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Lexical and semantic field with a core of “Hoytpak”

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Abstract

The article deals with the syntagmatic links of the hoytpak lexeme, reveals the most common and rarely used words which this lexeme is combined with. Source material for analysis were 20 works of art by Tuvan writers. About 200 examples with the word hoytpak were collected by the method of continuous sampling. In the course of the analysis, it was determined that with the word hoytpak, the most frequent are combinations of verbs, then combinations with adjectives/participles, the least frequent combinations are combinations with nouns. The use frequency of each word combination is also determined.

Key words: Tuvan, language, lexical, semantic field.

Campo léxico y semántico con un núcleo de "Hoytpak"

Resumen

El artículo trata de los enlaces sintagmáticos del lexema hoytpak, revela las palabras más comunes y poco utilizadas con las que se combina este lexema. El material fuente para el análisis fueron 20 obras de arte de escritores de Tuvan. Cerca de 200 ejemplos con la palabra hoytpak fueron recolectados por el método de muestreo continuo. En el curso del análisis, se determinó que con la palabra hoytpak, las más frecuentes son combinaciones de verbos, luego combinaciones con adjetivos / participios; las combinaciones menos frecuentes son combinaciones con sustantivos. La frecuencia de uso de cada combinación de palabras también está determinada.

Palabras clave: Tuvan, lenguaje, léxico, campo semántico.

1. Introduction

In the traditional culture of the Tuvan people, a special place is occupied by dairy products which have been prepared for a long time by Tuvan cattlemen. The Tuvans respect dairy food as "akchem" or 'white food' which is noted among other nations. It is considered sacred. Tuvans, traditionally professing Buddhism, make offerings with dairy food to the Buddhas and deities on the altar. Spraying milk and offering dairy food, they also revere the spirits of terrain, taiga or water reservoirs. Dairy products are quite diverse characterizing by high nutritional value, taste. They are mostly cooked at home, some

dairy products are eaten all year round. The sour milk product, hoytpak, is a traditional Tuvan drink, and other dairy products are made from it. Hoytpak is a Tuvan national sour-milk product more often made from cow, yak, less often from goat's milk and sourdough, by lactic acid and alcoholic fermentation. To get a hoytpak, some starter is needed. The best starter is considered to be the hoytpak itself, and when there is a lack of it, and then people use wheat grown in a small bag at the period when the first milk of the overwintered livestock appears. To do this, the seeds, soaked in a bag, are buried in a yurt in the pit near the fire, where they quickly germinate in warmth and darkness. The germinated wheat is pounded in a wooden mortar and mixed with fresh milk, first in a small bowl, and then poured into a large tub, or in a leather bag, where fresh milk is daily added. For the initial fermentation of milk, the fresh bark of the young osier-bed was also used, if it was possible to find it.

Hoytpakis more often made from milk of cows, less often from the milk of sheep and goats. Hoytpakis infused and stored in wooden tubs and aluminum jars, and earlier for this, Tuvans sewed leather vessels (*көзөзүр*). Tuvans use a thick hoytpak, with milk, sometimes with sugar, as a nutritious drink and eat with bread. As hoytpak accumulates, it is distilled into dairy araka (Tuvan milk vodka). Products, obtained during the processing of hoytpak, are useful for health and possess many other functional characteristics, as well as accompanying products obtained with the help of other winemaking methods (Lavelli et al., 2016). After distilling, milk serum, which can be used for drinking and also as tanning material, is separated from the

remaining liquid. The remaining mass is used to prepare other dairy products, more often different types of cottage cheese: *aarzhuaarjы* 'milled cottage cheese', *кырым* 'dried large pieces of cottage cheese'. At the scientific level, the idea of using fermented milk products for medical purposes was first substantiated by (Potapov, 1969).

