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QUALIFICATION PAPER

on

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADVERBS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK
LANGUAGES

Written by the student of
the 4th course group 405

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INTRODUCTION

During the 24 years of independence an enormous number of successful reformations have been carried out by our government under the leadership of the President of our Republic I.A.Karimov. Although this is a rather short period of time for a young state to develop, our motherland has been able to overcome many difficulties and during began to prosper again in many fields of life. Today Uzbekistan is a world-known mighty and peaceful country that stands at the same rank with the world's independent democratic nations. The subject matter of the given qualification paper is devoted to the state and property of action. Adverb is one of the most interesting and debatable problems in parts of speech.

The object of the qualification paper is to study adverb as notional part of speech in non-related languages such as English and Uzbek.

The actuality of the qualification paper is that adverbs as the subject of investigation cause great problems in the English and Uzbek languages.

The aim of qualification paper is to analyze adverbs in non-related languages, to define the likeness and differences between them.

The tasks of our research has planned the theory of adverb, in general is referred to solve the following problems:

- to study adverb as a notional part of speech;
- to reveal the adverb synchronically and diachronically;
- to study adverbial clauses in the sentence;
- to study classifications of adverbs in non-related languages.

The following methods are used in this qualification paper. They are: the definitinal componential, comparative methods based on contextual analyses and analytical methods.

The novelty of the qualification paper is that the problems of grammar, parts of speech and under the discussion as a special qualification paper, to research and find similarities and differences of adverbs in two languages and to compare them according to their morphological and syntactical features.

The methodological basis of the qualification paper are: literature of different authors, illustrated with examples in the English and Uzbek languages which are gathered from the fiction based on the material “The Quiet American” by Graham Greene and “ O’tkan kunlar ” by Abdulla Qodiriy, Internet materials, dictionaries and of course the real speech of native and foreign writers’ work of art.

The theoretical value of this qualification paper is that the theoretical positions of this paper can be used in delivering lectures on Theoretical Grammar, Interpretation of the text and Communicative Grammar.

The practical value of the qualification paper is that the illustrated examples in each chapter can be used in practical lessons and seminars on Theoretical Grammar, Interpretation of the text and Communicative Grammar.

This qualification paper consists of introduction, two chapters, conclusion and the list of used literature.

Introduction part deals with the brief plot of this qualification paper and also it informs us about the structure of this work.

Chapter I is devoted to the investigation of Adverb and its distinctive features, its notion as a part of speech, diachronical and synchronical approaches to the study of adverbs and adverbial clauses in the sentence.

Chapter II is devoted to the study of Adverbs in foreign writer’s work of art in English and Uzbek languages.

Conclusion deals with the achieved results of the work under the chosen theme.

The list of used literature deals with the literatures used in carrying out the investigated work.

CHAPTER I. ADVERB AND THEIR CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

1.1. Adverb as a notional part of speech and its classification

in the English language

The adverb is the fourth major class of words in the English language. The category is not as easy to define as nouns, verbs, and adjectives, since adverbs have many kinds meaning and form, and their grammar is quite complex. In meaning, adverbs express such ideas as *manner, time and place* (location or destination). Only manner adverbs have a recognizable form, most of them (but not all) consisting of the ending *-ly* on an adjective base. Their form cannot recognize other adverbs. They may modify almost any kind of construction in English: nouns, adjectives, verbs, other verbs, prepositions, single words, phrases, or even whole sentences. In some cases a speaker may put an adverb almost anywhere in a sentence without changing the meaning very much: in other cases, the position of the adverb is rigidly fixed; and there are grades of variation between these two extremes in the freedom of placement of adverbs in the sentences¹.

Adverbs that modify adjectives

Adverbs ending in *-ly* that show the range of application of an adjective precede the adjective. A chemically pure substance a financially sound undertaking
Adverbs modifying verbs, predicates, or the sentence as whole. These adverbs vary according whether they are parenthetically or integral. A parenthetically adverb usually expresses some comment of the speaker (or writer) on what is being stated; an integral adverb is used to modify an element in the sentence.

Frankly, I don't understand his attitude.

“Frankly” means approximately, “*I, the speaker, am being frank when I say that...*” Such parenthetical adverbs can be put almost anywhere, although preferable they occur at the beginning of the sentence (as above) or after the object.

Three normal positions of adverbs are:

- 1) Initially: before the subject.
- 2) Medially: between the subject and the object.

¹Gordon E. M. “A grammar of present day English”. –T., 1974. -P.35.

3) Finally: after the object.

The medial position is difficult to define, owing to the many forms that the predicate may take. Normally, medial position is one of the following:

Type 1: Just before the verb, if the verb consists of one word only and is not a form of be followed by a complement or displaced subject.

He never *plays* tennis.

We occasionally *see* them.

I *always visit* my mother on Sundays.

We *occasionally do*.

They *often are*.

There *seldom are*.

Type 2: Just before the second word in verb phrases (disregarding *not* or inverted subject in questions).

He doesn't *ever play* tennis.

We would *occasionally see* them.

Don't you *always visit* your mother on Sundays?

Type 3: Just before the expression following *be*, if the verb is a word form of be that is not final in the phrase. They are *never* on time.

Is he *often here!* Are you *always so busy?*

There's *always a crowd* in the store on Sundays.

Type 4: Just before the verb, regardless of its form, in emphatic statements.

They *never are* on time.

There *always is* a crowd in the store on Saturdays.

We occasionally *do* see them.

In the discussion that follows, when medial position is mentioned, it is understood to mean what has just been described.

Adverbs of place

Except for a new words (*here, there, somewhere, etc.*), adverbial expressions that answer the question where? Are prepositional phrases (*to the*

sea, in the house, under the tree, etc.). These words and phrases occur normally in final position. For special emphasis or contrast, they may sometimes occur initially.

We ate the breakfast **outside**. He was sitting *at his desk*.

She was wearing a large hat *on her head*.

On her head she was wearing a large hat.

Adverbial expressions of place occur initially in sentences of this type:

In front of the house is a large tree. *On his desk* was an old-fashioned lamp.

These sentences are equivalent to sentences beginning with dummy *there*:

There is a large tree in front of the house.

Adverbs of time

Adverbs and adverbial expressions that answer the question *-when?* Occur most often in final position, though they may also occur in initial position for emphasis or contrast. *They are not used in medial position*, except as indicated in the special notes following:

I don't want to do anything *today*.

I was very *busy yesterday*.

A package came for you *this morning*.

Today I don't want to do anything.

Yesterday I was very busy.

This morning as package came for you.

Certain short adverbs having to do with *sequence of time; rather than points in time*, may occur in any of the three position.

Now I understand. Soon there will be nothing.

I now understand. There will soon be nothing left.

I understand now. There will be nothing left.

Other adverbs of this type *are first, then, next, recently, lately, immediately, at once*, and *once* (meaning "on a certain occasion").

I first tried to unlock the door.

The eggs are *then* placed in boiled water.

We *immediately* understood what he was trying to say.

Charles *once* called me at 3 A.M.

Adverbs of frequency

These words answer the question *how often?* Those that are phrases occupy initial or final position (with a few restrictions).

Now and then the lightning flashed.

The lightning flashed *now and then*.

From time to time he puffed at his pipe. He puffed at his *pipe from time to time*.

They go there *all the time*.

I don't understand his attitude, frankly. *When they occur last, they are spoken with a rising intonation after a pause almost as an afterthought.*

When the adverb is integral, it states the manner in which the predicate is (was, etc.) performed.

He frankly admitted his mistake.

(*All the time* is not used initially.)

The one-word adverbs of frequency occur, preferably, in medial position. Almost all of them may occur there, but they occur readily in other positions as well. Below is a chart of the commonly occurring adverbs of frequency, with comments on restriction on their position².

	Adverbs of frequency	
Initial	Medial	Final
	Always	
	(Not) ever	
Never	Never	
Seldom	Seldom	
Hardly ever	Hardly ever	
Occasionally	Occasionally	Occasionally
Frequently Often	Frequently Often	Frequently Often
Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes

Some idiomatic adverbs

²Каушанская В.Л. "A grammar of the English language". - Ленинград., 1963.-С.32.

ALREADY and **YET**. These adverbs are troublesome to learners of English. Their meaning and their grammar are quite complicated. First, *already* is used in affirmative contexts and *yet* in interrogative and negative contexts, except that *already* may occur in interrogative and negative contexts when there is an element of surprise or the speaker is sure of a “yes” answer.

They’ve left *already*.

They haven’t left.

Have they left *yet*? (Neutral question; the speaker really doesn’t know.)

Have they left *already*? (Expressing surprise upon hearing that they have left or implying that the speaker would be surprised to learn that they had left.)

Surely they haven’t left *already*!

Second, *already* and *yet* are different in their word order. *Already* occurs in medial or final position, preferable in medial position, in both statements and questions.

They’ve *already* left. Or: They have left *already*.

I’ve *already* told him what you said. (Already in final positioning this sentence would be poor style; the predicate is too long.)

Yet may occur in medial or final position in statements, but the medial positions quite formal except when the predicate is long; final position is preferred in ordinary sentence. *Yet* occurs *only in final position in question*.

They haven’t left *yet*. Formal: They haven’t left *yet*.

I haven’t *yet* told him what you said. (Medial position because of a long predicate.)

Have told him *yet*? (Final position only in question.)

Third, since *already* and *yet* express a time relationship that includes a space of time beginning at some moment in the past and extending to “now” (or the moment under consideration in the past), they can be used only with verb phrases that are compatible with such time relationships. Specifically, such verb phrases are there:

1) A “process” verb in a perfect phrase (one containing have):

Have they left already? Can they *have left* yet? They *had left* already.

2) A “status” verb in the simple present or past, or simple modal phrase:

He *knows* it already

I *knew* that already.

They *don't know* it yet.

3) A “process” verb in the progressive:

They *are already* working. They *weren't* working yet.

4) A “process” verb in the simple present or past when the meaning is “activity characteristic of a certain time-span”:

The baby is only ten months old, but she *walks* already.

I *don't speak* French well yet. He had only studied French for a few months, but he *already spoke* it beautifully. Quite a few American speakers use *already* and *yet* with the simple past of process verbs when the meaning is one past occurrence, in violation of the rule just given:

Did you *eat* yet? (Instead of: Have you *eaten* yet?)³

I *saw* him already. (Instead of: I've *seen* him already.)⁴

Careful speakers still avoid these usages, however, and the learner shouldn't imitate them. When *yet* is used with affirmative verbs, it means the same as *still*. (*Yet* also has other meanings as a conjunction or sentence connector; they are not included in this discussion.)

STILL, YET and ANYMORE

These adverbial expressions mean “continuously, up to this (or that) moment”. *Still* (or *yet*) is used in affirmative sentences, and *any more* often written now in the United States as one word: *any more* in negative sentences. If *any more* is used in a question, it implies that the speaker expects a negative answer. *Still* occurs preferable in medial position, but also in final position; *any more* and *yet* occur only in final position.

He *still* lives in Cedar Street.

³Смирницкий А.И. “Морфология английского языка” — М.,1959.С.45.

