

## Thematic Groups of Karakulism Terms

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**Abstract:** This article examines one of the lexical layers of the Uzbek language in terminology, in particular the terminology of karakulism, which is a branch of terminology in this field, this article highlights the work done in terminology, describes the lexical and semantic features of the vocabulary of animal husbandry, the ambiguity in it, the role of the vocabulary of animal husbandry in the Uzbek literary language. Also, karakulism is studied in thematic groups of terminology as an object of research.

**Keywords:** karakulism, karakulvedinie, karakulcha, shepherd, chupon, term, animal husbandry, terminology, multiple meanings, legalization, etymology, dialect, subject, euphemism.

### I. Introduction

It is known that the Uzbek literary language has an ancient written tradition, and therefore its lexical form is rich and diverse. This lexical wealth has grown and developed over the centuries, since the foundation of the dictionary of the Uzbek language, in close connection with the material and cultural history of our people. A lexical layer has been formed in it, reflecting concepts and concepts related to the social life of the people, prison, professional curry, their views, traditions, customs, as well as the terminological system that is part of it. Therefore, it becomes clear that the study of the terminological system of a particular sphere is a necessity in every period. Ultimately, the volume of research work carried out in the field of professional, dialect, scientific terminology of the Uzbek language is becoming more and more. Therefore, in subsequent years, interest in the problem of terminology of the Uzbek language is growing. Serious terminological studies have begun in the exact, natural and humanitarian sciences, agricultural industries. Russian Russian-Uzbek or, conversely, Uzbek-Russian terminological dictionaries have been compiled and published in some fields of science, created specifically for research.

As a result, due to the development of science and technology, innovations in the field of economic production technologies, serious changes are taking place in the lexicon of our language, in particular in the terminological system, which can fully confirm the inseparable connection of the communicative function of language with the life of society and progress in all spheres. Because every change, innovation, progress taking place in society is reflected in the language, in its terminology.

Outstanding linguists V.V.Vinogradov, G.O.Vinagor, N.A.Baskakov, A.A.Reformatsky, V.G.Gak and other scientists made a huge contribution to the creation of scientific and theoretical foundations of terminology and terminology in Russian linguistics. In the works of these scientists, theoretical problems of terminology, its definitions and other important issues are expressed. A.M.Shcherbak, V.I. Litvinov and other scientists also carried out important work on the study of some areas of terminology.

### II. Experimental methods

The All-Union Terminological Council, held in May 1959, played an important role in developing the theoretical foundations of scientific terminology. The materials of the Council were published in Moscow in the collection "Questions of Terminology" (1961) [30], which included rich and diverse materials on the scientific and linguistic definition of terminology, the functional essence of terminology [18], as well as works on various aspects of terminology. In addition, the materials of the Council (1967) devoted to linguistic problems of scientific and technical terms in St. Petersburg were also of great importance for terminology specialists [54]. Also, the Committee on Scientific and Technical terminology at the former Union Academy of Sciences (CSTT) also served as a guide for terminologists in the field of research in the field of scientific and technical terms, a guide for the regulation of terms [59]. In particular, research conducted by Russian and world scientists on terminology, materials of terminology councils, as well as guidelines of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Terminology serve as an important scientific and theoretical source for conducting terminological research in national languages, creating a system of scientific terminology.

As noted in the introductory part of the study, Uzbek linguists also conducted research on scientific and practical issues of terminology and conducted certain studies. U.Tursunov, S.Ibragimov, Alim Osman, K.Zakirov, H.Jamalkhonov,

N.Mamatov, S.Akobirov, S.Usmanov, R.Donierov, N.Kosimov, N.Makhkamov, Sh.Khakimov, A.Madvaliev and other scientists covered various issues of Uzbek terminology in their works [103,51,52,106,43,37,67,12,110,39,127,72,66].

This paper describes various aspects of the terminology of the Uzbek language: methods of its formation, methods of legalization, the use of terms in various fields of science, other topical issues of terminology, professional terms included in the Uzbek terminology.

It is also shown that misunderstandings arising from shortcomings in the field of terminology make it difficult to exchange information, recommendations are given to eliminate them. This is confirmed by sufficient evidence that the appearance, different interpretation of the same term in different forms confuses the reader. It is noted that the terms are a unit of one meaning, in which concepts in science, technology, culture, production and other spheres are marked, the emotional coloring should be erased from them – all these are the main features that characterize the terms.

In particular, certain works have been carried out in Uzbek linguistics on agricultural terminology, which is the largest sector of the economy in the republic. As in all fields of science, there are a number of issues in the terminological system of agriculture that require research and study. Some agricultural terms, such as cotton terms, have been thoroughly studied, dictionaries have also been published [67,68,69], while terms related to some industries have been linguistically studied [85,63].

### III. Development of oral speech skills

In the following years, Uzbek linguistics also carried out works aimed at monographic study of animal husbandry terms. In particular, dissertations devoted to the lexical and semantic study of terms are given as an example by such scientists as T.Urinov "Uzbek terminology of sheep breeding", M.Buronov "Cattle breeding terms in Uzbek dialects of Karakalpakstan", T.Khujamberdiyev "Vocabulary of animal husbandry of the Uzbek language" [125, 24,111,110,126].

