

# Changes In The Morphology Of The Uzbek Language

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## Annotation:

This article analyzes the main changes in the morphology of the Uzbek language. The changes are evident in word formation, affixes, and the syntactic and semantic transformations of word classes. The historical development of morphology is also discussed. The article examines the impact of social and cultural factors in the development of the language, 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, with its rich history and development, stands out among world languages. The morphological structure of the Uzbek language has undergone changes over many centuries, leading to the emergence of new forms and styles. These changes occur mainly under the influence of social, political, cultural, and scientific developments. In addition, language changes are influenced by the emergence of new words, affixes, and the adaptation of grammatical rules. Changes in Uzbek morphology are especially reflected in word formation, affixes, and the semantic and syntactic transformations of word classes.

## General Characteristics of Uzbek Morphology

The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family and is morphologically an agglutinative language. Its morphology relies on a system of affixes, suffixes, and endings that create words and convey grammatical information. Word classes in Uzbek mainly include nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, numerals, conjunctions, connectors, and modifiers.

## Historical Development of Morphology

Changes in Uzbek morphology have developed in accordance with historical processes, cultural interactions, and mutual influences among Turkic languages. Many affixes in Uzbek have been borrowed, modified, and enriched with new forms and styles throughout the centuries. For example, suffixes and prefixes used in word formation have evolved from ancient Turkic stages and now help express new meanings.

## Changes in Word Formation and Affixes

Affixes play a crucial role in word formation in Uzbek. Historically, the tradition of creating new words through affixes has existed in Uzbek and continues in the modern era. Today, new affixes—especially those associated with new technological concepts—have begun to take shape in the language. For example, new technological terms and English borrowings have been adapted into Uzbek using affixes.

In addition, verb affixes have also changed; some verb forms have shortened or transformed. These changes influence syntactic structure and reshape sentence construction.

## Changes in Word Classes

Significant changes have also occurred within Uzbek word classes. The semantic transformation of adjectives and nouns has led to new patterns of usage. For instance, some adjectives have begun to function as verbs, and certain words have acquired new meanings. At the same time, the meanings of some verbs have changed, and they have adopted new verbal affixes.

## Morphological Changes in the Modern Era

Modern morphological changes in Uzbek primarily arise from globalization and international communication. As part of this process, new terms from technological, scientific, and economic fields have entered the language. These changes not only enrich the Uzbek language but also reflect its adaptation to the influence of global languages. Additionally, new words and affixes have introduced new semantic layers into the language.

## Social and Cultural Factors in Morphological Change

Morphological changes in Uzbek are influenced not only by internal linguistic development but also by social and cultural factors. The Uzbek language continues to evolve in response to political, economic, and cultural changes within society. The introduction of new words and expressions contributes to both linguistic

development and the assimilation of new societal values. Uzbek language changes are shaped not only as a national language but also through international relations and intercultural communication.

#### Conclusion

Changes in Uzbek morphology play an important role in the development of the language. Changes in affixes, word classes, and the emergence of new semantic layers demonstrate the complex and dynamic nature of the Uzbek language. These linguistic changes are closely tied to social and cultural transformations. Moreover, globalization and technological advancements continue to enrich Uzbek morphology.

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