Etymology Of Kinship Terms In The Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the origin and stages of development of kinship terms in the Uzbek language, analyzes them on a scientific basis. The phonetic, morphological and semantic features of words borrowed from Arabic and Persian into the Uzbek language are discussed. Also, kinship terms came from these languages and in the pure Turkic language, their etymology is studied, the basics are explained and explanations are provided.

Keywords:	kinship terms, etymology of terms, patterns, borrowed words, terms with purely Turkic roots.

Introduction. Language is an integral part of human history, reflecting the history, culture and traditions of the people. The culture of communication is an important element of any national culture. The manner of communication, stable communication formulas, rich national experience, the uniqueness of traditions, lifestyle, living conditions of each nation are reflected in its language [Pulatova, 2021:33].

Kinship terms in the Uzbek language are also an important part of the cultural heritage and social structure of our people. Studying history of the origin and stages of development of these terms provides important information about the historical development of Turkic languages, their mutual relations and the influence of other languages. Kinship terms go back to the ancient layers of the history of Turkic languages.

Literature review. Ancient Turkic written monuments, including the Orkhan-Yenisei inscriptions, use terms such as "ata" (father), "ana" (mother), and "qaŋ" (relative) [Orkhan-Yenisei inscriptions, 2005:52-53]. Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lugatit turk" also contains a number of kinship terms, such as "er" (husband), "xatun" (woman), and "inäk" (sister). [Koshgari, 1960: 117-120].

Under the influence of the Arabic and Persian languages, terms such as "amma" (father's sister) and "xola" (mother's sister) were formed. Some of these terms have been preserved in the current Uzbek language, while others have undergone historical changes [Mahmudov, Yusupov, 2016: 210-211]. Although most of the kinship terms in the Uzbek language have Turkic roots, the Arabic and Persian languages also have a significant influence in this area. Below we will talk about the kinship terms used in the Uzbek language that were formed under the influence of the Arabic and Persian languages.

Research Methodology. Kinship terms borrowed from Arabic have entered our language mainly as a result of the influence of Islam and Arab culture. These are the following:

amma – father's sister;
amaki – father's brother or sister;
xola – mother's sister;

tog'a – mother's brother (although this word has Turkic roots, it is also used in Arabic).

Most of these words have their own pronunciation and forms in Arabic, which have been adapted to the Uzbek language. For instance, in Arabic in the form of *"ammah"* (عمّة), *"xaalah"* (خالة) is used in the sense of aunt.

The influence of the Persian language on the Uzbek language is quite strong, especially due to its historical proximity. The main cognate terms that came from the Persian language are:

jiyan – sibling's child.

kuyov – a term used for the husband of one's daughter or sister.

kelinchak – newlywed woman (this word was formed under the influence of Turkic and Persian languages).

It should be noted that these words are also used in the same sense in Persian. For example, *"jiyān"* (جوان) although the word actually means "young man", in Uzbek it means "child of a brother or sister".

The kinship terms that came from Arabic and Persian languages have been absorbed into the Uzbek language mainly due to historical and cultural ties. Some of these terms are used side by side with Turkic terms, while others have become an integral part of the Uzbek language.

Pure Turkic words obey the phonetic, morphological and lexical laws characteristic of Turkic languages. If a word has the following characteristics, it is likely to be a pure Turkic word:

• its vowels and consonants are balanced and obey the law of harmony;

• its word structure is in the CVCV form;

• its sound composition does not contain Arabic or Persian sounds;

• it is found in ancient monuments;

• its derivational suffixes are Turkic.

Analysis and results. Pure Turkic kinship terms have their roots in ancient Turkic languages, in particular, in the Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions, "Devonu lugatit turk" (Mahmud Kashgari), and other historical monuments. Although these terms have undergone phonetic and semantic changes over the centuries, they have been preserved in the main lexical layer of the Uzbek language. Below we present pure Turkic kinship terms, their historical foundations and explanations:

Ota [Father] (in ancient Turkic texts it is found in the form of "ata"). In the "Orkhon-Yenisei" monuments, the word "ata" is used in the meaning of "father", "grandfather" [Orkhon-Yenisei, 2005: 52-53]. In Turkic languages, "ata" is a male ancestor or father of a child. In today's Uzbek language, it survives in the form of "ota".

Ona (ana) *[Mother]* In the work "Devonu lugatit turk" it is found in the form "ana" [Koshgari, 1960: 118). It means biological mother or female ancestor. In Turkic languages "ana" is mother. In Uzbek it has taken the form "ana" with phonetic changes.

Aka (aka) It appears in the "Devonu Lugatit Turk" in the form "aka". It is used to refer to an older male child. It is a purely Turkic word and has been preserved in most Turkic languages.

Uka The term "brother" is found in Mahmud Kashgari in the form "uka". It is used to refer to a younger male child. A Turkic word that originated as the opposite meaning of the word "aka".

Opa The term has been used in Uzbek since ancient times, and is also found in Kashgari. It is used for a female elder sister. It is considered to be of Turkic origin.

Singil (sinlik/singil) In the "Devonu lugatit turk" it is found in the form "inäk", and in some dialects it is in the form "sinlik". It is used in reference to a small female child. An ancient word with morphemes specific to Turkic languages.

Tog'a The lexeme appears in the form "taqa" in ancient Turkic texts. [Баскаков, 1962: 83-85). Mother's brother or elder brother. Most linguists believe it to be of pure Turkic origin, but some sources also cite Persian as the origin - this is debatable.

Iniy (still used in some Turkic languages) found in ancient Turkic sources. In the meaning of brother/sister, it is not very active in today's Uzbek language. Turkic roots.

Pure Turkic kinship terms belong to the oldest lexical layer of the Uzbek language. Although they have undergone phonetic

changes over the centuries, they have remained semantically stable. These terms play an important role in the social structure and cultural traditions of the Uzbek people.

Kinship terms in the Uzbek language have gone through several stages:

Ancient Turkic period. During this period, kinship terms were expressed with simple and clear meanings. For example, "ata" – father, "ana" – mother, "qaŋ" – relative.

Middle Ages. Starting from the 10th century, new terms began to appear under the influence of Persian and Arabic languages. For example, words such as "toga" and "amma" are more common in written sources [Orkhon-Yenisei, 2005: 52-53].

19th–20th centuries. In the process of the formation of the Uzbek language as a national literary language, some terms became stable. For example, the word "singil" began to be used instead of the word "inäk" [Makhmudov, Yusupov, 2016, 210-212].

Present day. Today, kinship terms are used in a stable form in the Uzbek language. Some local dialects, however, have their own variants (for example, the form "to'ra" instead of "tog'a"). [Кононов, 1960: 150-151].

Conclusion/Recommendations. In conclusion, kinship terms are an important layer of the Uzbek language, reflecting the social structure and historical development of the people. These terms have been formed since the ancient Turkic period, and have undergone stages of development in the Middle Ages and the modern era. Today, kinship terms have a stable system and further enrich the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. In the future, it is necessary to conduct more in-depth etymological and comparative research on this topic.

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