

THE PHENOMENON OF HYPONYMY

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Abstract. *This article provides information about the phenomenon of hyponymy, its study in world and Uzbek linguistics, hyperonyms and hyponyms. The hyponymy of some words in the Uzbek language is explained.*

Key words: *lexical-semantic relationship, hyponymy, hyperonym, hyponym, gender-species relationship, semantic field, wide and narrow meaning.*

Semantic relations between lexemes occupy a special place in the Uzbek language. One of them is hyponymy (more precisely, hypo-hyperonymy), i.e. species-sex relationship. The terms hyponymy, hyponym and hyperonym were first used by the English linguist John Lyons. Hyponymy is one of the least studied phenomena in world linguistics, and it has been mentioned in the scientific works of several scientists. In the works of Y.Y. Kotsova, D.A. Cruse, J.J. Katz, A. Lehrer, and M.L. Murphy, it is possible to see the study of hyponymy.

After that, scientific information about hyponymy began to appear in Russian linguistics. In the works of Russian linguists A.A. Ufimtseva, L. Novikov, Zemsky and others, "Obshchie yazykoznananiya" published under the editorship of Fomyanova and Suprun, "Obshchie yazykoznananiya" by Y.S. Stepanov, and in the works of the French linguist V.G. Gak, these terms are expressed as preliminary scientific considerations.

In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of hyponymy was first described by R. Safarova in 1990 in her candidate's thesis called "Гипонимия в узбекском языке (на материале общеупотребительных зоонимов)", and J. SH. Djumabaeva as "Lexical and stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English languages" studied in his doctoral thesis.

A hyperonym is a lexical unit that appears as a central lexeme, dominant of a microsystem that semantically summarizes many meanings, representing the name of an object with a gender sign. A hyponym is a lexical unit that is semantically richer than a hyperonym, which implicitly expresses the name of a specific genus and the meaning of the genus in its semantic structure.

Lexemes are divided into types such as hyperonyms and hyponyms depending on their position in the semantic field of the word. The seme of hyponyms is of the same type, belonging to a hyperonym, and semes having a common seme, a hyperonym is equal to the seme of a lexeme. Take poplar and willow lexemes as an example. In the 4th volume of the 5-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, these lexemes are expressed as follows:

TOL Ingichka uzun bargli, surx novda otib o'sadigan daraxt yoki buta. Uzoq yo'l bosib kelayotgan insonlar tol daraxti ostida bir muddat to'xtab, zilol suvdan ichib, tol daraxti soyasida charchog'ini chiqarib ketardi.

TERAK Toldoshlar oilasiga mansub, po'stlog'i ko'kish yoki oqish, tik yoki shoxlab, tarvaqaylab o'sadigan daraxt. Terak ekish xalqimiz orasida qadriyatga aylanib kelgan. Yaqin yaqingacha oiladi tug'ilgan farzand uchun terak ekish odat bo'lgan.

The sememe of these lexemes is of the same type, belongs to the tree hyperonym and corresponds to the sememe of this hyperonym as a lexeme.

Hyperonym (gender) and hyponym (species) differ from each other in the hyponymic relation. There is one hyperonym, and at least two hyponyms:

Color - red, yellow, green, black

Bird - nightingale, crow, eagle

Flower - tulip, marigold, rose

Tree - poplar, mulberry, juniper

Wild animal - bear, wolf, tiger

Headwear - cap, t-shirt, scarf

Fruit - apple, pear, grape

In a hyponymic relationship, the relationship between a hyponym and a hyperonym has a logical basis. This is related to the concept of generality in objective existence. For example, the hyperonym of fruit as a lexeme expressing the meaning of gender forms a lexical-semantic group by lexically-semantically combining lexemes representing all types of fruits. Therefore, the lexeme fruit as a hyperonym enters into a lexical-semantic relationship with its hyponyms. For example, fruit-apple, fruit-pear, fruit-pomegranate, fruit-grape, fruit-cherry. Hyponyms in this hyponymic relation (apple, pear, pomegranate, grape, cherry) are equal to each other and have the same relation to hyperonym (fruit).

The meaning of a hyperonym is broader and more abstract than a hyponym, and the meaning of a hyponym is narrower and more specific than that of a hyperonym. For example, the meaning of animal lexeme is general, it is not known which animal is meant. The following sememe is understood in the tiger lexeme:

YO'LBARS. Mushuksimonlar oilasiga mansub yirik va kuchli yirtqich hayvon. Yo'lbars terisi. Yo'lbars bolasini tutmoq uchun yo'lbars uyasiga kirmoq kerak. Maqol. It seems that the tiger lexeme is more specific than the animal lexeme. The hyperonym-hyponym relationship is of great importance in the grouping of lexemes. Based on this relationship, lexemes are combined into nests; nests into larger groups, and groups, in turn, into lexical-semantic fields.

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