

**TERMS NOT INCLUDED IN THE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY OF THE UZBEK  
LANGUAGE, ACTIVELY USED IN THE LEXICON OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OF  
THE KASHKADARYA REGION**

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**Abstract:** One of the ways to enrich the vocabulary of the Uzbek language is the widespread use of internal sources. In particular, the vocabulary of Kashkadarya cattle breeders attracts the attention of linguists with its uniqueness. Cattle breeders of the Kashkadarya region from ancient times to this day knew well the number of their livestock. Shepherds study the external and internal characteristics of the newly adopted animal and call it by a certain name. These names appear in the language as terms.

If on this basis the shepherd recognizes and cares for the new cattle in his herd, he may even know how they are doing. Therefore, doing business using this method is of great economic importance. Let's think about the lexical and semantic features of some livestock terms related to our topic.

**Key words:** livestock farming; types of livestock; dialect words; term; linguistic analysis.

**Introduction.** The livestock sector in our republic is developing day by day. Therefore, the study of its terminological system determines the important tasks facing Uzbek linguistics. Therefore, it is appropriate to study livestock terms in Uzbek linguistics and make observations on the analysis of terms.

Analysis of the literature on the topic. Radical changes and reforms are being carried out in all sectors of the national economy in our republic. The livestock sector, which is considered one of the leading sectors of our economy, is no exception. At the same time, the livestock vocabulary in the Uzbek language has been formed, developed and enriched since ancient times. In regions where this sector is quite widespread, for example, in the dialects of the Kashkadarya oasis, there are a large number of words related to livestock farming. Such dialect words, which express the relevant concept to the finest detail, are a unique resource for enriching the livestock vocabulary. Therefore, the analysis of livestock terms in the Uzbek language, as well as in dialects, is one of the urgent and urgent issues. Let us dwell on some of the studies that have been studied in linguistics to date. For example, T. Urinov's "Sheep farming terms in the Uzbek language"[8], T. Khojamberdiyev's "Livestock lexicon in the Uzbek language (based on materials from the Fergana Valley)"[10], M. Buronov's "Livestock terms in the Uzbek dialects of Karakalpakstan"[2], O. Urinova's "Lexical-semantic study of cattle farming terms in the

Uzbek language”[13], S. Usmanov’s “Hippological terminology of the modern Uzbek language”[9] are clear evidence of this.

In this work, in order to reveal the historical and etymological features of terms related to livestock farming, we turned to M. Koshgari's "Devonu lug'atit turk" and the notable works of such scientists as V.V. Radlov and N.A. Baskakov.

Research methodology. The livestock vocabulary is diverse in its composition. It contains the names of livestock, the anatomy and physiology of livestock, words denoting concepts related to the breeding, feeding, and care of livestock, words reflecting the life of shepherds, and other words of a diverse lexical and semantic nature.

Therefore, the more important this situation is in terms of economics, the more important it is for linguistics to collect the terms reflecting them and provide linguistic analysis.

In livestock terminology, some terms (e.g., cow) denote generality, while others (e.g., milk) denote specificity. The mutual generality and specificity of these two terms are relative. Each term of a specific nature denotes a specific concept.

The vocabulary of a language is enriched in connection with the development of society. Because language, which is considered a tool of communication of human society, is directly and directly connected with various activities of people. This interaction always enriches the lexicon of the language.

Although terms form a separate group in the language, they are mainly formed on the basis of the main vocabulary of the language. For example, terms such as egis – “livestock born in succession at the same time”, tol – “the period of calving of livestock”, tuzlaş – “salting the skin of a slaughtered animal and leaving it for six to ten days” that are often found in livestock terminology were formed as a result of the addition of certain affixes. These include terms such as egis+chi – “an animal that always or often gives birth to twins”; tuzla+chi – “a person who comes to the rescue during the calving”; tuzla+v+chi – “a person who is engaged in the business of salting hides”.

Livestock terms form a unique lexical structure. These terms were formed at the expense of the main vocabulary of the Uzbek national language and dialects. Accordingly, Prof. I.A. Baskakov writes: “The most extensive and rich source for the enrichment of languages with new terms is the vocabulary of native languages and dialects”[1].

Thus, the lexicon of national languages and dialects is the main source for the enrichment of livestock terminology.

The livestock lexicon is diverse in its composition. It contains the names of livestock, their anatomy and physiology, words denoting concepts related to the breeding, feeding, and care of livestock, words reflecting the life of shepherds, and other words of various lexical and semantic nature.

Let us consider the lexical and semantic characteristics of the groups that have arisen based on the semantic classification of livestock terms.

Analysis and results. We consider the analysis of the lexical-semantic properties of the terms denoting the names of some items necessary for the life of herders in the speech of the Kipchak dialect of the Kashkadarya region, used in the care and feeding of livestock.

Burchak - a 50-60 cm. rope, which is hung around the neck of small cattle during the process of milking; This rope (burchak) is attached to a long rope.

Jumir - a container for carrying yogurt and milk. Jumir is made from the stomach of a cow.