Hoypak, as traditional dairy food, is described in the ethnographic study of Grumm-Grzhimaylo (1926) which he published after his expedition to Western Mongolia and Uryankhay region (TannuUriankhai) in the late 19th century and early 20th century. This was the first generalizing work devoted to the history and ethnography of the Tuvan people. The traveler determined the name of this drink aurally as a *hightnuck* and described it as sour, skimmed, cooked cow's milk. He also indicates that milk vodka is made from this drink, the curds are dried out of the residues. He gave a rather detailed description of the process of making milk vodka from hoypak. The preparation of the hoypak drink itself is not described in this work (Grumm-Grzhimajlo, 1926). Kon (late 19th century), describing the dairy food of the Tuvans, notes that neither sour cream nor curdled milk are known among Tuvans. Other travelers of this period were D. Carruthers (1910-1911), Afrikanov who has only casually mentioned that Tuvans distill araka (milk vodka) from fermented or sour boiled milk (Afrikanov, 1890). A detailed description of the preparation, storage of hoypak and its products was made by Potapov (1969) in his work "Essays on the Tuvans' Life." It was the result of many years of expeditions around Tuva in the late 1940s and early 1950s. He noted several ways of preparing hoypak in different areas of Tuva, as well as

among different tribal groups of Tuvans. It is noteworthy that he quotes the Tuvan lexemes, which call utensils, the types of food associated with this sour milk drink. The article by Likhtan and Ayzhy (2015) is devoted to peculiarities of the traditional food system of Tuvans. They concluded that the basis of the traditional culture of Tuvans' nutrition are meat and dairy products.

Although the results of research on lexical and semantic systems are published in world science that are not only purely linguistic (Kochnova, 2016; Robeets et al., 2017; Nurtdinova & Prosyukova, 2017), but also interdisciplinary (Louah, 2015; Schlaffke et al., 2015), however, as an object of linguistic research, the Tuvans' dairy food is not studied in ethnolinguistics, the place of the concept of 'white food' in the Tuvan language picture of the world is not defined, and there are not studies from the point of view of the lexical and semantic field theory either. In Tuvan lexicology, the concept of "field" has been developed little, there are a few studies there. Therefore, the lexical and semantic field "milk food" has not been studied. In this connection, the question of investigating the lexical and semantic field with the core of "hoytpak" is regarded as relevant. The purpose of this article is to determine the syntagmatic links of the hoytpak lexeme, as well as to identify the most common and rarely used words with which this lexeme is combined.

2. METHODOLOGY

The source material for analysis were 15 works of art by Tuvan writers: (Kenin-Lopsan, 2000; Saryg-ool, 2008; Kudazhy, 1965; Khovalyg, 2013). About 200 examples with the word *hoypak* were collected by the method of continuous sampling. For analysis, the method of contextual analysis is used, which is based on the need to study certain words in their relations with other words in the text; a statistical method that calculates the use frequency of a word in syntagmatic relations with a nuclear lexeme, in this case with *hoypak*. After studying the dictionary entries, we defined the available lexeme signs of the *hoypak* lexeme - a noun, used only in the singular, meaning: the milk fermented by a special way (Tenisheva, 1968).

3. DATA

The syntagmatic links of the word "*hoypak*" will be considered in the context of the "field" theory: a lexical and semantic microfield with the nucleus of *hoypak*, which enters the lexical and semantic field of "milk food". "A field is a term used in linguistics, most often to denote the complex of linguistic (lexical) units, united by a common content (formal indicators) and reflecting the conceptual, objective or functional similarity of the indicated phenomena" (Gorbunova, 2012). We adhere to the point of view of G.M. Polyakova that the "lexical and semantic field (LSF) is defined as a special, hierarchically organized set of language units belonging to different parts of speech and united

by an invariant meaning" (Polyakova, 2012). According to L.A. Novikov, the units of the field enter into syntagmatic, paradigmatic and associative and derivational relations, which correspond to the basic dimensions of the field and create its "volumetric" representation (Novikova, 2003). When a language unit is used to display it in the mind, other units of the language are activated, namely, the word is the most fully understood in the context. Thus, the understanding of the linguistic unit, the hoytpak, which we designate as the core, i.e. the semantic component around which the semantic deployment of the field is organized is fully ensured by the continuous semantic space that is formed through the compatibility of the lexeme in question with other words. Lexeme "hoytpak", being a noun, must be combined with such parts of speech as a verb, noun, adjective or participle.

4. ANALYSIS

The most common combinations are hoytpak + verb, we found examples of using the hoytpak with 48 different verbs.

For example:

хойтнакажыывастаар 'hoytpak stopped fermenting (becoming sour)':

Кузүнагаарсоон, *инекэмийсоглуп,*
хойтнакажыывастайберген (Salchak, 1967). "In the autumn

the air became cold, the cow's milk began to wane, hoytpak stopped fermenting."

