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## THE FORMATION AND CURRENT STATE OF LIVESTOCK TERMINOLOGY IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Annotation

The livestock-related vocabulary in the Uzbek language has evolved over centuries under the influence of cultural, economic, and social factors. This article examines the historical development, linguistic characteristics, and current state of livestock-related terms. Emphasis is placed on the influence of cultural, economic, and external linguistic factors, as well as the challenges and opportunities for standardizing and enriching this terminology in the modern era.

**Key words:** breeding, livestock terminology, Uzbek language, English language, phraseological units, structural analysis, component analysis, cultural features, zoonyms, linguistic analysis.

## ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВА В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

Лексика, связанная со скотоводством, в узбекском языке складывалась веками под влиянием культурных, экономических и социальных факторов. В данной статье рассматривается историческое развитие, языковые особенности и современное состояние терминов, связанных со скотоводством. Особое внимание уделяется влиянию культурных, экономических и внешних языковых факторов, а также проблемам и возможностям стандартизации и обогащения этой терминологии в современную эпоху.

**Ключевые слова:** животноводство, терминология животноводства, узбекский язык, английский язык, фразеологические единицы, структурный анализ, компонентный анализ, культурные особенности, зоонимы, лингвистический анализ.

## O'ZBEK TILIDA CHORVACHILIK TERMINOLOGIYASINING SHAKLLANISHI VA HOZIRGI HOLATI

Annotatsiya

O'zbek tilida chorvachilik bilan bog'liq lug'at asrlar davomida madaniy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy omillar ta'sirida shakllangan. Ushbu maqolada chorvachilik bilan bog'liq atamalarining tarixiy rivojlanishi, til xususiyatlari va hozirgi holati ko'rib chiqiladi. Madaniy, iqtisodiy va tashqi lingvistik omillarning ta'siriga, shuningdek, zamonaviy davrda ushbu terminologiyani standartlashtirish va boyitish muammolari va imkoniyatlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

**Kalit so'zlar:** chorvachilik, chorvachilik terminologiyasi, o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, frazeologik birliklar, strukturaviy tahlil, komponent tahlili, madaniy xususiyatlar, zoonimlar, lingvistik tahlil.

**Kirish.** Historically, agriculture, and particularly livestock breeding, have been essential sectors of the region's economy, leading to the active development of corresponding terminology. As agricultural activities progressed in different areas of Uzbekistan, numerous terms emerged related to the breeding of livestock, animal care, and the processing of livestock products.

Research on livestock terminology in the Uzbek language remains extremely limited to this day. Despite the importance of this sector to Uzbekistan's economy and culture, the systematic analysis of specialized vocabulary in academic literature is insufficiently broad. This hinders a full understanding and classification of the terms used in the livestock sector and limits the potential for further study within the context of linguistic and cultural specificity.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning tahlili (Literature review). Historically, the territory of modern Uzbekistan has been a crossroads of many cultures and peoples. This region, being part of the Great Silk Road, has experienced numerous conquests and migrations, which have undoubtedly influenced the language. The Uzbek language shows a significant presence of lexical borrowings from Turkic, Persian, Arabic, and even Russian languages, enriching its terminological base, including in the field of livestock breeding.

With the arrival of Islam in the region starting in the 7th century, Arabic borrowings also became actively integrated into the linguistic usage. Words such as бакар (корова) and ғунажин (пастбище), borrowed from Arabic, enriched the terminological system of the Uzbek language in the area of livestock, adding

descriptions of practices related to animal husbandry and breeding.

**Tadqiqot metodologiyasi.** During the Timurid period, the cultural and scientific renaissance that swept through Central Asia led to the formation and consolidation of many specialized terms related to the breeding of specific livestock and horse breeds, becoming part of the region's cultural heritage. Terms such as араблар (Arabian horse breed) and камвол (fine-wool sheep) reflected both the zoological and cultural-historical aspects of Uzbek identity.

After the region was incorporated into the Russian Empire and subsequently into the Soviet Union, there was a significant enrichment and standardization of livestock terminology due to the introduction of scientific and technical terms such as селекция (breeding) and генетика (genetics). This contributed to the unification of scientific and practical knowledge, which was crucial for the development of agricultural science and practice in Uzbekistan.