T.Urinov's dissertation covered the issues of terminology of Uzbek sheep based on materials from Kashkadarya region. In the dissertation, the terms related to various characteristics and symptoms of sheep, their feeding, receiving products, the life of shepherds, processes related to sheep care, the anatomy and physiology of sheep (head, ears, neck, tail, legs, trunk), as well as the names of some diseases in them (ayrilma, angraima, bagrikurt, belangi, gul zhullash, kukka), as well as euphemisms related to sheep (tailoring, buchalash, kujikish, to mate). Also, when forming sheep terms, internal and external sources of their lexical and semantic groups are analyzed. For the first time, based on the analysis of more than two hundred terms characteristic of all Uzbek dialects, as well as on the analysis of sheep terminology related to age, gender, color, physiology, anatomy of sheep and exclusively to Kashkadarya dialects, scientific opinions were expressed on sheep terminology, the etymology of some terms (etalon, natica, pigment, bow, naphthalene) was highlighted. Along with the definition of terms common to all Uzbek dialects (shepherd, chupan, Kirkimchi, sovlik, kuchkor, ram, sheep, sur, shirozi, karakul, etc.), he tried to explain the meanings of terms characteristic of Kashkadarya dialects (guzamoy, galzhayi, khachal, alchang, dungul, etc.), as well as their legalization and grammatical features [125].

### IV. Activity monitoring

In M.Buronov's dissertation, "Livestock terms of Uzbek dialects in Karakalpakstan" were analyzed. In the dissertation, the principles of nomenclature were studied depending on the breed, age, color and other characteristics of farm animals, the nomenclature of varieties of astrakhan skins, in general, lexical layers of animal terminology. Russian, Turkic-Mongolian, Persian-Tajik, Arabic languages, terms related to the Russian language and borrowed from the Russian languages and from other languages, terms related to the form and their meaning are analyzed. At the same time, some grammatical features of animal husbandry terms are highlighted, in particular, ways of conjugating terms using conjugation and composition.

T.Khujamberdiyev's dissertation, devoted to the study of "Animal vocabulary of the Uzbek language, is written on the basis of materials from the Ferghana Valley," which contains information on the history of animal vocabulary. The history of terms related to the term "pet" is analyzed. The work fully covers the thematic classification of terms related to the vocabulary of animal husbandry and their lexico-semantic evolution. The research is devoted to the analysis of thematic and functional types of ring terms. It is shown that the vocabulary of a language is enriched on the basis of internal and external capabilities, sources in which the decisive source is the language's own potential, that is, an internal source. The study shows that this rich layer of the Uzbek language, based on the analysis of the vocabulary of animal husbandry, has historically been enriched by two sources: domestic and foreign sources. An internal source in it confirms that it was developed using two methods, namely lexico-semantic and morphological-syntactic. Due to various historical circumstances, the words livestock, which have been assimilated and continue to be assimilated, are included in the external source. It is noted that the terms have been so absorbed into the Uzbek language that it is

possible to find out that these are words entered from the outside after a special etymological analysis. This chapter of the dissertation explains the lexical and semantic features of the vocabulary of animal husbandry, the ambiguity in it, the role of the vocabulary of animal husbandry in the Uzbek literary language. The main thing is that the terms for animal husbandry should be attached to the dissertation.

Most importantly, in this work, some comments were made about the names of karakul skin: "In the lexicon of Uzbek dialects in Karakalpakstan, there are extremely differentiated terms concerning the names of karakul skin in products obtained from cattle. Representatives of our research object in the lexical application of the Uzbek language to curly sheep's skin, doodle" [25].

S.Usmonov, in his scientific work devoted to the terminology of horse breeding, studied the issues of horse breeding terminology in the modern Uzbek literary language. It focuses on the history of the industry, the basics of their legalization, as well as the discovery of ways to enrich the terminology of the chronicles. The dissertation also highlights the relationship between the thematic groups of the sphere and their inherent terms, such as spirituality, formality, antonyms.

In 1990, a group of authors published a significant Dictionary on Animal Husbandry [48]. The structure of this dictionary is as follows: first its alternative is given, and then the Uzbek translation is given. First of all, this glossary, which covers a fairly complete range of animal husbandry terms, explains the terms related to pure animal husbandry and animal husbandry. In this dictionary, about 200 terms directly related to karakulism are given in Russian-international form (with interpretation) and their translation into Uzbek. It should be noted that the dictionary has selected Uzbek alternatives that can correctly express the meanings of concepts in Russian-international terms.

It was noted that karakulism has been developing since ancient times on the territory of modern Uzbekistan and from time to time began to spread in other regions. Therefore, some terms related to karakulism began to be borrowed from other languages. In particular, the fact that it is also used in published works in Russian indicates our opinion. In this regard, in the Russian part of this dictionary, such terms (with phonetic adaptation) are also included in the annotation and their Uzbek alternatives. We will refer to the evidence:

Korakyl-karakul, korakyl terisi-karakul skins, korakylchi-karakulevod, korakylchilik- karakulevodstvo, korakylshunos-karakuleved, korakylshunoslik-karakulevedenie, korakylcha-karakulcha.

## V. Conclusion and Recommendation

Other areas are being developed using Russian-international terms in the terminology of scabies, as well as in their terminological systems. In this regard, in the dictionary, as an alternative to such terms, the same Russian-international terms have their own forms. Two different cases are visible in this:

1. Russian-international terminology is also given in the Uzbek part of the dictionary without changing its form: *boniter-boniter, bonitirovka-bonitirovka, chandelier-chandelier, namaz-namaz, pezhina-pezhina, pesiga-pesiga, staple-staple, prima-prima* and others.

2. The basis of the Russian-international term has been preserved, structural additives are formed in Uzbek, semi-rigid: *elasticity - elasticlik, contrast-contrastlik, muarism-muarlik, fartushenie-fartush-lash, neutralization - neutralash* and so on.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Uzbek people have been growing high-quality curly karakul skins from a young lamb of high-quality karakul sheep since ancient times to this day. In addition to diversity, each of them has its own characteristics. Karakulism as a special science is agriculture called "**Karakulism**".

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