хойтпакүнер 'hoytpak will appear':

Инек-летөрүпсе, тарак, хойтпакдораанүнер (Salchak, 1967). "If the cow calves, the curdled milk, the hoytpak, will immediately appear."

хойтпакты тигер 'to distill araka':

*Бурунгухүнөглерхойтпактинтурда,
чаъстыгдатончокинексааптурбадыңбе* (Salchak, 1967).-
'When the yurts distilled araka from hoytpak the day before yesterday, when it rained, you were milking cows without a coat'.

хойтпакижер 'to drink hoytpak':

Чайгы хойтпак-тыр, ижиңер кыстарым, че (Salchak, 1970). "This is a summer hoytpak, drink it, my girls."

The second frequency compatibility is: the adjective/participle + hoytpak, examples of using hoytpak with 38 various adjectives/participles are found:

башкы хойтпак 'the first spring hoytpak':

Баишкыхойтпакарагазыбоорга... (Salchak, 1970) - *This is araka from the first hoypak ...*

ажыг хойтпак 'fermented hoypak ':

Орустаркээрге, тываларидик-хевинкедирин; аштаан-суксаанбоорга, акхевээвисти, ажыгхойтпаавыстыкудупберинтурганывысуттупкансилер бе? (Salchak, 1984). *"When the Russians came, did not you forget how the Tuvans dressed them, when they were hungry, how they fed them with white millet flour, how they poured the fermented hoypak?"*

The third frequency compatibility is: noun + *hoypak*, we found examples of the use of *hoypak* with 23 various nouns:

хойтпакдоскаары 'a tub for *hoypak*':

Терекдоскаардахойтпактылашак-кадайдүргени-билечажыратыртыпканыилденапарган (Kudazhy, 1965). "It was noticeable that the husband and his wife quickly managed to hide the *hoypak* that was in a tub made of poplar."

аяк хойтпак'*hoypak*, volume in one bowl, about 250 grams':

Бир аяк соок хойтпак ижипкеи, Кестик-оол удун чыдын алган (Kenin-Lopsan, 2000). "After drinking one cold hoytpak, Kestik-ool went to bed."

After collecting examples from fiction using the method of continuous sampling, we built a syntagmatic field of "sour-milk drink" with the keyword hoytpak. The word hoytpak does not depend on the context, does not have an expressive and emotional coloring. The zones of the syntagmatic field were formed depending on the frequency index of the combinations: the most frequent, mid-frequency and less frequent combinations.

The most frequent verbal combinations with the word hoytpak are verbs that require a direct object:

тузеп 'put on the fireplace': *хойтпактытузеп* 'to distill milk vodka (araka)', lit. 'put hoytpak on the fire':

Даңны атсы хойтпак тип, хойлар өлүрүп тура хонганнар (Kudazhy, 2009) - 'All night long they were distilling araka from hoytpak, were cutting sheep'.

кудар 'to pour': *хойтпактыкудар* 'to pour hoytpak':

Хойтнаанкудупбээрге, Аңгыр-оолдалашкаш, үнеберген (Saryg-ool, 2008). - 'When he was poured a *hoйтпак*, Angyr-ool came out in a hurry.'

ижер 'to drink': *хойтпакижер* 'to drink *hoйтпак*':

Чайгы хойтпак-тыртынтынмай ижипкен (Kudazhy, 1984). "[He] drank summer *hoйтпак* in one breath."

хайындырар 'to boil': *хойтнакхайындырар* 'to distill *araka*', lit. 'to cook a *hoйтпак*'.

Назынмаа хойтнаан хайындырып каапкаш, арагазын кудуп турган.... (Bajsalova, 1997). -'Having distilled *hoйтпак*, Nazynmaa were pouring *araka* ...'

This combination is synonymous with the above-mentioned *хойтнактигер* 'to distill milk vodka'.

кадырар 'to dry': *хойтнаккадырар* 'to distill all the *hoйтпак*', lit. 'to dry *hoйтпак*':

Хойтнаам шагда-ла кадырып каапкан мен. (Kuular, 2002). - 'I distilled my *hoйтпак* long ago without a trace'.

ажывастаар negative form from *ажыыр* 'to ferment':
хойтнакажывастаар 'hoypak stopped fermenting (becoming sour)':

Кузун сооп, хойтнак ажывастан эгелээр... (Kudazhy, 1984).
 "It is getting cold in the autumn, hoypak stops fermenting."

