Emergence Stages and Derivative Characteristics of Hippological Terms Used in the Field of Holidays in the Uzbek Language

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Abstract: In this article, thoughts and comments about the study and lexicographical analysis of the terms related to hunting in the Uzbek language are highlighted, and the terms related to the field are analysed.

1 INTRODUCTION

The ideas of literary and universal language are relevant when discussing the language's historical evolution. Terminology is differentiated in the creation of the contemporary Uzbek literary language by its unique position and status. Regarding the function of terminology in the lexicon, there are two schools of thought. The first idea holds that terminology is acknowledged as a distinct layer of the literary language's lexicon, whereas the second theory holds that terminology is evaluated as a «separate» object and is distinct from speech types (dialect, slang, live conversation) and the literary language's vocabulary.

Onomastics (onomastics - the art of naming, naming) is a collection of all proper names, a branch of linguistics that studies all proper names, the history of their change, as well as their appearance. In some studies, the term onomastics is also used in the sense of anthroponymy. Onomastics aims to identify and study existing onomastic systems. Onomastics consists of the following sections following the categories of objects that received famous names: anthroponymics - famous names of people; toponymy - geographical place names; theonymics - the names of gods, goddesses, religious-mythical figures and creatures according to various religious concepts; zoonymics - the (conditional) names given to animals; cosmonomics - the names of regions of space, galaxies, constellations, etc., which are common in scientific circulation and among the people; Astronomycs is the study of the names of certain celestial bodies (planets and stars).

The lexical features of the period of general development of Turkic languages have been preserved, especially in zoonyms. Animal names provide valuable and important information about the lexical development of Turkic languages, the functional semantic features of words, and their formation as names expressing concepts.

2 METHODOLOGY

As an example of zoological terminology, zoonyms are being studied nowadays within the scope of linguistic culture, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and other disciplines. They are used to investigate the peculiarities of a certain nation. Turkic languages have both similar and different animal names. Mahmud Koshgari was the first person to begin studying zoonyms. Devon has over 400 zoonyms registered, including over 100 bird names among them. The composition «Devonu lugotit turk» includes terms from a variety of subjects in addition to zoonyms. As you are aware, the Greek term «zoonim» conveys the meaning of words that are associated with animal names. From the perspective of contemporary Uzbek literature, the zoonyms in «Devon» may be categorized into two groups: ancient Turkic zoonyms that are employed in contemporary Uzbek literature and old Turkic zoonyms that are not utilized in contemporary Uzbek literature.

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Among the ancient Turkic zoonyms used in the modern Uzbek literary language, we can mention goat, camel, bear, dog, snake, and sheep. The scientist clearly shows that these words are expressed differently in different languages and dialects. The lexical-grammatical characteristics of zoonyms in Turkic languages have been studied. Livestock and hunting terms reflecting domestic animal lexicon have been studied. The study of the lexicon of Turkic languages was carried out on the example of the analysis of zoonyms. Words with the archetype «animal» in the Uzbek language are classified based on the semantic field.

By the time of the old Uzbek language, new zoonyms began to be formed: topcoq - "chopqir ot", kokavyan - "so'na". In ancient sources, the word agyatad is mentioned in the meaning of Topcaq zoonim.

This word is formed from the verb argi= // argu=, which is widely used in modern Kyrgyz and Tuva languages, meaning «to run at a high speed».

In the current dialects of the Kazakh language, tobysak means «a noun of the Argumog breed»;

In the Kyrgyz language, toburcak is used in the sense of «good, big noun, fighting noun».

In the sources, tobicag is a «noun typical of western countries»; topcaq at is also used in the meaning of «Arabic noun». Below, we will discuss the forms and meanings of words belonging to the same noun family in Turkic languages. At (at) «noun», Mongolian mori(n); Manchj. morin; night morin, murin, murgan, murgan, helge; in modern Turkic languages at, merina - stallion, noun. labor (noun); in Turkmen col ati (desert noun), ala-bula at «a noun». At (at) is distinguished by vowels in Turkic languages. in Azerbaijani, Altai, Balkar, Bashkir, Gagauz, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar, Turkish, Turkmen, Uyghur, Khakas, Yakut languages - at, in Tuva - at; of in Uzbek, ul in Chuvash: In addition to the word at, the words beygir «stallion», lasa jilki «yilki» and yont «yond» are also used in the meaning of «noun» (animal) in Turkic languages. The words baytal and biya in the Oghuz language mean «female noun».

Qisraq zoonym is observed in dialects of Uzbek language, Azerbaijani language and a number of Turkic languages. The structure of the word qisraq consists of two parts: qsr / qisir and aq. This word refers not only to nouns, but also to other animals. For example, Azerbaijani, Turkish. Turkmen; kisir (gisir) in other Kazakh, Tatar, Uzbek languages; khizir in the Khakas language; khiser in Chuvash, kisir in Gagauz; kisir in Nogai language; qisir//qisraq is used in the form «kisir». Kulun, tan «mare» - Mog. unaga(n),

manchj,-unakhan; night marikan, cader, muron, xnten, muran, enkecenni. The words kulun and thai in Turkic languages generally mean a group of nouns of different ages, and generally mean «mare» in modern Turkish. This word is found in various phonetic forms in Turkic languages. For example, Azerbaijani. gay, gayca, gulun; etc., gag., q.-kalp., qum., Turk, Turkm. tay, Taycik, Kolin; Uzb. toy, tulpor; Uyghur Tai Taicak, Chuv. tixa hulun.