⁴Смирницкий А.И. “Морфология английского языка” — М.,1959.С.49.

He must be there *yet*; I haven't heard of his moving away. Do you live there *any more*. Yes, we live there *still*.

EARLY and LATE

These occur only in final position, and so *do forever* in its ordinary meaning.

JUST

As an adverb of time, *just* expresses recentness, or sometimes it indicates that an action is on the point of occurring. Have they just come back? They just left a few minutes ago. I was just leaving when you called.

HARDLY, SCARCELY

These words as adverbs of time (resents) form a unique pattern with the past perfect in many clauses.

Hardly had we returned, when... *Scarcely* had I opened the door, when...⁵

Adverbs of manner

Most of adverbs ending in *-ly* and based on adjectives belong this category, as do a great many prepositional phrases.

The announcement was made *publicly*.

This was done *intentionally*. Phrases expressing manner are almost always in initial or final position.

Without a word, he left the room.

One-word adverbs of manner may occur in any of the three positions, but their use in initial position is infrequent in conversation.

Carefully, he signed his name.

The choice between medial and final positions is more or less at the opinion of the speaker. Any long object or complement tends to the adverb to medial position, closer to the adverb.

He could see the man *clearly*. He could *clearly* see long column of man on horseback.

⁵Смирницкий А.И. "Морфология английского языка" — М., 1959. С.45.

Hardly, barely, scarcely, narrowly, and just - all showing small degree — regularly appear in medial position, as do *almost, also, even, and mostly*. (**Hardly, barely, and scarcely** counts as “negatives” and are not used with another negative words in the context; constructions that are allowed in negative contexts only may be used with them. Like other negatives, can be reinforced by *at all* at the end of the sentence.)

The rock just missed me. It **hardly** matters (at all).

I **barely** felt the pain.

He **hardly** knows anybody here.

THE ADVERB IN MODERN ENGLISH

In modern English the suffix *-ly* became the only productive adverb-forming suffix. This suffix can be joined on to the stem of any adjective whose meaning admits of adverb formation.

The Middle English adverbs with the *-e* suffix, inherited from Old English, lost their *-e* and thus became indistinguishable from the corresponding adjectives. A few adverbs of this type have been preserved in modern English, e.g. *fast, loud, hard*, as in *work hard*. The other old adverbs, which coincided with their adjectives, were replaced by new adverbs derived by means of the *-ly*-suffix.

In the formation of degrees of comparison no change occurred in Modern English as against Middle English.

The adverb is a word denoting circumstances or characteristics, which attend or modify an action, state or quality. It may also intensify a quality or characteristics⁶.

From this definition it is difficult to define adverbs as a class, because they comprise a most heterogeneous group of the words, and there is considerable overlap between the class and other word classes. They have many kinds of form, meaning and function. Alongside such undoubted adverbs as *considerable* adverbs

⁶Luch G. "A communicative grammar of English"-M.; "Prosvesheniya". 1971.- P.35.

as *here, now, often, seldom, always*, there are many others, which also function as other word classes. Thus, adverbs like *dead* (dead tired), *clear* (to get clear away), *clean* (I've clean forgotten), and *slow easy* (he would say that slow and easy) coincide with adjectives (*a dead body, clear waters, clean hands*). Adverbs like *past, above* homonymous with prepositions. There is also a special group of pronominal adverbs *when, where, how, why* used either as interrogative words or as connectives to introduce subordinate clauses.

Where shall we go? (An interrogative adverb)

We'll go *where* you want (a connective)

Some adverbs may be used rather like a verb, as in "Up, Jenkins! Down, Peter!", where the first word is like an imperative.

In many cases the borderline between adverbs and words of the other classes is defined syntactically.

He walked *past*. (Adverb)

He walked *past the house*. (Preposition)

They took the dog *in*. (adverb)

They left the dog *in the house*. (Preposition)

He did everything slowly but *surely*. (Adverb)

Surely you know him. (Modal word). The adverb.

(1) The meaning of the adverb as a part of speech is hard to define. Indeed. Some adverbs indicate time or place of an action (yesterday, here), while others indicate its property (very). As, however, we should look for one central meaning characterizing the part of speech as whole it seems best to formulate the meaning of the adverb as "property of an action or of a property".

(2) Form. Adverbs are invariable. Some of them, however, have degrees of comparison (fast, faster, and fastest).

(3) Function:

(a) An adverb combines with a verb (run quickly), with an adjective (very young), occasionally with a noun and with a phrase (so out of things).

(b) An adverb can sometimes follow a preposition (from there).

(c) In a sentence an adverb is almost always an adverbial modifier, or part of it (from there), but it may occasionally be an attribute.

1. The meaning of the adverb as a part of speech is hard to define. Indeed, some adverbs indicate time or place of an action, while others indicate its property. Nevertheless, we showed looking for one central meaning characterizing the part of speech as a whole, it seems best to formulate the meaning of the adverb as “property of an action or a property”.⁷

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

According to their meaning and function, adverbial clauses express time, place, manner, comparison, condition, purpose, result, cause and concession.

CLAUSES OF TIME

Time clauses are introduced by one of a limited number of words or phrases: *when, while, as, before, until, since, after, as soon as*, and few others. The clause is placed before or after the main clause at the option of the speaker.

Please look at this letter *before you go out*.

Before you go out, please look at this letter.

A time clause that deals with events in the future has its verb in the plain present tense or in the present perfect. *Will* is never used in time clauses in English.

I'll tell him *when he comes*.

After you have eaten, let's go to the park.

You'd better write down the number *before you forget it*.

I'm going to work on this lesson *until I've learned it*.

The action or the completion of the action of all the time clauses in the examples just given lies in the future. When the future is viewed from a standpoint in the past, the appropriate change of tense is made.

I promised that I would tell him *when he came*.

⁷Смирницкий А.И. “Морфология английского языка” — М., 1959. С.56.

I suggested that we go to the park *after he had eaten*.

Sometimes time clauses are introduced by nouns, with or without a connecting word.

The moment he learned the truth, he resigned.

I saw them *the day I left for Europe*.

We were there *the week that it snowed so heavily*.

The past perfect is used to show that one of two events in the past was earlier than the other. Instead of the past perfect, the simple past is often used, if no ambiguity would result.

After she put the bread in the oven to bake, she began to set the table.

The use of *after* makes it clear that putting the bread in the oven is an earlier event than setting the table. If *when* had been used, however, the past perfect would have been required, since *when* may mean either that the completion of one action is the occasion for the other, or that they occurred at the same time.

When the baby saw its mother, it smiled broadly.

When we had finished eating, we left the table.

When she had put the bread in the oven to bake she began to set the table.

When also means “every time that” and overlaps with *whenever*.

When (or *whenever*) I read too long, I get a headache.

When often means “and then”.

I had just gone to bed *when the telephone rang*.

CLAUSES OF PLACE

These are not frequent, since the idea of place is usually expressed by prepositional phrases.

We live now where *we've always lived*.

I hid it *where you will never find it*.

CLAUSES OF MANNER

Again, these are not frequent, since manner is expressed most of the time by adverbs ending in *-ly* or by prepositional phrase. *As* introduced clauses of manner.

He didn't do it *as I thought he should*.

Informal English often uses *like* instead of *as* in such clauses, to the intense displeasure of traditional grammarians. In fact, the use of *like* instead of *as* is one of the most notorious "errors" in speech today (along with the "double negative" mentioned earlier), and speakers must carefully avoid it if their speech is to be judged correct⁸.

Like is perfectly acceptable as a preposition (that is, if a noun construction follows it). Many speakers use *the way* as a conjunction, thus circumventing the perils of *as* and *like*.

Do it *like this* or: Do it *as I suggest*.

Do it *the way I suggest* or: (Do it *in the way I suggest*).

CLAUSES OF CONDITION

These clauses are introduced by *if*, *unless*, *as if*, *as though*, and occasionally *when*. They are of two kinds: *undetermined conditions* (something that may be true, but of whose reality the speaker doesn't have certain knowledge; or something that is in future), and *unreal conditions* (something that is hypothetically or contrary to fact, or at least is thought to be such by the speaker).

CLAUSES WITH AS IF

This conjunction, along with *as though*, which is equivalent to it in meaning, expresses unreality in contemporary situations. In past situations, it may express undetermined or unreal conditions.⁹

He acts *as* he was a millionaire. (He is not a millionaire.)

⁸Смирницкий А.И. "Морфология английского языка" — М.,1959.С.73.

⁹<http://google.com/English> adverbs

British English is not nearly so insistent on the use of *were* in unreal clauses with *as-if* as American English is, and consequently sentences such as “He acts as if he *was* a millionaire” can also be found in standard usage.

In the past, if the speaker knows the condition to be unreal, he ordinarily uses *were* instead of *was* (other forms of the past tense are the same for both undetermined and unreal conditions).

Many English speakers use *like* instead of *as if* or *as though*, but this usage is so strongly condemned that all speakers who want to be judged correct avoid it. Learners of English may hear it occasionally, but they are warned not to imitate it.

He acts like he was a millionaire.

CLAUSES OF PURPOSE AND RESULT

The use of the infinitive to express purpose has already been mentioned. There is a clause construction with similar meaning introduced by *so that*. The modals *will*, *can*, and *may* are usually used in clauses of purpose in the future; *would*, *could* and *might* are frequently used in clauses referring to purpose in the past.

I'll give you his telephone number,
So that you won't have to look it up.
So that you can call him when I arrive.
So that you may call him when you arrive.

He gave me his telephone number, so that I wouldn't have to look it up so that I could call him when I arrived, so that I might call him when I arrived.

Clauses of result are also expressed by *so that*; the context indicates the difference between result and purpose. Usually the verb in a result clause is expressed without the modals, so that it expresses real events rather than possible future ones. Informally *that* may be omitted from the phrase “so that”.

He gave me the number, *so that* I didn't have to look it up.

If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home. (The speaker has no way of what the future holds, and so uses to state a possible real event of whose occurrence he cannot be certain.)

Undetermined conditions in the past always indicate that the speaker does not know whether they occurred or not.

Unreal conditions. The verb in unreal-clauses is always past tense (unreality being one of the meanings of the English “past” tense). The simple past tense expresses contemporary unreality; the past perfect expresses past unreality. The modals *could* and *would when* used in clauses usually have “unreal” meanings. If the verb in a contemporary unreal clause is *being*, the for “*were*” is used for all subjects. (The student will recall that the same rule applies to that-clauses after *wish*, which also express unreality.)

CONTEMPORARY UNREALITY:

If my children *spoke* to me that way, I would be angry. (This is that they do not speak time that way.)

If Mr. Evans *were* here, we could begin. (Mr. Evans is not here, and therefore we cannot begin.)

If I *had* a car, I *would drive* to Mexico. (I do not have a car.)

I *would help* you if I *could*. (I cannot help you.)

PAST UNREALITY:

If I *had had* a car last summer, I would have driven to Mexico. If you *had told* me you were coming, I would have prepared dinner for you. An elegant variation of the clause of past unreality omits and begins the sentence with *had*.

