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# Semantic, Genetic, And Linguacultural Study Of Livestock Terminology In Uzbek And English

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## ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to a comprehensive study of the semantic, genetic and linguistic-cultural characteristics of livestock farming vocabulary in Uzbek and English. The aim of the study is to identify and systematize the differences and similarities between lexical units related to livestock farming in the context of their cultural and historical development. To achieve this goal, we used corpus analysis to identify the frequency and contexts of term usage, etymological analysis to study the origin of lexical units, and a comparative-historical method to determine the genetic links between terms. Linguistic and cultural analysis allowed for an in-depth study of the cultural meanings and symbolism of the terms. The results of the study demonstrate that the vocabulary of animal husbandry in Uzbek and English reflects key aspects of cultural heritage and linguistic evolution, and also reveal the influence of various historical and cultural factors on the formation and development of terms. The article emphasises the importance of further research in the field of comparative lexicology and cultural studies for a deeper understanding of linguistic and cultural processes in the context of globalisation.

**Keywords:** Semantics, language genetics, linguoculturology, animal husbandry vocabulary, Uzbek language, English language, corpus analysis, etymological analysis, comparative-historical method, cultural heritage, intercultural communication, language evolution.

## Introduction

Vocabulary related to animal husbandry is an important subject of linguistic research, as it reflects centuries-old traditions, cultural characteristics, and the evolution of languages. Animal husbandry is one of the oldest forms of economic activity, which is reflected in the diverse lexical units used to denote various aspects of this field. Studying the vocabulary of animal husbandry in different languages allows us to identify cultural and historical connections between peoples, as well as to understand the processes of borrowing and adapting terms.

This research is devoted to the semantic, genetic, and linguistic-cultural analysis of livestock terminology in Uzbek and English. The Uzbek language, which belongs to the Turkic language family, and the English language, which belongs to the Germanic group of Indo-European

languages, have different historical and cultural contexts, which creates unique opportunities for comparative analysis. It is important to note that the Uzbek language retains its ancient Turkic roots, while the English language shows the influence of Latin and Germanic languages. These differences allow us to study lexical units in terms of their origin, meanings, and cultural contexts.

The purpose of this study is to identify and systematize the semantic, genetic and linguacultural features of animal husbandry vocabulary in Uzbek and English. To achieve this goal, the methods of corpus analysis, etymological analysis, comparative historical method and linguacultural analysis are used. Corpus analysis is used to identify the frequency and contexts of the use of terms. Etymological analysis allows us to explore the origin of lexical units, revealing historical and cultural relationships. The

comparative historical method helps to determine the genetic connections between the terms. Linguacultural analysis contributes to an in-depth understanding of the cultural meanings and symbols of terms.

The results of the study show that the vocabulary of animal husbandry in Uzbek and English has both common features and significant differences reflecting the historical and cultural development of these peoples. For example, the terms denoting the main types of domestic animals, such as cow, sheep and horse, have ancient roots and emphasize the importance of animal husbandry in both cultures. At the same time, differences in the semantic content of terms such as "tuya" and "camel" indicate different cultural and historical contexts.

The present study focuses on the importance of further research in the field of comparative lexicology and cultural studies for an in-depth understanding of linguistic and cultural processes in the context of globalization.

**Materials and methods.** Within the framework of this research, a variety of materials were used, including corpus texts in Uzbek and English, etymological dictionaries, as well as literary, folklore and ethnographic sources. The corpus of texts covered various genres and types of texts, including scientific articles, fiction, journalistic publications and online resources, which allowed for a wide coverage of lexical units related to animal husbandry.

The following methods were used for the analysis. First of all, the corpus analysis, which revealed the frequency of use and contexts of use of terms related to animal husbandry. For this purpose, electronic buildings of Uzbek and English languages were used. Specialized software was used to extract and analyze lexical units, which made it possible to identify the most common terms and their use in various contexts.