хойдар 'to mix, to make thick': *хойтнак хойдар* 'to mix hoypak with milk':

Ийи улуг мадарга хөлчөк чаагай хойтнак хойдуп берди.
 (Seren-ool, 1995). 'In two large wooden cups he mixed a very tasty hoypak with milk.'

The most frequent nominal combinations with the word hoypak are the **adjectives** associated with the natural seasons of cattle lactation, characterizing the appearance, abundance, decrease and disappearance of dairy products: *баишкы хойтнак* 'first hoypak', *часкы хойтнак* 'spring hoypak', *чайгы хойтнак* 'summer hoypak', *күскү хойтнак* 'autumn hoypak'.

Баишкы хойтнак арагазы боорга... че, дуңмам.(Saryg-ool, 2008). - 'This is araka from the first hoypak. .. well, younger brother'.

Чамдык өглерниң шыгжап алган хөреңгизинден часкы хойтнак кылырга, оон чүү-даа бүтпес. (Seren-ool, 1995). -

'When some yurts make a spring hoypak from the stored starter, nothing comes out of it'.

Чайгы хойтнак-тыр, ижиңер кыстарым, че.(Salchak, 1970). "It is a summer hoypak, drink my girls."

Күскү хойтнак арагазындан дораан эзирушр...(Salchak, 1970). "You immediately get drunk from araka made from autumn hoypak."

Frequent nominal combinations with the word "hoypak" are also the adjectives that denote the quality of this drink: *ажыгхойтнак* 'old ripened hoypak', *сүтхойтнак* 'young hoypak diluted with milk':

Орустаркээрге, тываларидик-хевинкедирип; аштаан-суксаанбоорга, акхевээвисти, ажыгхойтнаавыстыкудунберинтурганывыс, уттункансилербе? (Seren-ool, 1993). "When the Russians came, did not you forget how the Tuvans dressed them, when they were hungry, how they fed them with white millet flour, how they poured the fermented hoypak?"

Арайсүтхойтнакбоорбе? (Saryg-ool, 2008). "Is this a slightly unripened young hoypak?"

Frequent nominal combinations with the word *hoypak* are also the nouns denoting utensils where the *hoypak* is poured in, as well as the volumes measured by the size of these utensils: *pashkhoypak* 'hoypak, with a volume of one cast-iron cauldron, approximately 30 liters'; *ayakhoytpak* 'hoypak, with a volume of one bowl, about 250 grams, *doskaarhoypak*, 'hoypak with a volume of one wooden tub, about 200-250 liters':

Удуг кара пашка хойтпакты куткаш, чылапчаны ашак олуртупкан. (Kudazhy, 1965). "Having poured *hoypak* into a large cast-iron bowl, a man puts an aluminum bowl on a wooden tub without a bottom and cover."

Ол бичии аякка хойтпакты куткаш, даштын турган эжинге апарып берген. (Bajsalova, 1997). "Having poured *hoypak* into a small bowl, he carried it away to a friend who was on the street."

Терекдоскаардахойтпактыашак-кадайдүргени-биле чажыратыргыпканыилденапарган. (Kudazhy, 1965). "It was noticeable that the husband and his wife quickly managed to hide the *hoypak* that was in a tub made of poplar."

Complex words with a component of *hoypak* are also included in the number of frequently used combinations: *tarak-hoypak* collect. 'Curdled milk and other sour-milk drinks', *божа-хойтак* collect. 'dairy food'.

Мат-бадак, мат-бадакдээрге, «хойтпак-тарак, хойтпак-тарак!» депкыйгырынтуруарыол»... (Seren-ool, 1995). "Mat-badakh, mate-badakh-when the quail sings, it means that they call "hoitpak-tarak, hoitpak-tarak! "... "

Божаларбожжа-хойтпаккачерлеаажокулусдээрзинчоок-кавыныңулузубилир. (Homushku, 1986). - 'Everyone knows that the Bozhalars (the person's last name) love dairy food very much, everyone knows it in the neighborhood.'

Lexeme *hoitpak* is also often used in combination with the word *арага* 'milk vodka '- a noun - denoting the product obtained as a result of processing and indicating the origin of the alcoholic beverage:

Күскү хойтпактың арагазынга Агар-Элезинниң албыстары кончуг ынак (Kenin-Lopsan, 2000). "Devils of Agar-Elezin are very fond of the autumn araka from hoitpak."