Qulun (qulunak, kuluncak, kulunagas) means «one-year-old mare». In the old Turkic language, young nouns were named taycaq and kulun. Most of the time, the word «tai» refers to groups of older nouns. In modern Uzbek language, tay is used for all nouns up to three years old, and mare is used for nouns up to one year old. Functional-semantic changes are observed in the development of some zoonyms in Turkic languages. For example, in Mahmud Koshgari's «Devon» of the year, it is interpreted as «herd of animals». In «Boburnoma» it means «herd of nouns».

The etymology of the term «Yilqi» (from the word «to collect», «to combine» - G. Vamberi) is also based on the generalizing scheme in the semantics of the word. Yilqi is formed by adding the suffix -qi from the verb yil- meaning «to gather together» (yil+ qi= yilqi). It actually meant «a herd of animals moving freely in a wide meadow». In the oldest sources, it mainly represented the concept of «cattle». Currently, the semantic structure of the word has narrowed its meaning, only the meaning of «herd of nouns» is understood. In colloquial style, it also means «noun» as a result of the transfer of meaning based on metonymy. In modern Turkic languages, Azerbaijani language; In the Tuva and Khakas languages, the words cilgi «noun that has not yet been run» are found.

Animal husbandry and hunting are the oldest industries in the Turkic peoples. At the same time, crafts and agriculture were not alien to them. The lexical features of the period of general development of Turkic languages have been preserved, especially in zoonyms. Animal names provide valuable and important information about the lexical development of Turkic languages, the functional semantic features of words, and their formation as names expressing concepts. We can see such information in the theory of many linguists. N. Abdurahmanov interprets the lexical layer of the ancient Turkic language into twelve groups from thematic jihad. Summarizing the information given in the research, the words that were widely used in the main stages of the development of the ancient Turkic language can be divided into the following thematic groups: 1. Place names; 2. Ethnic

names (clan and tribe names); 3. Personal names; 5. Hydrotoponyms (names of rivers and lakes); 6. Zoonyms (names of animals and birds) are divided into groups such as names of land and water animals.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Turkish languages: «zoocomponent phraseological units reflect physical quality, appearance, character traits, intellect, human activity, etc.» The domestication of animals such as nouns, camels, sheep, cats, dogs, and cows became a more important factor in the enrichment of phraseological units with positive meanings in the lexicon of Turkic peoples in terms of expression and content. One of these articles, Abdinazarov Otkam Kushokovych, a teacher of the Termiz Institute of Engineering and Technology, covered the topic «Study of terms related to noun breeding in the Uzbek language» very interestingly.

Opinions and remarks on the research and lexicographical analysis of words associated with hunting in the Uzbek language are discussed in this article. The history and customs of nounback riding in Uzbekistan date back thousands of years. Since ancient times, the Uzbeks have never dismounted. «On nounback» was how Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, and Mirzo Babur lived their lives.

Noun breeding is a large branch of animal husbandry. Like other peoples, the Uzbek people have been a special profession of noun-breeding since ancient times. As a result, the Uzbek language has its own terms for noun breeders, noun groomers, noun trainers, noun traders, and noun harness makers. Hippologic (hippology - Greek. hippos - noun+logy, i.e. the science of noun) terminology under consideration has an original Uzbek (general Turkic) layer, which confirms the existence of terms related to noun breeding since ancient times. Along with many zoonyms, names of nouns are also found in folk epics. There are more than thirty types of nouns in folk epics.

Today, there are innovations and changes in all aspects of linguistics. There are scientific and secular views on the place and importance of the terms related to heat. Noun breeding is a branch of livestock breeding. He is engaged in raising, breeding, improving the breed of nouns. Noun breeding is a cheap, efficient source of energy as a working animal. Noun breeding in Asia and Europe. av. It appeared in the 4th millennium. Undoubtedly, one of the ancient centers of noun racing is the latitudes of Central Asia. Nouns mil. av. In the 2nd millennium, it spread from Central Asia to Asia Minor, and from there to Africa.

Nouns were brought to America by Europeans in the 16th century, and to Australia in the 17th century. After the nouns were trained and domesticated, they became a permanent assistant to man in performing many tasks, separate cavalry troops were formed in the army. In some nations, noun-breeding has become a branch of the economy in which food products - meat and milk - are obtained.

The argumoqs of the Movarounnahr region of the Ancient East have a rightful place in history among grain-bearing animals, famous for their unique biological properties useful for the economy. The images of Boychibor and Ghirot in the Uzbek folk epics «Alpomish» and «Goroguli» are an example of this.

