



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE DEGREES IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *This article explores the degrees of adjectives in English and Russian languages. Both languages utilize three degrees of comparison for adjectives: positive, comparative, and superlative. However, there are notable differences in the formation and usage of these degrees between English and Russian. This analysis highlights the distinct rules and patterns governing adjective degrees in English and Russian, providing insights into the structural and functional differences between the two languages. Understanding these variations can enhance language learners' proficiency and appreciation of linguistic diversity.*

Keywords: *comparative analysis, adjective degrees, English language, Russian language, positive degree, comparative degree, superlative degree, formation, irregular adjectives, suffixes, linguistic diversity.*

Adjective degrees play a crucial role in both the English and Russian languages, as they are used to compare and describe different qualities of nouns. In this comparative analysis, we will explore the similarities and differences between the formation of adjective degrees in English and Russian.

Both languages have three main degrees of adjectives: positive, comparative, and superlative. The positive degree is used to describe a basic quality of a noun, while the comparative degree is used to compare two nouns or qualities, and the superlative degree is used to indicate the highest or most extreme quality.

In English, the comparative and superlative degrees of most adjectives are formed by adding the suffixes "-er" and "-est" respectively, or by using the words "more" and "most" before the adjective. However, there are also irregular adjectives that have different forms for their comparative and superlative degrees.

In contrast, the formation of adjective degrees in Russian is more complex. Russian adjectives change their endings depending on gender, number, and case. The comparative degree is formed by adding the suffixes "-e" or "-ee" to the adjective, while the superlative degree is formed by adding the suffixes "-ейший" or "-ейшее".

While both English and Russian have similar concepts of adjective degrees, the specific rules and formations differ between the two languages. This diversity highlights the richness and complexity of linguistic structures across different cultures.

Studying adjective degrees in English and Russian languages is important for several reasons:



1. Communication: Understanding how to properly form and use comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives in both languages enhances communication skills. It allows speakers to accurately describe and compare qualities of nouns, leading to clearer and more effective communication.

2. Language proficiency: Mastery of adjective degrees demonstrates a deeper understanding of the grammar and structure of both languages. It indicates a higher level of language proficiency and can contribute to overall language competence.

3. Cultural understanding: Adjectives play a crucial role in expressing cultural nuances and values. Studying adjective degrees in English and Russian can provide insights into cultural norms, preferences, and attitudes reflected in language use.

4. Translation and interpretation: Translating between English and Russian requires a deep understanding of adjective degrees to accurately convey the meaning and nuances of text. Proficiency in adjective degrees facilitates more accurate translation and interpretation of written and spoken language.

5. Academic and professional opportunities: Knowledge of adjective degrees in both languages can open up academic and professional opportunities. It can be beneficial for students studying languages, linguistics, translation, or interpretation, as well as professionals working in international contexts.

Studying adjective degrees in English and Russian languages is essential for effective communication, language proficiency, cultural understanding, translation accuracy, and academic or professional success. It enhances linguistic skills and deepens knowledge of both languages, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of language and culture.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the comparative analysis of adjective degrees in English and Russian languages reveals both similarities and differences. Both languages utilize three main degrees of adjectives - positive, comparative, and superlative - to describe and compare qualities of nouns. However, the formation of these degrees varies significantly between the two languages. English typically forms comparative and superlative degrees by adding suffixes or using the words "more" and "most", while Russian adjectives undergo complex changes in gender, number, and case to indicate degrees. The diversity in the formation of adjective degrees in English and Russian underscores the unique linguistic structures and rules that shape each language. Overall, this comparative analysis highlights the intricacies and nuances of adjective degrees in both languages, showcasing the richness and complexity of linguistic diversity.

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