Had we known what was about to happen, we would have acted differently. A similar elegant variation of the *if*- clause with *should* refer to future events also available.

Should you see him, please give him my regards.

CLAUSES OF CAUSE

The idea of cause in an adverbial clause is expressed by *because*, *since*, *as*, and *for*. They occur in descending order of frequency, *because* being the most frequent and

for the least frequent.”*Since*” usually means that the cause is evident; *as* expressing cause is not often heard in American English; *for* is literary somewhat archaic.

I brought an umbrella *because* I thought it might rain. *Since* it looks as though it might rain, I brought an umbrella. *As* it was raining, I brought an umbrella. I brought an umbrella, *for* it was raining.

Clauses with *because*, *since* and *as* may occur either before or after the main clause; those with *you must* follow the main clause.

Now that is similar in meaning to *since*; it points *out facts* so that conclusions can be drawn from them.¹⁰

Now that school is over, you will have more free time.

CONNECTIVE ADVERBS

Some adverbs serve to connect the parts of a compound sentence or a clauses of a complex sentence retaining at the same time their adverbial meaning (semi-form-words).The following adverbs connect the parts of a compound sentence: *therefore*, *so*, *accordingly*, *consequently*, *besides*, *moreover*, *likewise*, *nevertheless*, *however*:

It is very cold *therefore* I shan't go out.

It was late, *so* we went home... (Seton-Thompson.p.27)¹¹

She made no friends, *for* she was Macready's wife;

Moreover Macready didn't want her to make friends. (Galsworthy.p.35)¹²

THE DEGREES OF ADVERBS

In Modern English adverbs have only one grammatical category of degrees of comparison. Not all the adverbs can change for degrees of comparison.

But certain adverbs of manner can change for degrees of comparison. Adverbs time, place, cause, degree, measure have no degrees. The degrees of

¹⁰Bo'ronov J.B., "Inglizva O'zbek tillari qiyosiy grammatikasi". -T. "O'qituvchi", 1973..42-b.

¹¹Gordon E. M. "A grammar of present day English". -T., 1974.P.81.

¹²<http://www.ramber.ru/> All about English adverbs.

comparison of all other adverbs are formed by placing “more” and “most” before them¹³.

Besides that a few adverbs have irregular degrees of comparison. The category of degrees of comparison of adverbs expresses different degrees of characteristic features of an action, a quality or state expressed by the verb.

For example:

1. They laughed heartily (positive degree) - (normal action)
2. They welcomed me more heartily to day (comparative degree)
3. They greeted me most heartily (superlative degree) (This is only case when he is glad to see me and he shared it)

The category of degrees of comparison is represented by the system of the trichotomy opposition of (1).The positive (2).Comparative and (3).Superlative degrees.

1. The positive degree of adverbs, which are submitted to the degree of comparison mainly morphologically unmarked except the adverbs ending in “-ly”

The positive degree of adverbs is called primary forms and expresses just characteristic features of an action, quality or state.

1. *He tried hard.*
2. *He came exactly at seven.*
3. *He plays piano well.*

2. The comparative degree is morphologically marked. Ending “-er” inflects it.

This time he spoke louder.

And it is syntactically marked too by the words expressing differences of quality: “more”, “less”

He speaks more fluently this time.

3. The superlative degree of adverbs expresses the highest (least) degree of the characteristics of an action, state or quality performed by the verb.

¹³<http://www.ramber.ru/> All about English adverbs.

The superlative degree is marked both morphologically (“ending” etc.) syntactically marked by the special words expressing the superiority of the action or state: “most”, “least”.

He speaks Italian most fluently.

The result of the degrees of comparison we'll give by the following table borrowed from our professor Buranov J.B.¹⁴

The degrees of comparison of adverbs

1. Morphological way of expression of the degrees of comparison of adverbs

Positive degree	Hard, fast, early, late.	He tried hard to earn the game. The car is running fast. It is early to congratulate me. He comes late to the party.
Comparative degree	Harder, faster, earlier, later.	This time he pulled harder but couldn't get the fish asses. Who will be faster he wins the prize. You should earlier if you want a fish. Later you will find her at home.
Superlative degree	Hardest, fastest, earliest, latest.	This is the hardest nut. This is the fastest runner. Tom is the earliest riser among them. There is the latest news.

2. Syntactical way expression of the degrees of adverbs.

Positive degree	Heartily, exactly, fluently	He laughed heartily. He came exactly at seven o'clock.
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¹⁴Buranov J.B. The grammatical structure of English, Uzbek and Russian.-Tashkent, "O'qituvchi" 1986. - P.75.

		He speaks French fluently.
Comparative degree	More heartily More exactly More fluently	He welcomed me more heartily today. His answer was more exactly right than yours. Pronounce this word more fluently.

There are adverbs in English whose comparative and superlative degree are formed by changing the root.

Positive degree	Well Badly Much Little Far	Diana plays the piano well. He was badly wounded in the battle. He had traveled much in his youth. He was a little late to the concert. He is standing far from his master.
Comparative degree	Better Worse More Less Further	He knows English better than French. Today she played worse than yesterday. You promised to bring more books. She picked cotton less than yesterday. Further he found a girl milking a cow.
Superlative degree	Best Worst More Least Furthest	Best of all you should bring your report. That frightened me worst of all. What most desire is to go to Africa? Tom worked most and was paid least. This village is the furthest one in our region.

This paragraph is devoted to the theoretical definition of adverbs in the Uzbek language and we are going to describe morphological and syntactical characteristics of the adverbs in the Uzbek language in comparison with the English language.

1.2. Adverb and its classification in the Uzbek languages

This paragraph is devoted to the theoretical definition of adverbs in the Uzbek language, and we are going to describe morphological and syntactical characteristics of the adverb in the Uzbek language in comparison with the English language.

According to their meaning adverbs fall under several groups:

1. Adverbs of time:

English:*today, yesterday, tomorrow, soon, when...*

Uzbek: *bugun, kecha, ertaga, tezda, qachon ...*

2. Adverbs of frequency:

English: *often, seldom, ever, never, sometimes, once, twice...*

Uzbek: *ko'pincha, ba'zan, har doim, hech qachon...*

3. Adverbs of place and direction:

English: *here, there, upstairs, inside, outside, where, etc.*

Uzbek: *olgʻa*, (They are few in number)

4. Adverbs of cause:

English: *there, fore, why, etc.*

Uzbek: *nega, nechun ...*

5. Adverbs of purpose:

English: *purposely, deliberately, etc.*

Uzbek: *jo'rttaga, ataylab, atayin...*

6. Adverbs of manner:

English: *quickly, hard, kindly, slowly, now, etc.*

Uzbek: *darhol, mehribonlik bilan, asta, hozirqiynalib.*

7. Adverbs of degree and measure:

English: *very, enough, too, rather, almost, etc.*

Uzbek: *juda, etarli, deyarli, o'ta, g'oyat, sal ...*

In the languages compared some qualitative adverbs have the category of the degrees of comparison, which is similar to that of adjectives.

In English as opposed to Uzbek, all adverbs formally differ from adjectives.

Compare:	Adjectives	Adverbs
English:	<i>Good, quick</i>	<i>Well, quickly</i>
Uzbek:	<i>yaxshi, tez</i>	<i>yaxshi, tez</i>

Their difference may cause interlanguage interference when Uzbek students speak English, which will be studied in the next part of the work.

As an independent part of speech adverb modifies the property of action and state and property. Morphologically adverb is constant and is mostly used in connection with verb. In some cases may be used nouns objectives and adverbs

also. e.g. **Kunduzi shakarguftorlik qilib kechkurun orqangga pichoqurguvchi do'stlardan qo'rq.**

Special word building affixes, like (-cha, -ona, -larcha, -lab, -day) also indicating that adverbs have their grammatical categories.

With their indicating the property of an object, adverbs are close to adjectives. Adverbs have the category of indicating the property of action and property, like the adjectives.

But functionally (syntactically), adverbs differ from adjectives. The adjectives usually follow the nouns and indicate the property of an object, and syntactically functions as an attribute.

Adverbs basically follow the verbs, and show the property of an action, which is related to the process and function as a modifier.

In Uzbek the use of one word instead of other is very frequent. We can see it between the adverbs and adjectives. Some adjectives follow the verb and indicate the property of action that is they are used in place of adverbs, and functions as a modifier¹⁵.

Adverbs also follow the nouns and show the property of an object and function as an attribute in the sentence. But as the objectives, which follow the verbs, can't turn into an adverb, adverbs also don't become adjectives. Some adverbs when they follow the nouns and express the property of an object may be substantiated. In such cases adverbs acquire the substantial affixes of possessiveness and case, and syntactically functions as subject, object and prepositional object.

SEMANTIC TYPES OF UZBEK ADVERBS

Semantically the adverbs are subdivided into four sub-groups:

Adverbs of manner; adverbs of degree; adverbs of place; adverbs of time;

An adverb of manner indicates how or in what way the action is performed.

Adverb of manner may indicate manner of action to be done, in comparison with other cases and process. Adverb of manner syntactically functions:

¹⁵Bo'ronov J.B. Ingliz va O'zbek tillari qiyosiy grammatikasi "O'qituvchi"-T.1973. 42-b.

- 1) As a modifier of adverb;
- 2) As an attribute, in connection parts of sentence, which are expressed by noun;
- 3) As a predicate.

Adverbs of degree serve to indicate in cases of action and state, answer to question *qancha? qanday?* According to the meaning they indicate the adverbs of degree and into the adverbs, which show quantity of action, and into adverbs which show the excess of property (sign) or action.

The adverbs which express the quantity of action and manner are: **ko'p, mo'l, ancha, kam, bir oz, picha**; The adverbs, which express the excess of action or property, are: *juda, eng, g'oyat, nihoyat, yana, tag'in, o'ta,*

The adverbs of degree basically function as modifier or predicate in the sentence. In some cases, following the nouns the adverbs of degree may function as attribute.

Adverbs of place show the place or destination where the action or state takes place and answers to questions **qaerda? qaerga? qaerdan?** Syntactically function as modifier of place... sometimes may also function as predicate.

Adverbs of time serve to show the time when the action or event takes place, and to answer the questions as *qachon? qachongacha? qachondan beri?* Adverbs of time syntactically functions as an modifier of time and sometimes as predicate.

FORM BUILDING IN ADVERBS

The adverbs, acquiring the affix *-roq*, which modify the degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs *eng, juda, g'oyat, nihoyat*, express the extra shade of property. Adverbs with the affix *-roq*, modify weakness, defect or lackness of actions sign, and sometimes strength of the sign of action; with the word “*eng*”, show the excess of sign. The adverbs *juda, nihoyat, g'oyat* express the excess and strengthening of sign of action, if come together. With

the affix *-gina* the adverbs modify the weakening or emphasizing of a sign (*ozgina, sekingina*).

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Like other parts of speech, the adverbs are also formed morphologically and syntactically. The following are the adverb-forming affixes¹⁶:

1) **-cha**. The affix when added to nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs and verbs, forms the adverbs expressing how the action is performed, process of action passing into an object which is expressed in the stem of the word or similarity of one sign to the other.