The mid-frequency zone of compatibility consists of the following word combinations:

кыжыраңхойтпак 'sour, tart hoitpak '":

Кыжыраңхойтпак-ла-дыр. (Hovalyg, 2013). – 'This is a tart hoitpak';

хайынганхойтпак ‘distilled hoytpak’:

Хайынган хойтпакты таарже куткаш, кажсага азын кааш, ам-на ынак авазы-биле чугаалажып кириккен. (Saryg-ool, 2008). – ‘Having poured the distilled hoytpak into a bag from the canvas, hung [it] on the sheepfold, then he started talking with his beloved mother’;

хойтпак эзер ‘to remove hotpack from the fire’:

Кадай хойтпаан эзинтерге, үш-дөрт дугураанны ижипкеш, ашак анаа-ла ыглап олуруп берген. (Kudazhy, 2009). – ‘When his wife removed hoytpak from the fire, the husband, after drinking three or four glasses, began to just-cry’;

чаагай хойтпак ‘delicious hoytpak’:

Ол өглерден чаагайы кончуг хойтпак пактагылап алдывыс. (Kudazhy, 1979). – ‘In these yurts we drank a very delicious hoytpak’;

хойтпак хоренгизи ‘the starter of hoytpak’:

Намзырай ...ирей-кадай хойтпааның хөреңгизин кайда шуглап алганын көрзүнген. (Kuular, 2002). – ‘Namzyrai began to look closely where the husband and his wife hid the hoytpak starter’;

хумуң~ хууң хойтпак ‘the volume of *hoypak* measured by the bucket size ’:

Удуг-ла хууңнарда хойтпак, хымыс, бичежек хууңнарда тарак кутқулаан. (Seren-ool, 1995). – ‘In large buckets they poured *hoypak* and *hymys*, and in small buckets - *tarak* ’;

хымыш хойтпак ‘the volume of *hoypak* measured by the size of a scoop ’:

Хымыш долу хойтпакты пашта сүттүве кудупкан. (Kenin-Lopsan, 1980). ‘[He] poured a full scoop of *hoypak* into milk in a cauldron’;

таарда хойтпак ‘*hoypak* in a canvas bag’:

Даптын кажсаада азып каан таарда хойтпакты киирип келиңер, уругларым, чаъс келир деп барды. (Kudazhy, 1965).– ‘Bring a *hoypak* in a canvas bag hung in a cattle-pen, my children, it is raining’;

хойтпактыг көгээр ‘leather flask with *hoypak*’:

Хойтпактыг көгээрни бээр сунувудам, уруум.... (Homushku, 1986). – ‘Please, give me, my daughter, a large leather flask with a *hoypak* ...’.

хойтпак бышкызы ‘whisk for hoytpak’:

Тыва кижии хадындан шоолуг хэй эт-сеп кылбас боор чүведир, ийи-чаңгыс тозун алгаи, хумуңнар дүптээр, хойтпак бышкызы кылыр... (Kuular, 2002). – ‘A Tuvan does not make many goods and chattels from birch, sometimes takes a birch bark, makes a bottom for buckets, a whisk for hoytpak’;

хойтпак долар ‘fill up (about hoytpak)’:

Мында кезек чайлагларда аалдарның хойтнаа хүннүң долар, ынчангаи хүннүң тигер. (Homushku, 1986). – ‘Here, in some summer camps (aals), hoytpak is filled every day, so every day they distill araka’;

хойтпак олуртур ‘to fire hoytpak’, lit. ‘to seat hoytpak’:

Бир-ле катан күжүр Каргак-Кара хойтпак олуртуп алгаи, көөрге, савалар дөгере иштиг болган. (Homushku, 1986). – ‘Once poor Kargak-Kara, setting the hoytpak on fire, saw that all the tanks were occupied’;

хойтпакпактаар ‘drink hoytpak’, lit. ‘swallow hoytpak’:

Ол өглерден чаагайы кончуг хойтпак пактагылап алдывыс. (Hovalyg, 2013). – ‘In these yurts we drank a very delicious hoytpak’;

хойтнакузар ‘to *хойтпак*’:

Саванды пашта хойтнакты ускаш, чылапчаже кудупкан. (Kudazhy, 2009). – ‘Having taken *хойтпак* from the cauldron, Savandy poured into an aluminum bowl’;

хойтнаккылыр ‘to make *хойтпак*’:

Чамдыкөзглерниңшыгжапалганхөреңгизинденчазынхойтнак кылырга, оончүү-даабутпес, анаа-ла таракболур. (Kenin-Lopsan, 1980). – ‘When some yurts make a spring *хойтпак* from the stored starter, nothing comes out of it, there is just curdled milk’;

хойтнакбыжар ‘to mix, to churn *хойтпак*’:

Ашакдоскаардахойтнакбышкан. (Salchak, 1984). – ‘The old man was stirring *хойтпак* in a tub’.

