

## TIL TARIXI VA ETIMOLOGIYA

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilining kelib chiqishi va uning etimologiyasi, etimologiya tushunchasi va tillar tarixi haqida fikrlar bayon etilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Etimologiya, leksika, qadimgi turkiy tillar, til oilalari, Oltoy tillar tarmog'i, adabiy va yozma til.

Murakkab muloqot tizimi yoki shu tizimni o'rganish va ishlatish qobiliyati til hisoblanadi. Tilni o'rganuvchi soha esa tilshunoslik deyiladi. Jahon tillari miqdorini aniqlash uchun til va sheva orasida farq o'rnatish zarur. Shunga qaramay, tillar soni 6—7 ming orasida, deb hisoblanadi. Til mehnat va ijtimoiy ong bilan birgalikda bir-biriga o'zaro bog'liq bo'lgan, insonni hayvondan farqlovchi 3 ta eng muhim xossalardan birini tashkil etadi. Ushbu hossalardan ichida mehnat muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, u jamiyat mavjudligining moddiy asosi hisoblanadi.

Tilning tafakkur, ijtimoiy ong bilan aloqasi nihoyatda uzviy, chambarchasdir. Til belgilari — so'zlar, so'z birikmalari va gaplar — moddiy shakllar bo'lib, ularda ongning ideal mahsullari — aniq tasavvurlardan tortib eng mavhum va umumlashtiruvchi tushunchalar yoki hukmlargacha obyektiv tarzda o'z aksini topadi. Shunday qilib, til nafaqat fikrni ifodalash yoki fikr almashish vositasi, balki ijtimoiy ongda fikrlarni shakllantirish va mustahkamlash vositasi ham hisoblanadi.

Til — jamiyat boyligi, u jamiyat a'zolarining o'zaro aloqasini amalga oshiradi, insonning moddiy va ma'naviy turmushida ro'y beradigan barcha voqea-hodisalar haqidagi bilimlarni jamlaydi va ulardan xabardor qiladi. Til ayni ma'noda asrlar mobaynida shakllanadi va mavjud bo'ladi. Tafakkur esa tilga qaraganda birmuncha tezroq rivojlanadi va yangilanadi, lekin tilsiz tafakkurni tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi: tilda ifodalanmagan fikr noaniq, tushunarsiz bir narsa bo'lib, insonga borliq voqea-hodisalarini anglab yetishida, fanni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishda yordam bera olmaydi.

Tafakkur tilsiz mavjud bo'lmas ekan, til ham tafakkursiz yashay olmaydi. Biz o'ylab turib gapiramiz va yozamiz, o'z fikrlarimizni tilda aniqroq va tushunarliroq bayon etishga harakat qilamiz. Demak, fikrlar til negizida paydo bo'ladi va unda mustahkamlanadi; til bilan tafakkur bir butunlikni tashkil etadi.

Etimologiya                      so'z                      va morfemalarning kelib                      chiqishini

o'rganuvchi tilshunoslik bo'limi hisoblanadi.

19-asr tilshunosligida „Etimologiya“ termini „Grammatika“ ma'nosida ham qo'llangan.

Tilshunoslik bo'limi hisoblangan Etimologiya asosiy vazifasi qadimiy manbalarni hamda til lug'at tarkibining shakllanish jarayonini va uning dastlabki, qadimiy holatini tiklashdan iborat. Har bir til leksikasida muayyan miqdordagi so'zlar borki, ularning shakli bilan ma'nosi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik shu til egalari uchun tushunarsiz bo'lib qolgan, chunki so'zning tarixan o'zgara borishi uning dastlabki shakl va ma'nosini xiralashtirib qo'yadi, bunday so'z strukturasini tildagi mavjud yasaliş qoliplari orqali izohlab bo'lmaydi. Etimologik tahlilning maqsadi muayyan so'zning qachon, qaysi tidda, qanday yasaliş qolipi bo'yicha, qaysi til materiali asosida qanday shakl va ma'noda paydo bo'lganini aniqlashdir.

Etimologik tahlilning asosiy metodi qiyosiy-tarixiy usul bo'lib, u fonetik qonuniyatlar, morfologik qoidalar, morfologik o'zgarishlarga tayanib ish ko'radi. Bunday tadqiqot natijalari til tizimi va strukturasidagi turli jarayonlarni hamda so'zlarning etimologik ma'nolarini aniqlashda, etimologik lug'atlar tuzishda ahamiyatlidir. Muayyan til uchun o'zlashma hisoblangan so'zlar etimologiyasini aniqlash unchalik qiyin emas. Masalan, hozirgi o'zbek tilida qo'llanayotgan „daftar“,

„piyola“, „qalam“ kabi so'zlarning yunon tiliga mansubligi, o'sha tildagi (dastlabki) ma'nosini aniqlash uchun leksikografik izlanish — tegishli tillar (arab, fors, yunon) lug'atlarini solishtirish kifoya qiladi. Biroq „juda qadimiy“ ma'nosidagi „daqyonus (daqqiyunus)dan qolgan“ iborasining etimologiyasini aniqlash uchun din tarixidan, Qur'oni

karimdagi „Kahf surasi“dan, Rim imperiyasi tarixidan xabardor bo'lish kerak.

