



ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER

ISSN
2782-4365

Проверить
номер:

Научно-образовательный электронный журнал

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И НАУКА В XXI ВЕКЕ

Выпуск №62-4 (том 1)
(май, 2025)

Проверить индексацию статьи. Сайт: mpcareer.ru/google

Свидетельство
о регистрации СМИ
№ЭЛ ФС 77-77927
от 19.02.2020 г.

РОСКОМНАДЗОР

Периодичность выпуска: 1 раз в неделю
Сайт: mpcareer.ru/oinv21veke. Почта: obrmpcareer@mail.ru



Международный научно-образовательный
электронный журнал
«ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И НАУКА В XXI ВЕКЕ»

ISSN 2782-4365

УДК 37

ББК 94

**Международный научно-образовательный электронный журнал
«ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И НАУКА В XXI ВЕКЕ». Выпуск №62-4 (том 1) (май,
2025). Дата выхода в свет: 26.05.2025.**

Сборник содержит научные статьи отечественных и зарубежных авторов по экономическим, техническим, философским, юридическим и другим наукам.

Миссия научно-образовательного электронного журнала «ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И НАУКА В XXI ВЕКЕ» состоит в поддержке интереса читателей к оригинальным исследованиям и инновационным подходам в различных тематических направлениях, которые способствуют распространению лучшей отечественной и зарубежной практики в интернет пространстве.

Целевая аудитория журнала охватывает работников сферы образования (воспитателей, педагогов, учителей, руководителей кружков) и школьников, интересующихся вопросами, освещаемыми в журнале.

Материалы публикуются в авторской редакции. За соблюдение законов об интеллектуальной собственности и за содержание статей ответственность несут авторы статей. Мнение редакции может не совпадать с мнением авторов статей. При использовании и заимствовании материалов ссылка на издание обязательна.

© ООО «МОЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КАРЬЕРА»

© Коллектив авторов

Atayev Nedir, Atamuradov Babajan THE ROLE OF TURKMENISTAN IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PEACE	73
Rozyyev Ylham, Orazmyradova Oguljemal, Ekayev Mukam HYDROTHERMAL EXTRACTION: A PROMISING METHOD OF PHENOLIC ANTIOXIDANTS FROM RED OSIER DOGWOOD LEAVES AND STEMS	79
Suvhanova Leyli, Hojagulyyeva Aygul, Hojagulyyev Baymuhammet BALANCING INNOVATION AND EFFICIENCY IN BUSINESS: THE PAEI MODEL	84
Jumageldiyeva Chynar Gurbanmyradovna COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN TURKMEN AND JAPANESE LANGUAGES	89
Шамылова Огулгурбан СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗГОВОРНОГО РУССКОГО: НОРМА И ОТКЛОНЕНИЯ	94
Тувакова Джахан РОЛЬ ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ ГЛАГОЛА В ПЕРЕДАЧЕ СМЫСЛА ТЕКСТА: ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ И СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ	103
Оразова Сельби СЛОЖНЫЕ СЛУЧАИ СОГЛАСОВАНИЯ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ: ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗБОР И МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ	113
Шилова Н.И. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ПОСТРОЕНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ЗАНЯТИЯ В УСЛОВИЯХ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ДИСЦИПЛИН	121
Таганова Айджамал Кадыровна ВЛИЯНИЕ СПОРТА НА ЖИЗНЬ И ЗДОРОВЬЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА	125
Ковусов Шыхмырат, Матиева Огульжерен, Какамурадова Ежегыз, Аллакова Айзада СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА: УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ, ИННОВАЦИИ И ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ	128
Ussayeva Ayjemal, Tirkeshov Yhlas REAL-TIME CONTROLLED ROBOT WITH GYROSCOPE AND ACCELEROMETER	132
Amandurdyyeva Medine, Nuryyeva Chinar, Ekayev Mukam PRODUCTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL-GRADE SODIUM CHLORIDE	136
Rzagulyyev Isaguly, Berdiyeva Ayjemal, Ekayev Mukam HIGHLY EFFICIENT MULTI-STAGE PURIFICATION OF SEA SALT TO ACHIEVE 99.99% PURITY SODIUM CHLORIDE	140

