an adjective becomes a noun: It is formed from the substitution of adjectives for nouns.

For example:

از بد پرهیز کن.

[287]شعریعت محمدجواد «دستور زبان فارسی» صفحه

Depending on the meaning groups of the adjectives, there are specific forms of the order in which they come together with the noun. For example, فعلی افت [sefat-e foeli [possessive adjectives]] is associated with موصوف (mavsuf) in 4 different ways:

پنج استاد «دستور زبان فارسی» صفحات 49-50

a) In the state with izafa - the adjective precedes the noun and forms an izafilic compound by the means of kasra:

For example:

فزایندهٔ باد اوردگاه   فشانندهٔ خوب زابر سیاه

"فردوسی"

b) Without kasra, adjective depends on its definite:

جهاندار محمود گیرنده شهر   ز شادی به هر کس رساننده بهر

"فردوسی"

c) Adjective is directly connected to the noun without any means:

For example:

منم گفت یزدان پرستنده شاه   مرا ایزد پاک داد این کلاه

«دقیقی»

d) The adjective comes after the noun without the form «انده» (-ande).

For example:

سرفرااز- سرفرازنده

گردن فراز- گردن فرازنده

In the first two forms, the adjective precedes the noun, and in the next two, it follows the noun. These cases show the diversity of syntactic nature of the adjective.

When we talk about the morphological features of adjective, first of all, we can see that their description is expressed differently in grammar books. Including meaning groups.

There are different opinions in grammar books about the meaning groups of this part of speech. In

particular, in "پنج استاد" (Panj ustod) they are divided into 4 groups:

صفت فاعلی

صفت مفعولی

صفت تفضیلی

صفت نسبی

Also, in the book of شعریعت محمدجواد: فاعلی، مفعولی، نسبی، توسیفی، شمارشی، مبهم، پرسشی، تعجبی، اشاره ای ;in the books of Doctor Khayyompur the adjective is divided into: صفت اشاره، صفت شماره، صفت استقهام، صفت ابهام صفت مطلق،

In the works of Hasan Anwari and Hasan Ahmadi, the following meaning groups of quality are distinguished:

بینی

اشاره ای

شمارشی

پرسشی

تعجبی

مبهم

صفت بیانی is subdivided into internal types such as ساده، فاعلی، مفعولی، نسبی، لیاقت.

Generalizing them, we focus on each type of meaning group separately.

One of the meaning groups of the adjective is صفت فاعلی, which is possession. Possessive adjective is used to express a form of possession over an individual or an object. For example:

دارنده، دانا...

Possessive adjectives are formed in 7 ways:

1 With the addition of the suffix «نده» to the root of the verb in present tense. For example:

گیرنده...

2 With the addition of the suffix«آن» to the root of the verb in present. For example:

گیران...

3 With the addition of the suffix «ا» to the root of the verb in present tense. For example:

دانا...

4 With the addition of the suffix «ار» to the root of the verb in past tense (sometimes present tense). For example:

خریدار...

5 With the addition of the suffix «گار» to the root of the verb in present or past tense. For example:

اموزگار...

6 With the addition of the suffix «گر» to the root of the noun, adjective and verb. For example:

دادگر...

7 With the addition of the suffix «کار» to the root of the noun, sometimes adjective and verb. For example:

ستمکار

صفت مفعولی

Indicates that the action or state was performed on an individual or object. For example:

پوشیده...

صفت مفعولی is formed by adding the short suffix «ه» to the root of verb in the past tense.

صفت نسبی are classifying adjectives denote the ratio of a person or object to something or a place.

It is formed in 4 different ways:

1With the addition of the suffix «ی» to the end of the word:

آسمانی...

2 By adding the suffix «ه» to the end of the word:

یک ساله...

3 By adding the suffix «ین» to the end of the word:

گندمین...

4 By adding the suffix «گان» to the end of the word:

پدرگان...

صفت لیاقت

Indicates the suitability of a person or object. This adjective is formed by adding the suffix «ی» to the end of the infinitive form of the verb.

دیدنی، شنیدنی...

صفت تعجبی

These adjectives come with the noun and express the speaker's surprise at quality or volume of the noun. The adjective of surprise is expressed in a special tone that expresses the excitement of the speaker:

چه، چه قدر، عجب...

صفت مبهم (abstract adjective)

Indicates vaguely the type, quality, or quantity of the noun. For example:

هر، فلان، چندین...

صفت پرسشی (question adjectives)

It is used to ask the quality of the noun (such as interrogative pronouns in Uzbek):

چه، چه گونه، چند...

صفت شمارشی (adjectives that are used to count)

These indicate quantity of the noun. For example, when we say چهار تا دفتر (four notebooks), the number "four" indicates the quality of the noun and performs the function of adjective. It has 4 different types of meanings:

1 صفت شمارشی اصلی (it is equal to cardinal numbers in Uzbek):

یک، دو، سه…

2 صفت شمارشی ترتیبی (It is equal to ordinal numbers Uzbek):

چهارم، پنجم...

3 صفت شمارشی کسری (It is equal to fractional numbers in Uzbek):

سه چهارم، پنج ششم...

4صفت شمارشی توزیعی (It is equal to distributive numbers in Uzbek):

یک یک، دو دو، چهار چهار...

[«دستور زبان فارسی» حسن احمدی گیوی،حسن انوری
118-119 صفحات 1جلد]

صفت اشاره ای

When demonstrative pronouns این and آن come with the noun, they indicate the quality of the noun and perform the function of adjective. For example:

این گل زیبا را از باغ چیندم.

Common demonstrative adjectives:

این، آن، همین، همان...

To conclude, adjective has both syntactic and morphological specific features. Syntactically in the phrase:

1) The adjective in the compounds performs the role of determiner and definite;

2) In the compound of determiner and definite, the determiner may come both before and after the determiner.

In the sentence:

1) The adjective associated with the noun comes as a determiner.

2) Coming before the predicate, it indicates the state.

3) Coming as the noun, it can be the subject, possessive determiner, object.

4) The noun comes as the predicate in simple unextended sentences. In this case, adjective comes after the noun and can take the suffixes of it.

Morphologically, no definite conclusion has been reached about the semantic groups of adjective. Their composition is expressed differently in the views of different scholars, and their number also varies slightly. In contrast to the Uzbek language, we can see that these groups include numbers and pronouns. In this case:

صفت شمارشی the number belongs to the part of speech.

صفت پرسشی and here, it belongs to pronoun.

In addition, predicative and degrees of comparison are included in the semantic groups.

Moreover, adjective can switch into the adverb.

It turns out that the adjective in Persian has its own form of expression.

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