

## LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HYPONOMIC RELATIONS AND DEEPLY ANALYZING ITS FEATURES IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

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**Annotation** This article describes the lexical and semantic relation of hyponyms in English linguistics, which means that analyzing deeply the features of hyponyms and its characteristic features. One of the most vital progresses in cognitive understanding of information, one of the extremely significant devices to classifying vocabulary and performing of the human perception. Lexical and semantic relations of hyponyms are taken into consideration important when giving logical meaning and connection to speech that help to express the meaning of the word.

**Keywords:** hyponymy, hypero-hyponymic relation, lexical-semantic field, lexicon models, lexical unit.

### Introduction

In lexical classification, hyponymic relations of words, hierarchical structure of word combinations are considered important. Hyponymy is one of the types of systematic relations of units at the lexical-semantic level of language that is, gender-type, reciprocal, hypero-hyponymic relations. According to giving different views about this relationship in the lexical system of language, we rely on the facts that hypero-hyponymic relationships confirmed by many studies which belong to universal connections if lexical units. The main relationship of hyponymy is based on logical-semantic subordination that determines the hierarchical structure of individual semantic areas lexical system of the language as a whole, structuring the lexicon of the language.

The 21st century has been called the “age of multilingualism” by the European Union, and the problem of effective learning and teaching of foreign languages is becoming increasingly important. In particular, raising the intellectual potential of young people in Uzbekistan, gaining a wide range of knowledge and professional skills, as well as active communication with peers abroad, keeping abreast of all



events, innovations and changes in the world today, is the most important condition for acquiring great intellectual wealth. Great opportunities have been created for them to study foreign languages in depth. Like many other countries in the world, Uzbekistan pays special attention to the teaching and learning of foreign languages as a social direction of the state. There is every opportunity to keep abreast of the news<sup>1</sup>. Also the President of Uzbekistan Mirziyoev Shavkat Miromonovich mentioned;- "It is time to create a new system of teaching foreign languages. This system must become a solid foundation for the future. Since we set ourselves the goal of building a competitive state, from now on, graduates of schools, lyceums, colleges and universities must be fluent in at least two foreign languages. This strict requirement should become the main criterion for the work of the head of each educational institution"<sup>2</sup>.

### Literary Review

Hyponymy is a less studied category in various systematic languages and has been considered in the scientific work of a number of researchers. The followings can be seen in the study of the problem of hyponymy in the work of scientists. To this time, many foreigners linguists investigated on many branches of language for instance, semantic and lexical characteristics of hyponymy that has been argued in their scientific research works which were illustrated many precious ideas and opinions. We can observe that the issue of hyponymy has been engaged in study about this in the works of the following linguists: Finch. G “Linguistic terms and concepts”, Firth J.R “Modes of meaning”, Cherry N “On Human Communication”, Bierwish B.M “Semantics and Translations”, Palmer F.R “Semantics”, O’Grady W, Katamba F “Semantics and Pragmatics”, “The Analysis of Meaning” and Charles W.Kreidler “Introducing English Semantics”. Also, the candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor Doctoral student of the National University of Uzbekistan (DSc) Sabirova N.K mentioned some scientists’ work which were connected to investigate hyponymy relation in her article “The Lexical and Semantic Relation of Hyponym”. They are followings: Lyons J.

<sup>1</sup> . Babajonova. D. New opportunities for learning foreign languages in Uzbekistan. Current research journal of history.2(6). 2021. P. 43-48.

<sup>2</sup> . On May 6. 2021. President Shavkat Mirziyoev Miromonovich’ s speech in a meeting on measures to improve the system teaching foreign languages. <https://www.google.com/https://yuz.uz/en/news/prezident>



“ Semantics (2 vols)” , Katz J.J. “Semantic theory”, Lehrer A. “Semantic fields and lexical structure”, Murphy M.L. “Semantic relations and the lexicon”, Safarova R. “Гипонимия в узбекском языке (на материале общеупотребительных зоонимов)”, Jumabeva J.SH. “O’zbek va ingliz tillarida leksik va stylistic graduonomiya”<sup>3</sup> and so on.

