

Morphological and Stylistic Features of Adjectives and Adverbs in English

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the grammatical and stylistic features of adjectives and adverbs in English. Changes in the degrees of adjectives, methods of formation and predicative use, as well as descriptive illumination in speech, were highlighted. Also, the sequence and methodological influence of adjectives were explained with examples. The study also revealed the role of adverbs in adding clarity, detail, and stylistic richness to speech. Also, within the framework of the topic, some scientific research and sources in English linguistics were analyzed, and the importance of adjectives and adverbs in the language system was summarized.

Keywords: Adjective, adverb, degree, morphology, stylistics, description, syntax, comparison

INTRODUCTION

Morphological features of adjectives in English. The English adjective has a number of specific morphological features:

1. **Changes in levels (comparison):** Many adjectives can be used in simple, comparative, and superlative forms. For example, “small – smaller – smallest.” Single-syllable and some two-syllable adjectives are graded by the suffixes “-er,” “-est,” and longer adjectives by the words “more” and “most” (more beautiful – most beautiful) [1].

2. **Derivational morphology:** In English, adjectives can be formed from other parts of speech using suffixes. For example, accept (verb) → acceptable (adjective). Common suffixes: “-able,” “-al,” “-less,” “-ive,” etc. [2]. Adjectives consisting of two or more words. For example: well-known, high-speed, user-friendly. Adjectives of this type are often written with a hyphen [3]. Some words are used as adjectives without changing their form. For example: “gold medal” – here “gold” although it is mainly a noun, it is used as an adjective.

The stylistic features of adjectives are distinguished as the following:

1. **Descriptive function:** adjectives give nouns clarity and depth, playing an important role in their description. They serve to convey information in a feeling, impression, and emotive manner [4]. Usage in stylistic figures. Adjectives are used in literary style through various stylistic devices. For example, alliteration – repetition of capital letters: dark, dreary days [5].
2. **Create tone and color:** The adjective forms the emotional background in the text. For example, adjectives such as “serene” (quiet), “melancholic” (noisy), “vibrant” (live) define the spirit of the text.
3. **Sequence and stress of adjectives:** When several adjectives follow one another, they are arranged in a specific order: thought → size → age → form → color → origin → material → purpose. For example: a lovely small old rectangular brown French wooden writing desk [6].
4. **The importance of adjectives in the English language.** The adjective is one of the most important linguistic units in English. They express a characteristic, property, state, or subjective evaluation and influence related to nouns and pronouns in certain cases. Adjectives enrich speech, giving words meaning, expressiveness, and clarity.

Visualization and clarification

1. **Adjectives define the nature of an object, person, or concept:** For example, in the phrase “a red car,” the adjective “red” indicates what kind of car it is and adds clarity to the noun. This feature makes adjectives an indispensable tool for creating imagery in speech.
2. **Express a reaction and evaluation:** Adjectives also serve to express a person's subjective attitude. For example, in expressions like “a terrible idea” or “a wonderful performance,” the words “terrible” and “wonderful” are adjectives expressing thoughts. This increases the emotional power of the sentence.
3. **Roles in word structure:** Adjectives can be used in both attributive (after a noun, denoting its attribute) and predicative (after a verb). For example: attributive: “She wore a beautiful dress”; predicative: “The dress is beautiful.” This creates different stylistic influences and understandings in different contexts.
4. **Use in surveys and comparisons:** Through adjectives, it becomes possible to answer questions such as which?, how?, as well as to compare things: “Which book is more interesting? This house is bigger than that one.” This makes qualities a means of choice, preference, and evaluation in the communication process.
5. Adjectives provide accuracy, expressiveness, and stylistic richness in English. It plays an important role in speech not only lexically, but also grammatically and stylistically.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

In the English language, adjectives are a well-studied phenomenon. H. Marchand's monograph *The Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-Formation* (1960, 2nd edition 1969) [7] includes an analysis of word formation in English, including the formation of adjectives, from the point of view of synchrony and diachrony. The manual "A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language" (1985) [8] describes adjectives and their grammatical features in detail. P.

