technologies are particularly effective for enhancing receptive vocabulary but less so for productive vocabulary, which requires active engagement and practice [10;2007–2027 pp.]. Moreover, affective factors, such as motivation and emotional engagement, need to be better addressed through innovative methods. Future research should focus on integrating these technologies with pedagogical practices that support the real-world application of vocabulary, ensuring that students can use newly learned terms actively and confidently in clinical and academic settings.

Recommendations:

1. **Integrate multiple learning tools:** Future curricula should combine CALL technologies with interactive methods like game-based learning, podcasts, and semantic mapping for better learning outcomes.
2. **Focus on productive vocabulary:** More research and effort should go into methods that specifically target the development of productive vocabulary.
3. **Affective aspects of learning:** Strategies to enhance learners' emotional engagement and motivation should be explored and integrated.
4. **Further evaluation of blended learning:** The impact of blended learning on medical vocabulary acquisition should be continuously assessed, with an emphasis on administrative support and student feedback to refine the approach.

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LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Annotation. *Inclusions are viewed lexicographically in comparative analysis between English and Uzbek. The functions of inclusions in the description of objects, clauses and actions are taken into account. The structure, meaning and content of inclusions in linguistic contexts and their socio-cultural features are investigated. Particular emphasis is laid on diachronic analyses and semantic ramifications of English inclusions, relative clauses, and nuances switching over with cultural inclusions in Uzbek. The importance of lexicographic materials in the study of the history of a language and an in-depth understanding of*

specific words and expressions is emphasized. The goal of the study is to reveal the similarities and dissimilarities found in the English and Uzbek languages regarding inclusions.

***Keywords**: adjective, comparative analysis, lexicography, English, Uzbek, structural inclusions.*

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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDA SIFATLARNING LEKSIKOGRAFIK TAHLILI

***Annotatsiya**. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarini qiyosiy tahlil qilishda qo'shimchalar leksikografik jihatdan ko'rib chiqiladi. Obyektlar, gap va harakatni tasvirlashda sifatlarning vazifalari hisobga olinadi. Sifatlarning lingvistik kontekstdagi tuzilishi, ma'nosi va mazmuni, ularning ijtimoiy-madaniy xususiyatlari o'rganiladi. Ingliz tilidagi sifatlar, nisbiy qo'shimchalar va o'zbek tilidagi madaniy sifatlardan ko'chirilgan tuslanishlarning diaxronik tahlili va semantik ta'siriga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Til tarixini o'rganish, alohida so'z va iboralarni chuqur anglash uchun leksikografik materiallarning ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi. Tadqiqot maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek tillarida sifatlar bilan bog'liq o'xshashlik va farqlarni aniqlashdan iborat.*

***Kalit so'zlar**: sifat, qiyosiy tahlil, leksikografiya, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, tarkibiy sifatlar.*

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ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

***Аннотация**. При сопоставительном анализе английского и узбекского языков включения рассматриваются в лексикографическом аспекте. Учитываются функции прилагательных в описании объектов, предложений и действий. Исследуются структура, значение и содержание прилагательных в языковых контекстах и их социокультурные особенности. Особое внимание уделяется диахроническому анализу и семантическим последствиям английских прилагательных, относительных клауз, а также нюансам, переходящим с культурными прилагательными в узбекском языке. Подчеркивается важность лексикографических материалов для изучения истории языка и глубокого понимания отдельных слов и выражений. Цель исследования – выявить сходства и различия, обнаруженные в английском и узбекском языках в отношении прилагательных.*

***Ключевые слова:** прилагательное, сравнительный анализ, лексикография, английский язык, узбекский язык, структурные прилагательные.*

Introduction. One of the key areas of comparative linguistics is the lexicographical analysis of adjectives in Uzbek and English. When characterizing the characteristics of things, situations, and acts, adjectives play a crucial role in speech. The paragraph uses quotes from reliable sources to highlight the differences between the two languages' lexicographic descriptions of adjectives. The lexicographic study examines the structure, meaning, and usage of adjectives in the two distinct language systems of Uzbekistan and English. Due to their ability to describe and concretize communication, adjectives are crucial to both languages. Features explain how adjectives work differently in many cultures; that is, they are compared to the social settings and inherent values that are formed in each culture.