The history and customs of nounback riding in Uzbekistan date back thousands of years. Since ancient times, the Uzbeks have never dismounted. «On nounback» was how Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, and Mirzo Babur lived their lives. One significant area of animal husbandry is noun breeding. The Uzbek people, like other peoples, have long practiced yak husbandry as a unique vocation. For this reason, terminology for noun breeders, groomers, trainers, dealers, and harness manufacturers are unique to the Uzbek language.

Hippology (hippology - Greek. hippos - noun+logy, i.e. the science of nouns) terminology under consideration has an originally Uzbek (general Turkic) layer, which confirms the existence of noun breeding terms from ancient times. Along with many zoonyms, there are also a large number of nouns in folk epics. There are more than thirty types of nouns in folk epics.

These names serve to express the following signs of nouns according to their lexical-semantic properties.

1.1. Classification of nouns according to physical ability:

a) Fast and agile thoroughbred nouns: argumoq (20, III), aspi tozi (53, III), Arabian noun (243, III), Bedov noun (20, III), chura Bedov (332, III), beli humpbacked noun (122, III), duldul noun (22, III), running noun (67, III), sopok noun (264, III), toriq noun (158, III), vulpor noun (233, III)

b) Low-breed, unfit nouns: yabi noun (280, III), partal noun (39, III), chummok noun (351, III), pocket noun (242, III), chobir noun (265), III).

The following words serve as the basis for the separation of these types of nouns, which differ according to their physical abilities:

1. Tozi - according to the sources, the word «tozi» was used in relation to the Arab people. Also, in ancient Turkic sources, greyhound skin is used for

striped and variegated nouns. For example, in Mahmud Kashgari's work «Devonu Lugatit Turk» «taz noun» is explained as follows: a taz noun cannot travel - a noun with striped skin cannot carry goods. Because his nails are bad. In the «Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language» tazi is an Arabic shepherd hunting dog; a sharp Arabic noun; It is interpreted as a swift noun, a vulture. In my opinion, as Mahmud Kashgari noted, the name of this noun was based on the mark on the noun's skin.

2. Arabi, Bedoav - in history, our ancestors paid special attention to Arabian nouns. Bedoav, which appears in the epics, is related to the Arabic word Bedouin, which means a desert dweller, and as a result of the transfer of meaning of this word, a noun with adjectives such as Arab noun, sharp, sharp meaning has arisen. In the descriptive dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word «chura» is also used to describe choppy Arabic nouns in the Dostons, which are explained in the meaning of Bedav (Persian) - Yugur, Uchkur or Arabic desert noun. According to Radlov, the word Churra means hard worker in Turkic languages. Thus, chura Bedov means a swift, dexterous, hard-working noble noun.

3. The epithet beli dong is also used to indicate the positive characteristics of nouns. The origin of this epithet was based on the word dol used in classical sources (dol is the letter representing d in the Arabic alphabet). Compare: in M. Kashghari it is explained as follows: jugruk at - yugruk at. A gallant noun that overtakes in a race.

4. Negative words are used as adjectives (epithets) for nouns of low breed and unfit for running due to their emotional color. For example, in ancient Turkic sources and in Turkic languages, the word yabi is also used to refer to thin, cunning, angry, naughty, hungry animals and persons. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language (Persian), it is explained in the meaning of a load carrier, a low breed, a noun.

5. Gonan - a two-year-old noun; in Mongolian, a three-year-old bull (g'o'//du) or any male animal. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, gonon is defined as a two-year-old stallion or ram.

A foal is a four-year-old noun, as well as any domestic animal that is four years old. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language donon (Mongolian - four-year-old) 1. A noun or camel that is three years old and has passed four years. 2. Two years old, three years old or interpreted as a goat.

Kulun is a noun that saw a spring. Also a yearling noun. In addition to these, words such as tobichok, tay, tailoq. In addition to these, words such as tobichok, tay, tailoq are also used as a reference to the age of nouns. For example, in OTEL, the name «toy»

is used in the form of a child younger than two years old, but it is known from «Devon» that this name, which had the same meaning in the ancient Turkish language, was originally pronounced in the style of «toy». It is no secret that in Uzbek literature, the term «sinchi» is used a lot in connection with harvesting. Sinchi is used for people who know well the breed and character of nouns (animals). In the «Alpomish» saga, the names of Kosa sinchi, which defines the definition and description of nouns, Toliboy sinchi in the «Gorogli» epic, and Tersak sinchi in the «Ravshan» epic are mentioned.

4 CONCLUSION

In summary, during the course of the lengthy historical period spanning from the earliest eras of our language's history to the start of our century, the majority of the nouns and other phrases associated with the yearling that are represented in the Uzbek language were actively utilized. comprises units. This is why the lexical-semantic examination of yearly terms, in conjunction with other lexical units, is crucial for an in-depth understanding of disciplines like etymology, historical lexicography, lexicology, and language history.

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