

**MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN CERTAIN SUBJECTS IN
THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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Abstract: After the transition of the Uzbek language to the graphic system, and especially in the later periods, the spelling of the acquired words and the appearance of their morphological structure began to be as close as possible to the source language, and stabilized significantly.

Keywords: influence, languages, morphological changes.

They were formed strictly under the influence of the rules of grammatical construction of the Uzbek language. There are basically four cases:

1. Despite the fact that the words borrowed from the Germanic languages are simple, artificial, compound words, they were transferred to the Uzbek language in the form of the source languages without morphological changes:

Germanic languages- uzbek
grader - greyder
container - konteyner

2. Possessive words have changed their suffixes:

Germanic languages- uzbek
Ranzen - yukxalta
Rolle - rolik

3. Suffixes in proper words are omitted and in this case transferred to Uzbek:

Germanic languages - uzbek
Lilliputtian - mitti

Reise - reys

4. The suffixes of native words have been changed, they have undergone changes in the Uzbek language:

Germanic languages- uzbek
spachteln - shpaklovka qilmoq
röntgen - rentgent qilmoq

As can be seen from the examples in this group, word-forming German suffixes have been replaced by Uzbek word-forming elements. While analyzing the borrowings from the Germanic languages, one more noteworthy phenomenon was encountered. With the Latin word air (aer-air), we witnessed the creation of new words in every language where it was adopted. The largest number of linguistic units were created with this word in the Greek language, which is adjacent to the Latin language: aerobes, aerodynamics, aerodrome, aerophoto, aerophotogram, aerogeology, aeromagnetism, aerogeophysics, aerogram, aerogeography, aerocartography, aerology, aeromechanics, aerometer, aeronautics, aeronomy, aerophylathemia, airplane, aerostat, aero thermometer, etc. At the same time, we see that the words belonging to the Germanic languages came to the Uzbek language and formed new language units: simple, artificial, compound words, and phrases. The thing about Rod with the gender category is that it refers to the gender of humans, animals, and birds. The grammatical formal root category is divided into three types depending on the signs and formal aspects of the words: masculine, neuter, feminine.

It is noteworthy that in German there is no concrete rule and clear sign indicating which grammatical formal stem the nouns belong to. Lack of motivation in rods, suffixes to some rod denoting count (-er, - ler, - ner, - ling;-in, - schaft, - ung;-um, - nis, - chen) regardless, it is characteristic of all horses.

Therefore, as much as possible, it is necessary to learn (memorize) the article that comes before each noun. For example, the article der denotes masculine gender, the article die feminine gender, and the article das refers to nouns belonging to the neuter gender. Here are some examples to prove that the use of the article die for all stems in the plural has no motivation to indicate which stem the nouns belong to:

kitchen items::	household items
pichoq - das Messer	oyna – das Fenster
sanchqi – die Gabel	eshik - die Tür

As for the acceptance of the Germanic loanwords into the Uzbek language from the point of view of the number category, almost all of the loanwords were accepted in their singular form. These acquisitions form their plural forms in Uzbek based on the rules of these languages: crane - cranes, leader-leaders. But some changes can be seen in this regard as well. For example, there are borrowings such as the German die Obertöne and the English pyjamas, which are only used in the plural in Germanic languages.

In the Uzbek language, it is singular: overton, pajama (pyjama) is accepted in the singular, and the plural is formed by the plural suffixes of these languages. In some acquisitions, the plural suffixes of the recipient languages are added despite the plural suffixes of the source languages.

For example, the English plural of rail, beefsteak has entered rails-rels, beefsteaks-bifshteks. In Uzbek, if they are pluralized, we add the Uzbek -lar plural suffix, despite the fact that they have a plural suffix in the source language.

For example: above the road, the ceiling of a large cell with concrete walls is collapsed, and iron bars made of thick rails dangle from one end. (Asqad Mukhtar).

Compound words and their formation are a peculiar phenomenon in Germanic languages, especially in German. Compound words usually consist of two (or more) components, that is, a determiner and an object (main). For example, if we take the compound word Mabstab - scale, then the word stab - stick is the main word, definition. And the word "measure" defines it and indicates that it is a measuring rod.

Morphological analysis of compound words requires studying them in the following groups: noun+noun: Eis+berg, Water + jacket; adjective + noun: Neu + silber, Groß + haus; verb + noun: Leit + motiv, Reit + hose; auxiliary + noun: Vor + tuch, in + breeding; adjective + adjective: Edel + weiß.

The connection of the acquisitions, structurally-genetically, the cases of End + spiel without a connector and Reich + s + tag with a connector have also been assimilated into the Uzbek language. In this regard, it should be noted that in the process of assimilation, the connecting elements of compound words were dropped only in some words.

Almost all of the borrowings, with the exception of some words such as Vüstenhalter, Flaggenstock, remained unaffected by morphological changes. The etymology of the components of compound words and their determinatives shows that they are not exclusively Germanic in origin.

Some of their components are characteristic of other foreign languages (Greek, Latin, French). From this point of view, they can be classified as follows:

1. Both components of the compound word are borrowings that belong to the vocabulary of Germanic languages in terms of origin. For example:

Basketball - basketboll

Businessman - biznesman

2. Borrowings consisting of the first component (defining) foreign, and the second component (defining) Germanic words. For example:

micro (grek) + film (english)

air (lotin) + bus (english)

3. Borrowings, the first component of which is from Germanic languages, and the second component of foreign languages. For example:

Water (english) - polo (tibet)

Bohr (nem) - maschine (grek)

4. Both components are foreign words, but are acquisitions that belong to the vocabulary of Germanic languages. The components of these compound words are isolated and etymologically foreign words.

But since it is a product of the German language as a compound word, it is considered a German language word.

For exp:

Terrain (french) + kur (latin)

In addition to these, compound words consisting of nouns with one component have also been adopted into the Uzbek language. For example:

Diesel (norm) - motor

Auto + draisine

These appropriations refer to things placed in honor of named persons. Among the borrowed words, there are only two words consisting of three components: Markscheidekunde - Markscheider and Walpurgisnacht - Walpurgis night. The rest of the acquisitions are two-component. However, in German, the components of compound words can be lengthened as desired. Of course, such multi-component cases are rare. But words with three, sometimes four and five components are normal.

Summarizing the morphological changes of borrowings in the Uzbek language, it can be said that in addition to preserving their morphological features in the receiving language, they have been reshaped to a certain extent under the influence of the grammatical construction rules of the Uzbek language.

Such characteristics as the change of word and form-forming suffixes, replacement of them with suffixes specific to the adopted language, changes in gender and number categories, concretization of the meaning of denotation with the help of gender and number suffixes in some adaptations can be proof of the above opinion. Linking elements in compound words almost always remained unaffected by morphological changes.

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