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The study of hyponymic taxonomy in English linguistics and the lexical and semantic relations of hyponymy

Jamila Sharipovna Djumabaeva, *Associate Professor, Doctor of Sciences in Philology, National University Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, djumabaevajamila@gmail.com*
Nodira Karimbaevna Sabirova, *Doctoral Student, Associate Professor, Candidate of Philological Sciences, National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, sab-nodira@mail.ru*

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of hyponymy in English linguistics, in which the peculiarities of hypero-hyponymic relations are analyzed. The study of lexical series and lexical units linked on the basis of a hypero-hyponymic relationship implies that the structure of the English dictionary and lexical units is organized as a system, with a systemic character. The article is also devoted to the lexical and syntactic relations of hyponymy, in which the peculiarities of hypero-hyponymic relations are analyzed. Hyponymy is the cognitive processing of information, an important means of categorizing words and one of the most important processes in human cognitive activity. The hyponym and hyperonym relationship is very important in introducing a logical connection in speech by expressing the meaning of words. The range of things that are considered hyponymics in taxonomies is argued that hyponymy is a broad concept. The taxonomic width semantics of a lexical field is defined by a field name that combines several features that allow the level name to be assigned to different ideographic classes. The taxonomic breadth of the semantic level is also determined by the fact that the word does not exist as an isolated unit in the lexicon, interacting with other units to form different semantic paradigms. In the selection of lexical representatives of meaning, it was found that the structure of the semantic steps around the name of the concept differs in terms of taxonomic depth and taxonomic breadth. The article aims to gain a deeper understanding of the basic relationship that determines the hierarchical structure of individual semantic fields and the lexical system of language in general, hyponymy based on logical-semantic subordination.

Keywords: Hyponimia, hypero-hyponymic relationship, lexical units, semantic field, superordinate, privative relationship, lexical paradigm, taxonomic hyponimy, lexical unit, lexicon models, paradigmatic relationship, hidden category, hierarchical relationship, taxonomic breadth, taxonomic breadth.

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INTRODUCTION

Hyponymy is a little-studied category in world linguistics and has been discussed in the scientific work of a number of researchers. It can be seen that the problem of hyponymy has been studied in the works of the following scientists: Kottsova E.E. “Hyponymy in the lexical system of the Russian language (on the material of verb)”, Cruse D.A “Hyponymy and its varieties”, Katz J.J. “Semantic theory”, Lehrer A. “Semantic fields and lexical structure”, Murphy M.L. “Semantic relations and the lexicon”. For the first time in the Uzbek language, R.Safarova studied this phenomenon in her dissertation entitled "Hyponymy in the Uzbek language (na materiale obshcheupotrebitelnykh zoonimov)" and J.Sh. Djumabaeva in the dissertation "Lexical and stylistic dissertation in Uzbek and English." For more information on hyponymy in the section "Graduonymy and hyponymy" in the book "Lexical semantics" by D.A Cruz, "Introduction to theoretical linguistics" by J. Lines, as well as in the book "Lexical and stylistic graduonymy in different systematic languages" by J. Dzhumabaeva we can have.

The issue of hyponymic and hypo-hyperonymic relations in Russian linguistics is also contained in the scientific works of E.E Kottsova, I.N Gridina. Hyponymic relationships are also covered in the research of D.J Layonez and V.G Gak.

The concept of hyponym is characterized by content and symbols expressed in lexical units in the semantic-functional sense. These meanings and signs are directly related to the notion of generality in objective existence. In the minds of speakers of the same language, hyperonyms appear as lexical units that express the exact meaning of words that express the concept of gender.

Hyponymy is the cognitive processing of information, an important means of categorizing words and one of the most important processes in human cognitive activity. The main function of a hyperonym (gender) is recognized as a word with a common meaning, a generalizing function. Hyponym (type), on the other hand, performs the metallingistic and stylistic functions of rendering clear, specific additional

information by substituting a word with a common meaning in the expression of the context. There is information about this in the scientific work of E.E Kottsova.

In the lexical field, hyponymia can also be manifested on several levels, if hyperonyms are hyponyms, the hyperonym itself can be considered its hyponymus under the term superordinate, which is another step above. For example, creatures, birds, insects, animals. These hyponims themselves also have hyperonyms as hyperonyms. For example, insects - worms, ants, flies, mosquitoes and so on.