Tillardagi so'zlarning dastlabki kelib chiqish ma'nosi etimologik lug'atlarda beriladi. Ensiklopedik nashrlarda, jumladan, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasida, odatda, boshqa tildan o'tgan so'zlargagina etimologiya ko'rsatiladi. O'zbek tilshunosligiga bag'ishlangan bir qator tadqiqotlarda va ayrim sohalar bo'yicha tuzilgan lug'atlarda etimologik izlanishlar mavjud bo'lsa-da, etimologiya to'la ma'nodagi fan sohasi sifatida shakllanib yetmagan. Professor Sh. Rahmatullayevning keyingi yillardagi tadqiqot va lug'atlari bu sohadagi dastlabki tajribalar hisoblanadi. Etimologik lug'atlarda asosan so'zning kelib chiqishi haqida keng ma'lumotlar beriladi.

O'zbek tilining paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishi tarixi uning ona tilida so'zlashuvchilarning tarixi bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. O'zbek xalqi kabi bir millatning paydo bo'lishi turkiy va eron tillarini birlashtiruvchi bir qator etnik guruhlarining birlashishi bilan bog'liq edi. Buni orasida katta farq bo'lgan o'zbek

lahjasidagi dialektlarning ko‘pligidan bilish mumkin.

O‘zbek tilining rivojlanish tarixini uch bosqichga bo‘lish mumkin: qadimgi turkiy, qadimgi o‘zbek va zamonaviy o‘zbek tili davrlari.

Qadimgi turkiy tili

Ushbu bosqich V-XI asrlarga tegishli. Turklar Sirdaryo, Amudaryo va Zarafshon qirg‘oqlari bo‘ylab hind-eron qabilalari aholisini asta-sekin chiqarib yuborishgan. Aloqa vositasi qadimgi turkiy til bo‘lib, uning asosida keyinchalik ko‘plab Osiyo tillari paydo bo‘lgan.

Qadimgi o‘zbek tili

Ikkinchi bosqich XI-XIX asrlarga to‘g‘ri keladi. Shu vaqt ichida o‘zbek tili ko‘plab qo‘shni tillar ta‘sirida rivojlandi. Tilning shakllanishiga birlashgan va rivojlangan adabiy tilni yaratgan shoir Alisher Navoiy ulkan hissa qo‘shdi.

Hozirgi o‘zbek tili XX asrda zamonaviy o‘zbek tilining shakllanishi boshlandi. Butun O‘zbekiston aholisi tomonidan tan olingan Farg‘ona lahjasi uning asosini tashkil etdi. Aholining aksariyati sartiya tili deb biladigan ushbu lahjada gapirishgan va uning karnaylari sartlar deb nomlangan. Etnik sartlar o‘zbek xalqiga tegishli emas edi, ammo o‘tgan asrning 20-yillarida “sart” so‘zidan voz kechildi va mamlakat aholisi o‘zbeklar deb nomlana boshladi.

Hozirgi kunda ochiq manbalardan olingan ma‘lumotlarga ko‘ra, O‘zbekistonda 24 millionga yaqin, Afg‘onistonda – 3 million, Tojikistonda - taxminan 1 million, Qozog‘istonda – 500.000, Turkmanistonda – 350.000ga yaqin, Rossiyada – 300.000 kishi o‘zbek tilida so‘zlashar ekan.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, XX asrga kelib lug‘atlarimiz rus tilidagi so‘zlar bilan sezilarli darajada boyitildi. Bugungi kunda esa u ingliz tilidagi so‘zlar bilan yanada jadal ravishda to‘ldirilmoqda.

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## LANGUAGE HISTORY AND ETYMOLOGY

**Abstract:** This article describes the origin of the Uzbek language and its etymology, the concept of etymology and the history of languages.

**Key words:** Etymology, lexicon, ancient Turkic languages, language families, Altai language network, literary and written language.

A complex communication system, or the ability to learn and use that system, is a language. The field that studies language is called linguistics. To determine the number of world languages, it is necessary to make a distinction between language and dialect. Nevertheless, the number of languages is considered to be between 6-7 thousand. Language, together with work and social consciousness, is one of the 3 most important properties that distinguish a person from an animal, which are interrelated. Among these properties, labor is important, it is the material basis of society's existence.