Studies conducted by several linguists have shown that the core terminological units in this field were borrowed from Turkic languages, as well as Persian and Arabic, which significantly influenced Uzbek vocabulary as a whole. It is important to note that the borrowing process was mutual: Uzbek terms also penetrated into other languages, including neighboring Tajik and Kazakh.

As noted by I. Sarymsakov, the study of terms related to animals was initiated thanks to the works of Mahmud Kashgari. In his "Devon," over a hundred names of various birds are mentioned. In the analysis of Turkic languages, zoonyms are examined through the lens of lexical-semantic features. In the

literary work Tarikhi Muluki Ajam, zoonyms are classified by genealogical criteria into several groups: Turkic (e.g., арслон – tiger, бургут – eagle, ит – dog, кийик – deer), Persian-Tajik (e.g., аждаҳо – dragon, пил – elephant), and Arabic, with a total of 23 lexemes. The text also includes 13 of the most commonly used Turkic zoonyms, covering both domestic and wild animals. B. Abdushukurov emphasizes that most zoonyms in the Old Uzbek language belong to ancient Turkic origins. Genetic analysis of terms from the 11th to 14th centuries shows that the foundation consists of common Turkic words, along with borrowings from Mongolian, Arabic, and Persian-Tajik languages.

The current state of livestock-related vocabulary in the Uzbek language is characterized by a variety of terms encompassing both traditional and modern aspects of agricultural management. Recently, there has been an increase in the use of scientific terms in the field of veterinary medicine and livestock genetics, driven by globalization and advancements in agricultural technology. For example, terms such as *genetik jihatidan modifikatsiyalangan hayvonlar* (genetically modified animals) have entered common usage in recent decades, reflecting contemporary scientific achievements.

**Tahlil va natijalar.** In contemporary Uzbekistan, livestock terminology faces both preservation and modernization challenges such as scientific integration, it advances in veterinary science and animal husbandry have introduced specialized terms, often borrowed from Russian or English. These include "inseminatsiya" (insemination) and "genetika" (genetics). With regard to urbanization, as rural populations migrate to urban areas, traditional livestock terms risk becoming obsolete. Younger generations may lack familiarity with terms that were once common in agricultural communities. As per standardization efforts, the Uzbek language is undergoing a process of standardization, with efforts to unify terminology across dialects. The development of comprehensive dictionaries and educational resources is crucial in this regard.

In A.M. Khasanov's work, the issue of filling lexical gaps in the Uzbek language through the use of dialectal words is examined. The author emphasizes that the use of dialect words not only eliminates gaps in the language but also contributes to its development while preserving its cultural and linguistic heritage. According to the author, lexical gaps arise during the evolution of the language when new concepts require appropriate linguistic expression, a phenomenon often observed in professional vocabulary related to livestock farming.

Khasanov identifies several causes for the emergence of lexical gaps. First, the appearance of new concepts demands new terms for precise designation. Secondly, he notes that some terms used in the everyday speech of dialects remain outside the literary language, despite their potential utility for enriching it.

The work emphasizes that the use of dialectisms should be based on several criteria, such as simplicity, purity, and popularity among native speakers. For instance, Khasanov cites the example of the word *myvor*, which is actively used in rural areas and refers to rain falling in the form of fine particles rather than drops. The author argues that such words, deeply rooted in cultural traditions, could become part of the literary language, maintaining its connection to popular dialects.

The examples of livestock-related terminology provided by the author, such as *гaдик* (underdeveloped lamb) and *пичима* (a male sheep intended for weight gain), highlight the necessity of incorporating these words into the literary language to more fully reflect the cultural and professional realities of Uzbekistan's rural regions.

O.T. Urinova's study focuses on the synonymous relationships of terms related to cattle in the Uzbek language. The author explores how language, reflecting objective reality, structures elements at different levels, including the lexical one, where specific groups of words are distinguished by their usage characteristics. One of the key aspects of the study is the identification of paradigmatic relationships that unite terms based on a common semantic feature. For example, the concept of milk links terms such as *катик* (yogurt) and *сметана* (sour cream), which relate to dairy products. This illustrates how nest-like relationships form in livestock terminology.