2) **-chasiga**. This affix is added to different words and forms the adverbs expressing the similarity of execution of an action to the object in the stem of a word.

3) **-larcha**. The adverbs which are formed by this affix also express the action performed, by the affixes **-cha**, **-chasiga**, that is how, they are executed, and similarity of the senses, signs and actions.

4) **-lab**. The adverbs formed by this affix from nouns, adjectives, adverbs and other parts of speech; express the manner, time and the quantity of action.

5) **-dek**, **-day**. The adverb formed with these affixes expresses the similarity of action and sign with the object or sign, which are expressed in the stem.

6) **-gacha**. This affix is added to nouns, adjectives, adverbs and pronouns so as to form the adverbs, which express the time limit continuation of the action to be formed.

7) **-ona**. This affix is added to different words and forms the adverbs so as to express the comparison of a sign of action with the other.

8) **-iga**, **-siga**. The adverbs formed with these affixes express the execution of an action that is compared to one process.

¹⁶Gordon E. M. "A grammar of present day English". -T., 1974. P.81.

Besides the affixes *-an*, *-lay* also are added to different words and form adverbs, which express various signs and features of action.

The words, which turn into adverbs, with the help of affixes **jo'nalish**, **chiqish**, **o'rincase**, are also considered the morphological formation. In these words, the case affixes lose their senses.

The case affixes here don't express the declension, but express the lexical sense of a word. Of course not every word, which is in the same form indirect case, is an adverb. Generally these words are the followings:

- 1) Noun or auxiliary word, in sense of time or place;
- 2) Adjectives and adverbs in the case form pass into adverbs;
- 3) Some verb forms and numeral with prepositional case pass into adverbs.

COMPOUND ADVERBS

There are many variants of forming compound adverbs and it depends on the constituent words which parts of speech, and their meaning and necessity, which compose it.

According to the constituents' combining, compound adverbs may be formed as a result of combination, doubling and repetition¹⁷.

1) The followings are the compound adverbs formed by the combination of words:

a) Words denoting time and place in combination with wordcompose **har**.

b) Compound adverbs composed by the combination of words **yon**, **yer**, **yoq**, with demonstrative pronouns.

c) Compound Adverbs composed by the combination of different parts of speech.

d) Compound Adverbs composed by the combination of words denoting, time, quantity, and place, with the word **har**.

2) By the doubling of words Compound Adverbs basically are doubled.

3) Compound Adverbs composed by the repetition of words:

a) By repetition of adverbs;

¹⁷Bo'ronov J.B. The grammatical structure of English, Uzbek and Russian.-Tashkent, "O'qituvchi" 1986.-P.29.

- b) By the repetition of adjectives;
- c) Compound Adverbs composed by the elements **-ma**, **-ba** or by repetition of indirect case;.
- d) Compound Adverbs composed by the repetition of different verb forms;
- e) Adverbs composed by the repetition of numerals, pronouns and...

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The only pattern of morphological change for adverbs is the same as for adjectives, the degree of comparison.

Comparative and superlative

Adverbs that are identical in form with adjectives take the inflections following the same spelling and phonetic rules as for adjectives:

Early - earlier - earliest

Late - later - latest

Hard - harder - hardest

Slow - slower - slowest

Quick - quicker - quickest

Long - longer - longest

Wide - wider - widest

Several adverbs ending in *-ly* (quickly, loudly) form comparatives according to the same pattern, dropping their adverb-forming suffix. These adverbs acquired the form in *-ly* only recently and retained the older forms of the comparative and superlative:

Quickly - quicker - quickest

Loudly - louder - loudest

However most disyllabic adverbs in *-ly* form the comparative and superlative analytically, by means of *more* and *most*:

Wisely - more wisely - most wisely

Softly - more softly - most softly

Deeply - more deeply - most deeply.

The adverb often occurs with both types of comparison:

Often {oftener, more often.

As with adjectives, there is a small group of adverbs with comparatives and superlatives formed from different stem (superlative forms). These comparatives and superlatives are identical with those for the corresponding adjectives and can be differentiated from the latter only syntactically.

Well - better - best

Badly - worse - worst

Little - less - least

Much - more —most

Far <further - furthest < farther - farthest

Which do you like best?

This is least painful for you.

Either farther (farthest) or further (furthest) are used when speaking of places, directions or distance:

He is too tired to walk any farther (further). Otherwise only further (furthest) is used with the meaning more, later:

Don't try my patience any further.

Most of the adverbs, however, stand outside the degrees of comparison: pronominal adverbs denoting place and time (here, somewhere, there, sometimes, when), denoting manner (somehow, thus), and adverbs of manner denoting gradation (minimally, optimally, and proximally).

MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBS

1. According to form, adverbs may be classified as follows:

a) Simple adverbs, which have no endings to show that they are adverbs: *here, how, then, now, quite, still.*

b) Derived adverbs formed from other parts of speech either by composition (*sometimes, somewhere, midway*) or derivation (*ashore, towards, namely, hardly*). Mostly, adverbs are derived from qualitative adjectives by means of adding the suffix *-ly*: *slowly, quickly, seriously, actively, etc.*

Much rarer adverbs are formed by the addition of the suffix *-ly* to the stems of:

1. participles: *inquiringly, meaningly, decidedly* nouns: *partly, bodily*.

a) Phrase adverbs formed from nouns with prepositions (phraseological units): *at last at least one by one, to and fro*, etc.

b) Combinations of an adverb with a preposition, such as: *till now, since then, from where, from within*, etc.:

It was a from there that the scent of azaleas came...(Galsworthy.p.55).

No sound from within.(Galsworthy. p.56.)

2. Rules of spelling of adverbs derived by adding the suffix *-ly*:

a) Adjectives ending in *-y* change *-y* into *-i*: *happy-happily, gay-gaily*.

b) Adjectives ending in *-ble* drop *-e*: *noble-nobly, humble-humbly*.

c) Adjectives ending in *-ue* drop *-e*: *true- truly, due-duly*.

3. Some qualitative adverbs have the same form as their corresponding qualitative adjectives: you *early, lively, daily, late, hard, long, far, low, well* etc.

In Old English the common adverbial suffix was *-e* (*harde, faste*). In the course of time the final *-e* was dropped and the distinction between the adverb and the adjective was lost (*hard, fast*). The new adverbial suffix *-ly* was originally an adjectival suffix (*lice>like>ly*). When the old adverbial suffix *-e* was lost the adjectival suffix *-ly* began to be used as an adverbial - forming suffix: *quickly, hardly, and strongly*. Some adverbs didn't develop a new form in *-ly*, and are thus similar to their corresponding adjectives: *fast, far, long, early, daily*.

4. Some adverbs alongside of their adjectival form has the form in *-ly* as in *slow-slowly; right-rightly; hard-hardly; warm-warmly; safe-safely*. These two forms are sometimes used with no difference of meaning¹⁸:

Wrap yourself up **warm (warmly)**.

Hold it **tight (tightly)**.

The ship arrived **safe (safely)**.

¹⁸КаушанскаяВ.Л. "А grammar of the English language". Ленинград. 1963. -P.37.

You can buy it quite **cheap (cheaply)**.

Cut the cheese **thin (thinly)**.

Adverbs often have the simple form in compounds: *a loud-ticking watch, new-mown grass, new-baked bread, a light-yellow dress, a quick-growing shrub. ... There was the scent of new-town grass.*¹⁹ .

There was the smell of fresh-cut grass. .²⁰ .

Adverbs often have the simple form in the comparative and the superlative degrees whereas the positive has the *-ly* form:

Easier said than done.

Let us walk a little quicker.

Who can run there quickest?

The form in *-ly* is often preferred in figurative speech:

He is a highly educated man

(but: there airplane flew high above the city).

He loudly praised her work (but: do I speak loud enough?).

*He flatly refused to meet them.*²¹

(but: he began to run, caught his foot in a root and fell flat on his face)

Henry studied the new comer closely,

*(but: ... the two boys... slunk close behind the old gentleman towards whom his attention was directed.)*²²

¹⁹The same material.P.72.

²⁰The same material.P.52.

Sometimes the two forms are differentiated in meaning: Although Tom didn't hold the clue to her full meaning, he could guess it pretty nearly. It was a prettily furnished room...(Henry.p.82)

They came nearer. I watched her for nearly half an hour. (Ch. Bronte)

“Can't a man who works hard all they have a little rest when he comes home?”²³

There is hardly any wind now, only a slight breeze that is hardly noticeable. (Potter.p.83.)

We learned the adverb and its classification in the Uzbek language in this paragraph. In the Uzbek language adverbs are also divided into 8 semantic groups: Adverbs of place, Adverbs of time, Adverbs of manner, Adverbs of frequency, Adverbs of degree, Adverbs of consequence, Adverbs of purpose, Interrogative adverbs.

CHAPTER II. SOME SIMILARITIES AND DIVERGENCES OF ADVERBS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERARY TEXT

2.1. Analysis of adverbs according to their types and functions in the novel

“The Quiet American” by Graham Greene

The second chapter is devoted to the comparative analysis of adverb in the English and Uzbek languages. We are going to take some extracts from the novel “The Quiet American” and “O'tkan kunlar” which contains examples about the

usage of adverbs. When examples are contrasted, differences and similarities of different languages' adverbs' can be seen obviously.

We are going to take some extracts from that novel.

For example:

1. **After** dinner I sat and waited for Pyle in my room over the Catinat. (p. 2)

In the above example we can see different usages of adverbs. Firstly, we should focus our attentions on English adverbs used in the novel. "After" is an adverb which indicates time.

2. "I'll be with you at latest by ten," and when midnight had struck I couldn't stay quiet **any longer** and went down into the street. (p. 2)

"Any longer" is also a time adverb which is used in the sentence as an adverbial modifier.

3. One trishaw driver pedalled **slowly** by towards the river-front and I could see lamps burning where they had disembarked the new American planes. (p. 2)

An adverb of manner is formed with the help of a suffix *-ly*.

4. Of course, I told myself, he might have been detained for some reason at the American Legation, but **surely** in that case he would have telephoned to the restaurant-he was very meticulous about small courtesies. (p. 2)

Next two adverbs used in the novel belong to adverbs of manner as they are showing how actions are done: "slowly" and "surely". Adverbs of manner in English are formed with the help of a suffix *-ly*.

5. "He isn't **here**." (p. 2)

The adverb used in the passage above is "here" which belongs to the adverbs of place as it shows the action's location.

6. **Here** the police had the last word: they could withdraw my order of circulation: they could have me barred from Press Conferences: they could even, if they chose, refuse me an exit permit. (p.3)

7. I knew a man who had **suddenly** and **inexplicably** lost his cook-he had traced him to the Vietnamese Surete, but the officers there assured him that he had been released after questioning. (p.3)

Secondly, time adverb “suddenly” shows the time of the action and it can be used mostly in every part of a clause: at the beginning, in the middle and even at the end due to various contexts. Next adverbs in the extract are adverbs of manner “inexplicably”, “happily”. As we have mentioned above, English adverbs of manner are formed with the help of a suffix *-ly*.

