доступ к множеству шаблонов ментальных карт. Можно выбрать тот, что подойдет именно Вам и доработать его.

Огромным плюсом использования ментальных карт на уроках русского языка является их долгосрочность. МК можно разделить на несколько маленьких, что позволит углубиться в тему, можно дополнять её при изучении темы. В рамках изучения простого предложения, можно отметить, что составление ментальной карты может быть как самостоятельным заданием, так выступать в роле проверочного задания. Работа может быть построена также с использованием анимация, цветового выделения [6].

При работе с ментальной картой преобладает познавательная, творческая и поисковая деятельность, что способствует эффективному усвоению полученных знаний. Создание, разработка ментальных карт при подготовке к занятию помогает педагогу увидеть все взаимосвязи между элементами преподаваемой дисциплины. Создание собственных ментальных карт является для детей возможностью: выявить свои пробелы в знаниях по учебному предмету, научиться самостоятельно работать с информационными материалами, развить личностные качества, пространственное и образное мышление, уверенность в своих силах и творческих способностях.

Метод ментальных карт должен практиковаться в школе, так как повышает эффективность получения знаний. Сейчас, к счастью, возможность составления электронных ментальных карт довольно высока, так как программных обеспечений, в которых можно составлять карты для уроков, есть большое количество, и каждый сможет выбрать понравившийся ему сервис.

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Abdullayeva S.N.

Assessment of the contribution of adjectives to stylization

*Nakhchivan University
(Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan)*

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Abstract

In this study, the most important features of adjectives and adjective phrases were examined in terms of structure and meaning. The aim of the study is to highlight the prominent types, elements, and frequency of use of the adjective in the work we examined, to determine and reveal the decisive role of adjectives in terms of style, to indicate what meanings the words or phrases used as adjectives give to the noun elements they come before. The article deals with the adjective phrases formed by the descriptive, the attributive, demonstrative, uncertainty, numeral adjectives.

Keywords: adjectives, word, grammar, feature, adjectival.

Аннотация

В этом исследовании наиболее важные характеристики прилагательных и прилагательных фраз были изучены с точки зрения структуры и значения. Цель исследования - выделить основные типы, элементы и частоту использования прилагательного в исследуемой нами работе, определить и выявить решающую роль прилагательных с точки зрения стиля, указать, какие значения употребляются в словах или фразах. поскольку прилагательные передают предшествующие им элементы существительного. В статье дается информация о прилагательных словосочетаниях, образованных квалифицирующими прилагательными, обозначением, неоднозначностью, знаком, числовыми прилагательными.

Ключевые слова: прилагательные, слово, грамматика, характеристика, прилагательное.

Introduction

The issue of establishing a demonstrable scientific relationship between the language formed by social encodings and the style that includes individual language preferences, with a general view, has attracted the attention of researchers for many years. Systematic language studies, which have methods, vocabulary and theories on their own, can bring objective perspectives to this field, which is open to subjective evaluations, by using the findings in academic style studies. In this regard, the view that "stylistics establishes a connection between linguistics and literature, and that language use and patterns in literary works can be determined more objectively with stylistic descriptions based on linguistics" is important.

While nouns can be concrete or abstract objects on their own; Adjectives are not possible without nouns. With these aspects, they are dependent units, not independent like nouns. For example, while the concept of "green", which is the name of a color, is a noun on its own, it becomes an "adjective" when it comes before the word "sweater". As it is seen, when the concept of "green" is on its own, it becomes a "noun", and when it comes before a noun, it becomes an "adjective". Names alone represent an object, a being; adjectives describe or denote objects or entities.

Adjectives, which have a wide range of usage in the language, are words that describe nouns, show how they are or indicate from various aspects. Adjectives are functional units of language and cannot be used without nouns. They are in charge of showing the various properties of names in an abstract way. As a structure, they can consist of some phrases, as in the noun word type. The adjective is a prefix. It is the duty of the word that comes before a name and declares the quality and quantity of that name. Attributes are the properties of an entity that cannot be separated from itself and that enable it to be distinguished from other entities. Quantity, on the other hand, is the properties of an entity that are not attached to the entity, given by humans, and that can be counted and measured.

Adjectives have some peculiarities.

1. The adjective comes before the noun. If it comes after the noun, it is not an adjective.
2. When the adjective phrase is reversed, it becomes a sentence. When we reverse the sentence 'Woman is reading a book', it changes to 'woman reading a book'.
3. The adjective does not take a declension.
4. The adjective is never used alone. Where there is an adjective, there is an adjective phrase.

