

The Role of Etymology in the Development of Languages, the Future of the Field and Its Importance Today. Etymology of Words in Uzbek Language.

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Abstract: This article deals with etymology. The article is based on the author's own worldview, as well as conclusions drawn from his research, as well as quotes from books and online publications. Through the article, the reader will gain an understanding of the concept of etymology and the etymology of Uzbek words, and thus expand the world of imagination and knowledge about the native language.

Keywords—component; The concept of etymology, Uzbek language, the stage of language formation, language development, etymology of the Uzbek language, words and laws.

1. INTRODUCTION

Etymology is an important and complex field of linguistics. The word etymology originally consisted of the Greek words etymology and logos. The word etymology means "true, true, original essence," and the word logos means "education."

Accordingly, in the field of etymology, research is conducted to determine the original form and meaning of words. Etymology is a very ancient branch of linguistics, and philosophers and philologists who lived in prehistoric times also dealt with the history of the origin of speech.

In etymology, the true and original meanings and forms of a word are determined by comparing it with the history of the language and the words in other languages that have the same root. It provides an in-depth analysis of the history and meaning of words.

In linguistics, the history of the origin of a new word is relatively easy to determine, but it is much more difficult to analyze the etymology of old words, is when they appeared and from which language, and its original semantic properties.

In determining the origin of a word, it is compared with the sound structure and meanings of the word in other languages. But even this process does not always give clear results. Because sometimes words have different meanings, even though they have similar sounds and sounds. For example, in many literatures, the word inscription is interpreted in connection with a word that means brush in Chinese.

Each language has its own history of origin and stages of formation and development. Therefore, the field of etymology is necessary and important in the study of languages, but at the same time relevant.

Of course, it is known that the sounds appear in the text. If we think of the letters in the text and write the word in order, we will say the word aloud. The creation of a single word does not happen by itself.

Many languages enrich their language resources by stealing words from other languages. This situation is to find the most convenient solution to the problem easily and easily. That is why, due to laziness, the number of languages on earth is disappearing day by day, and the native languages of the countries are becoming dead languages.

In our country, the preservation of the native language, its protection at the level of state policy, the legal punishment of those who want to damage the Uzbek language, increases the value of our language day by day. Therefore, it is important to study the etymology of words in the Uzbek language, of course. In particular, there is a researcher on language, who considers the study of etymology as his main task. At the moment we are talking about this main task. So what does etymology mean?

Mahmud Kashgari's 11th-century philological work, *Devonu lug'otit turk*, contains three meanings of the term inscription:

1. Book. Inscription (letter): "the letter is marked - its inscription is known, marked";

2. Tumor (o'g'uzcha): «ol bitik ju ld i — u kitobni ko'chirib yozdi»; «ol bitik ju zca d i — u xatni o'chirm oq istadi»; «ol bitik tamg'aladi — u xatga, kitobga xon tamg'asini urdi»; «Men aihar bitik jutturdum — men unga xatni o'chirtirdim». In the Middle Ages, the term tumor was translated as "a folded letter; wrapping paper; letter; any writing in capital letters; a prayer sheet."

In the *Devonu lug'otit turk* we can see other terms derived from the verb bitmaq: "bitigu is the ink of the Turks and others"; "Inscription in the sense of the owner of the record (the person who knows the record)"; "Inscription netb - something written on the end m"; the ending of a letter is the ending of a letter. In Oguz and Kipchak, this form is used in the first form. "Yusuf Khas Hajib's *Qutadgu Bilig* (Knowledge That Leads to Happiness) also contains a large number of inscriptions. It is more like a letter: "Let Elig write another letter, let Aqisun write another letter." That is: Let Elig give another letter, (He) read the letter, let him believe me. Elig aydi idtim bitig bir yoli, Hiligkayanut

kildiyash-tegtoli. Meaning: Elig said: I sent a letter once. He replied to the letter.

Today we have discussed the concept of etymology with you on the basis of some ideas in the work "Devoni lug'atit turk" and "Qutadg'u bilig" and we will try to draw the following conclusions. As long as there is a language, its basis, its weapon is the word. As long as there is a word, it will have an etymology. Therefore, the study of etymology remains an important and topical issue.

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