8. His family **never** saw him **again**: perhaps he had joined the Communists: perhaps he had been enlisted in one of the private armies which flourished round Saigon-the Hoa-Haos or the Caodaists or General (p.3)

“Again” is also a time adverb which can be used in most English verb tenses. The above passage taken from the novel contains one more time adverb “never” which always gives negative meaning to this or that clause or phrase and that is why another negative word cannot be used with it.

9. Perhaps he was **happily** making money out of girls in Cholon, the Chinese suburb. (p.3)

Next adverbs in the extract are adverbs of manner “inexplicably”, “happily”. As we have mentioned above, English adverbs of manner are formed with the help of a suffix *-ly*.

10. I had met Vigot before **several times** at parties-I had noticed him because he

Appeared **incongruously** in love with his wife, who ignored him, a flashy and false blonde. (p.3)

Another time adverb “several times” is translated into English with the help of a time adverb. “**Incongruously**”, an adverb of manner is given into Uzbek with the help of a noun.

11. He gazed at a milkbar across the street and said **dreamily**, “That looks like a good soda-fountain. (p.6)

Another passage taken from the novel proves us the condition that sometimes adverbs of manner can be translated into Uzbek with the help of nouns. This can be seen in the following examples: adverbs “dreamily” and “solemnly”

are given with the help of noun phrases. That shows that English adverbs of manner functioning as adverbial modifiers in the sentence.

12. But hadn't I on my first walk up the rue Catinat noticed first the shop with the Guerlain perfume and comforted myself with the thought that, **after all**, Europe was only distant thirty hours? (p.6)

We should mention that "after all" is a compound adverb which cannot be used independently to mean in the end.

13. Do you know him?" He nodded **solemnly** and lapsed into silence. (p.6)

This can be seen in the following examples: adverbs "dreamily" and "solemnly" are given with the help of noun phrases. That shows that English adverbs of manner functioning as adverbial modifiers in the sentence

14. "I don't know him **well**," he said. "I guess only met him **twice**." (p.6)

An adverb "well" is one of the most problematic words in the English vocabulary and grammar as it can belong to different parts of speech due to its lexical meaning: a noun (quduq), an adjective (sog'lom), an adverb (yaxshi), an adjective form of this word is "good". Another time adverb used in the extract above is "twice", that is a one stem word indicating the time of the action.

15. I was to learn **later** that he had an enormous respect for what he called serious writers. (p.6)

English adverbs can have got degrees of comparison as well as adjectives. "Later" is an adverb of time used in its comparative form.

16. "Of course I always like to know what the man on the spot has to say," he replied **guardedly**. "And then cheek it with York?" (p.6)

The next adverb used in the passage above is "guardedly" which belongs to the adverb of manner as it contains a suffix -ly.

17. Phuong had kept us a table at the edge of the dance-floor and the orchestra was playing some tune which had been popular in Paris **five years ago**. (p.11)

The first adverb from the above extract taken from the novel is a time adverb. "Five years ago" is a phrasal time adverb.

18. They never, one felt, dressed **carelessly**, said the wrong word, were a prey to untidy passion. (p.11)

“Carelessly”, “slightly”, “quietly”, “completely” seem to be adverbs of manner due to their forms. But we have to mention here that some English adjectives have got the same forms of adverbs of manner as friendly, but certainly their functions, locations point to their parts of speech belongings. English adverbs of manner do have their special characteristic features in the forms of -ly suffix.

19. He bowed **slightly** as he came round. Wondered how Granger had fared fifty yards up the road. (p.11)

“Slightly” is an adverb which is considered to be an adverb of degree and measure. It can sometimes be used before a noun, adjective and even another adverb to give a further meaning to them.

20. The lieutenant said, “Have you seen enough?” speaking **savagely**, almost as though I had been responsible for these deaths: **perhaps** to the soldier the civilian is the man who employs him to kill, who includes the guilt of murder in the pay-envelope and escapes responsibility. (p.16)

As we have witnessed the English language contains a number of adverbs of manner pointing to the actions’ manner or the way how they are done or fulfilled.

21. We walked **back** to the farm and sat down again in silence on the straw, out of the wind, which like an animal seemed to know that dark was coming. (p.16)

An adverb used in above passage comes after a verb and plays as a part of a phrasal verb. Besides, as a preposition “after” can be used with nouns as well. By the way wrongly usages of prepositions in phrasal verbs can cause problems in meaning of the clause.

22. I wondered whether they had lain there long-the bread had been very dry. This farm was **probably** their home. (p.16)

There are some adverbs in English which may have got quite different functions.

Adverbs of probability which contain words that give probable elements to this or that action or they are used to show how certain we are about something. The above extract has got two of such adverbs: “perhaps”, “probably”.

23. The radio was working again. The lieutenant said **wearily**, “They are going to bomb the village. Patrols are called in for the night.” We hadn’t gone very far, and **yet** it seemed a long enough journey to have made with the killing of those two as the only result. (p.16)

The first adverb is showing the verb’s manner which is given into Uzbek with anoun. Another adverb used in the extract is “yet”. It is a time adverb indicating the action’s done point.

24. Somewhere in the tower and the fields I had lost my keys, but I had sent a message to Phuong which she must have received, if she was still **there**. (p.35)

As we have already discussed most English adverbs of place consist of one word

25. The luck went wearisomely **back and forth**. (p.16)

Phrasal verbs are essential part of English vocabulary. They are widely used both in spoken and oral, formal and informal languages. Prepositions used after verbs may sometimes completely change the meaning of the whole sentence. Some prepositions can play a role of adverbs after such verbs as they point to the direction or move of this or that action. Such adverbs can syntactically be part of predicate or predicative but belong to adverbs due to parts of speech point. In above passage a word “back” is an adverb which is part of a phrasal verb.

26. After the passage of weeks that fantastic meeting in Phat Diem seemed **hardly** believable: even the details of the conversation were less clear.

Next adverbs used in the passage have got a suffix *-ly*: “really”, “hardly”, “privately”, “idly”, “unlikely”. There are several adverbs in the English language which belong to the adverbs of manner but do not contain suffix *-ly* which proves to be their special feature: hard, late. Even if these words are used as adverbs of manner they do not contain any suffix meaning that something is difficult or complicated.

27. There was no point in telling Phuong, for that would be to poison the **few months** we had left with tears and quarrels. (p.21)

Next adverbs used in the passage have got a suffix -ly: “really”, “hardly”, “privately”, “idly”, “unlikely”. There are several adverbs in the English language which belong to the adverbs of manner but do not contain suffix -ly which proves to be their special feature: hard, late. Even if these words are used as adverbs of manner they do not contain any suffix meaning that something is difficult or complicated.

28. He wants to talk to you **privately**-about business.” “What is his business?” (p.21)

When it changes its meaning and shows that doing something is quite impossible, unbelievable to do then it can get a suffix -ly; at this time it belongs to adverb of degree (but in some English grammar books hardly is considered to be adverb of manner).

29. I said **idly**, “What did they want plastic for?” When Phuong had gone, I wrote home.(p.21)

Next adverb used in the passage have got the suffix -ly: “idly”. There are several adverbs in the English language which belong to the adverbs of manner but do not contain suffix -ly which proves to be their special feature: hard, late. Even if these words are used as adverbs of manner they do not contain any suffix meaning that something is difficult or complicated.

30. I came **slowly** up the stairs to the flat in the rue Catinat, pausing and resting on the first landing. (p.35)

That is a common forming of an adverb of manner. With the help of a suffix -ly it is made.

31. After the passage of weeks that fantastic meeting in Phat Diem seemed **hardly**believable: even the details of the conversation were less clear.

There are several adverbs in the English language which belong to the adverbs of manner but do not contain suffix -ly which proves to be their special

feature:hard, late. Even if these words are used as adverbs of manner they do not contain any suffix meaning that something is difficult or complicated.

32. Somewhere in the tower and the fields I had lost my keys, but I had sent a message to Phuong which she must have received, if she was still **there**. (p.35)

As we have already discussed most English adverbs of place consist of one word. An adverb “immediately” refers to the action’s quick done; it is pointing to the time of the action. There are some adverbs in the English language that are formed with the help of a suffix -ly even if they are not an adverb of manner. Immediately is an adverb of time as it shows the action’s done moment.

33. I watched her **closely** while she asked how I was and touched my splinted leg and gave me her shoulder to lean on, as though one could lean with safety on so young a plant. (p.35)

“Closely” is another adverb of manner which has got its equivalent in the Uzbek language. Both adverbs refer to the actions’ manners. English adverb is formed with the help of a suffix.

34. **Now** I awaited the accident. (p.35)

“Now”, “always” are adverbs of time which show the action’s time.

35. There are some men whose names are **always** shortened. (p.35)

An adverb “always” can strengthen the critical statement of a doer in Present Continuous tense which can happen every time but which irritates the listener or doer. It is a time adverb in both languages;

36. It was **nearly** a fortnight after Pyle’s death before I saw Vigot again. (p.42)

Another adverb used in the passage taken from the novel is considered to be the adverb of probability as it refers to the imprecise number or moment of the substance or time.

37. It had been invented by Vigot and taken up by his junior officers, who hadn’t **however** taken up Pascal. (p.42)

“However” is an adverb which belongs to the type of adverb of degree. “However” can be an adverb of degree and conjunction. As an adverb of degree, “however” precedes its adjective/adverb. Here we should mention that

there are a number of adverbs in the English language which contain two different words but give the only meaning: however, anywhere, somewhere and etc. “However” can give additional meaning to the whole clause or sentence, it can sometimes be positive or negative.

38. “Are you **still** interested?” (p.42)

Another example taken from the novel shows other usages of adverbs. “Still”, “then” are time adverbs. “Still” is usually used after a verb “to be” but it can also put in other places in the sentence due to the context.

39. **But then** those cases don’t have rarity value.” (p.42)

A time adverb “then” can be replaced by “after”, in the Uzbek language we can see different variations to mean this adverb.

40. **Now** I awaited the accident. (p.35)

“Now”, “always” are adverbs of time which show the action’s time.

41. Pyle had invited himself for what he called a drink, but it was very well he didn’t **really** drink. (p.21)

“Really” is also an adverb which belongs to the “degree” adverb type. Really is a word which mostly strengthens the meaning of the verb and sentence.

42. I knocked on the door and it opened **immediately** and everything seemed to be the same. (p.35)

An adverb “immediately” refers to the action’s quick done; it is pointing to the time of the action. There are some adverbs in the English language that are formed with the help of a suffix -ly even if they are not an adverb of manner. *Immediately* is an adverb of time as it shows the action’s done moment.

43. I watched her **closely** while she asked how I was and touched my splinted leg and gave me her shoulder to lean on, as though one could lean with safety on so young a plant. (p.35)

Adverbs refer to the actions’ manner. English adverb is formed with the help of a suffix.

44. It was **nearly** a fortnight after Pyle’s death before I saw Vigot again. (p.42)

Another adverb used in the passage taken from the novel is considered to be the adverb of probability as it refers to the imprecise number or moment of the substance or time.