Although interaction is at the heart of lexical structure theory, there is also scientific debate about its lexical relationship. That is, the relationship between words is reflected not through a lexical relationship but through a semantic relationship.

The system-semantic relationship between a hyponym and a hyperonym exists not only within the elements of the hyponymic microsystem, but also between the words in the lexical structure of the language that make up the whole system. One such peculiarity is the semantic relationship of hyperonyms and hyponyms within the elements of hypero-hyponymic paradigms in the English lexical system.

Under the terms hyponimy and hypero-hyponymic series of words, we understand a series of words, lexical paradigms that serve to express the gender-species relationship in an objective being in terms of meaning. The hyponymic sequence of words is: a) hyperonym; b) consists of hyponim. A hyperonym is a lexical unit that manifests itself as the central word, the dominant, of a microsystem that semantically generalizes many meanings that represent the name of an object denoting a gender sign. A hyponym is a lexical unit that is semantically rich relative to a hyperonym, which represents the names of certain species and includes a word that expresses the meaning of gender in its semantic structure.

It is well known that lexical elements include lexical and syntactic categories, i.e., information about form and meaning. According to these categories, lexical elements are represented in the lexicon of semantics. According to the semantic classification, a lexical unit depends on the meaning and environment in which it is expressed, as well lexical units have the property of interconnectedness. Some relationships in a lexical unit consist of hyponym, hyperonym, synonym, antonym, and homonym. The relationship between a hyponym and a hyperonym 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 hypononyms 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 addressed: a) the expression of the meaning of the word, b) the expression of the variability of the meaning of the word, which varies between contexts. These two concepts are inextricably linked, in which variation and interpretation play an important role in the adequate (appropriate) expression of the meaning of a word. Contextual variability is evident in both of the above directions.

The first is the existing traditional selection process, while the other is the creation of the meaning of obsolete words in a contextual context through the use of metaphors and metonymy. Synchronous variation of word meaning is of great importance in understanding diachronic changes. The meaning of a word in different languages and its means of communication can be observed. That is, there is a structural relationship between meaning, structuring: antonymy (long-short, fast-slow), hyponymia (animal-dog, fruit-apple) and incompatible (contradictory) words (dog, cat, apple, banana). According to the description of A.V.Gridasova, “Hyper-hyponymic relationships should be distinguished from related dependencies: a) synonyms that allow interchangeability; b) "field structures", the elements of which go far beyond the limits of hierarchical subordination and the alignment of pairs of words according to the degree of increasing / decreasing abstraction; c) associative unions with their, as a rule, very fragile direct connections; d) microgroups of the "whole and its constituent parts" type; e) gradual series with a pronounced dominant increase / decrease in the degree of the feature; f) collectiveness. There is information about this in Fokina's scientific work as well.

Hyponymy is a word or phrase in the specific semantic field of a hyperonym that expresses the relationship between a hyperonym (gender) and a hyponym (species). The meaning of a hyperonym is wider and “blurred” than that of a hyponym, while the meaning of a hyponym is narrower and “brighter” than that of a hyperonym. Therefore, it can be said that the spiritual essence of the hyperonym is equal to the sum of the spiritual essence of all the hyponym.

In the lexical field, hyponymia is also manifested on several levels, if hyperonyms are hyponyms, the hyperonym itself can be considered its hyponymus under the term superordinate, which is another step above. The semantic field of a hyperonym exists as a superordinate, which is wider than that of a hyponym. The hierarchical structure of the semantic level is mainly manifested in hypero-hyponymic relations. These relationships can be observed in the form of a general, high-level and specific low-level, that is, "top-down". For example, the phrase "living things" refers to the upper step through the words "plants," "birds," and "animals," while the words "dog," "cat," and "wolf" refer to the lower step.

