



Classifications of Hyper-Hyponymic Series in Uzbek Linguistics

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Annotation: This article will focus on the typology of the hyponymic series of Uzbek linguistics. The concept of generic hierarchy, meronymy, functiononymy, graduonymy, hierarchonymy is given. The connections of hyponyms with synonyms and antonyms are described.

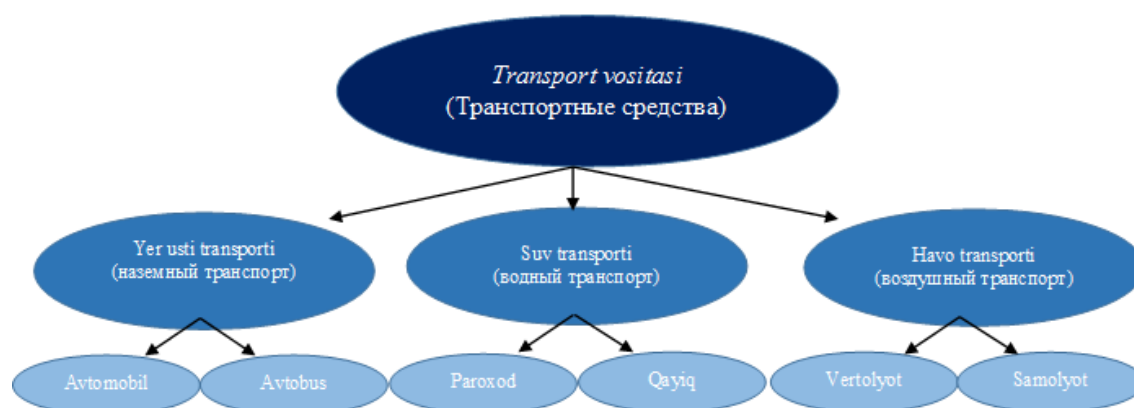
Keywords: hyponymy, hyponym, hypernym, generic relations, generic hierarchy, meronymy, functiononymy, graduonymy, hierarchonymy.

Introduction.

As in other languages of the world, the Uzbek language also has lexical fields based on the expression of generic relations, and their ability to be expressed through word combinations is unlimited. Generic relations in the Uzbek language arise if common semantic features and at least one distinguishing feature from each other and from the dominant word are found between words related by semantics. For example, the dominant word or hypernym kasblar (professions) and semantically related words or hyponyms o'qituvchi (teacher), shifokor (doctor), haydovchi (driver), quruvchi (builder), oshpaz (cook), etc., which differ from each other in semantics.

Main part.

The Uzbek language has a generic hierarchy, which can be represented as the following scheme:



A hyponym, like a hypernym, is considered a concept of linguistics.

A hyponym is a concept that defines its own content relative to another, broader concept, their specific proximity [5]. That is, from the last example it follows that the word qayiq (boat) will be a hyponym of the phrase suv transporti (water transport), in turn, suv transporti (water transport) is a hyponym of the phrase transport vositasi (vehicles).

A hyponym is a definition of a type by a free language unit, correlated with a lexical expression of a given genus that characterizes this type [5]. If there is no lexical designation of a hypernym, there is no hyponym [9]. This manifests correlation and interdependence, the linguo-systemic nature of the concepts and terms hyperonym and hyponym. The word baliq (fish) is a hypernym, because there



are words alabaliq (trout), laqqa (catfish), etc. It is against the background of alabaliq (trout), laqqa (catfish), etc. one can judge the hyponymic nature of the combination elektrli laqqa baliq (skat). This combination, on the one hand, is correlated with the terms alabaliq (trout), laqqa (catfish), on the other hand, with the hypernym baliq (fish). However, whether the combination elektrli laqqa baliq (skat) itself is a hyponym is debatable [9].

From the point of view of logic, the term elektrli laqqa baliq (stingray) is equivalent and equivalent with the term alabaliq (trout), in terms of logic, they can be identical in meaning [10]. Elektrli laqqa baliq (stingray) refers to one type of fish. The lexemes alabaliq (trout), laqqa (catfish) and others denote other fish species, and in this sense these terms and concepts are equivalent.

Meanwhile, the space and subject of study of logic and language are absolutely “different” [6]. Although elektrli laqqa baliq (stingray) and alabaliq (trout) are logically and semantically similar, that is, in content, they are completely different in design, in their linguistic essence. These two terms are considered nominative units, but the first is a formal structural phrase, the second is a separate independent element of the language system. This difference gives us the right, under a hyponym, to fully perceive only the method of expressing in the lexicon the specific differences of a pre-subject or an object of one kind or another.

Hyper-hyponymy is based on the inconsistency ratio - the nature of semantically the same type of language units that are compared with concepts whose ranges do not intersect. Hyper-hyponymy as a generic relationship is the introduction of semantically the same type of units into a certain class of names.

Thus, both the hypernym (a concept denoting a genus) and the hyponym (a concept denoting a species) are considered special linguistic structural concepts and definitions that follow from the lexical expression of generic relationships and structural relations of words of specific languages.

