
ADJECTIVES IN VERBALIZING THE CONCEPT OF ANIMAL DISEASE

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An adjective is a part of speech, common in the constituent models of English terms verbalizing the concept of ANIMAL DISEASE. In the terminological phrases of the A+N attributive model, there is a connection between the concept and its qualitative feature, for example, communicable diseases, neonatal diseases, allergic shock, atopic dermatitis, cerebral palsy, biliary fever, bright blindness, brown nose, bursal disease.

From the point of view of the cognitive approach, the leading role in such terminological phrases belongs to the adjective. It, singling out the most significant features of the name of the disease, determines the noun and largely influences it. These signs are rational, because they are highlighted by a veterinary specialist in the process of rational cognition.

The analysis of terms proved the performance of the A + N model, which is due to the fact that the outlined terminological phrases are a convenient means of systematizing terms.

To verbalize the concept of ANIMAL DISEASE, in addition to the specified most productive model A + N, in the English terminological system of clinical veterinary medicine, terminological phrases are used that indicate signs of animal diseases. They are formed according to the following models: A+A+N (Abdominal cystic lymphangioma, Abdominal aortic aneurism, Congestive heart failure, Cutaneous lupus erythematosus, Enzootic nasal granuloma, Transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, Ulcerative dermal necrosis, Anaerobic bacterial infection, Chronic respiratory disease, White sponge nevus); A+A+A+N, for example, Acute Febrile neutrophilic dermatitis, Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; A+A+N+N, for example, Benign essential tremor syndrome, Diffuse parenchymal lung disease, European brown hare syndrome.

Three types of adjectives were distinguished in the analyzed term system: qualitative, relative and possessive adjectives, which are part of the term models of the term system.

Qualitative adjectives in the Adj + N model, in their semantics, demonstrate qualitative characteristics of organs affected by the disease, for example, dry eyes, thick hoof, blue tongue (infectious catarrhal fever of sheep), pink eye (acute infectious conjunctivitis), black head (infectious disease of birds).

Relative adjectives express the feature of the subject indirectly, that is, through the relationship to another subject, phenomenon, action or state. Relative adjectives included in the Adj + N model, which verbalize the concept of ANIMAL DISEASE, are the most common in the clinical veterinary terminology. Relative adjectives do not

have a central feature that can be graded: they indicate the composition of the subject and show belonging to something. Examples can be nominations of such diseases: Urolithiasis, Gluten disease, Aluminum lungs, Milk fever, Watermelon Stomach, Milk stones, soil infections, Spotted liver, etc.

As a language means, relative adjectives present such categorical signs: *temporary* (Summer mastitis, Spring viremia, May sickness); *causal*, which determine the cause of the disease (Rroad fever, Radiation sickness, fodder infections, Clover disease, Sea sickness, Travel sickness, Laurel poisoning); *spatial*, indicating the organs affected by the disease (Intestinal obstruction, Cardiac amyloidosis, Muscular rheumatism, Hepatic syndrome, Abdomen diseases, Vestibular disease, Intestinal atresia), and the *place of occurrence and spread of the disease* (African trypanosomia, Texas fever, Norwegian scabies, Omsk fever, Marburg disease, Maltese fever).

Possessive adjectives express the sign of an object by belonging to its single owner, from whose name they are formed. In the English veterinary terminology they indicate diseases of a certain group of animals. Canine refers to dogs: canine diseases. Feline refers to cats: feline diseases. Equine refers to horses: equine diseases. Bovine - refers to cattle (mainly cows): bovine diseases. Porcine refers to pigs: porcine diseases. Ovine - refers to sheep: ovine diseases. Caprine refers to goats: caprine diseases (goat diseases.)

As part of the Adj + N model, possessive adjectives take part in the verbalization of the DISEASE OBJECT concept. Such a semantic model of the conjugation of the disease verbalizers contains an indication of the object (animal), for example, Avian flu, Cow pox, Duck plague, Feline stomatitis, Feline flu, Chicken blindness, Cow rabies, Goose flu, Kangaroo gait, Fowl typhus, Hare's lip. Formed collocations with possessive adjectives reveal the relationship of the disease to a certain animal.

Consequently, the presence of an adjective in the models of English terms suggests that with its help a person in the process of nomination emphasizes the features of objects, and these features are very important for him for one reason or another.

An analysis of the definitions of terms showed that adjectives are perceived primarily by the senses: they are distinguishable in size, shape, color, i.e. perceived by touch, comparable in space, time, etc., characterize objects in terms of quality, functional characteristics, location in space. In the English term system, adjectives are very important in the process of creating terms, since they attribute a sign to an object.

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