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O'zbek tilining forsiy til bilan aloqasi xususida	387
Г.И.Акрамова	
Лингвокультурологический аспект изучения текста	391
Н.М.Sotvaldieva	
The importance of teaching english on little classes.....	395
М.А.Khidirova	
Study of hyponym and hyperonym characteristics of wild animal names in english and uzbek languages.....	399
S.A.Aliyeva	
Rus tilshunosligida geortonimlarning tadqiq etilishi	404
К.В.Намозова	
To'y marosimlari folklorini inglizcha tarjimalarini qiyosiy o'rganishda milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarning namoyon bo'lishi.....	408
М.Т.Ишанханова	
<i>Бахс аль-Маталиб ва Хасс аль-Талиб</i> – новый взгляд на составление сочинения по грамматике арабскому языку	416
В.М.Хегай	
Семантическая актуализация прецедентных текстов в интертекстуальных заголовках печати	421
N.D.Djalilova	
The ways of improving speaking skills in esp classes (information technology)	426
N.K.Ergasheva	
Development and use of foreign languages	431
М.Г.Хошимов	
Типологический статус сложных предложений с адвербиальным компонентом финальности в языках разных систем	434
М.А.Xolbekova	
Foreign language and factors of its development.....	443

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA YOVVOYI HAYVON NOMLARINING GIPONIM VA GIPERONIM XUSUSIYATLARI TADQIQI**STUDY OF HYPONYM AND HYPERONYM CHARACTERISTICS OF WILD ANIMAL NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES****ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ГИПОНИМНЫХ И ГИПЕРОНИМНЫХ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК НАЗВАНИЙ ДИКИХ ЖИВОТНЫХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ****Khidirova Makhfuza Amirkulovna¹**¹Senior teacher at Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy**Annotatsiya**

Hayvon nomlarida giponimiya va giperonimiya tushunchasini chuqur tadqiq qilish ushbu hayvon nomlarini aniq tasniflash va ularni muloqot jarayonida qo'llashda muhimdir. Ushbu maqolada giponimiya va giperonimiya hodisalari, uning jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligida o'rganilishi, shuningdek, ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi yovvoyi hayvonlar nomlari giponim va giperonimik xususiyatlarini har taraflama tahlil qilinib misollar keltiriladi. Ushbu lingvistik tushunchalarning ierarxik tuzilishini o'rganish orqali biz ushbu o'ziga xos domendagi munosabatlar va yovvoyi hayvon nomlarini kategoriyalarga bo'lishni chuqurroq o'rganishimiz mumkin.

Аннотация

Глубокое понимание гипонимов и гиперонимов (отношений между словами) необходимо для точной классификации и информирования об этих животных. В этой статье мы погружаемся в увлекательный мир названий диких животных в английском и узбекском языках, изучая многочисленные примеры гипонимов и гиперонимов. В данной статье рассматриваются феномены гипонимии и гиперонимии, их исследование в узбекском и мировом языкознании, а также гипонимические и гиперонимические характеристики названий диких животных в узбекском и английском языках. Исследуя иерархическую структуру этих лингвистических концепций, мы можем получить более глубокое понимание отношений и категоризации в этой конкретной области.

Abstract

In-depth study of the concept of hyponymy and hyperonymy in animal names is important for accurate classification of these animal names and their use in communication. In this article, the phenomena of hyponymy and hyperonymy, its study in world and Uzbek linguistics, as well as the hyponymic and hyperonymic features of the names of wild animals in English and Uzbek languages are analyzed. By studying the hierarchical structure of these linguistic concepts, we can further explore the relationships and categorization of wild animal names in this specific domain.

Kalit so'zlar: Lingvistik tahlil, giponimiya va giperonimiya, semantik munosabatlar, yovvoyi hayvonlar, tillararo taqqoslash, lug'at xaritasi, leksik ierarxiya, tilda taksonomiya, hayvonlar nomenklaturasi, semantika, madaniyatlararo muloqot.

Ключевые слова: Лингвистический анализ, гипонимия и гипернимия, семантические отношения, дикие животные, межъязыковые сравнения, словарное картирование, лексические иерархии, таксономия в языке, номенклатура животных, семантика, межкультурная коммуникация.