It is also important to consider the relationship between the lexical-semantic links of the hyponym with the hypernym. The hyper-hyponymic series, in most cases, is multi-element, that is, it includes more than two components, one of them is a generic concept (hyperonym), and at least two are specific concepts (hyponyms).

The hyponym in the internal component structure has differential features, specific differences of an object or subject of a given genus. Based on this, a hyponym in the context, even with the help of generalized definitions, cannot be included in speech and replace the hypernym.

Any specific concept (hyponym) is indicated in dictionaries (linguistic or ideographic) exclusively with the help of a generic concept (hyperonym-determinant). This generic concept cannot be fully revealed only through the enumeration of specific concepts. As a result, hyponyms are dependent, “subordinate” concepts relative to the hypernym [4], but within the framework of the system, in relation to each other, they are co-subordinating, coordinated concepts [7]. The relationship of specific concepts (hyponyms) is determined through generic (hyperonyms); in the absence of a generic concept, the hyponymic connection breaks up. If there is no hypernym, then the logical-semantic relationships between words that designate types of any kind of objects that do not have a lexical expression in a certain language do not disappear, but they do not enter into hyper-hyponymic relationships. That is why qalam (pencil) and ruchka (pen) do not enter into hyponymic relations, because in the Uzbek language there is no generic concept (hyperonym) that denotes writing tools [9].

There are various meaningful and logical-semantic relationships between words. And such terms as synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy will not be able to fully characterize them. When studying LSG words that form hyper-hyponymic series, other types of lexico-semantic relationships are also

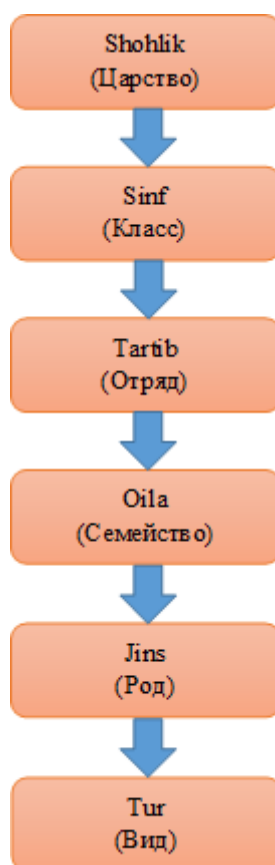


identified, which can be designated as meronymy (partonymy), functiononymy, graduonymy, hierarchonymy?

Meronymy (called partonymy in Uzbek) is interpreted as a relationship between a meronym, denoting a part, and a holonym, denoting the whole [3]. For example, deraza (window), eshik (door), tom (roof), devor (wall), etc. are parts of the lexeme uy (house), which in relation to them is a whole.

Functiononymy means a number of words, objects and objects of which perform a single function in the life of society [8]. For example, ish hayvonlari (working animals) - ot (horse), eshak (donkey), tuyu (camel), xachir (mule), etc.

Differentiation of hyper-hyponymic rows in the structural formation of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language suggests the question of identifying similarities and ontogeny of relationships between hyponyms and synonyms, as well as between hyponyms and antonyms.



Hyponymy is sometimes interpreted as pseudosynonymy. Two significant types of pseudosynonymous differences follow from this: generic (flower - rose; animal - cat; artist - actor, etc.), where the inclusion of meanings is carried out, and species-species (tulip, lily of the valley, cornflower, carnation, etc. .; dog, giraffe, hare, hippopotamus, etc.; singer, musician, circus performer, etc.), where their crossing is emphasized.

The phenomenon of antonymy between cohyponyms is usually not observed. This is due to the fact that cohyponyms that make up one lexical series express types of some kind of objects or objects. In the hyponymic series, there is no negation of the distinguishing feature of one species from another [9]. For example, yo'q, u sigir emas, buqa (no, this is not a cow, but a bull). In this example, sigir (cow) and buqa (bull) do not contradict each other and do not express contrasting indicators.



Nevertheless, in speech, cohyponyms can have an antonymic background, which can be seen from the above example. Based on the study of the relationship of hyponymy, synonymy and antonymy, it should be indicated that a hyperonym or one hyponym of a hypero-hyponymic series has personal synonyms and antonyms both in the literal and figurative sense.

Conclusion.

Summarizing the study of the content of the phenomenon of hyper-hyponymic connections in the Uzbek vocabulary, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. Hyponymy - the formation of special lexical and semantic rows of words to reflect the generic relationships of phenomena and objects of reality, is considered a valid language category, one of the types and means of structural formation of the Uzbek vocabulary.
2. Hyponymy, as one of the means of structural formation of vocabulary, is in contact with meronymy (partonymy), functiononymy, graduonymy and hierarchonymy, but does not intersect with any of them, and does not develop into any of them.
3. Reality, the fact of the presence of a hyper-hyponymic series in the structure of the Uzbek language is proved by the fact that in the relationships of the elements of the hyper-hyponymic series, phenomena can be considered that are identical in nature to the structural relationships that occur in the structural relations of LSG words.
4. Hyponymic series form open lexical microstructures in the language structure and form special LSGs with their own basic dominant word. The role of the main word of hyper-hyponymic LSG is, most often, a hypernym - a generic name.

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