Less frequent word combinations with the word *хойтпак*:

көңгүлдехойтнак ‘*хойтпак* in a small vessel ’:

Кадайы соодукчу дээр савазын ажыткаш, баалыңныг көңгүлде хойтнак эккеп куткан. (Kudazhy, 1965). – ‘The wife, opening the refrigerator, poured the *хойтпак* out the enameled small vessel. The word *көңгүл* in the Tuvan language

is of little use, so there are also few combinations with this word in fiction;

тыва хойтпак 'Tuvan hoypak':

Аал бүрүзүндөн хой ээдин, быштакты, тыва хойтпак арагазын чыып, белеткенип турган. (Bajsalova, 1997). – 'In every yurt, people prepared to collect mutton, Tuvan araka from hoypak'. The combination *тыва хойтпак* (Tuvan hoypak) is less frequent, since the hoypak itself is a Tuvan national drink that does not require a special designation of the word *тыва* 'Tuvan';

хойтпак быжар 'hoypak ripens':

Намзырайлар чайлагже бир дугаар көжөр, хойтнаа эрте быжар улус. (Kuular, 2002). – 'The Namzirays first move to summer camp, theirhoypak ripens early'. The combination with the word *быжар* is not usually used by native speakers of the Tuvan language. Instead of it, the frequency phrase *хойтпактың ажыы чедер* 'hoypak has ripened (for the distillation of araka)'. In this case, *хойтпак быжар* 'hoypak ripens' is an occasional word.

хойтпак саарар 'to pour hoypak in and out':

Анаа олурбайн, хойтпактан-даа саарын орбас сен? (Kudazhy, 2009). – ‘Do not sit idle, it would be better to pour *хойтпак* in and out.’ The verb *саарар* ‘to pour in and out (any liquid)’ is usually used with the word *шай* ‘tea’ in the meaning of ‘to mix with milk pouring in and out’. Therefore the word *хойтпак* is little of use.

хойтпак четтипер ‘drink *хойтпак*’:

Дүүн Намзырайлар аалынга хойтпак четтирикен мен, баш бузук. (Kuular, 2002). – ‘Yesterday I drank *хойтпак* at Namzyrays’ camp, the head splits’. The lexeme *четтипер* ‘to drink, to taste’ refers to a high style, so it is not usually widely used.

хойтпак сонуургаар ‘to taste, to try *хойтпак*’:

Толя хойтпактан-даа сонуургаай-ла. (Bajsalova, 1997). – ‘Let Tolya try at least some *хойтпак*’.

5. RESULTS

In the course of the analysis, it was determined that the most frequent combinations with the word “*хойтпак*” are the combinations with verbs (48 word combinations), then combinations with adjectives/participles (38 word combinations), the least frequent are

combinations with nouns (23 word combinations). As a result of the analysis of each individual word combination, the frequency of its use is revealed and three groups are singled out. In the group of the most frequent word combinations with the word "hoypak", 19 examples are found: more numerous are verb phrases requiring a direct object, i.e. the word hoypak in the accusative case. There are also frequency word combinations with the names of adjectives indicating the quality of this sour-milk drink and the adjectives associated with the natural seasons of cattle lactation, characterizing the appearance, abundance, decrease and disappearance of dairy products. In addition, the frequency index is high for complex words with the component "hoypak", which have a collective meaning due to the general peculiarity of the Tuvan language that is characterized by the frequent use of complex and paired words. The same group includes phrases with the names of nouns, indicating the utensils where hoypak is poured into. In the group with the index of the middle frequency, 16 examples are found: *кыжыраңхойтпак* 'sour, tart hoypak', *хайырганхойтпак* 'distilled hoypak', *хойтпак эзер* 'to remove hoypak from the fire', *чаагай хойтпак* 'delicious hoypak', *хойтпак хөреңгизи* 'hoypak starter', *хумуң хойтпак* 'the volume of hoypak measured by the size of a bucket', *хымыш хойтпак* 'volume of hoypak measured by the size of a scoop', *таарда хойтпак* 'hoypak in the canvas bag', *хойтпактыг көгээр* 'leather flask with hoypak', *хойтпак бышкызы* 'whisk for hoypak', *хойтпак доллар* 'to fill (about hoypak)', *хойтпак олуртур* 'to put hoypak on the fire', lit. 'to seat hoypak', *хойтпактактаар* 'to drink hoypak', lit. 'to swallow hoypak', *хойтнакузар* 'to hoypak', *хойтпаккылыр* 'to make hoypak', *хойтпакбыжар* 'to mix, churn

