On the Vocabulary of Surkhandarya Livestock

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Abstract: This article discusses the most common words in Surkhandarya region, their interpretation, especially in the field of animal husbandry. (Baysun)

Keywords: dialectal terms, ethnographic words, animal husbandry, dialectal-ethnographies.

Professor E.D.Polivanov was amazed that none of the Turkic languages was rich and colorful in Uzbek dialects, and that we had dialects to the extent that each of them was the basis of a literary language. It indicates that we should not push them out of circulation, but through them we should fill and enrich our literary language, create dictionaries of a hundred thousand and more words.

"Unfortunately, our modern Uzbek literary language," writes Bosim Toychibaev, "has bypassed many words related to animal husbandry, yaylov, qishlov, o`tov, keraga." Just as there is a great barrier between our modern literary language and our classical language, such barriers have been made very insignificant between the literary language and the vernacular, as well as the language of folklore. As a result, our literary language has lost many of them. ” Now, at this point, the ranchers are in their speeches qo’y qochirish, to’l, to’la, chorona, uvuz, bo’chalamoq, gelagay, ko’nargi, uyutqi, og’liq, iydirma, yenchi, chagana, go’ion, go’ra, yenlamoq, bichmoq, axtalamoq, sangach, tuvcha, to’xli, shishak, dagar, chibich, chuv, o’yonmoq, qochmoq, to’xtamoq They use hundreds of words and phrases, such as dialectal-ethnography, which are unfamiliar to many, lacuna concepts in literary language. For this reason, in the course of our scientific research, we have tried to collect dialectal terms and ethnographic words related to animal husbandry (mainly sheep and goat breeding) found in the speech of Surkhandarya cattle breeders, and tried to explain their spiritual features.

It is known that the word "chorva" means in Persian: chor + poy- to’rt oyoq, four-legged; chorvador The word means a person with four legs, ie a person with livestock. The meaning of the animal later expanded to become an animal (arabic حیوان - alive, vitality), The cattle are called "Arabic - state, wealth", and the herdsman is called a shepherd (Persian: shab + bon- night keeper). Below we have tried to explain the meaning of a number of dialectal-ethnographies related to animal husbandry with examples.

Uloq – naming of a goat from birth to six months.

Sangach – naming of a goat from six months to one year of age

Chibich – a goat born at a young age, a kid.

Tuvcha – a breeding goat. Is there a tuvcha sacrifice? (Boysun)

Taka – the male of the goat.

Sanka – cut horseshoe.

Sarkach – two-year-old castrated.

Qo’zi – common name for a lamb from birth to six months.

Barra- a lamb from one month to three months.

Shirboz - a fully-grown, fat lamb from two months to six months of age before weaning.
slaughtered, the lamb is very sweet.

_Ah, ah, we ate the meat of the shirboz, didn't we?!_

**Shishak**- two-year-old, two-toothed ram.

**Dagar**- the same mature, three-year-old ram.

**Chori**- a four-toothed, three-year-old ram. How much is a ram in the market?

**Tishjorg’an**- The name of a permanent eruption of a tooth in a sheep at the age of two.

**Panji**- a four-year-old ram.

**Honggi**- a five-year-old ram.

**Monggi**- the name of six years and younger.

**Shirboz qo’zi**- a fat lamb that has matured in all respects from the age of two months to the age of six months until the mother loses her mother. When slaughtered, the lamb is very sweet. Ah-ah, we ate the meat of the sherboz, didn't we ?!

**Sangach** – one year old sheep.

**To’xli**- the name of a sheep from one year of age to a lamb.

**Tusq**- lamb.

**Sovliq**- lamb several times, 3-4 times;

**Go’mbik//go’mmik// kapik// gambik// gammik**- After the death of a newborn ewe, an orphaned lamb is raised by hand with the help of a cow's milk, as a result of which the belly becomes large and round. For this reason, it was customary to call people with big and small bellies (migration).

**Chibalang**- Bukhara karakul sheep in the language of cattle breeders, tailed sheep.

**Digilqo’zi**- chibalang the lamb of the sheep.

**Ko’rg’o’za**- chibalang Sheep and Gisari (black sheep, Hisori sheep) are lambs born from a mixture of sheep.

**Chundir**- A sheep with a naturally small ear.

**Quvushquloq**- sheep and goats folded in the middle of the ear.

**Qurimchil // vo’r**- goods of mixed color, the color of which is indistinguishable. This condition is more common in goats and less common in sheep.