45. She had so **often** waited for me to come home at just this place and hour.

(p. 2)

“Often” is a time adverb. It depends on the situation when to use what.

46. The girl whose name I didn't know sat **quietly there**, occasionally sipping her orange juice, owning herself **completely**. (p.11)

An adverb of place “there” can be considered to be the word pointing to the location of this or that action, state or deed.

This paragraph consists of 46 sentences which include different types of adverbs used in the novel “The Quiet American”, we learned and analyzed these adverbs according to their morphological structure and syntactical functions in the sentence.

2.2. Analysis of adverbs according to their types and functions in the novel

“O'tkan kunlar” by Abdulla Qodiriy

This paragraph is devoted to the analysis of adverbs in the Uzbek language based on the novel “O'tkan kunlar” by Abdulla Qodiriy. We are going to analyze their morphological and syntactical functions in the sentence.

For example:

1. **Kechki soat to'rtlar**, asrdan bir oz **ertaroq** hukumat askari bilan xalq orasida urush boshlandi. Yarim soatlik otish, chopishdan **so'ng** sipohlar Zanjirliq olomonlarini qochirib, Baland masjid chipiga yetdilar. (21-bet)

The extract taken from the novel contains adverbs which belong to the adverbs of time, as all three words indicate time of the actions. Morphologically the first adverb is a complex one as it consists of three words. Or it can be referred as a compound adverb. Syntactically we should claim that it is functioning as an adverbial modifier of the sentence. The second adverb “ertaroq” is also an adverb of time indicating the time of the action. Besides, morphologically it has got a suffix “roq” which proves to be a comparative sign of a word. Syntactically it is functioning as an adverbial modifier as well. An adverb “so’ng” is also a time adverb indicating the time of the action. From a morphological point of view it is a common adverb or simple as it does not contain any suffix or prefix in its stem. Syntactically it is also an adverbial modifier.

1. Aning qovoqlarningog‘irlig‘idan**arang** harakat qiladirg‘an o‘z zamonasining mashhur bir devonasi edi. (78-bet)

Next extract taken from the famous Uzbek novel contains an adverb which morphologically refers to the simple adverb as it does not have any suffix in its stem. If we discuss its type, it is an adverb of manner as it shows how the action is done, its manner. From syntactical point of view it functions as an adverbial modifier of manner pointing to the manner of the action.

2. Uning to‘g‘ri mavzun qomatiga yerdan bichib oling‘an mudhish xotinning qo‘llari **zo‘rg‘ayetdi**-da, «esonmisiz, poshsha qiz» deb so‘rashdi (85-bet)

Next example taken from the novel also contains an adverb which morphologically belongs to the simple one as it does not any ending in its stem. The type of the adverb is an adverb of manner as it shows the action’s manner. As far as the adverb shows how the action is done, from the syntactic point of view we can state that the word functions as an adverbial modifier as most adverbs do.

4. Eru xotin qizlarining **yonig‘akirdilar**-da, uning oyoq tomonig‘a o‘tib **sekin-sekino‘lturishdilar**. (88-bet)

In the next extract taken from the novel we can see two different adverbs. The first adverb belongs to the simple word though it has got a suffix, but an ending –ga or an old Uzbek one –g‘a is considered to be the part of it. From morphological

point of view we can state that it is surely an adverb, the type is the adverb of place. It indicates the action's location. From syntactical point of view we can witness that it is used as an adverbial modifier of place in the sentence.

The second word used in the sentence is also an adverb. Morphologically it is a compound adverb as it consists of two words. Components in the word are in the same form. The type of a word is an adverb of manner. It shows how the action is done. Syntactically it is an adverbial modifier of manner. It shows how the action is done.

5. **Kundan-kun** Saodatka qattig'roq bog'lana borg'animni onglar edim, panjshanbani hayit singari qarshilar edim. **Oradan uch-to'rt hafta o'tkandan so'ng**o'lig'a "oyingga eltib ber" deb yigirma-o'ttiz chaqa pul ham berdim.(100-bet)

The next extract contains the following adverbs: kundan-kun and oradan uch-to'rt hafta o'tkandan so'ng. The first adverb belongs to the adverb of time as it points to the action's time. Morphologically it is a compound adverb as it contains two words but they give the only meaning. Syntactically it functions as an adverbial modifier of time.

The second adverb also belongs to the time adverb as it shows the action's time. Here we should state that the several words indicate the time, all components show the action's time. That is a compound adverb as well. In the sentence from a syntactical point of view it functions as an adverbial modifier of time.

6. **Bu kunlarda** Otabekka eng yaqin turg'an kishi Hasanali ota edi.(105-bet)
Here we see another adverb which indicates the time of the action. So it is an adverb of time. From the morphological point of view it is a compound noun containing two components. Syntactically it is functioning as an adverbial modifier of time.

7. Qaytishi hamono yuqoridan uchib o'tkan bir-ikki moshak qushning chev-chev degan tovshini eshitib **ko'kka** qaradi. (125-bet)

Here we see that a word "ko'kka" shows where the action is directing. The word is considered to be an adverb of place, from morphological point of view it

seems to be a derivative adverb as it contains a suffix in its stem. But here we should also add that a noun is the basic word here to which an ending is added to form an adverb of place afterwards. How can we be sure that a word is really an adverb of place? A word is showing where an action is referring that is why we have accepted as an adverb of place. From syntactical point of view a word is functioning as an adverbial modifier of place as well.

8. **Bir oz** o‘ylab to‘xtag‘ach, eshikning o‘ng tomonidag‘i devorning buzuq yeridan **sekingina** ko‘tarilib maydong‘a mo‘raladi. Eshikning qulf va zanjiri bo‘lmay yuziga yopiq holda turg‘an bo‘lsa ham ul eshikka taqilmadi, **mashaqqatlanib** devorga mindi.(127-bet)

In this extract taken from the novel we see several adverbs which belong to various types of adverbs. The first adverb belongs to the adverb of quantity and measure as it shows the action’s quantity. Morphologically the adverb can be considered to be a compound one as it consists of two different components but giving the general meaning. From the point of syntactical view it functions as an adverbial modifier of quantity as most such adverbs do.

The second and third adverbs used in the extract belong to adverbs of manner as they are showing the process how the actions are done. “**Sekingina**” is an adverb which can be referred to as a derivative one as it contains an ending in its stem “gina”. Here we should mention that this suffix in the Uzbek language shows that the action is done not in haste, on the contrary slowly, due to pointed steps. In the example above it has become a part of an adverb of manner showing that an action is done slowly. Syntactically we can state that it is functioning as an adverbial modifier of manner as well. The third adverb in the passage also belongs to the adverb of manner as it shows how the action is done. Here we can be sure that this adverb is a compound one due to the form as it contains a suffix but that ending is a sign of most Uzbek adverbs of manner. Syntactically it functions as an adverbial modifier of manner in the sentence.

9. **Qiynala-qiynala** maydonning janubiga o‘tdi. (127-bet)

This extract has also got an adverb which belongs to the adverb of manner due to its meaning, according to its form it is a compound adverb as the word consists of two components. The adverb is showing how the action is done as most adverbs belong to the verbs and can be grouped into the whole. From the syntactical point of view it is functioning as an adverbial modifier of manner and answers the question “How?” referring to the question how the action is done.

10. Siz mendan ham **yaxshiroq** bilasizki, shu uyda sizni allaqancha mashaqqatlarga solgan, cheksiz joni-vorliqlar ishlatkan va hisobsiz tillalar to'kdirgan, nihoyat, shu daqiqaga keltirib to'xtatqan birav uxlaydir. Lekin siz **shu choqqach** anim ustimdan muvaffaqiyat qozonib keldingiz. (129-bet)

Here we see two different adverbs belonging to various types. The first word is considered to be an adverb of quantity and measure as it is showing how much the action is done, its quantity. The adverb belongs to the derivative adverb as it has got an ending of comparison in its stem. As far as we know Uzbek comparisons are made with the help of a suffix *-roq* as well as the adverbs. The first adverb used in the extract belongs to the words which express an action's situation or condition. From syntactical point of view it is functioning as the adverbial modifier of quantity and measure. The second adverb used in the extract belongs to the compound adverb as it consists of two components. Here we should add that compound adverbs give the only meaning altogether. This adverb belongs to the adverb of time as it is indicating the time of the action. Syntactically the word functions as the adverbial modifier of time in the sentence.

11. **Shundan keyin** ishning o'naqayi to'g'risida muzokara va mubohasa boshlandi. Har kim bir turlik fikr bayon qilib, uzoq bosh og'ritdilar va **natijada** xonga shu noma yozildi (143-bet)

The next extract taken from the novel can be considered to be the adverb of time as it shows when the action used after it is done. Due to the form the adverb is a compound adverb as it contains two components combining into one. Besides, we can state that the adverb is functioning as an adverbial modifier of time in the sentence referring to the action's moment. The second adverb taken from the

extract is “natijada”, according to its form it can be derivative one as it has got a suffix in its stem. This adverb is considered to be the adverb of consequence as it is showing the result of the done action. As far as we have learnt, adverbs of consequence show the actions’ results or consequences. From syntactical point of view the adverb we can state that the adverb is functioning as an adverbial modifier of consequence pointing to the further result and outcome related to other words in the sentence.

12. **Otabekkeyingi vaqtlarda** savdoga yurishni tark qilib qo‘yg‘ani uchun Hasanali ishsiz qolg‘an, uzun kun uyda bekor zerikkanlikdan hojiga aytib bir muncha dastmoya bilan guzardan baqqolliq do‘kon ochgan edi. Otabek **ko‘pinchamehmonxonasi**dagi kutubxonadan uni-buni o‘qub o‘lturardi. (146-bet)

Examples taken from the next passage contains two more different adverbs. The first adverb is a compound one as it has got more than one component in its stem but as other compound adverbs give the only meaning. The above adverb belongs to the time adverb as it is pointing to the action’s moment. In the sentence it is functioning as the adverbial modifier of time. Here we should add that adverbial modifiers of time in the Uzbek language can be located nearly at any part of the sentence while the English language ones are mostly situated at the end. “Ko‘pincha” is another adverb used in the extract. It is an adverb of quantity and measure as it shows how much the action is done. Due to the form it is considered to be a derivative one; an adverb which is formed from a pronoun. But anyway it contains a suffix which made another word, part of speech. Due to the meaning it is an adverb of quantity and measure. Syntactically the adverb is functioning as an adverbial modifier of quantity and measure.

13. **Ikki kundan beri** quyosh betini qoplab, turlik yerlarga jon suvi sepish ila charchag‘an bahor bulutlari burchak-burchakka tarqalib borar edilar. Anovi terakka uya qo‘yishg‘a o‘ylag‘an bir juft karruklar ham **vijir-vijir qilishib** kengash ochdilar. (147-bet)

The extract contains two various adverbs belonging to different types. The first one is a compound adverb as it contains three components. Besides, it is a

time adverb as it points to the moment of the action. In the sentence it is functioning as an adverbial modifier of time as well. The second adverb refers to the adverb of manner, due to the form it is a compound adverb. From syntactical point of view it is functioning as an adverbial modifier of manner. As it point to the manner of the action.