Special attention is given to the diversity of terms that denote cattle and their characteristics. Urinova provides examples where the same animal can be called different names depending on its physical appearance or behavioral traits. For example, the term *пятнистый* (холдор) is used to describe animals with dark spots on their fur, while its synonym *чигидор* carries a slightly different nuance in describing the appearance, highlighting the richness of synonymous connections in livestock-related vocabulary.

In addition, the author examines the use of terms in dialects, pointing to the existence of regional variants, such as *чўпон* (shepherd) and *молбоқар* (cattle herder), which can function as hyponyms or synonyms depending on the context. This confirms the systematic nature of the language, where the same phenomenon can be described through different lexical means depending on the conditions of use. Terms related to livestock have their own specificity, expressed through the hierarchy of genus-species relationships. This specificity is manifested not only in terms of content, where the terms reflect the characteristics of the animals themselves, but also in terms of expression, through unique lexical forms characteristic of the Uzbek language. It is important to note that Uzbek zoonymy in livestock farming has its own system, which structurally and semantically differs from other languages, such as Russian, and provides material for in-depth philological analysis.

Special attention is paid to the functional-semantic microsystem of terms denoting cattle, where terms not only designate animals but also include distinguishing features such as gender, age, and castration status. For example, the lexeme *корамол* serves as a general term for words like *сигир* (cow), *хукиз* (ox), and *бука* (bull). This system allows for clear structuring of terminology based on semantic features, which is an important characteristic of Uzbek livestock terminology. Unlike in the Russian language, where the term "крупнорогатый скот" (cattle) is expressed as a phrase, in Uzbek it is represented by a single lexeme.

Research conducted by H. Negmatov and R. Rasulov shows that zoonymy in the Uzbek language has a complex system of interrelationships, where lexemes are contrasted with each other based on various characteristics. For example, the word *бука* refers to an uncastrated bull, while *хукиз* refers to a castrated bull (ox) [58, c. 310-317]. These distinctions highlight the importance of age and gender characteristics in the semantic structure of Uzbek terms. Such nuances are essential for a deeper understanding of the lexical features of the language, as they reflect not only linguistic but also cultural traditions related to livestock farming.

The terminology of any language reflects various types of human activity, and its development through conceptual stages is a natural and social process. In the Uzbek language, the terminological system related to livestock farming is closely tied to anthropocentrism, where human activity is at the center. Within the framework of anthropocentrism, zoonymy is one of the key areas examined not only from a linguistic but also from a cultural perspective.

The development of terms in economic vocabulary is often linked to metaphorical transfers, where animals play a significant role. For example, in English economic terminology, the terms *bull* (бука) and *bear* (айик) symbolize market participants who influence price dynamics. Such terms can be compared with Uzbek zoonyms that reflect the behavior and characteristics of animals. For instance, in Uzbek, the word *бука* refers to a young bull, which is associated with the concept of strength and growth, while *хукиз* (ox) symbolizes a castrated bull, indicating calmness and stability.

Animal-related terms in different languages often form complex semantic structures, where cultural and linguistic features play an important role. For example, the expression *cash cow* (сигир) in English is used metaphorically to describe a business that generates steady income, and in Uzbek culture, the cow is also associated with usefulness and income. This suggests the universality of zoonym usage, though the forms and meanings may differ depending on the language and cultural traditions.

Thus, studying livestock terminology in the Uzbek language requires analyzing its semantic structure, linguistic and cultural significance, and its role in the modern economy and everyday life. Zoonymy, as part of the terminological system, not only describes specific animal species but also reflects deeper cultural and economic processes, making it a key subject of philological and cognitive research.

**Conclusion.** The evolution of livestock terminology in the Uzbek language is a testament to the enduring bond between the Uzbek people and animal husbandry. While challenges such as globalization and urbanization pose threats to this lexicon, proactive measures can ensure its preservation and relevance. By embracing both tradition and innovation, Uzbekistan can maintain its linguistic heritage while fostering progress in the livestock sector.

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