CATEGORIZATION OF TERMS RELATED TO CATTLE BREEDING IN THE SECTORAL TERMINOLOGY SYSTEM

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Abstract*: As in the general lexical layer of the Uzbek language, in the study of the system of its sectoral lexicon, it is important to divide the research into large and small groups based on the subject-content. The system of livestock terminology, which is the object of research, has gone through a long historical development, as well as this field itself, and therefore the terms of the field of cattle breeding in our hands are a large amount. Therefore, this field shows the comprehensiveness of the lexical system and the fact that it has many micro-systems in itself. It should be noted that approximately 30-40 percent of these terms are not reflected in the explanatory dictionary. At the same time, no terminological dictionary (either annotated or unannotated) has been created, large or small, that includes the lexicon of this field. Therefore, the study of the rich linguistic heritage of our people in this field is a huge responsibility for our lexicographers.*

Key words: *livestock terms; polytomous classification; dichotomous classification; polydichotomous classification; dichopolytomous classification.*

I. Introduction

As in the general lexical layer of the Uzbek language, lexical-semantic groups are of great importance in the lexicon of the field, in particular, in the system of livestock lexemes.

Although livestock terms, like other lexical units of the field, have a general archisemical sign of "cattle-specific", since they represent different concepts related to livestock, it is important to classify them, group them, determine the structure of the macrosystem of livestock terms, its microsystems, and determine their relationship to other microsystems in the macrosystem.

II. Literature review

Classification is a universal philosophical category, clarifying its realizations in specific fields, firstly, if it is useful in solving some problems related to this field, and secondly, based on the application of the theory in certain disciplines, it prepares the ground for creation of arguments for its completion and perfection.

In the science of logic, two types of classification are distinguished:

a) polytomous classification;

b) dichotomous classification[1].

In the analysis of livestock terms, it is better to use four types of classification:

a) polytomous classification;

[1] **Getmanova A.D. Logics. – M.: Higher School, 1986. -P.50.**

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b) dichotomous classification;

c) polydichotomous classification;

g) dichopolytomous classification.

In polytomous classification, there are more than two groups classified. For example, terms denoting livestock names can be polytomically classified, that is:

- naming terms according to the breed of livestock;

- naming terms according to the color of livestock;

- naming terms according to the body structure of livestock, etc.

III. Analysis

In the dichotomous classification, pet name lexemes are strictly divided into two groups. For example, according to the representation of the gender of livestock: lexemes representing masculinity, lexemes representing femininity.

In the polydichotomous classification, the classification begins with a multi-member separation and ends with a two-member classification:

1. Animal products terms:

a) meat products; b) dairy products; c) leather products;

2. Terms of dairy products:

a) unfermented milk products; b) fermented milk products;

3. Terminology of unpasteurized dairy products:

a) terms of pure dairy products; b) terms of fatty dairy products;

4. Terminology of fermented milk products:

a) natural product terms; b) artificial product terms;

In dichopolytomous classification, the classification begins with bifurcation and continues with multimember classification in the following stages:

According to the sign of sex: female livestock names; male pet names.

1. Names of female livestock: *names according to age*;

2. Male pet names: *names according to breed*;

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One-level classification, both polytomous and dichotomous, and multi-level classification can certainly be dichopolytomous, polydichotomous, as well as both dichotomous and polytomous.

IV. Discussion

The classification of livestock terms should be based on the following general principles of classification of concepts:

1) classified pieces should be equal to the volume of the whole being classified;

2) classification is carried out on a single basis;

3) that classified groups negate each other;

4) the classification should be continuous, that is, there should be no "jump" in the classification.

First, it is necessary to classify livestock terms on a polytomous basis. In this case, the groups "livestock names", "livestock care terms", "livestock product names", "livestock anatomy and disease names", "terms directly related to pastoral life" are distinguished as a classification symbol. These terms also give polytomous classification groups in their place:

1. Terms denoting the name of livestock.

a) naming terms according to breed;

b) naming terms according to gender;

c) naming terms according to body structure;

g) naming terms according to gender;

d) naming terms according to their function;

e) naming terms according to action;

j) naming terms according to character;

z) naming terms according to their anatomical and physiological characteristics.

At this point, it should be noted that, continuing the same classification, dividing the group "names of livestock products" and dividing this group into: 1) names of meat products; 2) names of dairy products; 3) names of leather products, etc. It seems that it is necessary to divide into groups like this.

This was done in order to show the type of classification above. However, such substantive groups and sub-groups are primarily related not only to the substantive field of animal husbandry, but also to the macro-field of animal husbandry in general. In addition, the names of dairy and meat products are objects of the terminological system of the field of processing technologies, and the names of leather products belong to the terminological system of the independent tanning trade, which has been formed since ancient times.

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2. Cattle anatomy and the names of diseases that occur in it:

a) names related to the anatomy of livestock;

b) names of livestock diseases.

3. Terms related to animal husbandry:

a) names of places where livestock are raised;

b) the names of fodder used by livestock;

c) Names of actions and conditions of people related to animal husbandry.

4. Terms related to pastoral life:

a) terms denoting the name of a person;

b) names of food prepared by shepherds;

c) names of necessary tools used in animal husbandry.

V. Conclusion

The lexicon of the Uzbek language, in particular, livestock terminology has a special place among the sectoral terminological systems, that is, livestock farming is included in the sectoral terminological system as a separate system of its own. When it is studied as a separate content field, with the *term livestock* in its center, combining the materials of literary language and dialect, the whole essence of this microsystem is clearly revealed.

The terms related to all types of animal husbandry are evidence that it is a unique factor that impartially reflects the history of the lifestyle of the Uzbek people, who have been living in the language for thousands of years.

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