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## **CHANGES IN THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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### **Abstract:**

This article analyzes the main changes in the morphology of the Uzbek language. The changes are particularly noticeable in word formation, affixes, and the syntactic and semantic transformations of word classes. The historical development of morphology is also discussed. The article explores the influence of social and cultural factors on the language's development, including the emergence of new words, affixes, and syntactic structures.

**Keywords:** Uzbek language, morphology, changes, word formation, affixes, semantics, syntax, language development, language changes, historical morphology.

The Uzbek language stands out with its rich history and development. The morphological structure of the Uzbek language has evolved over centuries, with new forms and styles emerging. These changes primarily occur under the influence of social, political, cultural, and scientific developments. Additionally, language changes are also driven by the adaptation of new words, affixes, and grammar rules. The changes in the morphology of the Uzbek language are particularly evident in word formation, affixes, and the semantic and syntactic transformations of word classes.

### **General Features of Uzbek Language Morphology**

Uzbek is a language belonging to the Turkic language family and is one of the agglutinative languages. Its morphology relies on a system of affixes, suffixes, and other grammatical elements to express word formation and grammatical information. In Uzbek, the main word classes include nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, numerals, conjunctions, and modifiers.



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## **Historical Development of Morphology**

The changes in the morphology of the Uzbek language have developed through historical processes, cultural contacts, and the mutual influence of Turkic languages. Many affixes and suffixes used in Uzbek have been borrowed and enriched over centuries from other languages, adopting new forms and styles. For instance, suffixes and prefixes used in word formation have evolved from the ancient stages of Turkic languages to the present, helping to express new meanings.

## **Changes in Word Formation and Affixes**

Affixes play an important role in word formation in the morphology of the Uzbek language. Historically, there has been a tradition in Uzbek of creating new words through affixation, and this process continues in contemporary usage. Today, new affixes are being added, especially in relation to new concepts and technological terms. For example, in the field of modern technologies, new words have emerged, and Uzbek has adapted English words using affixes, thereby creating new forms. Furthermore, verb affixes have also changed, with some verb forms contracting or changing, influencing sentence structures and the syntax of Uzbek.

## **Changes in Word Classes**

Changes in word classes in Uzbek are also notable. Especially, the semantic changes in adjectives and nouns have led to new uses of words. For example, some adjectives have begun to function as verbs, and certain words have started to convey new meanings. Additionally, some verbs have undergone meaning changes and have accepted new verbal affixes.

Changes in the Morphological System of Uzbek in the Modern Era  
Modern morphological changes in the Uzbek language have largely been triggered by globalization and international relations. As part of this process, new words, including terms from technological, scientific, and economic fields, have been incorporated. The changes in the morphology of the Uzbek language not only enrich the language but also show its adaptation to the influence of world languages. Additionally, the changes in new words and affixes have added new semantic layers to the Uzbek language.



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Social and Cultural Factors in the Morphological Changes of Uzbek  
The changes in the morphology of the Uzbek language are not limited to its internal development but are also shaped by social and cultural factors. Uzbek is continuously evolving in response to political, economic, and cultural changes in society. The introduction of new words and expressions contributes to both the development of the language and the adoption of new values in society. The changes in Uzbek language morphology reflect not only its national characteristics but also the influence of international relations and cross-cultural interactions.

The changes in the morphology of the Uzbek language play a significant role in its development. The modifications in word formation, affixes, word class changes, and the emergence of new semantic layers indicate the complex and dynamic nature of the Uzbek language. These changes are interconnected with not only linguistic factors but also societal and cultural shifts. Moreover, globalization and technological advancements are further enriching the morphology of the Uzbek language.

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