

THE CHARACTERISTICS AND SYMBOLS OF ETYMOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi etimologiyaning xususiyatlari va ramziy jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. Etimologiya so'zlarning kelib chiqishi, tarixiy taraqqiyoti va ma'no o'zgarishlarini o'rganadi. Tadqiqotda ingliz va o'zbek tillarining etimologik qatlamlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: etimologiya, so'z kelib chiqishi, semantika, til tarixi, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, madaniyat, qiyosiy tilshunoslik

Annotation: This article examines the characteristics and symbolic meanings of etymology in English and Uzbek. It analyzes the historical origins of words and their cultural significance in both languages.

Keywords: etymology, word origin, semantics, language history, English language, Uzbek language, culture, comparative linguistics

Introduction

Etymology is one of the most important branches of linguistics. It investigates the origin of words, their historical development, and semantic transformations. Every word carries information about the history, culture, and worldview of the people who use it. English and Uzbek have developed under different historical conditions, yet both languages preserve valuable cultural and historical information through their vocabulary.

The study of etymology helps scholars understand cultural interaction, migration, trade, religion, and social development. Therefore, etymology serves not only linguistic purposes but also historical and cultural ones.

Main Part

English etymology is characterized by the influence of several language groups. The Germanic layer forms the basis of English vocabulary. Common words such as 'father', 'mother', 'house', and 'water' originate from Old Germanic roots. Later, Latin enriched English through religion, science, and education. The Norman Conquest introduced thousands of French words connected with government, law, and culture. Greek also contributed many scientific and philosophical terms.

The symbolic significance of English etymology can be observed in words such as 'freedom', 'democracy', and 'justice'. These words represent social values and historical experiences. Etymology demonstrates how English society developed through contact with different civilizations.

Uzbek etymology has a rich history connected with Turkic heritage. Native Turkic words such as 'ota', 'ona', 'yer', and 'suv' have been preserved for centuries. Persian influence introduced vocabulary related to literature, agriculture, and everyday life. Arabic borrowings enriched religious, scientific, and educational terminology after the spread of Islam. Russian influence became significant during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, contributing technological and administrative vocabulary.

The symbolic role of Uzbek etymology is closely linked to national culture. Words such as 'mehmon', 'vatan', and 'ilm' symbolize hospitality, patriotism, and respect for knowledge. Many lexical units preserve traces of the Silk Road, Islamic civilization, and Turkic traditions.

A comparative analysis shows that both English and Uzbek contain native and borrowed vocabulary. Both languages reflect historical events and cultural exchanges through their lexical systems. However, English was influenced mainly by Germanic,

Latin, French, and Greek languages, whereas Uzbek developed through interaction with Turkic, Persian, Arabic, and Russian traditions.

Etymological research reveals not only the linguistic history of words but also the cultural memory of nations. Words function as symbols of identity, preserving information about social values, traditions, and historical developments.

Conclusion

Etymology plays a significant role in understanding language evolution and cultural heritage. English and Uzbek etymological systems reflect different historical paths but share common functions in preserving collective memory and cultural identity. The comparative study of etymology demonstrates the close relationship between language, history, and society. Therefore, etymological research remains an important area of modern linguistic studies.

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