**Munchoqli** - sheep and goats have one or two bead-shaped excess under the neck, plus meat.

**Oqshoq**- The place of the horn is covered with white feathers and wool.

**Sirg’ali**- Excess meat in the ears of cattle, the presence of "earrings".

**Qushtumshuq, qushkalla**– an animal with a beak or head resembling a bird.

**Gadi qo’y**– a type of sheep that is distinguished by the length of its wool in the herd. This makes the sheep both big and fat. Aka, your sheep is simple, but I thought it was so fat and big! (Shepherd Sattor)

**Qiriq qo’y**– The wool of sheep is a type of short wool that does not grow naturally and always stays in the same condition. Brother, shall we shear forty sheep? (From the speech of the shepherds)

**Kuyunki**– a type of early lambs whose hair has turned yellow in cancer. Shepherd, isn't a strange song added to your cattle ?!

**Ertachi// sarioyoq** – October-December, lambs born in winter. The shepherds separated the
lambs and brought them to the market.

Kechki— lambs born in April-May, cancer.

Axta qo‘y— the name of the lambs slaughtered after the pruning process for the period from the age of twenty days to two months of spring lambs (males). The purpose of slaughter is to get good meat and leather products from rams. Until the lamb is grown, it completely forgets the feeling of masculinity, uses the energy for communication to gain weight. One sheep, one sheep, only…

Pichmoq // oxtalamoq (bichish)- Three parts of a lamb's pelvis (genitalia), the skin is cut and sliced, a small part of the inner testicle is cut, the upper membrane is left, the inner part of the testicle is removed by hand. This is very painful for the lambs that have undergone this process. That’s why they lie down for a few days without eating anything. Sewing can be done even after the lambs are two months old. However, this period is dangerous and the mortality rate is high. This is also the case in goats, which become sarcasm after the goat has been slaughtered.

sarka— bir marta bolalagan echki.

Jolpilloq— the same mature, fat, motherless kid.

Qorachalloq— He is a black kid with white ears. Bobojon, will you give me this blackhead?

Shovulloq— at the bride's wedding On the wedding day, when representatives of the groom's party go to the bride's house, a yellow kid is given to the one who is the first by the groom to block their way. Shavkat oshna, who took Ahmad's shoullog? (from conversation)

Mayda, kichik, ushoq mol— common name of sheep, goats, goats, sarka, rams. I have some money, can I have some groceries?

Molaq//suruv//otar— Excessive number of sheep, goats, lambs, goats, goats, sarkas, rams, even when combined or separately. The herd of Sattar the shepherd returned from the mountain.

O’rlam//jog’olam- A natural, natural, special place for grazing cattle. If the cattle is harvested at night, it will be caught.

Moltoyaq- cut from maple, birch, willow trees, a constant companion of shepherds of a certain size, a kind of stick. A soldier with a rifle, a shepherd with a shepherd's staff.

To’bal- A sheep or a goat with a white forehead. Do you still have that remorse, uncle?

Qarabat- name of yellow, red sheep. Brother, how much money did you have ?!

Qisir- small cattle that have not been born for a year. Is my flight empty again this year, shepherd?

Qirqim- The process of bathing sheep and goats during the period from the end of spring to the beginning of cancer, and then cutting the wool. Arkar told me to cut, we were going fast.

Arkar//istarchi- a flock of sheep, the chief shepherd of his flock. Rashid, where are your argali?

Qirliq- a type of shears, a tool for shearing sheep's wool in shearing. Brother, bring the edge of the anchovy, quickly.

Kulimoq- a method of cross-tying the legs of cattle before cutting, slaughtering, or loading them onto a machine.

Kuluk- an exhortation used to calm a laughing stock.

Yenchi- payment to shepherds for adding cattle, tax. How much is a pound of beef?

Chagana- the property of others, which is added to the property of shepherds. Spring has come - chagana has come.

Sholpin- big sheep with a tail. A sheep looks good in the eyes of a man, brother!
Jir- sheep's tail, tail. E, father, let's make a big jir.

Ko’taram// murruk// kappik// o’limsa//gavara- a very thin, mortal animal. Neighbor, did you get better?