In a hyponym and hyperonym relationship, it is understood that a hyperonym is represented by a hyponym. In this relationship, it is possible to observe the complexity in the expression of abstract words such as "imagine", "understand", "knowledge". According to E.E Kottsova, “The processes of categorizing knowledge based on the generic relations of concepts and the reflection of these processes in the verbal vocabulary of a natural language are especially difficult because verbs have a more complex significative-semantic nature than the class of concrete names” it can be defined not only in abstract and concrete nouns, but also in lexical units belonging to other word families. For example, the verbs "stare", "gaze", "view", "peer" are hypononyms of the hyperonym "look".

Asymmetric cases are also observed in hyperonym and hyponym relations. Hypero-hyponymic relations are studied in the form of X, Y in speech. If one type of X is Y, you can use X instead of Y in the sentence. For example, the phrase “A screwdriver is a kind of screwdriver” does not mean “A tool is a kind of screwdriver”. It is clear from this example that the hyponym and hyperonym relationship not only depends on the lexical elements of the word, phrase, and word group, but also has its place in the expression of the sentence and its meaning. In the above sentence, the word “screwdriver” means a tool that turns a screw.

According to L.M. Murphy’s definition, “Hyponymy is the type of relation among lexical items; for example rose is a hyponym of flower in that roses are types of flowers. In other words, if X is a hyponym of Y, then the extension of X is a subset of the extension of Y. Thus, we can say that hyponymy is a relation of inclusion. ” Hyponymia also has a transitive mobile relationship. If X’s hyponym is Y, it can be observed that Z is also a hyponym of X and X is a hyperonym of Z. For example, "violet" is a hyponym of "purple", "purple" is a hyponym of "color", and the word "violet" is a hyponym of "color".

It can also be hyponym and hyperonym in the literal sense. For example. While “purple” is a hyponym of the word “color”, “purple” is also a hyperonym of the words “crimson” and “violet”, which represent different spectra of ink color.

If one type of X is U, it is possible to use X instead of U in the sentence, but if the types of X are U, A, V, S, they cannot be used in place of each other. They are called so-hyponyms or co-hyponyms. For example, the words "screwdriver", "scissors", "knife", "hammer" are so-hyponym to each other, they are hyponyms of the word "tool", but they are not used interchangeably.

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Hyponymy is a hypero-hyponymic series of words, a category of objective reality within this system that exists in the English lexical layer, forming a system of lexicons of different languages as a system. The study of lexical series and lexical units linked on the basis of a hypero-hyponymic relationship allows us to deepen our knowledge that the structure of the English dictionary and lexical units is organized as a system, has a systemic character.

Because the hyperonym and the hyponym are always in the same-privative relationship, the privative opposition encompasses the language system from beginning to end, but the equipolent relationship predominates between adjacent and “phased” hyponyms. While the relative and infinity of hypero-hyponymic relations ensures the infinity of the linguistic system and its possibilities, the equivalence of inter-hyponymic relations, the privacy of relations between hyperonym and hyponym, ensures the clarity and specificity of linguistic means of expression.

An analysis of the hyponymic connections of words has shown that the functions of hyponymics have not yet been fully elucidated. They depend in many ways on the hypero-hyponymic relationships in a given context.

Also, one of the theories of the lexical structure of the word interaction is the basic relation of contradiction. To express this relationship, an angle bracket (>) is used between two lexical units. For example: flower > rose.

In the figure below, the hyponymic relationship is represented by a scheme called the “fruit” taxonomy