The connection of language with thinking and social consciousness is extremely organic and close. Linguistic symbols are words, phrases, and sentences, which are material forms in which the ideal products of the mind are reflected objectively, from concrete ideas to the most abstract and generalizing concepts or judgments. Thus, language is not only a means of expressing or exchanging ideas, but also a means of forming and reinforcing ideas in the social consciousness.

Language is the wealth of the society, it realizes the interaction of the members of the society, collects the knowledge about all the events that happen in the material and spiritual life of a person and informs about them. Language is literally formed and exists over centuries. Thinking develops and updates a little faster than language, but thinking without language is unimaginable: an idea not expressed in language is something vague, incomprehensible, and the whole event for a person is cannot help in understanding the phenomena, development and improvement of science.

As thought cannot exist without thought. We speak and write while thinking, trying to express our thoughts in language more clearly and comprehensibly. Therefore, thoughts appear on the basis of language and are strengthened in it; language and thinking form a whole.

Etymology is a branch of linguistics that studies the origin of words and morphemes. 19th century.

In linguistics, the term "Etymology" is also used in the sense of "Grammar".

The main task of Etymology, which is considered a branch of linguistics, is to restore ancient sources and the process of formation of language vocabulary and its initial, ancient state. Every language has a certain number of words in its lexicon, the relationship between their form and meaning has become incomprehensible to the speakers of that language, because the word's historical change has obscured its original form and meaning. that is, such a word structure cannot be explained by

existing patterns of formation in the language. The purpose of etymological analysis is to determine when, in which tense, according to the pattern of formation, in what form and meaning a certain word appeared, based on which language material. The main method of etymological analysis is the comparative-historical method, which relies on phonetic laws, morphological rules, and morphological changes. The results of such research are important in determining the various processes in the language system and structure, as well as in the etymological meanings of words, in creating etymological dictionaries. It is not so difficult to determine the etymology of words that are considered to be borrowed for a particular language. For example, modern Uzbek "notebook" used in.

In order to determine whether words such as "bowl", "pen" belong to the Greek language and their (initial) meaning in that language, lexicographic research is sufficient to compare the dictionaries of the relevant languages (Arabic, Persian, Greek). However, in order to determine the etymology of the phrase "remaining from daqyonus (daqkiyunus)" in the very ancient sense, it is necessary to study the history of religion, the Qur'an

From "Sura Kahf" in Karim. It is important to learn about the history of the Roman Empire need to be aware.

The meaning of the initial origin of words in languages is given in etymological dictionaries. In encyclopedic publications, including the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, as a rule, etymology is indicated only for words transferred from another language. Although there are etymological studies in a number of studies devoted to Uzbek linguistics and in dictionaries compiled for certain fields, etymology has not yet formed as a full-fledged scientific field. Professor Sh. Rakhmatullayev's research and dictionaries in the following years are the first experiments in this field. Etymological dictionaries mainly provide extensive information about the origin of the word. The history of the emergence and development of the Uzbek language is closely related to the history of its native speakers. The emergence of a nation like the Uzbek people was connected with the unification of a number of ethnic groups combining the Turkic and Iranian languages. There is a big difference between Uzbekit can be known from the number of dialects in the dialect.

The history of the development of the Uzbek language can be divided into three stages: the periods of ancient Turkic, ancient Uzbek and modern Uzbek. Old Turkic language

This stage belongs to the V-XI centuries. The Turks gradually drove out the population of the Indo-Iranian tribes along the banks of the Syrdarya, Amudarya and Zarafshan. The medium of communication is the ancient Turkic language, on the basis of which many Asian languages appeared later. Ancient Uzbek language.

The second stage corresponds to the XI-XIX centuries. During this time, the

Uzbek language developed under the influence of many neighboring languages. The poet Alisher Navoi, who created a unified and developed literary language, made a great contribution to the formation of the language. Current Uzbek language

The formation of the modern Uzbek language began in the 20th century. The Fergana dialect, recognized by the entire population of Uzbekistan, formed its basis. The majority of the population spoke this dialect, which they know as Sartya, and its speakers were called Sarts. Ein sartan does not belong to the Uzbek people Navoi made a great contribution. Current Uzbek language

The formation of the modern Uzbek language began in the 20th century. The Fergana dialect, recognized by the entire population of Uzbekistan, formed its basis. The majority of the population spoke this dialect, which they know as Sartya, and its speakers were called Sarts. Ethnic sarts did not belong to the Uzbek people, but in the 20s of the last century, the word "sart" was abandoned and the people of the country began to be called Uzbeks.

Currently, according to information from open sources, about 24 million people speak Uzbek in Uzbekistan, 3 million in Afghanistan, about 1 million in Tajikistan, 500,000 in Kazakhstan, about 350,000 in Turkmenistan, and 300,000 in Russia. it is. In conclusion, we can say that by the 20th century, our dictionaries were significantly enriched with Russian words. Today, it is increasingly filled with English words.

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