### Research Methodology

It is well known that lexical elements include lexical and syntactic categories in term of information about meaning and form. According to these categories, lexical elements are represented in the lexicon of semantics. In addition to the semantic classification, a lexical unit depends on the meaning and its form that expresses, as well. In addition to some relationships in a lexical unit that consist of hyponym, hyperonymy, synonym, antonym and so on.

### Analysis and Results

A hyponym and hyperonym relationship is a relationship between a general and a specific (thematic) term that represents the term hyponymy. For example, the words "*red*", "*yellow*", "*green*", and "*blue*" are hyponyms of the hyperonym "*color*". Lexical semantics is one of the main directions of linguistics in which the meaning of a word is studied systematically. In lexical semantics, two main issues are

<sup>3</sup> Bierwish B.M “ Semantics and Translations” . UK:SIL Britain. 1970.

Palmer F.R “ Semantics” . Cambridge University press. 2000

O’ Grady W, Katamba F “ Semantics and Pragmatics” , “ The Analysis of Meaning” .England:Pearson Ltd. 2011.

Charles W.Kreidler “ Introducing English Semantics” . London. 1998

Дяченко Л.Д. Гипонимия в системе английского глагола. Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук.- Москва. 1976.-30 с.

Lyons J. Semantics (2 vols). Cambridge University Press, 1977.

Katz J.J. Semantic theory. New York. Harper and Row. 1972

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Firth J.R “Modes of meaning”. London. Oxford University press. 1987.

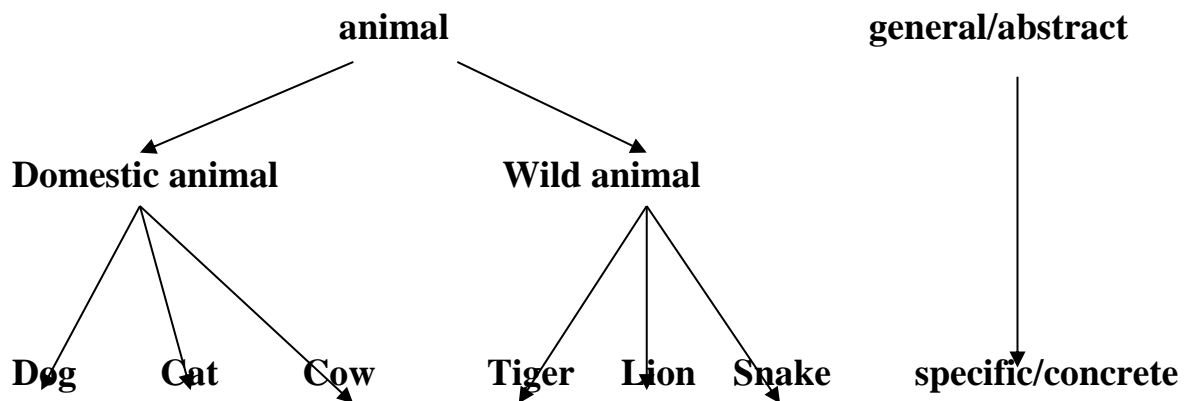
Cherry N “On Human Communication”. Cambridge: MIT Press.1957.



addressed: a) the expression of the meaning of the word, b) the expression of the variability of the meaning of the word changing between contexts.<sup>4</sup>

It is clear that the phenomenon of hyponymy is the relationship between a hyperonym and its specific hyponym in the linguistics. A hyponym is more precise and clear word or phrase than hyperonym in the semantic field. In this above mentioned condition we can see the homonymic relation of the color, also blue is considered a hyponym of the color but “*Blue*” is itself a hypernym of various shades of blue, for instance *navy, blue purple, aquamarine* and so on.

It can be observed that the phenomenon of hyponymy was more studied in the noun category. If representing a hyponymic relation in the noun phrase, such as a type of *X is Y*, the structure in which *X* is used instead of *Y* in the sentence. This formula only requires the use of the noun part of the speech, for example, the meaning of the words “*dog and lion*” are part of the meaning of “*animal*” make sense but *not* “*animal is a kind of dog and lion*”.