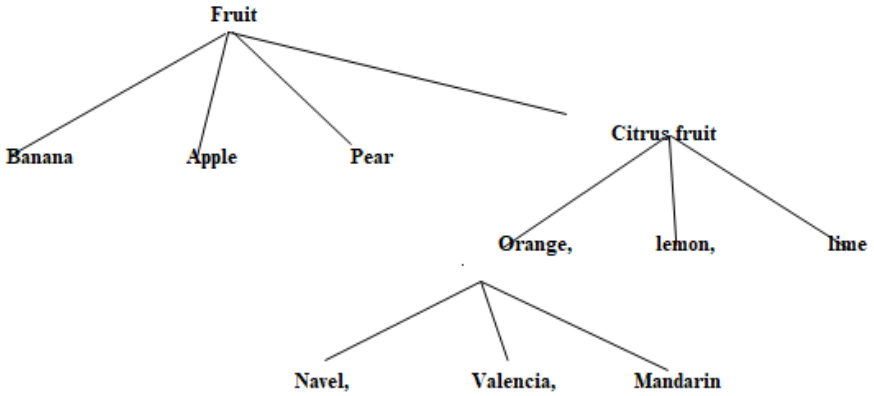

Figure 1. *Hyponymic relationship in the lexical field "Fruit"*

The lexical units in this scheme are parts of the hyponymic / 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 hyperonym. For example, if the word "orange" has hyponyms such as "navel", "valancia", "mandarin", "orange" is their only hyperonym. The word "citrus" is a hyperonym of "orange". According to J.Lyons, “These cross-categorical relations are quasi-hyponymy. But even in nominal taxonomies, we see some differences in syntactic categories at the highest levels”. 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 “citrus” in the picture above is a noun phrase, it is used in the adjective form “citrus fruit”. The orange varieties "navel" and "mandarin" are represented at the bottom. Despite the fact that the words "apple" and "pear" in the primary stage are in the unit of count, the word "fruit" is a horse in the category that is not counted.

The above-mentioned controversial taxonomic facts on the interrelationship of hyponymy, the paradigmatic relationship of specific syntactic categories, and the paradigmatic nature of hyponymy require research.

According to the prototype phenomenon of mutually compatible hyponymy involving taxonomy and hyperonyms, a definite sentence is formed by their hyperonyms, and a specific addition to the interaction of hyponym and hyperonym is necessary to give a bright meaning of hyponym. Other features of the prototype hyponym relationship are similarity in the non-denotative aspects of the interaction and communicative function. For example, if it> terrer is a mutually correct relation, then in animal> terrer is the opposite relation to the word animal, i.e. the existence of a distracting step. The approach in the example of the dog> terrier represents a superordinate relationship, and this relationship is an example of the concept of hyponymy.

If X <Y, Y <Z, and X <Z, hyponymy and taxonomy are transitive. The relationships in this composition are reflected in classical syllogisms. For example,

Terrier is a type of dog.

A dog is a type of animal.

Terrier is a type of animal.

However, some units represent a “type” diagnosis for hyponymy, but cannot be a suitable example of a syllogism.

Additional game software is a type of computer.

A computer is a type of office equipment.

Additional game software is a type of office equipment.

In the two sentences of the examples given, there is a discussion that does not correspond to the syllogism. The word "computer" in the first sentence is a correct sentence that describes a typical computer. In the second sentence it is possible to understand various functions and criteria of "computer". It is also possible to observe another problem of examples 1 and 2, the types of interactions in them cannot be equivalent to each other. While the first sentence refers to taxonomic hyponymy or taxonomy as what an additional game program is, the second sentence refers to the purpose for which the computer is used, i.e., the phenomenon of functional hyponymy. All terms can have two different types of hyperonyms. For example, the word “dog” has two hyperonyms, taxonomy means “animal” and functional hyponymy means “pet”. The interaction in the syllogism is observed only in taxonomic hyponyms.

Lexicon models often include network models and semantic relationship structures, such as in semantic field theory. This idea was supported by S. Felbaum and A.Lerer’s research. In such models, the main organizer of lexical units is hyponia. However, if they are relationships between the meanings of words or between things that words describe, then the question arises as to whether these relationships are really interactions between words and should therefore be expressed through a modular lexicon. Because hyponymy represents a relationship, it encompasses the state, the state of words, not words and their meanings. According to Myorf, “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. D.A.Cruz’s prototype-based study explores the above lexical discussions, such as similarities and semantic issues. This is useful for metalinguistic discussions as the best example of hyponomy, but does not require direct expression (representation) in the lexicon, since the relationship between any two words stems from the prototype model. Hyponymic relationships are also very effective in the digital lexicon Wordnet, and these semantic relationships lead to the meaningful expression of the lexicon, interpreting it as science-based. Dictionaries, such as digital lexicons, are also highly dependent on hyponymy. “Gender-type” includes the exact expression of a word from a set of hyperonyms (gender) and hyponyms of a word given in structural dictionaries.