14. **Titralibvato‘lqinlanib** aytilgan bu so‘zlar Otabekni o‘kintirdi, o‘lganning ustiga chiqib tepish qabilidan bo‘lg‘an o‘z hujumining haqsiz ekaniga tushundi.

(150-bet)

The extract above contains two adverbs in the same type. Both adverbs belong to the adverbs of manner as they are showing how the actions are done. Due to the form they are derivative because there are endings in them. In the sentence both adverbs are functioning as adverbial modifiers of manner.

15. Darhaqiqat, Xushro‘yning bu ishdan ham toymaslig‘ini aniq bilib, **yig‘lay-yig‘lay** bolalarini o‘zi bilan birga olib ketadir. (189-bet)

The adverb used in the above extract belongs to the compound one as it has got two components.

Due to the meaning it belongs to the adverb of manner. In the sentence it is functioning as an adverbial modifier manner.

16. Bizga tanish hujra ko‘rsatilishi bilan ular **shu tomonga** qarab yurdilar. (4-bet)

So that is a place adverb, in it is English translated also with the help of an adverb “that side”. That is composite adverb.

17. “Xotinin muvofiq emas deb zorlanib, hasratlanib yurish er kishining ishi emas”, —deb **jo‘rttaga** Hasanali qo‘shib qo‘ydi.

“jo‘rttaga” is adverb of manner and that is adverb of purpose. (5-bet)

18. Hasanali Otabekning yolg‘iz «yo‘q» bilan to‘xtashiga qanoatlanmadi va bu to‘g‘rida o‘z tomonidan **so‘zsiz** izohlar berishni lozim ko‘rdi. (6-7-betlar)

The equivalents in Uzbek are “**so’zsiz**”. Here we can see the differences of adverb formations in two languages. Adverbs of manner in English are formed with the help of a suffix –ly but Uzbek adverbs of manner do not have any suffixes.

19. Vasvasalanishning o‘rni yo‘q, mundan so‘ng ham sizning xayrixohona kengashlaringizga, ham vujudingizga muhtojman, amonatim, boshqam mundan keyin ham ona qornida saqlang‘andek sizda saqlanishig‘a ishonaman va bunga siz **ko’proq** amin bo‘lishingiz kerak, ota.(10-bet)

“Often” is a time adverb which has got its equivalent in Uzbek “ko’pincha”. It has got different equivalents in Uzbek. It depends on the situation when to use what.

20. Homidning yuzidagi boyag‘i holat **to’satdan** kuchlanib **go‘yo** toqatsizlang‘andek ko‘rinar edi.(13-bet)

“Go’yo”, “chamasi” both in the Uzbek language also point to uncertainty. But Uzbek words do not belong to the adverbs. The above extract has got two of such adverbs: “perhaps”, “probably”.

21. “Marg‘ilonda shundoq kelinimiz bor ekan-u, **hanuzgacha** bilmay yurgan ekanmizda”, - dedi Yusufbek hoji.(15-bet)

In Uzbek translation it is just omitted as there is no need to mention it. “Hanuzgacha” is adverb of time and derivative adverb in Uzbek language. In the Uzbek language to mean “suddenly” the translator used another time adverb “to’satdan”, here we see corresponding of the English and Uzbek adverbs. Next adverbs in the extract are adverbs of manner “inexplicably”, “happily”. As we have mentioned above, English adverbs of manner are formed with the help of a suffix –ly while Uzbek adverbs of manner do not have any special form, that is difference in the form of the adverbs, but functions are quite close, both languages’ adverbs of manner show how actions are done.

22. Oradan uch-to‘rt daqiqa fursat o‘tib, hujradan ship etkan tovush **qaytib** eshitmadi.(22-bet)

In Uzbek we can use different words to mean “never”, as qaytib, yana, hech qachon and others. Only the last word in the list gives negative meaning, but that

does not mean that another word with negative meaning cannot be used in the sentence after that.

23. Hujra ichiga bir muncha quloq solib o‘lturgandan keyin, uzun tin olib boshini tirqishdan uzdi, Otabekning pishillab uxlag‘an tovshini eshitib **bir darajada** tinchlandi. (29-bet)

Here in the languages a noun word “time” and “darajada” gives the key meaning to the adverbs shifting from noun function to adverb one.

24. Ko‘ynakchan egniga choponini yopinib o‘rnidan turdi, hujradan chiqib Otabek darichasi ostig‘a yana kelib o‘lturdi, **ortiq** toqati qolmayko‘chaga yo‘l oldi.

In the Uzbek language it is given with the help of another adverb “ortiq”. Here we can see the same functioning of adverbs.

25.— Sotqi bek ketsin, Aziz bachcha deng, — dedi Homid va Akram hojiga qarab kuldi. — **Yaqindan** Musulmon cho‘loqni bilmay turib Aziz bachcha haqida bunday fikrga bormang. (48-bet)

In Uzbek we cannot meet words meaning the same but which can belong to different parts of speech. By the way, an adverb “well” is given into Uzbek with the help of a word “yaqindan” which can also belong to an adverb.

26. Ziyo shohichi bilan o‘g‘li Rahmatning har zamon mehmonlarni dasturxonga qistashlari boshqalarning ishtahalarini ochishg‘a sabab bo‘lsa ham, ammo bizning Otabekka sira ham asar qilmas, **xayollanib** o‘ltirar edi. (35-bet)

That shows that English adverbs of manner functioning as adverbial modifiers in the sentence can be substituted with Uzbek noun phrases. That is another difference between languages’ adverb functioning.

27. Hasanalining quloqlari tikkayib o‘rnidan turdi, **palapartish** ko‘zi olalang‘an edi. (57-bet)

Most Uzbek manner adverbs have got the same forms as adjectives. But how can one find out whether it is an adverb or an adjective. It can be done due to the syntactical usages of those words, locations in clauses, lexical meanings. As we see from examples English adverbs of manner are translated into Uzbek with various ways including noun phrase, adjective phrase, conjunction usages and etc.

28.Uchrashuvimiz hozir **juda** haqiqatdan uzoqqa o'xshardi. (137-bet)

The Uzbek language as we have mentioned above does not have so complicated adverbial formations; adjectives can function as adverbs not changing forms. Here we can add that some English adjectives also have got the same form in the functioning of adverbs. The Uzbek version of the novel does just combine meaning of several words into one so “really” and “unlikely” aren't translated.

This paragraph is consists of 28 sentences which include different types of adverb used in the novel “O'tkan kunlar”, we learned and analyzed these adverbs according to their morphological structure and syntactical functions in the sentence.

2.3. Practical analysis of adverbs in the English and Uzbek languages

This paragraph is devoted to the comparative practical analysis of adverbs based on the material of English and Uzbek fiction. Some similarities and divergences are going to be described according to their morphological and syntactical characteristics. We are going to take some extracts from the above mentioned novels.

For example:

1. Course, I told myself, he might have been detained for some reason at the American Legation, but **surely** in that case he would have telephoned to the restaurant-he was very meticulous about small courtesies.(p. 2)

Hasanali Otabekning yolg'iz "yo'q" bilan to'xtashiga qanoatlanmadi va bu to'g'rida o'z tomonidan **so'zsiz** izohlar berishni lozim ko'rdi.(6-7-betlar)

The equivalents in Uzbek are "**so'zsiz**". Here we can see the differences in the formation of adverb in two languages. Adverbs of manner in English are formed with the help of a suffix -ly but in Uzbek adverbs of manner do not have any suffixes.

Next two adverbs used in the novel belong to adverbs of manner as they are showing how actions are done: "slowly" and "surely". The equivalents in Uzbek are "erinib", "so'zsiz". Here we can see the differences in the formations of adverbs in two languages.

2. I knew a man who had **suddenly** and **inexplicably** lost his cook-he had traced him to the Vietnamese Surete, but the officers there assured him that he had been released after questioning. (p.3)

Homidning yuzidagi boyag'i holat **to'satdan** kuchlanib **go'yotoqatsizlang** andek ko'rinar edi, Rahmat davom etti:

— Uning havlisi poyafzal rastasining burchagidagi imoratdir.(13-bet)

The Uzbek language "go'yo", "chamasi" are both also point to uncertainty. But Uzbek words do not belong to the adverbs. The above extract has got two of such adverbs: "perhaps", "probably".

Secondly, time adverb "suddenly" shows the time of the action and it can be used mostly in every part of a clause: at the beginning, in the middle and even at the end due to various contexts. In the Uzbek language to mean "suddenly" the translator used another time adverb "to'satdan", here we see corresponding of the English and Uzbek adverbs. Next adverbs in the extract are adverbs of manner "inexplicably", "happily". As we have mentioned above, English adverbs of manner are formed with the help of a suffix -ly while Uzbek adverbs of manner do not have any special form, that is difference in the form of the adverbs, but functions are quite close, both languages' adverbs of manner show how actions are done. The interesting fact here is that English adverb of manner "inexplicably" is

not translated with the help of an adverb but is given with the help of an adjectival phrase “mutlaqo tushunib bo’lmaydigan”.

3. His family **never** saw him **again**: perhaps he had joined the Communists: perhaps he had been enlisted in one of the private armies which flourished round Saigon-the Hoa-Haos or the Caodaists or General. (p.3)

Oradan uch-to‘rt daqiqa fursat o‘tib, hujradan ship etkan tovush **qaytib** eshitmadi. (22-bet)

“Again” is also a time adverb which can be used in most English verb tenses. The above passage taken from the novel contains one more time adverb “never” which always gives negative meaning to this or that clause or phrase and that is why another negative word cannot be used with it. In Uzbek we can use different words to mean “never”, as hech qachon, yana and others. Only the last word in the list gives negative meaning, but that does not mean that another word with negative meaning cannot be used in the sentence after that. That is one more functional difference of English and Uzbek adverbs. By the way “never” is given with a word “qaytib” in that novel, “again” is probably combined in meaning with other lexical items.

3. He gazed at a milk bar across the street and said **dreamily**, “That looks like a good soda-fountain. (p.6)

Ziyo shohichi bilan o‘g‘li Rahmatning har zamon mehmonlarni dasturxoniga qistashlari boshqalarning ishtahalarini ochishg‘a sabab bo‘lsa ham, ammo bizning Otabekka sira ham asar qilmas, **xayollanib** o‘ltirar edi. (35-bet)

Another passage taken from the novel proves us the condition that sometimes adverbs of manner can be translated into Uzbek with the help of nouns. This can be seen in the following examples: adverbs “dreamily” and “solemnly” are given with the help of noun phrases. That shows that English adverbs of manner functioning as adverbial modifiers in the sentence can be substituted with Uzbek noun phrases. That is another difference between languages’ adverb functioning.