hoytpak'. The group with the index of the lowest frequency included word combinations with words of limited use: dialectisms, ethnonyms, occasionalisms, words of high style.

Thus, the Tuvan lexeme hoytpak, being the core of the lexical and semantic field, creates a syntagmatic relationship with about fifty words from a sample of 15 works from Tuvan fiction. The identification of the frequency of these word combinations determined three zones with indices of different frequency. Thus, in the lexical and semantic microfield with the core "hoytpak", the syntagmatic connections of the given word with other lexical units of the Tuvan language were investigated. From the meaning of the word itself that means "Tuvan national sour-milk product", logical relationships with verbs denoting processing, condition, use of this drink as beverage, etc.; adjectives denoting quality; nouns designating utensils. The results of this linguistic research supplement the findings of ethnographic research on the life and food of the Tuvan people. The results obtained by us confirm the concept of the lexical and semantic field which determines that the relations between its units create a "volumetric" representation about it. The revealed syntagmatic relations in the lexical and semantic microfield under consideration make it possible to understand better the linguistic unit "hoytpak" in the meaning of the 'Tuvan national sour-milk product, made more often from cow's, less often from goat's milk and sourdough, by lactic acid and alcohol fermentation' and reveals its functional content in everyday life and culture of the Tuvan people. The reliability of the obtained results about the syntagmatic relations of the "hoytpak"

lexeme with other lexical units of the Tuvan language is confirmed by examples of the use of word combinations with the "hojtpak" component in Tuvan works of art. Such reinforcement of the studied phenomenon is a common practice for linguistic research. The revealed syntagmatic relations in the lexical and semantic microfield with the core "hojtpak" deepens knowledge about the way of life, culture of the Tuvan people through the linguistic aspect.

6. CONCLUSION

In the traditional culture of the Tuvan people, dairy products occupy a special place, which have been prepared for a long time by the Tuvan cattlemen. In the Tuvan traditional food system, there are also products obtained as a result of milk processing. One of them is the sour-milk product of hojtpak - a traditional beverage for drinking, from which other dairy products are also made. In ethnography, the food of the Tuvans, including hojtpak, is described in sufficient detail. However, as an object of linguistic research, the dairy food of the Tuvans is not still studied in ethnolinguistics, the place of the concept of 'white food' in the Tuvan language picture of the world is not defined, and there are not studies from the position of the lexical and semantic field theory either. In this connection, the question of investigating the lexical and semantic microfield with a core of "hojtpak", which is part of the "milk food" field, is regarded as relevant. In this article, we consider syntagmatic links in the lexical and semantic microfield with the "hojtpak" core, since the word is

most fully understood in the context. From the meaning of the word itself, which means "Tuvan national sour-milk product," frequent logical relationships with verbs denoting processing, condition, use of this beverage as drinking (48 word combinations) are defined; adjectives indicating the quality of the drink, the lactation seasons of cattle, which are associated with the emergence, abundance of dairy products (38 word combinations), nouns designating utensils (23 word combinations). In addition, the frequency index is high for complex words with the component "hoytpak", which have a collective meaning due to the general peculiarity of the Tuvan language that is characterized by the frequent use of complex and paired words.

In the group with the index of the average frequency, 16 examples were found. The group with the index of the lowest frequency included word combinations with words of limited use: dialectisms, ethnonyms, occasionalisms, words of high style. The Tuvan lexeme "hoytpak", being the core of the lexical and semantic field, creates syntagmatic relations with about fifty words. The revealed syntagmatic relations in the lexical and semantic microfield under consideration make it possible to reveal the language unit "hoytpak" and its functional content in the life and culture of the Tuvan people.

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