For example, the word "apple" refers to "fruit," a type of genus, and is usually a round, juicy, ripe, bright red, yellow, or green-skinned apple that belongs to the apple family that grows on the tree. According to J.J. Katts, lexical meaning theories that lead to the use of semantic features and components in dictionaries have a clearer meaning than the expression of the word hyperonym. For example, the semantic expression of the word “apple” means a hierarchical system or a direct expression, all the information in the semantic expression of the word “fruit”. In short, the word "apple" and its other varieties mean "fruit." However, A. Wirtsbika does not agree with the above opinion, according to which the meaning of the word "fruit" is more complex than "apple", and unlike the word "apple", the word "fruit" is not expressed as "type of thing", but belongs to the group "dissimilar type of thing". Therefore, the meaning of the word "fruit" is the meaning of the words "apple", "orange", "banana" and emphasizes that the opposite does not happen. This attitude is also reflected in D. Bolinger's research.

Taxonomy involves the simultaneous existence of three types of relationships, namely hyperonymy (gender-type), hyponymy (type-gender), and cogyponymia (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-hyponimy is a common phenomenon that expands and systematizes the concepts of the profession.

The hypero-hyponymic taxonomic relations of words, phraseological units and terminology in linguistics attracted the attention of M.V.Lysyakova, A.R Gilmutdinova, A.M. Plotnikova, E.L. Ginzburg, A.Sh. Hayrapetyan and other linguists.

There is also information about hypero-hyponymic taxonomy in English linguistics in the scientific works of S. Georg, P. Key and V. Pekar. In Uzbek linguistics, J. Sh. Djumabaeva studied this phenomenon in her doctoral dissertation on "Lexical and stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English languages."

Hyponymy or taxonomic hyponymy is transient, and its impermeability represents the “deductive power” of hyponymy. The relationship between transitiveness and deduction is reflected in the classical syllogism, which includes an inclusive relationship based on reciprocity. In the following example, the deduction state is based on the transitive relationship in the sentence Socrates <man <mortal.

Socrates is a man. Socrates <man.

Men are mortals. Man <mortal.

Socrates is a mortal. Socrates <mortal.

According to D. Cruz, such syllogisms can be the basis of the logic of the cultures of western and non-western countries. However, D. Cruz also expressed opposition to the concept of transitivity in his study. For example,

A hang-glider is a type of glider.

A glider is a type of airplane.

*A hang-glider is a type of airplane.

The relationships expressed in the above sentences do not provide a logical expression of taxonomy. The general meaning of the words hang-glider and glider is interpreted by the sentences “a prototypical hang-glider is a type of glider” and “a prototypical glider is a type of airplane” and since “hang-glider” is not a prototype of the word “glide” the syllogism in the sentences was misinterpreted.

The taxonomy usually consists of five steps, for example, white oaks are white oaks, all white oaks are oaks, all oaks are trees, all trees are plants. The word at each level of this hierarchy represents a type of its superordinate. This idea can also be observed in the sentence koala is a kind of bear. Modern westerners, familiar with the scientific classification, understand the koala not as a species of bear, but as a species of koala, i.e.

Koala is not a kind of bear.

Koala is a kind of marsupial.

The rigid concept of species in taxonomy and the categories of class attitudes it defines seem particularly stable, meaning that it is often difficult to reconsider the taxonomies of natural species we have learned in the process of mastering our mother tongue. Since the categories in the taxonomy of natural species are sufficiently strict and clear, for example, we cannot convert "oak" into "ash" tree, "lizard" into "mammal". Such an arrangement of natural language terms in the taxonomy allows the speaker to draw important conclusions in the distribution of features that represent the various exceptions of the natural world.

Since the taxonomic relationships of hyponims are antisymmetric and transitive, they are represented in multi-level taxonomic tree diagrams.

