

## RESEARCH OF LIVESTOCK TERMS

Kurbanova Go'zal Abduraximovna

Teacher of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute

**Annotation:** It is known that vocabulary, especially its vocabulary, is constantly changing. With the development of science, technology and migration processes, there are significant changes in the vocabulary of various languages.

**Key words:** Animal husbandry terms.

**Introduction:** Many words and concepts of animal husbandry vocabulary disappear without a trace. Accordingly, the collection, classification and research of livestock vocabulary are of particular importance. Kalmyks and the British historically live in different natural and climatic conditions and conduct opposite types of economic and cultural activities. In this article, we have made an attempt to identify typological similarities and explore the livestock terminology of these two peoples. The Kalmyk language belongs to the Mongolian group of languages. Kalmykia occupies the western part of the Caspian lowland, the Ergeninsky upland and the Kumo-Manych Depression, and is washed by the Caspian Sea in the southeast. The Caspian lowland is a flat, slightly undulating surface that can be described as a semi-desert. The Ergeninsky upland is indented by numerous rivers and gullies. The Kumo-Manych depression has a wavy surface with a fairly large number of river valleys and lakes. The climate is sharply continental, arid, with little precipitation. Summers are hot, winters are cold, with little snow. During the whole strong winds and dry winds blow throughout the year, which is especially disastrous at the time of flowering and maturation of cultivated plants. Grasshopper, white wormwood, and tipchak predominate among the steppe grasses. The animal world is diverse. The steppe and semi-desert zones are inhabited by ground squirrels, jerboa, mice, hares, ferrets, foxes, steppe wolves, saigas and wild boars.

For many centuries, animal husbandry has played and still plays a key role in the Kalmyks' economy. The ancestors of the Kalmyks, the Oirats, led a nomadic lifestyle. As you know, the type of economic and cultural activity depends on geographical conditions. The Kalmyks occupied the vast steppe expanses of the Volga region, the Don and the Northern Caucasus with their magnificent meadows and lush pastures. This favored cattle farming. Mass breeding of livestock was possible only if it was kept on foot food. Thus, for a large number of cattle, huge uninhabited territories suitable for summer and winter pastures were needed. Suitable sites were not always nearby, so the Kalmyks had to periodically roam from place to place with the herd throughout the year. The cattle were driven along a certain route, to places where there was juicy grass and a watering hole.

The most important branch of cattle breeding of the Kalmyks was the breeding of cattle (Kalmyk. ukr "cow", buh (buh) "producer bull", tuhl "calf (up to one year old)"). U. E. Erdniev in his historical and ethnographic essays notes that cattle grazed in herds freely, without shepherds. By evening, the cows themselves came to the parking lots. In winter, cattle ranchers made snowdrifts into ramparts around the pens, creating some calm. The feed was given to the cattle right under their feet, on the ground. Cattle were watered from rivers and springs, and in summer – from dugs. In places where there were no reservoirs, cattle were watered from wells [5, p.113].

A significant role in the Kalmyks' economy belonged to the double-humped camel (Kalm. temen "camel", buur (buur) "camel producer", ingn "camel", bothn "one-year-old camel", atn "groomed (working) camel"). They were used for riding and transporting goods. Camels gave a lot of meat and milk, dishes, belts, harnesses were made from their skins, and threads and ropes were made from wool. Camels are very unpretentious and, unlike other types of livestock, do not require special care. They are

content with scanty food, they eat thorns, wormwood, shrubs, can go without water for several days. In desert, semi-desert and dry steppes, these qualities of camels are highly appreciated.

A special place in the Kalmyk peasant farm belonged to the horse, which was necessary primarily for riding (Kalm. Mrn “horse, horse”, аҗх “stallion”, gun “mare”, unh “foal up to a year”, daahn “two - year-old foal”). The endless steppe expanses in the conditions of a nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyle were easily overcome on horseback. Horses were also harnessed to ride on a cart. The horse gave meat and milk. The Kalmyks made strong ropes from horsehair, and threads from veins. The skin was used for the manufacture of leather utensils, belts, and harness. Therefore, every Kalmyk aspired to have a horse. Horses grazed in herds all year round. Horse breeding still remains the leading branch of the economy.

