

## CHANGES OF AGREEMENTS IN GERMAN AND UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR USE IN TEXTUAL STRUCTURE

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the expression of categories of agreement in the German and Uzbek languages and their characteristic changes. The functionality of agreement in the grammatical system of two languages is considered in a comparative aspect and the interdependence of linguistic features is highlighted. The article also uses practical examples to show the features of varying the forms of an agreement and their impact on the structure of the text.

**Key words:** Category of agreement, German grammar, Uzbek grammar, comparative linguistics, grammatical changes, text structure, linguistic analysis.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье анализируется выражение категорий согласия в немецком и узбекском языках и их характерные изменения. Функциональные возможности согласия в грамматической системе двух языков рассматриваются в сравнительном аспекте и выделяется взаимозависимость языковых особенностей. Также в статье на практических примерах показаны особенности варьирования форм договора и их влияние на структуру текста.

**Ключевые слова:** Категория согласия, грамматика немецкого языка, грамматика узбекского языка, сравнительное языкознание, грамматические изменения, структура текста, лингвистический анализ.

Language as a means of communication is a unique mirror of human thinking. Each language has its own unique grammatical structure and laws, and these structures create opportunities for expressing thoughts and information. The category of agreement occupies an important place in the syntactic and semantic systems of the language. This category serves as the main tool for clarifying the connections between parts of speech and expressing meaning.

The comparative study of the grammatical systems of the German and Uzbek languages is of particular importance in linguistics. Because these languages have their own structural features and differ in the formation, use and change of agreements. In German, agreements are expressed using nouns and articles, while in Uzbek this task is performed using suffixes. This article provides a more in-depth analysis of the functions of agreements in German and Uzbek.

The category of agreement plays an important role in the grammatical system of each language. It is one of the main tools for expressing syntactic connections between parts of speech. There are a number of differences and similarities in the grammatical indicators of agreements and their use in German and Uzbek. This article will extensively study how these differences and changes are reflected in the structure of the text.

There are four main cases in German: nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative. The main role in the formation of cases is played by the inflection of articles and nouns. For example:

- **Der Mann** liest ein Buch. (Nominative)
- Das Buch des Mannes. (Genitive)
- Ich gebe dem Mann ein Buch. (Dative)

- Ich sehe den Mann. (Accusative)

German case forms serve as a means of determining the meaning of a sentence and express a specific syntactic relationship in the text. At the same time, case forms play an important role in strengthening the grammatical connection between parts of a sentence in German. For example, the dative case is used to express an action directed at a person or thing, while the genitive case expresses a relationship of ownership.

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In the Uzbek language, case forms are divided into six types: head case, locative case, complement case, destination case, place case and declension case. Their formation is carried out by adding suffixes to nouns and other word classes. For example:

- Book (genitive)
- Book (accusative)
- Booken (accusative)
- To the book (accusative)
- In the book (accusative)
- From the book (accusative)

The conjunctive affixes reflect the simple and consistent grammatical system of the Uzbek language. While the main conjunctive indicates the substantive position of the noun, other conjunctives are used to determine syntactic functions. The declension of the destination is used as a means of indicating the direction of action, and the declension of the source is used to express the source of action.

In addition, the semantic and pragmatic aspects of conjunctives in both languages are also different, and these changes are reflected in the structure of the text. While in the Uzbek language semantic clarity is provided mainly by affixes, in German this task is performed through a complex system of articles and conjunctives.

The function of conjunctives in text structure is important. While in German, conjunctive forms are necessary to determine the meaning of the sentence, in Uzbek this task is based on the general context of the text. These differences are clearly visible in the following examples:

- German: Der Lehrer gibt dem Schüler ein Buch. (The teacher gives the student a book.)
- Uzbek: The teacher gives the student a book.

In German “dem Schüler” comes in the dative case, indicating that the reader is not the direct object. In Uzbek, this meaning is expressed through the accusative case.

The text also reflects the variability of conjugations. In German, conjugation forms are necessary to clearly define the relationships between sentence elements, while in Uzbek these relationships are mainly expressed through word order and suffixes.

Although the formation of conjugation forms in German and Uzbek and their reflection in the text structure are different, their functional function plays an important role in the grammatical system of the language. This article shows that the conjugation categories of both languages are distinguished by their own characteristics, but their linguistic functions are similar.

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