**Figure 2.** Lexical hyponymic configuration of the noun “ *Animal*”

In this picture, a variety of meanings are observed in the hyponyms of the noun “ *Animal*” . This noun has six hyponymys, all of which have a specific meaning. This kind of hierarchical structure of semantic area can be mostly made a scientific observation in hyponymy. They could be regarded from top to bottom, which means that higher level is more general and the lower is more specific. For instance, the word “ *flower*” will be the highest level followed by *rose, lily, tulip* and the lowest level may comprise *garden tulips, parrot tulips and triumph tulips*. Also, Associate

<sup>4</sup> J. Djumabaeva, N. Sabirova. The study of hyponymic taxonomy in English linguistics and the lexical and semantic relations of hyponymy. *Ilkogretim Online-Elementary Education Online*,2020; 19(4):pp. 870-878. Doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2020.04.195

Professor, Doctor of Sciences in Philology Jamila Sharipovna Djumabaeva and Doctoral Student, Associate Professor, Candidate of Philological Sciences Nodira Karimbaevna Sabirova mentioned their own opinions in their article “ The study of hyponymic taxonomy in English linguistics and the lexical and semantic relations of hyponymy. They mentioned:-“ Taxonomy involves the simultaneous existence of three types of relationships, namely hyperonymy (gender-type), hyponymy (type - gender), and cogyponymia (type and type). In the study of lexical-semantic groups and functional-semantic fields of natural language word groups, there is a lack of strict consistency and structure in the manifestation of hypero-hyponymic relations. In the scientific typologies of various fields, hypero-hyponymy is common phenomenon that expands and systematizes the concepts of the profession” .

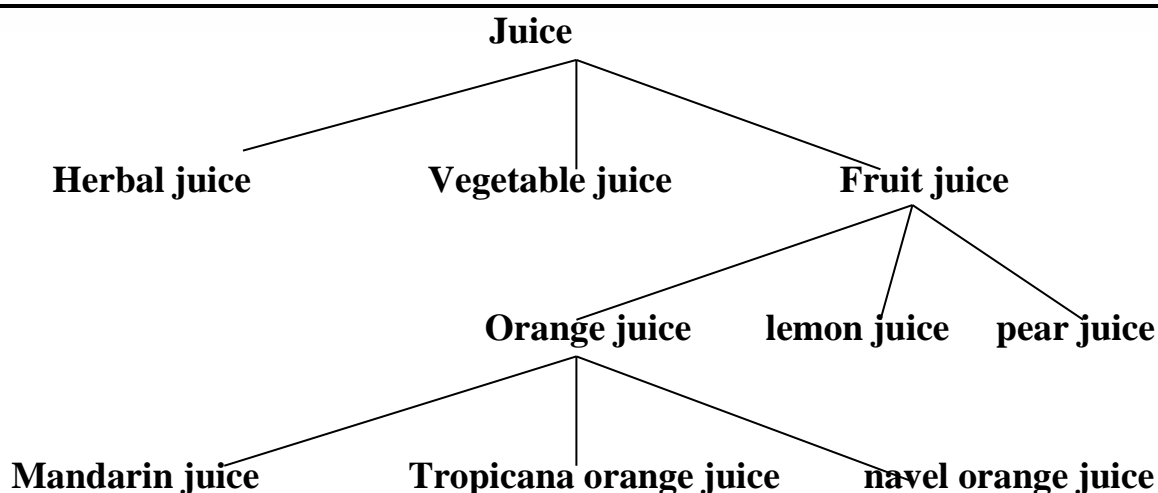
The hypero-hyponymic taxonomic relations of words, phraseological units and terminology in the linguistics attracted the attention of M.V. Lysyakova, A.M. Plotnikova, E.L. Ginzburg, A.SH. Hayrapetyan and other linguistics.<sup>5</sup>

According to D. Cruse, many words have different hyponymic relationships depending on the context, based on the facet on their meaning. In the example he cites, the word a book has facets like TOME and TEXT, and it has hyponyms like paperback, novel words. D. Cruse’ s facet approach is designed to express the different types of relationships of words such as book without increasing the number of meanings and hierarchical nodes. Also, although D. Cruse introduced the term microsense into linguistics, the phenomenon of the complete taxonomy requires some prevention of word meanings. For example, there are many superordinates of the word knife, i.e. cutlery, weapon, surgical instrument, tool and they do not represent the importance of the facets of the word knife, but rather the types of knife and the different meanings of the word knife.<sup>6</sup> In the figure that given below, the hyponymic relationship is represented by a scheme called “ juice taxonomy” .

