The usage of hierarchical concepts (hypernym and hyponym) in Uzbek thesaurus dictionaries

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Abstract: In the fields of linguistics and lexicography, the application of the hierarchical ideas of hyponym and hypernym in thesaurus dictionaries is crucial. These ideas are a useful tool for illuminating the logical connection between words and are very trustworthy when it comes to discussing word relationships. The terms "hyponym" and "hypernym" denote broad and precise relationships between words that link their meanings. The usage of hyponyms and hypernyms in thesaurus dictionaries helps to users understand the logical relationships between words, which is beneficial while learning a language and understanding word relationships. In order to discover the meanings of words and their variants, hypernyms and hyponyms are significant for word choice and for building an analysis between words. In this article we try to analyze hypernym and hyponym words for Uzbek thesaurus dictionary.

Key words: hypernym, hyponym, hierarchical concepts, lexeme, specific way, taxonomy

Introduction; The existence of gender-species (hyper-hyponymic) and whole-part (holo-meronymic) links between the constituent units of the lexical system is one of its well-established aspects; however, these relations may also be relative. For instance, the names of the foundation, walls, floors, roofs, doors, windows, and other components make up the entire name of a house. A large portion of the relationships in the lexical system are hyper-hyponymic relationships. Our goal is to examine how hierarchical terms like hypernym and hyponym are used in Uzbek thesaurus dictionaries. The terms hyponym and hypernym were first used in 1968 by the English linguist Layans. [4,89] After that, the first scientific information about hyponymy began to appear in Russian linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, linguist R. Safarova studied this spiritual relationship for the first time. Hyponymy is a semantic relationship arising from the hierarchic connection of lexemes in the vocabulary. The essence of the relationship is that lexemes expressing a narrower concept or meaning are related to the type (hyponym) and gender (hypernym) with lexemes expressing a broader concept or meaning. Such communication is carried out through unifying (integral) schemes. Hyponymy is a semantic relationship arising from the stepwise (hierarchical) connection of lexemes in the vocabulary.[5] The essence of such relations is that lexemes expressing a narrower concept or meaning are related to lexemes expressing a broader concept or meaning by type (hyponym) and gender (hypernym), such a connection is carried out through unifying (integral) terms. For example, the meaning of the tulip lexeme is included in the meaning of the flower lexeme, and the meaning of the cat lexeme is included in the meaning of the animal lexeme. Such a step-by-step approach is especially common in the terminological system of this or that science. For example, in botany, the concept of species is part of

the concept of genus, the concept of genus is part of the concept of family, the concept of family is part of the concept of tribe, the concept of tribe is part of the concept of family, and the concept of family is part of the concept of type, which is the largest taxonomic category. [7, 67]

Methods and the level of study. Such a connection in the meaning of lexemes is considered as a hypo-hypernymic (species-genus), partonymic (whole-fragment) relationship and paradigms of lexemes (meaning clusters or meaning groups of lexemes) are defined. For example, members of the meaningful group "clothes": telpak, shirt, costume, pants, etc.; members of the meaningful group "plant": tree, bush, grass, water, etc.; members of the "tree" group: poplar, willow, alder, spruce, pine, etc. When studying the vocabulary of the language as a system, it is important to rely on the hypo-hypernymic relationship of lexemes: it is important to understand the meanings of lexemes, which are hyponyms of things and events in nature and society, and through these meanings, in existence. The concept of the events themselves makes it impossible to generalize and make assumptions. Hyponyms are words with limited meaning. It is a specific way of referring to a concept so that it can be subsumed by another broader or broader concept. [2,78]