Bouillon in his research *Mental State Adjectives: The Perspective of Generative Lexicon* (1996) [9] analyzed adjectives expressing mental state based on the theory of generative lexicon. The work helps to understand the semantic and syntactic polymorphism of adjectives. *Mental State Adjectives: The Perspective of Generative Lexicon* (1996) analyzed adjectives expressing mental state based on the theory of generative lexicon. The work helps to understand the semantic and syntactic polymorphism of adjectives. M. Parrott's *Grammar for English Language Teachers* (2023) [10] provides information on the grammatical features of adjectives, including their order, degrees, and usage. In the English language, adjectives are also studied in a comparative aspect. For example, in E. König's work *Adjective Constructions in English and German: A Contrastive Analysis* (1971), a comparative analysis of adjective constructions in English and German is carried out. The author studied the syntactic and semantic properties of adjectives. N. Navruzova's monograph *Connotative Study of Nominative Units in English and Uzbek Languages* (2023) [11] analyzes the denotative and connotative meanings of nominative units in English and Uzbek, including the pragmatic features of adjectives.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Adverbs in English

Adverb is a part of speech in English that describes a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or an entire sentence. They serve to indicate how, when, where, to what extent, or under what circumstances the action is taking place.

The main types of adverbs in English are distinguished as follows:

1. **Adverbs of manner:** denoting how an action is performed. Usually comes after the verb. Example: He speaks clearly. She worked quickly.
2. **Adverbs of place:** Indicates where the action occurred. Example She lives here. The children are playing outside.

3. **Adverbs of time:** Indicates the time or duration of the action. Example: I will call you *tomorrow*. They arrived *late*.
4. **Adverbs of degree:** shows the strength or degree of an action or quality. Example: He is *very* smart. I *almost* finished my homework.
5. **Adverbs of frequency:** serves to indicate how many times an action is repeated. Example: She *always* arrives on time. They *rarely* go out [12].

The formation of adverbs in English is also unique. Many adverbs are formed by adding the suffix *-ly* to adjectives: quick → quickly, happy → happily, slow → slowly/ However, some adverbs do not differ in form from adjectives: fast, hard, late, early.

Table 1. *The placement of adverbs in English*

After the verb	She sings <i>beautifully</i> .
At the beginning	<i>Usually</i> , I get up at 7
At the end of speech	He completed the task <i>perfectly</i> .

In the English language, adverbs add detail and accuracy to the sentence; use to create mood and style; allow for the expression of various relationships; expand the meaning of verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. The adverb is an important tool for enriching the content and style of the English language. Their correct application makes speech expressive, clear, and fluent.

Stylistic features of adverbs in English

Adverbs perform not only a grammatical function, but are also important from a stylistic point of view. They form the mood, expressiveness, emotional load, and stylistic register of the sentence. We summarize the stylistic features of adverbs in the following Table 2 [13].

Table 2. *Stylistic features of adverbs*

Emotional and evaluation function	Some adverbs add evaluation and emotion to the sentence; express the speaker's attitude, level of confidence, and mood; give personal attitude, subjective evaluation, and emotional tone to the text.	Unfortunately, we lost the game. Surprisingly, she immediately agreed. Frankly, I don't care.
Methodological register (formal/informal)	In English, some adverbs are used in the formal (formal) style, while others are used in the informal (informal) style. These adverbs define the stylistic genre of the sentence: scientific text, literary work, or oral speech.	Formal: accordingly, consequently, moreover, nevertheless Informal: really, so, pretty much, totally
Create emphasis and focus	Adverbs are also used to emphasize a specific word or thought. Adverbs like these show how important the thought is.	Only she knew the truth. Even he couldn't solve the problem. Just do it.
Repeat and create rhythm	In literary texts, adverbs are also used to create rhythm repetition. This stylistic device enhances the artistic impact.	He walked slowly, silently, steadily. She laughed softly, sadly, strangely.
Expressing contrast and irony	Adverbs irony or are also used to express a situation different from what is expected; such adverbs create tone, mood, and disciplinary expression.	Interestingly, no one noticed his absence. Oddly enough, she smiled during the funeral.

Adverbs play an important role not only with verbs, but also in forming the stylistic load of the entire sentence. Through them, the attitude is expressed; the stylistic genre of the text is determined; the stress in the sentence is controlled; the artistic effect is enhanced. Therefore, understanding and correctly using the stylistic functions of adverbs in English is an important part of language culture and creative speech.

CONCLUSION

In English, adjectives and adverbs occupy an important place in the grammatical and stylistic system of the language. Adjectives express the characteristics and properties of objects, persons, or phenomena, giving speech clarity, imagery, and emotional coloring. Their change in degrees, formation through various suffixes, and use in attributive and predicative functions are important in the morphological system of the English language.

Adverbs, on the other hand, describe a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or the entire sentence, indicating how, where, when, and to what extent the action occurs. Speech becomes more precise, logical, and effective through adverbs of manner, place, time, degree, and frequency.

Also, the correct use of adjectives and adverbs increases the stylistic richness of the text, helps to express the thought clearly and fluently. Therefore, these parts of speech are important in the grammatical, semantic, and stylistic system of the English language.

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