Most herders call the stomach of a cow jumir. This item was called so because it was made from the stomach of a cow, that is, the item was named after its material. Therefore, an expansion of the meaning of the word also occurred in this case. Because the term denoting the name of an organism has come to mean the name of an item in the speech of herders. Jumir - organism>necessary item.

Kadi - a container for milk or yogurt. It is made from a gourd, hence the word kadi. This container is now disappearing, replaced by small cans, thermoses and pots.

Kubi - a cylindrical wooden container used to separate the oil from yogurt. In Sheva, it is also found in the phonetic forms kuv', kuvi, kupi, kuv[12]. This item is only found in the households of some herders. It has now been replaced by separators.

Kulug ip - a thread used to tie the legs of cattle together when slaughtering. Kulug ip is used when slaughtering or shearing cattle. This term is based on the root of the verb kulalamak (kula) kula+g>kulug+ip>kulug ip.

From the above case, it is known that as a result of the addition of "g" to the root "kula", the vowel "a" at the end of the root underwent distant assimilation with "u". That is why the word "kulug" was formed, not "kula". The word "kulug", in turn, entered into a syntactic connection with the word "ip", giving rise to the above compound term.

Kurak - a wooden tool for beating cattle. This term is derived from the verb kuramoq.

Kuyak - sometimes herders tied a special rug to the back of a ram to protect their livestock from prematurely becoming lame. This process was called kuyak. This term is used the same in many Turkic languages.

Kokan - a rope used to tie cattle. This term has also been used in many Turkic languages from ancient times to the present. In Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'atit turk" it is given: Kōkān – arkān ip [4, I, 398].

Mesh – a water container made of cowhide.

Naycha – an item used to send air (by blowing or mechanical force) between the skin and meat

to facilitate the skinning of slaughtered cattle.

Tulup – a container for storing yogurt.

Khurma – a container used for fermenting yogurt.

Changak – a wooden or iron clawed hook, hook for hanging the meat of livestock.

Chapya – an earthenware container used for storing milk, yogurt, and liquid food.

Tushov – a rope used to tie the front two legs of cattle.

A water pump is a device used to draw water from a well.

The above facts emphasize that the life of shepherds is closely connected with the life of the people, it is impossible to separate their life from the life of others, and their life is extremely multifaceted. This fact is expressed in the language with terms of various contents and forms.

Terms denoting the name of a person related to livestock farming

Livestock farming is quite extensive, and each person participating in it has a specific task. In the terminological system under study, personal names are distinguished according to this task.

A shepherd is a person who helps the shepherd during the day and looks after the livestock.

A herdsman is a person who raises and looks after livestock. As can be seen, this term arose from the addition of the future tense adjective form of the verb "to herd" and "to feed". It is mainly used for a person who constantly herds cattle.

Podachi - a person who drives and herds a herd. The word poda, which came from the Persian-Tajik language, usually means a group of livestock of one species (such as a herd of cattle, a herd of sheep, a herd of goats). The suffix -chi is added to this word to form the noun herder. While the word molboqar has a strong meaning of "herding cattle in one place", the word podachi has a strong meaning of "herding and grazing livestock".

Sog'uqi - a person who milks cows. This term is formed on the basis of the verb "sog'moq": sog'+uv+chi>sog'uqi.

Suvchi (obkash) - a shepherd's assistant. He often performs tasks such as watering livestock and providing water to the barn.

Salter - a person engaged in the work of salting and drying the skins of skinned cattle and collecting them. The composition of the term: salt + la + v + chi > salter.

To'chi - a person who helps the shepherd only during the tol, when the tol work is completed, he is returned to his work.

Shepherd - as a result of the expansion of the meaning, it became a general name for a person

who raises livestock. Originally, it meant a person who raises small livestock, in particular, sheep, goats. As A. Rustamov showed, the word shepherd etymologically goes back to the Afghan word fsho' (> sho'> cho') meaning sheep, that is: sho'+bon> sho'bon> cho'bon> cho'pon; the suffix -bon is as in the words bog'bon, posbon[6].

Cho'lik - a permanent assistant to a shepherd, that is, a small shepherd. After working in this profession for several years and gaining experience, he is promoted to the rank of shepherd. In modern Turkish, there is a pair of nouns called cho'luq – cho'juq (Goluk-Gocuk). The second meaning of this word in Turkish means "someone - a young person who has not gained the necessary experience in a certain job"[7]. This same meaning is the main one in the Uzbek term choliq.

A tanner is a person who is engaged in the tanning and selling of slaughtered cattle hides.

A kuchiruchi is a person who artificially inseminates a cow or sheep with the help of a special syringe. This term is formed on the basis of the verb "kochirmoq";

Conclusions and suggestions. Thus, the terms in each thematic-content group and subgroups are a sign of the people's observation, their own ingenuity and sensitivity in naming each concept.

Naming livestock, that is, calling them by a term, requires ingenuity from experienced shepherds. Therefore, as important as this situation is in terms of economics, collecting terms that reflect them and providing them with linguistic analysis is equally important for linguistics.

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