The study intends to explore methods that address how the structure and meaning of adjectives evolve across time, such as diachronic analysis and semantic derivation. Initiating complications in the semantic linkages and roles of argument-predicate and substantive-indicative adjectives will therefore be the main emphasis of the English research. On the other hand, the study concentrates on relative clauses in Uzbek and their cultural nuances related to adjectives that are influenced by etiquette lexemes and social conventions. Thus, in the research of Karimova F.: "If oriented on the results of the analysis, lexicographic materials in Uzbek language will help language learners, comprehending historical data, to understand the meanings of words and expressions more fully. This allows deeper and theoretical comprehension of the language, and also serves to preserve the correctness and reliability of the language in practical languages".

Literature Review. The difference between argumentative-predicate adjectives that serve two purposes in a sentence and substantive-indicative adjectives that get some of their meanings from the nouns they modify are two important discoveries. A comparative study of the two sets of adjectives also reveals some morphosyntactic features unique to the two languages that affect communication and translation.

However, the lexicographic task of detecting and contextualizing adjectives across languages is difficult due to inherent barriers in this field, such as the semantic depth of adjectives, diachronic change, and cultural concerns. Thus, lexicographic investigations support a larger conversation about language history and interchange in addition to helping us understand the nature of adjectives.

The examination of common lexicographic meanings envisioned in Sternin and Rudakova's work includes the aforementioned. The Oxford Dictionary of Historical English, several online dictionaries of Modern English, and, when applicable, the Russian Oxford Dictionary [15] and the New Concise Oxford Dictionary were among the dictionaries and corpora that were used. Data from English Corpora.org, such as the British National Corpus, the Corpus of Historical American English, and the Corpus of Modern American English, are used to support the researchers. It focusses on around 100 chosen polysemic adjectives that are often employed in contemporary English.

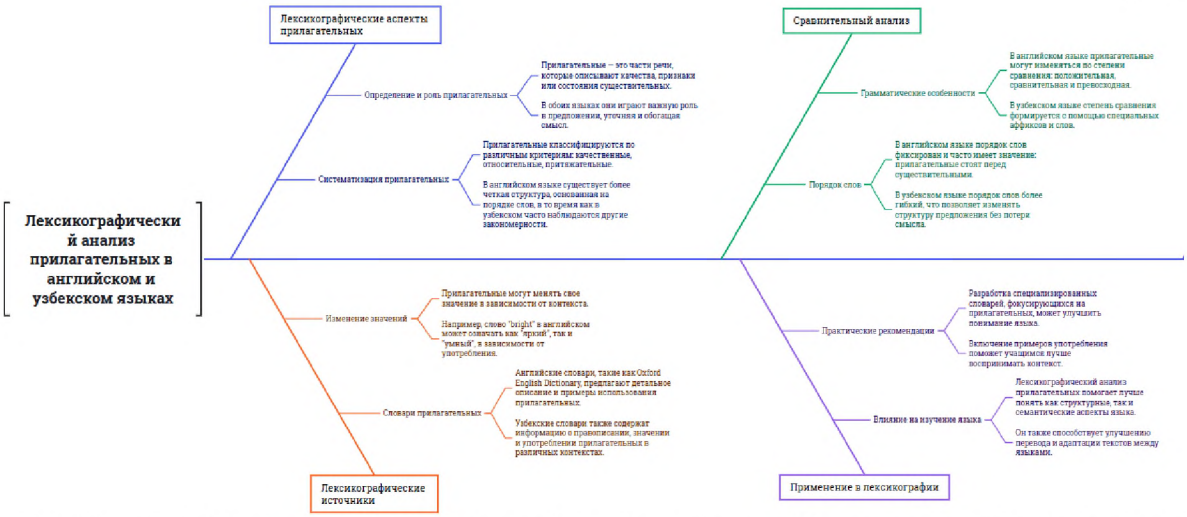
Methodology. According to the study, relative adjectives that have an argument-predicate function express two arguments, one of which serves as a predicate. In the field of semantics, the intricate interactions between adjectives and nouns are explained by this interdependence.