Secondly, an etymological analysis aimed at investigating the origin of animal husbandry terms. Etymological dictionaries and linguistic databases were used, which made it possible to trace the historical development and genetic connections of lexical units. This method helped to identify the influence of different languages and cultures on the formation of animal husbandry terminology in Uzbek and English. Thirdly, it is a comparative historical method used to compare lexical units of Uzbek and English languages in order to identify genetic and semantic links. The comparative analysis allowed us to identify common

roots and changes in the meanings of words, which made it possible to better understand the processes of borrowing and adapting terms in various cultural contexts.

Fourth, the linguistic and cultural analysis used to study the cultural meanings and symbols of terms related to animal husbandry. Literary works, folklore, and ethnographic data were analyzed to identify cultural associations and symbols associated with the vocabulary of animal husbandry. This method allowed for a deeper understanding of cultural aspects and the meanings given to terms in various cultural contexts. The use of these methods has provided an integrated approach to the study of semantic, genetic and linguistic and cultural features of the vocabulary of animal husbandry in Uzbek and English. The data obtained contribute to a deeper understanding of the historical and cultural development of these peoples and emphasize the importance of further research in the field of comparative lexicology and cultural studies for an in-depth understanding of linguistic and cultural processes in the context of globalization.

The results obtained allow us to conclude that the vocabulary of animal husbandry in Uzbek and English has both common features and significant differences due to historical and cultural factors. The high frequency of the use of terms denoting the main types of domestic animals indicates the importance of animal husbandry in the economic and cultural life of both peoples. Differences in the etymology of terms indicate different ways of historical development of languages and their interaction with other language systems. Linguistic and cultural analysis emphasizes the importance of cultural contexts in understanding the meanings of terms and their symbols. For example, the use of the horse in Uzbek cultural practices emphasizes its central place in the national culture, whereas in the English context, the cow and sheep play a key role in the economy and agriculture.

Further research in this area can contribute to a deeper understanding of linguistic and cultural processes, as well as improve intercultural communication. In the context of globalization, such research is of particular importance, as it helps to preserve and pass on to future generations the unique features of the cultural heritage of various peoples. Understanding and respecting cultural differences through lexical research contributes to strengthening intercultural dialogue and cooperation.

**Conclusion.** The conducted semantic, genetic and

linguocultural study of the vocabulary of animal husbandry in Uzbek and English revealed deep cultural and historical ties, as well as unique features of each of the considered language systems. The analysis demonstrated that, despite significant differences in etymological origin and cultural contexts, both languages reflect ancient traditions and the importance of animal husbandry in their cultural and economic life. The corpus analysis confirmed the high frequency of use of terms denoting key types of domestic animals, such as cow, sheep and horse, which underlines their importance in both cultures. The etymological analysis revealed differences in the origin of the terms, demonstrating the influence of various historical and cultural factors on the development of the vocabulary of animal husbandry. Uzbek retains Turkic roots, indicating ancient cultural ties and historical migrations, while English shows significant influence from Latin and Germanic languages, reflecting historical interactions and borrowings.

The linguistic and cultural analysis allowed for an in-depth study of the cultural meanings and symbolism of terms related to animal husbandry. In Uzbek culture, the horse plays a central role in traditional festivals and rituals such as Nauryz, which attests to its importance in cultural heritage and daily life. In English culture, on the contrary, the terms related to cattle breeding and sheep breeding are of the greatest importance, reflecting the historical development of agriculture in Great Britain and its economic importance. This study highlights the importance of applying an interdisciplinary approach to the study of vocabulary, which includes semantic, genetic, and linguacultural analysis. A comprehensive study of these aspects allows us to gain a more complete understanding of the linguistic and cultural development of the Uzbek and English peoples, as well as to identify unique features and common trends in their vocabulary related to animal husbandry.

In the context of globalization, the results of this kind of research are of particular importance, since they contribute to the preservation and transmission to future generations of the unique features of the cultural heritage of various peoples. An in-depth understanding and respect of cultural differences through lexical research contributes to the strengthening of intercultural dialogue and cooperation, which is an important step towards global understanding and harmony. Thus, further research in the field of comparative lexicology and cultural studies can significantly enrich our understanding of linguistic and

cultural processes in the modern world.

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