The Kalmyks were successfully engaged in sheep farming (Kalm. hoon “sheep”, hut (hut) “sheep producer”, hut “lamb up to a year”). The most common breed was the Kalmyk fat-tailed sheep. She was distinguished by her height and a large head with drooping ears. Long legs made Kalmyk sheep capable of traveling long distances in the steppe expanses. That is why they were bred in conditions of nomadic and semi-nomadic cattle breeding. They were sheep of the meat industry. The taste qualities of Kalmyk mutton are extremely high. The wool of Kalmyk sheep is long, thick, curly and rough. The autumn wool of sheep is shorter and softer. She was valued above the summer and therefore went to meet her own household needs. Of all types of livestock, sheep are best suited for subcutaneous maintenance. Sheep were grazing under the supervision of shepherds.

The Kalmyks kept very few goats (Kalm. Yaman “domestic goat”, tek (teke) “a goat, a male wild mountain goat”). Goat hair and hide were almost never used for household purposes. More often, goats were bred in poor and farmhands for the sake of milk and offspring, as goats multiplied rapidly.

The English language originated from the Anglo-Frisian dialects, which were part of the West Germanic group of languages. Great Britain is an island country, most of whose territory is located on two large islands separated by the waters of the Irish Sea. From the west, Great Britain is washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and from the east by the waters of the North Sea. From the south, Great Britain borders with France, the nearest and most developed neighbor, which shares water borders with it. Historically, the geographical features of Great Britain have influenced human settlement, population migration, and determined the location and operation of industry, transport systems, agriculture, fishing, forests, energy resources, and communications. The UK is characterized by a temperate and fairly humid climate with small temperature fluctuations throughout the year, which creates favorable conditions for the development of agriculture farms. The total area of agricultural land is 58.3 million hectares (76% of all land in the country). UK agriculture employs only about 2% of the country's working population [7].

In general, the composition of Kalmyk cattle was about the same as that of other nomadic peoples. Under the influence of the neighboring Russian population, the Kalmyks began to breed pigs and poultry. The Kalmyks did not have pig farming as a separate branch of the economy. Poultry farming also did not play a significant role in the economy in the past. Some Kalmyks kept poultry, primarily chickens. Both pigs and chickens were kept without special supervision and care [5, p. 121]. The Kalmyk cattle breed has been preserved and improved by the centuries-old painstaking and daily work of the Kalmyk people.

Animal husbandry is one of the most ancient and important types of human economic activity. Kalmyk and English animal husbandry were formed in different natural and climatic conditions. The vast territories for grazing allowed the Kalmyks to lead a nomadic lifestyle, while the limited land area of the British Isles assumed stable keeping of livestock. In Kalmykia, the British bred almost identical breeds of cattle – cows, sheep, and horses. The goals of keeping livestock also coincided – for obtaining livestock products (meat, milk, hides), use as transport and for transporting goods. But the specifics of

keeping livestock varied and completely depended on the type of economic activity. In the rich livestock terminology of the Kalmyk and English languages, there is a gradation of animal names by type, age, gender, color, purpose and other characteristics. The long occupation of the Kalmyks and the British in animal husbandry contributed to the appearance of many livestock terms in the language. The extensive and diverse livestock terminology of the Kalmyk and English languages reflects the entire experience of the peoples, their deep and versatile knowledge of the breeding and use of livestock.

### References

1. Эрдниев У. Э. Калмыки. Историко-этнографические очерки. Элиста, Калмыцкое книжное издательство, 1985. 282 с.
2. URL: [http://revolution.allbest.ru/geography/00001999\\_0.html](http://revolution.allbest.ru/geography/00001999_0.html) (дата обращения: 15.04.2008).
3. URL :<http://velikobritaniya.org/ekonomika-velikobritanii/selskoe-khozyajstvo-velikobritanii.html> (дата обращения 09.11.2007).
4. URL: <http://www.5ballov.ru/referats/preview/16908> (дата обращения: -2.04.2007).