Qora uy// bahor jurt// kapa//o’toy- A shepherd's house, which is restored after the arrival of spring, when the herdsmen go to a convenient place to graze their cattle and settle down. Shelter on my head, how many thousand years old, grass… (Hosila Rahimova "Grass") Four cypress snakes are playing on a hill. (grass garden thread. (riddle)). Half a loaf on the load, half a loaf in the middle of the house. (sun, moon).

Po’stak- Slaughtered wet goat, a household item specially made for sheepskin, intended for people to sleep. In winter it is used on the wool side, and in summer on the inside. We also saw aloe vera and honeycombs. the woolly side is used, and in summer the inner part. We also saw aloe vera and honey.

Oyin- contact with animals of various diseases (plague, plague, lameness, black spot, scabies, black lungs), the general name of the disease. The moon shone on the cattle.

Qobis// qovuz// chuku qaytib qolibti- failure of cattle. Grandpa, our lamb is a wolf, take a look.

To’l// to’l tushdi//to’l oldi// to’l boshlandi- livestock breeding period. Did you have more hail this year than last year?

To’la- A lamb born in the spring, a special nest dug deep from the ground to protect the kids from the cold, rain and rain, a "shelter" for lambs and kids. Take out the lamb from the womb and we will suckle it.

Ucham- birth of three lambs at once. This is a conditional transfer to the mother sheep.

Chuv, chorona- substance formed after calving. Tobalding's voice dropped, and he took it out to the dog. Get out of here.

Qumoloq, qiy, shotmoq, shtpir, shotira, cholma - sheep and goat manure.

Cha-cha- an exhortation used to return goats. I returned the cattle in a hurry, and went out to Joy last night. (from folklore)

Joyuv- grazing the cattle at night, in the middle of the night, to graze well. - Why are the cattle of the scientist-shepherd fat? "It's like that at night, after a night's sleep."

Qo’sh-qa’sh, hayt- hayt- an adjective used to drive, return, or stop a sheep. This is also done with the help of sounds, signals, whistles. The boy drove his cattle to dry.

Dangana- slaughtering and distributing fodder to the people at a certain price. Jur, Sabir, Usmon aka dangana, let's make ten kilos of meat.

Hov-hov- a word used to irrigate a herd with a good appetite (in a sense similar to “have a good appetite, soup”). Hooov- hooov, my animals, hooov.

Qonjolaq- a pit dug for the shedding of blood during the slaughter of sheep and goats. Bobur cleans his blood, Ismail puts it on.

Qo’ton, kachar, bostirma- In order to protect sheep and goats from various disasters in winter, it is surrounded by a wall, the top and roof of which are covered with mud plaster, and in the middle there is a "house" of cattle with a pile of hay. Nevara, for some reason I'm upset that the sheep are sleeping peacefully.

Qo’shxona- All the "rubbish" that is carried out after the spring migration to the country, as well as a narrowed view of it - a set of things that are needed for the shepherd to spend the night in the open steppe. If you go to the next room, there is water, bring it to me. If you are completely hungry, you will eat something.

Bahori qo’ra// tramayi qo’ton- It is a special place for the rest of the cattle, which is...
surrounded by almonds, sagebrush, lizards, sometimes twisted with a net. "Where am I going?" - Wherever you go, if you go to the barn in the spring, the meat is probably cooking.

**Mosliq**- It is a very foul thing that turns into the food of ravens, which in a few days after the unclean frozen cattle are thrown into long packs.

**Cho’pon it**- It is a wild, gentle, huge dog that grazes cattle, guards the barn, the sheepfold, is very strong because it eats a lot of meat, and can easily cope with animals. Boltavoy Boribosar brought the shepherd dog home, it's too bad!

**Cho’pon pichoq (pichoq xin)**- a special knife, a constant companion of the shepherds. A shepherd can never walk without a knife or a stick.

**Jondor// it-u qush// bo’ri**- Wolves are called shepherds. Did you hear that yesterday Sattor was herding sheep and dogs to the shepherd's herd? Fifty sheep were slaughtered. The shepherds took the rest with the dogs.

Boysun district of Surkhandarya region is extremely rich in dialectal-ethnography. In particular, there are many dialectal-ethnographies related to animal husbandry, which have not yet been fully studied. As mentioned above, this article is only about sheep and goat breeding and will serve as a prelude to our future comprehensive research. Therefore, in our future research, we aim to explore this area in a new light.

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