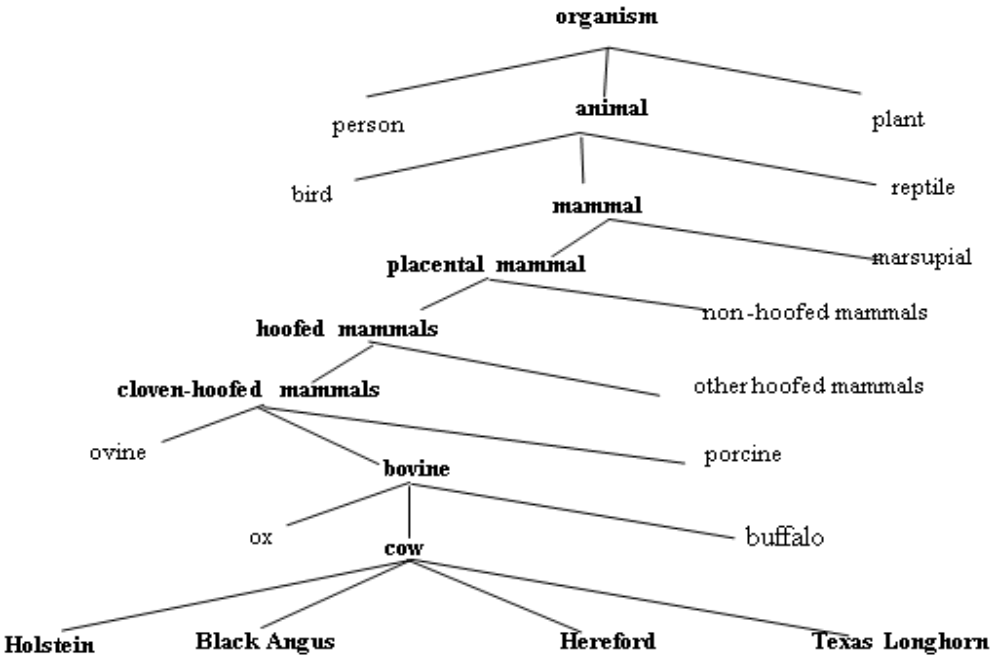

Figure 2. *The logical taxonomy of the word Cow*

This diagram illustrates not only the hyponymic relationships, but also the parts and contradictions inherent in taxonomic structures. At each level, examples of contrasting elements are given, and hyponymic relationships associated with the word “cow” are developed.

Although Figure 2 illustrates the taxonomy of the word “cow”, in some respects it is unsatisfactory, the word “cow” does not include interactions. Cow is not only a ungulate, it is a ruminant and a livestock animal, and cow species are divided into bull, cow, calf or diary cow, beef cow and others. A multi-level diagram of intersecting taxonomies will be needed to give a complete picture of the relationship between the word “cow”. According to D. Cruz, many words have different hyponymic relationships, depending on

the context, based on the facet of 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. Cruz'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. Cruz introduced the term microsens into linguistics, the phenomenon of 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.