4. Do you know him?” He nodded **solemnly** and lapsed into silence. But he broke it again a moment later to modify the impression he had given. (p.6)

— So‘zingizga tushunolmadim, ota, — dedi **sipogarchilik** bilan, — shundog‘ bo‘lsa ham javob beraman: bu kungacha siz yolg‘iz meninggina emas, bizning oilamizga otaliq mavqi‘ida turib, yaxshiliqdan boshqani sog‘inmay kelasiz.(42-bet)

Another passage taken from the novel proves us the condition that sometimes adverbs of manner can be translated into Uzbek with the help of nouns. This can be seen in the following examples: adverbs “dreamily” and “solemnly” are given with the help of noun phrases. That shows that English adverbs of manner functioning as adverbial modifiers in the sentence can be substituted with Uzbek noun phrases. That is another difference between languages’ adverb functioning.

6. The luck went wearisomely **back and forth**. I opened my bottle of whisky to try to warm us a little, and the others gathered round. (p.16)

“Omad doim **qo‘ldan-qo‘lg‘a** o‘tib turadurg‘on narsa”,—dedi Yusufbek hoji.(133-bet)

Phrasal verbs are essential part of English vocabulary. They are widely used both in spoken and oral, formal and informal languages. Prepositions used after verbs may sometimes completely change the meaning of the whole sentence. Some prepositions can play a role of adverbs after such verbs as they point to the direction or move of this or that action. Such adverbs can syntactically be part of predicate or predicative but belong to adverbs due to parts of speech point. In above passage a word “back” is an adverb which is part of a phrasal verb. In Uzbek we cannot see such phrasal verbs and they are given in this language with different other ways and methods. Another adverb used in the passage is an adverb of frequency “back and forth”. This shows how action is done repeatedly. In Uzbek we cannot meet such adverb; all words which show the time of the action are called “payt ravishlari”. But the English language has got special type for focusing on repeatedness of the action. Usually they consist of two or more components.

7. “The American Minister keeps bothering us. We don’t have the same trouble, thank God, when a Frenchman is killed. But **then** those cases don’t have rarity value.” (p.42)

Otabek **to'satdan** o'zgarib, boyag'i asabiylik holatini yo'qotti, shundog' bo'lsa ham o'zini yig'ib**yana** kulgan bo'ldi:

— Hali shunaqa sizdan yashirin sirim bormi?

— Bor.

A time adverb “then” can be replaced by “after” in the Uzbek language we can see different variations to mean this adverb. But in the Uzbek translated version above “then” is omitted in Uzbek variant of the passage.

8. “Of course I always like to know what the man on the spot has to say,” he replied**guardedly**. “And then check it with York?” (p.6)

Titralibva to'lqinlanib aytilgan bu so'zlar Otabekni o'kintirdi, o'lganning ustiga chiqib tepish qabilidan bo'lg'an o'z hujumining haqsiz ekaniga tushundi.(150-bet)
The next adverb used in the passage above is “guardedly” which belongs to the adverb of manner as it contains a suffix -ly.

The extract above contains two adverbs in the same type. Both adverbs belong to the adverbs of manner as they are showing how the actions are done. Due to the form they are derivative because there are endings in them. In the sentence both adverbs are functioning as adverbial modifiers of manner.

9.“Are you **still** interested?” (p.42)

”Marg'ilonda shundoq kelinimiz bor ekan-u,**hanuzgacha** bilmay yurgan ekanmizda”,—dedi Yusufbek hoji.(15-bet)

Another example taken from the novel shows other usages of adverbs. “Still”, “then” are time adverbs. “Still” is usually used after a verb “to be” but it can also put in other places in the sentence due to the context.

In Uzbek translation it is just omitted as there is no need to mention it.

“Hanuzgacha” is adverb of time and derivative adverb in Uzbek language.

10.**After**dinner I sat and waited for Pyle in my room over the Catinat. (p. 2)

Shundan keyinishning o'naqayi to'g'risida muzokara va mubohasa boshlandi. Har kim bir turlik fikr bayon qilib, uzoq bosh og'ritdilar va **natijada** xonga shu noma yozildi (143-bet)

In the above example we can see different usages of adverbs. Firstly, we should focus our attentions on English adverbs used in the novel. “After” is an adverb which indicates time.

The next extract taken from the novel can be considered to be the adverb of time as it shows when the action used after it is done. Due to the form the adverb is a compound adverb as it contains two components combining into one. Besides, we can state that the adverb is functioning as an adverbial modifier of time in the sentence referring to the action’s moment. The second adverb taken from the extract is “natijada”, according to its form it can be derivative one as it has got a suffix in its stem. This adverb is considered to be the adverb of consequence as it is showing the result of the done action. As far as we have learnt, adverbs of consequence show the actions’ results or consequences. From syntactical point of view the adverb we can state that the adverb is functioning as an adverbial modifier of consequence pointing to the further result and outcome related to other words in the sentence.

According to the analysis as a conclusion we can say that sentences were analyzed comparatively based on the English and Uzbek fictions according to their morphological and syntactical similarities and divergences.

CONCLUSION

In our final qualification paper we studied adverb as a part of speech. As part of speech adverb expresses some circumstances that attend an action or state, or points out some characteristic features of action or a quality.

According to the investigation we came to the following conclusion:

I. Adverbs ending in *-ly* that show the range of application of an adjective precede the adjective. A chemically pure substance a financially sound undertaking
Adverbs modifying verbs, predicates, or the sentence as whole.

These two non-related languages, English and Uzbek uses adverb differently. In English in most cases it is formed from adjective or with the help of set expressions. But in Uzbek it is formed with the help of word-forming (adding several suffixes as *-cha, -ma, -lab, -day, -chasiga*).

II.In the English language adverbs according to the meaning fall into 7 groups.

1. Adverbs of place and direction:

- to, from

2. Adverbs of time:

- Today, ago, early, soon, shortly

3. Adverbs of manner:

- Quickly, beautifully, well, by heart

4. Adverbs of frequency:

- Often, ever, rarely, daily

5. Adverbs of degree, measure and quantity:

- Very, rather, little, half, firstly

6. Adverbs of cause and consequence:

- There, consequently, because, accordingly

7. Interrogative adverbs:

- Where?, why?, when?, how?, how often?

III.Adverbs are also divided into 8 semantic groups in the Uzbek language: Adverbs:

1. of place: bu yerda, pastga, hamma yerda;

2. of time: bugun, ertaga, tezda;

3. of manner: tez, oqilona, bemalol;

4. of frequency: tez-tez, goh-goh, odatdagicha;

5. of degree, measure and quantity: juda, rosa, o'ta, nihoyatda;

6. Interrogative adverbs: qachon?, qayerda?, qancha?

7. of cause and consequence: demak, chunki, shuning uchun, noilojlikdan;

8. of purpose: atayin, jo'rttaga, qasddan;

So, in English we have 7 semantic groups but there are 8 semantic groups in Uzbek:

1. Simple adverbs: long, there, hard [in English] - tez, uzun, og'ir;

2. Derivative adverbs: slowly, forward, headlong [in English] - qasddan, atayin, ko'pincha.

3. Compound adverbs: anyhow, sometimes, nowhere [in English] allaqachon, biryo'la, birligi.

4. Composite adverbs: at last, at once [in English] - kuni kecha, shu zahoti, o'tgan kuni.

IV. Adverbs have only one grammatical category - category of degree in both languages: a) positive b) comparative c) superlative degree.

But there is a difference between the expression of degrees between English and Uzbek languages.

1) In English the category of degrees of adverbs is expressed by three ways:

1. Morphological way;
2. Syntactical way;
3. Superlatives way;

2) In Uzbek language it is expressed by:

1. Morphological way
2. Syntactical way

1 Morphological way:

a) The comparative degree is formed by adding “-er” and superlative degree is formed by adding “-est” (in English)

- Fast - faster - fastest

b) In Uzbek it is formed by adding “roq,” in the comparative degree:

tez – tezroq.

2.Syntactical way:a) adverbs ending in “-ly” form the comparative degree by means of “more” and the superlative by means of “most” in the English language.

If “more” and “most” are used to express the majority of features, the words “less”, “least” are used to express its “minority” in English.

For example:

-Beautifully - more beautifully - most beautifully

-Carefully - less - less carefully - least carefully

b) In Uzbek superlative degree is formed with the help of words: eng, juda,yaxshi - yaxshiroq — eng (juda, nihoyatda) yaxshi.

In comparison with Uzbek the English language has a special way of expressing degrees of comparison, it concerns the adverbs which have irregular forms of comparison.

V. During the practical analysis of adverbs in the English and Uzbek languages we observed 46 sentences from the novel “The Quiet American” and 30 sentences from the novel “O’tkankunlar”.

We can see 24 sentences are adverbs of manner,6 sentences are adverbs of time,3 sentences are adverbs of place,7 sentences are adverbs of degree,2 sentences are adverbs of consequence,3 sentence are adverbs of frequency in the novel “The Quiet American”by Graham Greene. And we also observed that 14 sentences are adverbs of manner,8 sentences are adverbs of time,2 sentences are adverbs of degree,3 sentences are adverbs of place,3 sentences are adverbs of purpose in the novel “ O’tkan kunlar” by Abdulla Qodiriy.

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Appendix 1

The list of analyzed Adverbs from the novel “The Quiet American” according to their morphological characteristics and syntactical functions in the sentence	
After	Adverb of time, Simple adverb
Any longer	Adverb of time, Compound adverb
Slowly	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Surely	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Here	Adverb of place, Simple adverb
Suddenly	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Inexplicably	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Again	Adverb of degree, Simple adverb
Happily	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Several times	Adverb of time, Adverb of degree
Dreamily	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Solemnly	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Twice	Adverb of degree, Compound adverb
Later	Adverb of time, Compound adverb
Guardedly	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Carelessly	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb

Slightly	Adverb of degree, Derivative adverb
There	Adverb of time, Simple adverb
Nearly	Adverb of time, Derivative adverb
Hardly	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Now	Adverb of time, Simple adverb
However	Adverb of degree Compound adverb
Always	Adverb of time, Simple adverb
Often	Adverb of frequency Simple adverb

<p style="text-align: center;">The list of analyzed Adverbs from the novel “O’tkan kunlar” according to their morphological characteristics and syntactical functions in the sentence</p>	
Ertaroq	Adverb of time Derivative adverb
So’ng	Adverb of time Simple adverb
Arang	Adverb of manner, Simple adverb
Zo’rg’a	Adverb of manner, Simple adverb
Sekin-sekin	Adverb of frequency, Simple adverb
Allaqachon	Adverb of time, Compound adverb
Bir oz	Adverb of degree, Composite adverb
Sekingina	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Mashaqqatlanib	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Qiyнала-qiyнала	Adverb of manner, Simple adverb
Yaxshiroq	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Shu choqqacha	Adverb of time, Composite adverb
Natijada	Adverb of purpose, Derivative adverb
Keyingi vaqtlarda	Adverb of time, Composite adverb
Ko’pincha	Adverb of time, Derivative adverb

To'lqinlanib	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Yig'lay-yig'lay	Adverb of frequency, Simple adverb
Jo'ttaga	Adverb of purpose, Derivative adverb
So'zsiz	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Ko'proq	Adverb of degree, Derivative adverb
To'satdan	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Bir darajada	Adverb of degree, Composite adverb
Xayollanib	Adverb of manner, Derivative adverb
Juda	Adverb of degree, Simple adverb