Substantive-indicative adjectives, as opposed to argumentative-predicate adjectives, get their meanings from the characteristics of the nouns they describe. The archetypal attachment of the adjective to the noun it describes is the cause of semantic shifts for this subclass of adjectives. This lexico-semantic subclass thus turns out to be an intermediate member of the set consisting of relative adjectives and qualitative adjectives since the patterns of metaphor and metonymy found in such adjectives are comparable to those of qualitative adjectives.

Books, articles, and dictionaries that aid in the comprehension and acquisition of the Uzbek language make up Uzbek lexicography. For both native speakers and Uzbek language learners, lexicographical materials are therefore the most crucial instrument for internalizing language norms and facts. ‘The study of these materials will lead to a better understanding of the language system and its use, and thus to better communicative opportunities and cultural exchange”.[1]

In Figure 1. you can observe the lexicographical analysis of methodology of our research paper.

Figure 1



In Uzbek, relative phrases, which are typically employed to modify nouns, constitute an important syntactic category. Examples of sentences that employ the relative clause to add a descriptive aspect include “Men yashaydigan uy” (the house I live in) and “Biz kutayotgan bus” (the bus we are waiting for). For Modern Uzbek to be used appropriately in both spoken and written forms, such grammatical structures are required. The semantic characteristics of colloquial adjectives in Uzbek and English have drawn attention in recent research. When it comes to the usage of colloquial units that have been integrated into the very cultural context from which these adjectives arise, cross-linguistic study can thus highlight both similarities and contrasts. “This consideration of adjectives in everyday discourse should serve as a window into the linguistic tendencies present among speakers of the two languages, while, on the other hand, expanding knowledge about semantic divergence between languages”, as Abduhakimova S. writes in her article. Studying Uzbek lexemes connected to etiquette offers valuable cultural information. According to Abirova N.:"Islam, kinship, and hospitality are some of the pressures that have infused Uzbek society with values of politeness, respect, and social interaction”. Lexeme analysis highlights the significance of cultural

[1] Виноградова, S. (2020). История семантического развития относительных прилагательных в английском языке. Европейский издатель. https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2020.10.05.154

context in language learning by shedding light on the social norms that might link communication styles within a culture.

Using adjectives to syntactically describe nouns, the verb environment strengthens the meaning of sentences. Here, adjectives do acquire a different connotation. The adjective in English may appear before the primary noun, as in "the garden is beautiful", or it may come after the verb-conjunction, as in "the garden is beautiful".

Results. The primary method for determining particular patterns of semantic derivation through the interaction of adjectives with arguments–as in the argumentative situation—and with adjectives functioning as predicative–as in the case of substantival adjectives–is lexicographic analysis. By focusing more on semantic changes in argument-predicate adjectives engaged in two sentence functions, like structural theorizing, diachronic analysis can assist in identifying changes in the meanings and usage of these adjectives across time. Using techniques that can produce lexicographic tools is essential to making lexicographic analysis a successful endeavor. Please refer to the Oxford English Dictionary and English Corpora.org, which provide a strong basis of information gathered from multiple dictionaries and corpora. Using this data makes the investigation of semantic patterns in over 100 polysemantic adjectives from modern English much more valid, meaningful and solid.

Furthermore, lexicographic analysis's broad implications suggest that it intersects with educational contexts, where taking adjective usage into consideration can aid language acquisition. Given that learners gain from patterns of adjective placement and their relationship to grammatical functions, this is especially important in contexts where English is being used as a second language (ESL). As a result, they can communicate more clearly with one another and enhance their language proficiency in both Uzbek and English.

Lexicographic analysis also means an increased interlinguistic research intervention that sheds light on the interaction between languages and cultures. "Morphological and syntactic features of adjectives in English and Uzbek provide an opportunity for real cross-linguistic comparison of linguistic structures, thus contributing to a constantly updated understanding of any linguistic development with historical and socio-political influences". This, in turn, also advances the very essence of lexicographic analysis.