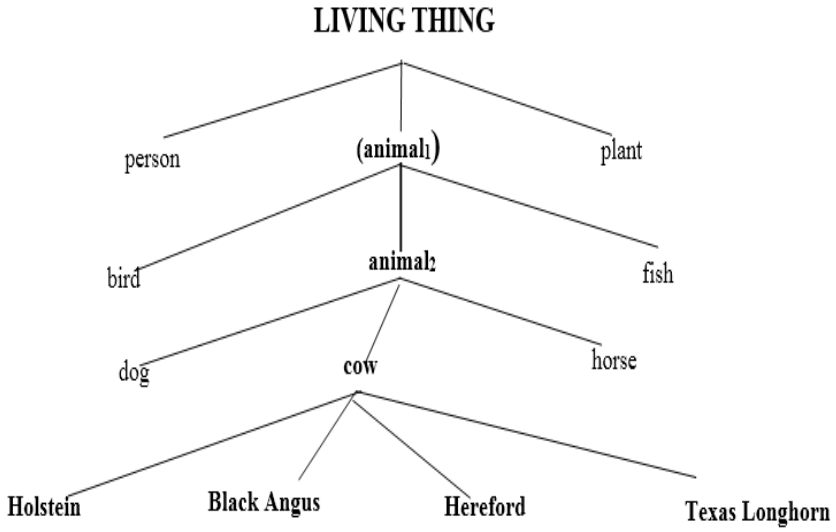

Figure 3. *Folk taxonomy of the word Cow*

While this taxonomy seems to represent very few details, it does contain detailed information. Standards of biological taxonomy and component semantics require the study of the expression of unique characteristic differences of taxonomic steps. These subtle differences in classification are not always expressed lexically, and this leads to the emergence of hidden nodes in the taxonomy. For the expression of the phrase "cloven-hoofed mammals" in the first diagram, a hidden category such as "hoofed mammals" can be seen. However, the need for it to remain at the level of the word "equine" has been overlooked. Hidden nodes are important in the expression of contrasting sets that do not have common super ordinates. If the unnamed nodes are stretched without a base, the number of semantic characters in each step is directly affected by the steps in the taxonomy. The more hidden categories in a taxonomy, the weaker the hierarchical contrast between words, i.e., the thesaurus model of the lexicon. The lack of words at an important point in taxonomy undermines this assumption. The scientific taxonomy in the first diagram is not considered accurate for a number of reasons. The fact that he has so many steps cannot be considered a correct idea, and they do not affect which level of the speaker is more important in the taxonomy.

Figure 3 above details how an ordinary person expresses the word "cow" in hyponymic contexts. What is a cow? The English person answers the question instead of sentences like A cow is a kind of ruminant or A cow is a kind of mammal A cow is a kind of animal. When asked for the names of animals, they respond with simple terms such as cow, horse, giraffe, elephant instead of inclusive terms such as carnivore, herbivore, omnivore. Although the speaker knows that the words mammal and bovine fall into the category of mediation, he ignores the fact that the word "cow" is the most natural superordinate. What kind of animal is a cow? Instead of an answer such as mammal or ruminant to the question represents a farm animal or other descriptive superordinate phrase. According to F. Ungerer and H. Schmid, folk taxonomies are characterized by alternative methods of incompatibility. In general, folk taxonomies have five or less levels, and they consist of general and basic terms. For example, the word "cow" in Figure 2 can be seen in the folk taxonomy to include hidden categories, especially higher levels than other levels. But while folk taxonomies are more likely to be discussed in non-linguistic contexts, this does not mean that they are expressed more "linguistically," i.e., intralexically, than scientific taxonomies. Folk taxonomies are cognitive constructions that are completely different from the lexical units associated with them. The existence of lexical units at these levels of categorization only means that the

concepts associated with them are important and specific. The presence of lexical gaps in such taxonomies suggests that these relationships are conceptual rather than intralexic.

As mentioned above, sources differ in that hyponymy is viewed as a relationship between words, meanings, and things. According to many lexical semantics researchers who observe about semantic relationships, hyponymy is the relationship between intentions. In this case the meaning of hyperonyms is within the meaning of their hyponyms. According to J.Lines, in many cases hyponym means at least some of them, but also combines the modifier and superordinate with the meaning of the lexeme. In formal semantics, hyponymic relationships are treated as semantic postulates, and this indicates the proportions of the addition between the two word meaning extensions, so the hyponym extension is part of the hyperonym meaning. According to P. Kay, in studies within linguistic anthropology and taxonomic traditions, the taxonomic structure connects a set of objects. Often in the direction of other areas, especially digital areas, extensive and intensive relationships do not differ. Intensive and extensive relationships are usually likened to a coin with two sides, as intensities define extensive sets. For example, the postulates of meanings in the formal approach include the purpose of the word, and the extensions associated with the postulates of meaning are intonally linked. Hyponymy is not a simple membership between extensions in the usual sense, and although A. Wirtsbika argues that although the "someone's number" intention is not part of the "policeman" intention, all members of the "policeeman" extension will be members of the "someone's number" extension.

CONCLUSION

In short, relationships are at the heart of a cognitive process such as categorization and reflection. The hyponym and hyperonym relationship is very important in introducing a logical connection in speech by 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. To date, the lexical relationship of hyponymy has been observed in "gender-type" relationships, although it has not been the focus of much lexical-semantic relationship research. 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. A. Virtsbika 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. The taxonomic width semantics of a lexical field is defined by a field name that combines several features that allow the level name to be assigned to different ideographic classes. The taxonomic breadth of the semantic level is also determined by the fact that the word does not exist as an isolated unit in the lexicon, interacting with other units to form different semantic paradigms. In selecting lexical representations of meaning, it was found that the structure of semantic steps around the name of a concept differs in terms of taxonomic depth and taxonomic latitude, and hypero-hyponymic taxonomy also requires further study.

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