ФИО автора(-ов): *Jumageldiyeva Chynar Gurbanmyradovna*

Lecturer, Oguz han Engineering and technology

university of Turkmenistan

Название публикации: «COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN TURKMEN AND JAPANESE LANGUAGES»

Abstract

This paper presents a comparative analysis of adjectives in the Turkmen and Japanese languages, focusing on their morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics. Adjectives play a crucial role in modifying nouns and expressing qualities, states, or degrees. Despite the typological and geographical distance between Turkmen, a Turkic language, and Japanese, a Japonic language, this study explores similarities and differences in how adjectives function within their respective grammatical systems. The research aims to provide insights into the degree of inflection, positional patterns, and comparative constructions of adjectives in each language. Data were collected through linguistic corpora, academic literature, and native speaker consultations. The results reveal notable contrasts in morphological structure—agglutinative in both, yet applied differently—alongside distinctive syntactic positioning. Semantic categorization also showed divergence, reflecting cultural and conceptual distinctions. These findings contribute to the broader understanding of cross-linguistic adjective usage and may serve as a reference for further typological, pedagogical, or translation-oriented studies.

Methods and Methodology

The methodology of this research was based on a comparative linguistic approach, incorporating descriptive, analytical, and contrastive methods. The study utilized both qualitative and quantitative strategies to assess the structures and functions of adjectives in Turkmen and Japanese. Primary data were derived from written sources such as dictionaries, grammar books, and corpora containing authentic language samples, while secondary data included academic articles and language teaching materials.

In the first stage of the study, the researcher collected examples of adjectives from reliable linguistic corpora in both languages. For Turkmen, the National Corpus of Turkmen was referenced, while for Japanese, the Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese was employed. These examples were categorized according to syntactic roles, morphological types, and semantic fields.

In the second stage, data were analyzed through contrastive linguistic analysis. Patterns of usage, degrees of comparison, adjective-noun agreement, and word order were scrutinized in context. The analysis also involved consultations with native speakers of both languages to verify interpretation and to ensure cultural and contextual accuracy.

The third stage involved synthesis and interpretation of findings to identify areas of convergence and divergence between the two languages. These results were discussed within the framework of linguistic typology and cognitive linguistics to offer theoretical implications.

Comparative Analysis of Adjectives in Turkmen and Japanese Languages

Adjectives represent a vital part of speech that offers descriptive depth to language. In both Turkmen and Japanese, adjectives have developed rich systems for modifying nouns, although their structures and functional applications have evolved differently. The divergence stems from the distinct genealogical origins of the two languages: Turkmen belongs to the Turkic language family, while Japanese is classified under the Japonic language family.

The adjective system in Turkmen has historically demonstrated a clear agglutinative morphology, consistent with other Turkic languages. Turkmen adjectives generally precede the noun they modify, forming a strict adjective-noun order. For instance, the adjective "gowy" (good) in "gowy kitap" (good book) aligns with this syntactic preference. Turkmen adjectives do not inflect for gender or number but may take suffixes to indicate degrees of comparison, such as "has gowy" (better) and "iň gowy" (the best).

Japanese adjectives, on the other hand, can be classified into two main categories: i-adjectives and na-adjectives. I-adjectives inherently end in the syllable "-i" and

conjugate like verbs to indicate tense and polarity. For example, "atsui" (hot) changes to "atsukatta" (was hot) or "atsukunai" (not hot). Na-adjectives require the particle "na" when modifying nouns, as seen in "kirei na hana" (beautiful flower). This dichotomy is absent in Turkmen, which maintains a more uniform adjective structure.

Morphologically, both languages utilize agglutination, yet the applications differ. Turkmen employs suffixation for comparative and superlative forms, while Japanese uses adverbs and particles such as "yori" (than) and "motto" (more) to form comparisons. For instance, "kono hon wa ano hon yori omoshiroi" (this book is more interesting than that book) reflects this construction.