The stylistic decisive role of adjectives, which are discussed under several main headings in grammar, according to their origins, structures and functions, emerges in their functional usage. In accordance with the purpose of this study, adjectives should be classified and evaluated according to the functions they undertake in the text. Multiple adjectives can describe a noun, and an adjective can describe more than one noun. Adjectives do not take possessive, plural and noun inflectional

suffixes. Those who take these suffixes are nouns, not adjectives. In adjective phrases, the emphasis is always on the adjective.

Descriptive adjectives

They are adjectives that describe all kinds of external and internal characteristics of living and inanimate beings such as color, shape, form, taste, smell, distance, temperament, habit, talent and skill. These various features are gathered under certain conceptual areas and reach a certain frequency and form the style feature of the author. The density in the descriptive adjectives can give a subjectivity to the texts. The personal touches reflected in the text through the descriptive adjectives enable the reader to expand his/her imagination and detail the information about the works in the work. Most of the descriptive adjectives are declaring work, being and action. These adjectives consist of participle phrases that are considered in the category of verbs in grammar. As can be seen in the examples given below, these qualifying adjectives generally describe people and objects. This feature has brought dynamism and fluency to the text by causing people and objects to be grasped in motion:

"I don't know," I said, then turned to Abdulbaki, who was still standing by the door. "When was the last time you saw him?"

His hands and feet were stretched to the side, and he was tied with ropes to thick studs driven into the ground.

Descriptive adjectives have a wide range of uses. The number of qualifying adjectives is also high, since there are many features that are similar to each other and that differ from each other. Some words used as descriptive adjectives become adverbs when they describe the action from various aspects. "There are beautiful gardens around here." The word "beautiful", which is a descriptive adjective in the sentence, means "She always speaks beautifully." In the example, it is an adverb because it comes before the action and states how it is done. As the name suggests, the descriptive adjective is a kind of adjectives which is used to describe a noun. It does not only add meaning or provide additional information to a noun, but adds color to the entire text in general. Since there are a lot of nouns in the English language, there is also a very long list of descriptive adjectives available that can modify them (4).

Adjective Phrases Constructed with attributive Adjectives

The concept of specifying refers to bringing something into a certain state, making it specific and putting it into view. Indicative adjectives do not describe the signs of beings in themselves, but describe their external signs and features that are outside them. For example, while the adjectives "green, smart, white" in the phrases "green eye, smart man, white hair" reflect the unchanging features of the entity, the concept itself; The adjectives "this, one, three" in the phrases "this child, one person, three trees" reflect the symptom and feature outside the being.

The number of attributive adjectives is more limited when considering the qualifying adjectives. When these adjectives are used as nouns, they are called "demonstrative pronouns", "interrogative pronouns" and "indefinite pronouns". These adjectives are the adjectives that answer the questions "which, how many" directed to the nouns that come after them.

Adjective Phrases with the Adjective of Uncertainty

Adjectives that indicate nouns in an imprecise, vague way, without giving them certainty. Adjectives of indefiniteness are usually numeric, measure-oriented, that is, their content is quantitative. Uncertainty adjectives such as "few, many, one, every, none" can be used simply, or they can be combined as "no, a few, some, many, a little". These adjectives are also used with the "pronoun" function by taking the possessive third person suffix, as in the examples of "one, some, a few"

Adjective Phrases Constructed with Indicative Adjectives

They are adjectives that indicate their existence, concepts, and indicate them through signs. There are three basic demonstrative adjectives: "this, that, that". When these words are used instead of the noun in the sentence, they are used as demonstrative adjectives when they come before the noun and indicate them by sign.

Demonstrative adjectives do not take the plural suffix, but the nouns that follow them can be plural. Demonstrative words are "signal adjective" if they come before the noun, and "signal pronoun" if they are used instead of the noun. In addition to the demonstrative adjectives "this, that, that", the words "other, since, other, next, other, such, such, such, against" are also used as demonstrative adjectives.

Adjective Phrases Constructed with Numeral Adjectives

Numeral adjectives denote nouns in terms of numbers. These adjectives, which are actually the names of numbers, take on the role of adjectives when they come before a noun and indicate either the numbers or the order of the nouns, their numerical distribution, or a part of a whole. For this reason, number adjectives are also divided into five sub-headings: principal number adjectives, ordinal number adjectives, distribution adjectives, fractional adjectives and group adjectives. Numeral adjectives denoting various aspects of entities in terms of numbers, at the same time, limit them in terms of number.

Adjectival

Adjectivals are larger than words, especially word groups, take place in front of the noun in the syntax and take the role of adjective in phrases. They are the groups formed by adjective-verb groups or the belonging suffix coming over various word groups and connecting these word groups to the noun, or the groups of words taking the role of adjective by coming directly in front of the noun.

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