

HIPPOLOGICAL TERMS IN THE LEXICO-SEMANTIC SYSTEM OF THE LANGUAGE

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Annotation

Lexica - semantic system of a language - a system of vocabulary of a given language, a set of elements that are in regular relationships and form an integrity.

Keywords: term, lexic-semantic system, lexical-semantic field, lexical subsystem, nature of vocabulary, synonymous terms.

The study of the term's in linguistic aspects is extremely useful for the production of industry dictionaries, the selection of a vocabulary minimum for educational purposes, and describing the characteristics of the scientific and technical style of speech. The theoretical part of the term's research is linked to an essential linguistic issue, the systemic character of vocabulary. Any science's terminology can be considered as a large semantic field that encompasses a portion of the language's vocabulary. The terminological field's restrictions and visibility make it ideal for researching systemic relations inside such a lexical subsystem, which eventually serves as a step toward comprehending the systemic organization of vocabulary.

The evolution of linguistic lexical semantics appears to be marked by a series of unique hypotheses. Importantly, each rival theoretical framework has contributed to the descriptive expansion of lexical semantics, i.e., each has attracted attention to specific phenomena. These contributions, focusing on major phenomena, include the links between various senses of words in prestructuralist historical semantics, semantic relationships within the vocabulary in the structuralist era, and the significance of semasiological and onomasiological salience effects in cognitive semantics.

Regardless of theoretical differences, these phenomena all fall within the descriptive scope of modern lexical semantics: the advent of new sites of focus has not rendered older issues obsolete. To take one example, prototype theory may prompt a reassessment of what it means for two words to be synonymous, yet the concept of synonymy remains an important issue of study in lexical semantics[1].

Lexico-semantic field (LSF) is understood as a set of language units that are in paradigmatic relations, i.e. united by a common lexical-semantic feature, representing the objective, conceptual and functional similarity of the indicated



phenomena. It is a hierarchical organization, consisting of a kernel (forming the name of the field and represented by a generic seme), a near-kernel zone (consisting of the units that have a kernel-integral meaning) and periphery (including the units most remote in their meaning from the kernel).

Thematic groups (TG) of words are an important link in the description of the vocabulary – combinations of lexemes of various parts of speech that denote a certain subject area, differing from each other by some thematic criteria. For instance, hippological terms, which mean young horse as “colt” – a colt is a young intact male horse until around the age of 4, “filly” - a filly is a young female horse, usually under the age of 5, “foal” – a foal is a young horse that is still dependent on its mother, “weanling” – a weanling is a young horse that has been weaned from its mother, “yearling” – a yearling is a young horse that is one year of age, “mare” – adult female, “stallion” – adult male that can breed, “gelding” – adult male that has been castrated and cannot breed, “aged” – a term used to describe an older equine, “dam” – mother of a horse, “sire” – father of a horse[2].

The other sample for thematic group of hippology on medical horse terminology: “Bowed Tendon” – a bowed tendon is an injury found in the horse’s legs. it’s when the tendon is injured and then heals incorrectly, having the appearance of bowing out, “Choke” – choke is when the horse’s throat is blocked. While the horse will still be able to breathe, it won’t be able to consume any substance, “Colic” – colic is abdominal pain your horse may face caused by gas, ingestion of dirt and sand, dehydration, and even stomach ulcers, “deworm” – deworming is when you rid your horse from internal parasites by using deworming paste or medication[4], “Laminitis” – laminitis is a serious foot problem that horses experience, “Heaves” – heaves is when a horse may be allergic to some of the particles, “Teeth Floating” – teeth floating refers to the procedure used to file down a horse’s teeth, “Tied Up” – tying up is when the horse experiences muscle cramping through it’s back and hind-end, “Veterinarian” – a veterinarian is a trained professional who performs medical services to your horse, “Lame” – lame is a term used to describe when a horse’s gait is off due to pain[3].

So, the study showed that the lexical-semantic field of hippology terminology is a complex, dynamic system of polycentric structure with “blurred” boundaries between the kernel and the periphery, which has specific features in English.



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