For instance, access to historical linguistic data and some understanding of meaning alterations that were not very obvious are essential for the diachronic analysis of argument-predicate adjectives. The necessity of a historical viewpoint in lexicographic research, which takes a lot of time and effort, is demonstrated by the fact that we must consult a variety of historical dictionaries, including the Oxford English Dictionary of Historical Principles and many corpora. Lexicographic analyses are also hampered by methodological issues. In order to produce meaningful lexicographic meaning, the generalized procedures for creating lexicographic meaning as specified by Sternin and Rudakova require large volumes of data from numerous sources.

From a lexicographical perspective, adjectives in English constitute a rather complex collection that has garnered a lot of attention. English adjectives make up a substantial portion of the 2010 Oxford English Dictionary,[1] which was edited by Angus Stevenson. It provides extensive etymology, usage examples, and definitions.

Three adjectives – "beautiful", "innovative", and "ambiguous"–have been selected for in-depth examination. Each of these terms does stand for a distinct lexicographic descriptive element, such as meaning, usage examples, and history. The Oxford English Dictionary, edited by Angus Stevenson (2010), served as the basis for the studies.

1. Intelligent. Denotation: One of high intelligence or learning fork of the essence of some being, intelligent, clever; socially clever. Etymology: From Latin intelligens, the present potato of intellect, from inter- (between) + legere (choose to read). In English from 15th century Old French 'intelligent' and other linguistic forms.

Application in a sentence: 'She is a clever student' (She is a clever student).

'An intelligent solution.' (Smart solution).

Analysis: Intelligence describes anything associated with I.Q.–ability define. For some good it means logicality, sense, and reasoning. Yet, in a domain upon characterizing a person, an action taken, a system, etc., 'smart' is applied with a priceless propensity of meaning.

2. Delicious. Definition: Having a taste that is pleasing and rich; exceedingly mouthwatering.

[1] Stevenson, A. (2010). Oxford Dictionary of English. Oxford University Press.

Language Origin: From the old French delicious, from the Latin delicious us –'pleasant to the touch'', from delicia –that is, 'delight, charm'. It entered Russian in the XVth century.

Usage examples: "This cake is very delicious!" (This cake is too delicious).

"A delicious aroma filled the kitchen" (A delicious aroma filled the kitchen).

Analysis – "Delicious" is that quality dimension which describes pleasing taste sensations. It applies to food and drink but sometimes to smell. With a robust positive connotation, it tends to conjure up pleasant associations.

3. Brave. Definition: Possessing valor in serenity of danger or fear; respected, courageous.

Etymology: From Old French cable (? with an including meaning 'great, haughty, brave'), whose origin is vague; related possibly to Latin barbarous; - 'foreign, wild institution'. In Russian language since the 14th century.

Examples: "The brave knight fought against the dragon" (The brave knight fought the dragon).

"It was a brave thing to speak up" (It was a brave thing to speak up).

Analysis: 'Brave' is qualitatively included, describing a moral quality associated with overcoming fear and danger. It has a pronounced positive connotation, associated with heroism, bravery and selfless-sness.

Any amount of words that describe nouns and pronouns and improve communication by adding details about size, colour, shape, quantity, or quality are called adjectives. They assist the reader or listener create a more vivid picture of a subject by providing clarification and precision. Adjectives primarily appear in two positions in English: attributive and predicative. While "delicious" in "The cake is delicious" is a predicative adjective referring to or describing "cake", "quick" in "The quick fox jumps over the lazy dog" is an example of an attributive adjective since it refers to the noun "fox".

Conclusion. Having multiple dictionaries and other available resources for data collection further complicates analyses, as there are discrepancies between different definitions and usages that somehow need to be harmonized. 'Terminology in language research, which is becoming increasingly standardized under the influence of modern digital tools and the availability of large corpora, poses a challenge in maintaining nuances of language that may not have been accounted for in automated analyses' say experts who research the relationship between technology and linguistics.

Contextual and cultural considerations significantly complicate lexicographic investigations. Because of the way that languages and cultures interact, some adjectives may be used or characterized differently in Uzbek and English contexts, or they may have a good meaning in one context and a negative one in another. Due to these cultural disparities, the lexicographer must take into account sociocultural elements that affect real language use behaviours in addition to linguistic factors. Examine instances of how English adjectives change to fit local usage patterns, such slang and regional dialects, which lexicographers acknowledge as proof of linguistic variety in various circumstances.

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