Key words: Linguistic analysis, hyponymy and hypernymy, semantic relationships, wild animals, cross-linguistic comparisons, vocabulary mapping, lexical hierarchies, taxonomy in language, animal nomenclature, semantics, intercultural communication.

INTRODUCTION

Language plays an essential role in how we understand and communicate about the natural world. In the realm of wild animals, hyponyms and hyperonyms form a hierarchical structure that helps us organize and comprehend their names. By examining the intricate relationships between different terms, we can unlock the richness and complexity of the English and Uzbek languages about wild animal names. Hyponymy and hypernymy are semantic relations between a term belonging to a set that is defined by another term and the latter. In other words, the relationship of a subtype (hyponym) and the supertype (also called umbrella term, blanket term, or hypernym). The semantic field of the hyponym is included within that of the hypernym. For example, *pigeons*, *crows*, and *eagles* are all hyponyms of *bird*, and their hypernym [11]. Hyponyms are words or terms that represent a more specific or subordinate category within a broader or more general term, known as the hyperonym. Due to the definition given in the dictionary the word hyponym indicates "a word whose meaning is included in the meaning of another word"[12]. In

other words, hyponyms are a set of words that fall under the broader category of a hyperonym. They provide more detailed descriptions or narrow down the meaning of the hyperonym. For example, in the context of wild animals, "lion," "tiger," "cheetah," and "leopard" are hyponyms that fall under the hyperonym of "big cats," which represents a broader category of large feline predators. Hyperonym is "a word with a general meaning that includes the meanings of other particular words, for example, 'fruit' is the hypernym of 'apple', 'orange', etc" [7]. This provides a broader perspective or a higher level of abstraction when defining concepts or referring to a group of related terms. Using the same example, "big cats" serves as the hyperonym for specific wild animals like lions, tigers, cheetahs, and leopards. It includes these hyponyms within its scope while giving a broader context of the category of large feline predators.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The following methods have been used to solve the problems faced: The descriptive approach is applied to detail the significant aspects of the research and comparative analysis serves as the basis for analyzing and assembling classifications to discern patterns in hyponym usage and compare these to previously researched data. The method of dictionary definition analysis is employed to delineate the elements of meaning and to thoroughly catalogue lexical and semantic hyponyms. The grouping method is adopted to categorize the lexico-semantic segmentation of hyponyms and to organize the recognized hyponyms into meaning-based clusters. To conduct this analysis, we utilized a corpus of English texts, including literature, scientific resources, and educational materials. The principal concerns and assumptions of the study are disclosed in the subsequent publications, which provide the most insightful information on the topic. In addition, some linguists R.Safarova, J.Sh.Djumabaeva, D.A.Cruse, P.Kay, M.L.Murph have made notable contributions to the study of hyponyms and hyperonyms. R.Safarova examined the topic within the Uzbek language as a subject for her PhD thesis, titled "Гипонимия в узбекском языке (на материале общеупотребительных зоонимов) (Hyponymy in the Uzbek language (based on commonly used zoonyms))", while J.SH.Jumabaeva also explored this area in her doctoral research entitled "Lexic and stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English languages". These linguists, among others, have contributed to our understanding of hyponyms and hyperonyms specifically in the context of animal names. Their research has deepened our knowledge of the semantic relationships and categorization within this domain, shedding light on the cognitive processes involved in the representation and comprehension of animal terms.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The hierarchical structure of hyponyms and hyperonyms in the context of wild animal names is highly intricate and diverse. At the highest level, we have hyperonyms like "animal" or "creature," which encompass all living organisms. These hyperonyms serve as the starting point for further categorization. Cann explains that hyponymy involves specific instance of a more general concept such as holds between horse and animal or vermilion and red. Usually, one word provides a more specific type of concept than is displayed by the other. The more specific word is called hyponym and the more general word is the superordinate which are also referred to as hyperonyms or hypernyms [1.P,25]. Branching off from the hyperonyms, we find more specific categories such as "mammal," "reptile," "bird," and "amphibian." Each of these categories represents a distinct group of species that share common characteristics and traits. For instance, under "bird," we find hyponyms such as "eagle," "sparrow," and "penguin." Similarly, under "mammal," we encounter hyponyms like "lion," "elephant," and "giraffe." Further expansion of the hierarchical structure reveals even more specific hyponyms, allowing for a granular understanding of wild animal names. For instance, under "lion," we find hyponyms such as "African lion" and "Asian lion," highlighting regional variations within a specific species. Here an example of hierarchical structure of hyponym and hyperonym in the English language:

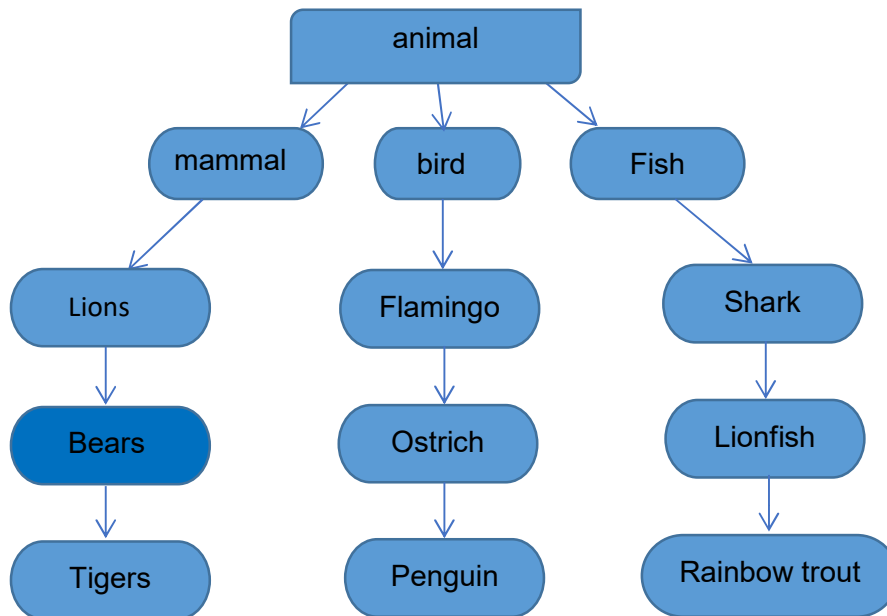


Figure 1

The hierarchical relationships established by hyponyms and hyperonyms provide a systematic framework for understanding wild animal names. This structure aids in categorization, taxonomy, and comprehension of their characteristics, behaviors, and habitats. It also facilitates effective communication, as individuals possessing this knowledge can accurately convey information about different animals.

Uzbek language has a way of expressing hypo-hyperonymic relations through syntactic units, the question of defining a syntactic unit that serves to create this relationship requires a logical observation. In Uzbek linguistics, linguist Rohatoy Safarova has identified this semantic link as a distinctive feature integral to the construction of lexical meaning within lexemes. Safarova's insights are particularly significant regarding this relationship, as she contends: "Under the terms hyponymy and hypo-hyperonymic series of words, we understand the series of words, paradigms, which serve to express the [species-gender] relationship in an objective entity according to their meaning"[8.P,11]. She further elucidates: "A hyperonym is a lexical unit that semantically sums up many meanings of the name of an object with a gender sign, and appears as the central word and dominant of the microsystem. A hyponym is a lexical unit that expresses the names of certain types of gender and has attached a word in its semantic structure implicitly expressing the meaning of gender, semantically richer than a hyperonym"[8.P,12]. In this framework, the meaning becomes distinctly clear and specific through this associative connection. On the basis of Rohatoy Safarova's scientific research, theoretical conclusions regarding the (kind-type) relationship were developed, and it is noteworthy that these conclusions have an impact on the scientific and educational literature. Furthermore, to this the textbook "System Linguistics Basics" by H. Ne'matov and R. Rasulov contains the following information: "Hypo-hyperonymy is one kind of semantic link between lexemes that represents gender relations. When hyperony (kind) and hyponym are in a hypo-hyperonymic connection, (types) have been identified. Moreover, Rohatoy Safarova points " It should be emphasized that even if the word representing the name of the species symbol is not expressed explicitly, both independent lexical units representing the name of the species symbol and the word combination within the hyponymic series perform the same function, that is, it represents separate types of the subject belonging to this genus. Although the word *baliq* in the words *baqra*, *laqqa* in the hyponymic lexical line consisting of the words *baliq*, *baqra*, *laqqa*, *sazan*, *cho'rtan baliq*, *elektrli lappak baliq* is not expressed explicitly, according to their function, the words *cho'rtan va elektrli lappak* are equivalent to them. All these words represent different types of fish according to a certain sign" [8.P,9]