Both hypernym and hyponym are used in linguistics. Hypernymy is used for example by John Lyon, who ignores hypernymy and prefers superlative. Nominalization hypernymy is rarely used because the neutral term denoting a relationship is hyponymy. The practical reason for preferring hypernym is that hypernym is difficult to distinguish in colloquial form hyponym in most dialects of English. Hyponymy refers to the relationship between a general term (hypernym) and its specific counterpart (hyponym). A hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is more specific than its hypernym. The semantic field of a hypernym, also known as superlative, is wider than that of a hyponym. One approach to the relationship between hyponyms and hypernyms is to see a hypernym as consisting of hyponyms. It becomes more difficult with abstract words like imagine, understanding and knowledge. While hyponyms are usually used to refer to nouns, they can also be used in other parts of speech. Like nouns, hypernyms in verbs are words that refer to a broad category of actions. The hyponyms and hypernyms are not equal. To test a hypothesis, replace X and Y in the sentence "X is a type of Y" and see if the sentence still makes sense. As an illustration, "A screwdriver is the same tool" as opposed to "A tool is a screwdriver." [3] In a strict sense, the semantic relationship that exists between hyponyms and hypernyms pertains to lexical segments, or portions of speech, that belong to the same word class. sentiments as opposed to words. For instance, the word "screwdriver" refers to the instrument used in the preceding example to spin the screw, not to a vodka and orange juice beverage. If X is a hyponym of Y and Y is a hyponym of Z, then X is a hyponymy, which is a transitive connection. [9, 24-25] For example, the hyponym of purple is inky and the hyponym of inky is color; therefore purple is a hyponym color. A word can be both a hypernym and a hyponym: for example, a hyponym of the color inky, but itself a hypernym of a wide spectrum of purple colors in between crimson and purple. The hierarchical structure of semantic fields can be seen mainly in hyponymy. They could be traced from top to bottom, where the top level is more general and the bottom level is more specific. For example, creatures are the highest level after plants and animals, and the lowest level may include dog, cat, and wolf.[10] Hyponymy and incompatibility interactions can also result in the formation of taxonomic hierarchical structures. There are two types of connections in it: the first is 'An X - Y' (basic hyponymy), and the second is 'A type / type of An X - Y'. It is claimed that the second attitude fits the taxonomy notion more precisely and is hence more discriminating. [1, 68] Hyponymy is a little-studied category in world linguistics, and it has been considered in the scientific works of a number of researchers. "Semantic theory", Lehrer A. "Semantic fields and lexical structure", Murphy M.L. "Semantic relations

and the lexicon". In the Uzbek language, for the first time, R. Safarova described this phenomenon as an object of research in her candidate's dissertation called "Hyponymy in the Uzbek language" and J. Sh. Djumabaeva "Lexical and stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English languages" studied in his doctoral dissertation. [1,38] The concept of a hyponym is characterized by the content and symbols expressed in lexical units in a semantic-functional sense. These meanings and signs are directly related to the concept of generality in objective existence. Hypernyms appear in the minds of speakers of a specific language as lexical units that express the exact meaning of words expressing the concept of gender. The system-semantic relationship between hyponym and hypernym exists not only within the elements of the hyponymic microsystem, but also among the words in the vocabulary of the language that make up a whole system. One of such peculiarities is the mutual semantic relationship of hypernyms and hyponyms within the elements of hypero-hyponymic paradigms in the English vocabulary system.

Results and discussion.: Hypernym and hyponym are two words in a hyponymic sequence. A hypernym is a lexical unit that functions as a dominating word in a microsystem. It is the primary word that semantically aggregates multiple meanings of an object's name with a gender indication. A hyponym is a lexical unit that, unlike a hypernym, expresses the names of certain genus types and has connected to it a word that, in its semantic structure, expresses the meaning of the genus. It is known that lexical elements include lexical and syntactic categories, that is, information about form and meaning. According to these categories, lexical elements are represented in the lexicon of semantics. According to the semantic classification, the lexical unit depends on the meaning and environment it represents, as well as. lexical units are interconnected. Some relations in the lexical unit consist of hyponym, hypernym, synonym, antonym and homonym. [3,90] The hyponym and hypernym relationship is the relationship between the general and concrete (specific) term representing the term hyponym. For example, the words "red", "yellow", "green", and "blue" are hyponyms of the hypernym "color". We classified hypernym and hyponym of nouns in Uzbek thesaurs dictionary.

Hyperonym: sport.

Hyponyms: football, volleyball, basketball, tennis, handball, golf, hockey.

Hyperonym: animal.

Hyponyms: horse, mouse, cow, lion, rabbit, pigeon, goat.

Hypernym: colour

Hyponym: red, yellow, green, blue

Hypernym: happiness

Hyponym: contentment

Lexical semantics is one of the main areas of linguistics in which the meaning of words is systematically studied. Two main problems are solved in lexical semantics:

  a) expression of word meaning

  b) of inter-context variation of word meaning.

These two concepts are interrelated, in which the meaning of the word is created in an adequate (suitable) context. The synchronic variation of word meaning is of great importance in understanding diachronic changes. It is possible to observe the meaning of the word in different languages and its means of communication. That is, the systematic relationship between meaning, structuring:

antonymy (long-short, fast-slow)

hyponymy (animal-dog, fruit-apple)

and incompatible (opposite) words (dog, cat, apple, banana) is available.

Conclusion: In conclusion, understanding hyponyms and hypernyms is essential in exploring the relationships between words, enhancing language comprehension, and facilitating effective communication. Hyponyms represent specific terms within broader categories, while hypernyms signify general terms that encapsulate more specific ones. In Uzbek thesaurus dictionaries, the use of hyponyms and hypernyms helps in categorizing words, providing synonyms, and offering a deeper understanding of semantic relationships between terms. Understanding and effectively utilizing hyponyms and hypernyms contribute to a richer language experience, aiding in precise expression, nuanced communication, and a deeper appreciation of the subtleties and complexities of language.

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