<sup>5</sup> J. Djumabaeva, N. Sabirova. The study of hyponymic taxonomy in English linguistics and the lexical and semantic relations of hyponymy. *Ilkogretim Online-Elementary Education Online*,2020; 19(4):p. 874. Doi:10.17051/ilkonline.2020.04.195

<sup>6</sup> D.A. Cruse. *Meaning in language: An introduction to semantics and pragmatics*. New York :Oxford University Press. 2000. P 356





**Figure 3.** Hyponymic relationship in lexical field “**Juice**”

The lexical units in this scheme are parts of the hyponymic or taxonomic paradigm. Given the probability that the tree structure is in an asymmetric state, it can be observed that each lexical unit can have many hyponyms, but they have a single hyperonymy. For example, if the word “juice” has hyponyms such as “mandarin juice”, “Tropicana orange juice”, “navel orange juice”, “orange juice” is their hyperonymy. The word “fruit juice” is the hyperonymy of “orange juice”. According to English linguist Lyons, “these cross-categorical relations are quasi-hyponymy. But even in nominal taxonomies, we see some differences in syntactic categories at the highest levels”<sup>7</sup>. Adjectives can also have nominal hyperonyms, for example “emotion>happy, sad, angry”. Hyponymy is a paradigmatic relationship in which the relationship between members of the same syntactic category is represented. The inter-category relationship is called “quasi-hyponymy”. In some cases, a high degree of syntactic category differences is observed in nominal taxonomy. For example, even though the word “*fruit*” in the picture above is a noun phrase, it is used in the adjective form “*fruit juice*”. The orange juice varieties “*navel*” and “*mandarin juice*” are represented at the bottom. Despite the fact that the words “*herbal juice*” and “*vegetable juice*” in the primary stage are in the unit of uncounted, the word “*juice*” is a noun in the category that is also not counted.

<sup>7</sup> Lyons J. Semantics (2 vols) Cambridge University Press. 1977. P 293.

According to English linguist Murphy, “ The necessity of representing hyponymy in the lexicon is called into question” . That is, the semantic relation of hyponymy is a linguistic expression of the meaning group and its broad relation. In this case, the expression of information such as lexical and linguistic information is redundant because information already exists as part of our secular knowledge<sup>8</sup>.

Taxonomy involves the simultaneous existence of three types of relationships, namely hyperonymy (gender-type), hyponymy (type-gender), and cogynymia (type-type). In the study of lexical-semantic groups and functional-semantic fields of natural language word groups, there is a lack of strict consistency and structure in the manifestation of hypero-hyponymic relations. In the scientific typologies of various fields, hypero-hyponymy is a common phenomenon that expands and systematizes the concepts of the profession.

### Conclusion

The hyponym and hyperonym relationship is very important in giving a logical connection in speech, expressing the meaning of words. There is no clear basis for the fact that a hypero-hyponomic relationship is a linguistic-lexical relationship rather than a cognitive-semantic relationship. The taxonomies of hyponymy do not cover all types of relationships that fall into the general term. The fact that functional hyponyms do not have to be part of hyperonyms, the range of what is considered a hyponym in these taxonomies, suggests that hyponymy is a broad concept. English linguist A. Wierzbicka distinguishes hyponymic relations based on the morpho-semantic properties of hyperonyms. These ideas raise the question of the relationship between hyponymy and words or concepts or meanings<sup>9</sup>.

Easy and quick teaching of various terms to young people in teaching English can increase the level of communication in this foreign language and allow them to freely express their opinions in a foreign language. .

<sup>8</sup> Murphy M.L. Hyponymy and hyperonymy. Cambridge University Press. 2003

<sup>9</sup>A Wierzbicka. (1996). Semantics: Primes and universals: Primes and universals. Oxford University Press, UK.



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