Thus, two kinds of linguistic units can be used to express hypo-hyperonymic links in the language system. In the Uzbek language, two distinct forms of semantic linkages (kind-type) can be precisely stated. The basis or foundation for the conclusion is the ways in which hypo-hyperonymic links are expressed through lexical and syntactic units.

The study of hyponyms and hyperonyms of wild animal names carries significant importance in various domains. There are a few key reasons why studying these linguistic relationships is valuable, for instance, understanding hyponyms and hyperonyms allows for more precise and accurate communication about wild animals. By using specific hyponyms, we can convey detailed information about a particular species, aiding in effective communication among researchers, conservationists, educators, and enthusiasts. Hyponyms and hyperonyms assist in organizing and categorizing species based on their relationships and characteristics. Studying these linguistic relationships aids taxonomists in creating hierarchical classifications, providing a comprehensive understanding of the biodiversity and evolutionary relationships among wild animals. Studying hyponyms and hyperonyms of wild animals can support language learning and education. For English language learners, understanding these linguistic relationships fosters vocabulary development and comprehension. It also encourages a deeper understanding of the natural world, contributing to broader ecological awareness and environmental education. Accurate identification and naming of wild animals are critical for conservation efforts. Hyponyms and hyperonyms play a vital role in species-specific conservation measures, ranging from habitat preservation to targeted research and monitoring. Using precise terminology helps raise awareness, develop conservation plans, and effectively communicate conservation objectives to the general public and policymakers. Different cultures and regions may have distinct names and classifications for wild animals. By studying hyponyms and hyperonyms used in various languages and cultures, we can preserve and document valuable cultural knowledge, traditional ecological knowledge systems, and indigenous perspectives on wildlife. The study of hyponyms and hyperonyms provides insights into the evolution of language. Tracking the development and usage of wild animal terms offers a historical perspective on the relationships among different species and the cultural significance and societal perceptions associated with them.

Understanding the hierarchical structure of hyponyms and hyperonyms enables us to conceptualize the relationships between words, expand our vocabulary, and organize knowledge in various fields, such as taxonomy, linguistics, and education. It provides a framework for comprehending the broader context and specific instances within a language.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, studying hyponyms and hyperonyms of wild animal names is significant for precise communication, taxonomical classification, ecological research, education, conservation efforts, preservation of cultural knowledge, and understanding the evolution of language. This knowledge enhances our understanding of the natural world and supports informed decision-making in wildlife management and conservation. The English language offers a vast selection of wild animal names, each with its distinct characteristics. Understanding the relationships between these terms is essential for effective communication and accurate classification. By exploring hyponyms (more specific terms) and hyperonyms (more general terms), we gain a deeper appreciation for the intricacies of the English language and its ability to describe the rich diversity of wild animals. Hyponyms and hyperonyms are fundamental linguistic concepts with various applications in language learning and education. They aid in vocabulary expansion by allowing learners to understand specific words related to broader concepts. They also support categorization and classification, helping learners organize their knowledge in various subjects. In the context of language comprehension, hyponyms and hyperonyms assist learners in understanding texts by providing contextual understanding. By recognizing these relationships, learners can comprehend the meaning of words in different contexts. Moreover, hyponyms and hyperonyms contribute to language structure and grammar, enabling learners to construct grammatically correct sentences and understand the hierarchical relationships between words. Hyponyms and hyperonyms also play a role in concept mapping, allowing learners to visually represent the relationships between different concepts. This aids in organizing information and developing a comprehensive understanding of various subjects. Overall, hyponyms and

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hyponyms are crucial aspects of language learning and education, facilitating vocabulary expansion, conceptual understanding, grammar development, and advanced language skills.

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