Syntactically, adjectives in both languages generally precede the noun, but Japanese allows for more syntactic flexibility due to its topic-prominent nature. Japanese adjectives can function as predicates in their own right, unlike Turkmen adjectives which require a copular construction for predicate use. For example, in Japanese "kore wa omoshiroi" (this is interesting), the adjective serves as the predicate without auxiliary support. In Turkmen, one would say "Bu gyzyklydyr," where "-dyr" functions as the copula.

Semantically, adjectives in both languages cover a wide range of categories, including physical properties, emotional states, and evaluative judgments. However, cultural factors influence usage. For instance, Japanese adjectives often convey subtle social judgments or hierarchical nuances. The adjective "yasashii" (kind) in Japanese can imply gentleness and social grace, reflecting Japanese interpersonal values. In Turkmen, adjectives like "akylyly" (wise) carry a sense of personal and intellectual strength, rooted in traditional moral ideals.

Adjective formation in Turkmen involves derivational morphology that allows for a wide range of expressions. For example, the suffix "-ly" (having) turns "akyl" (mind) into "akylyly" (intelligent), while "-syz" (lacking) creates antonyms, such as "akylsyz" (mindless). This system is productive and reflects Turkmen's preference for compounding and derivation. Japanese, in contrast, relies more on fixed lexical adjectives and kanji compounds, making the derivational system less flexible. Adjectives like "shinsetsu" (kind) are not readily broken down into derivational

components by native speakers, even though they are etymologically derived from Chinese characters.

The degree of inflection also varied notably between the two. Japanese adjectives showed verb-like inflection for tense, especially in *i*-adjectives. This hybrid grammatical behavior blurred the lines between parts of speech, giving Japanese adjectives a more dynamic role in sentence structure. Turkmen adjectives, while not inflecting for tense, showed agreement through suffixes when forming comparatives and superlatives, a feature more aligned with traditional Indo-European adjective systems despite Turkmen's Turkic origins.

Another interesting contrast appeared in the treatment of politeness and formality. Japanese language, heavily stratified by social register, often modifies adjectives or selects them based on context and speaker-listener relationships. For example, "omoshiroi" (interesting) might be replaced by more formal or indirect expressions depending on setting. In Turkmen, while politeness exists, it does not exert the same syntactic pressure on adjective usage.

In terms of language acquisition and pedagogy, learners of Japanese often struggle with distinguishing between *i*- and *na*-adjectives, as well as mastering their conjugation rules. In Turkmen, the regular and agglutinative nature of adjectives presents fewer challenges for acquisition. However, semantic subtleties still pose a learning curve for both native and non-native speakers.

Translation studies between the two languages have revealed that adjective equivalence is not always direct. For example, the Japanese "sabishii" (lonely) has emotional connotations that do not fully align with Turkmen equivalents like "yalňyz." Such differences underscore the importance of contextual understanding in cross-linguistic interpretation.

In conclusion, the comparative study of adjectives in Turkmen and Japanese highlighted both structural and cultural dimensions of linguistic expression. While both languages employed agglutinative morphology, their syntactic roles, inflectional behavior, and semantic frameworks diverged significantly. These findings not only provided a deeper understanding of how adjectives operate within these two languages

but also contributed to typological and pedagogical insights. Future research might expand this comparison to include spoken discourse or dialectal variations, further enriching the field of comparative linguistics.

References

1. Dupont, C. (2019). *Comparative Structures in East Asian and Altaic Languages*. Paris: Langues et Civilisations.
2. Moreau, J. (2017). *Morphologie descriptive: Étude des adjectifs dans les langues agglutinantes*. Lyon: Presses Universitaires de Lyon.
3. Lemoine, S. (2020). *Typologie linguistique et analyse contrastive: Japonais et langues turciques*. Toulouse: Éditions Linguafranca.