

Hypero-Hyponymic Features of Clothing Names in English

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the lexical and semantic features of clothing names. As examples, cases are given when the phenomenon of hyperonymy is associated with it. The linguistic interpretation of the hyperonym and by whom it was identified and processed at the same time reveal who and in what works spoke about the hyperonym. In any lexical group there are hyperonymic properties of names, which proves how rich the language is in the use of names in oral and written speech. A hyponym is a word semantically subordinate to another word, and a hyperonym is a word containing the semantics of another word. The hyperonym defines the meaning of the form, which, in comparison with the hyponym, is wider in scope and narrower in the content of the concept being expressed. The term heperonymis used to name one of the linguistic concepts related to the lexical and content system of the language. Although this term is widely popular, it is on a par with such terms of the vocabulary system as homonym, synonym, antonym, paronym and hyponym. The relation of heperonymy is one of the possibilities for the formation of pairs of words. Hyperonymic relationships of clothing names in English are characterized by how rich the language is. The article discusses examples related to clothing names found in English.

Keywords: Lexico-semantic, hyperonym, hyponym, archiseme, lexeme, linguistics, type.

INTRODUCTION

Different types of semantic relations are distinguished within any lexical groups. Hyponym is a word with a particular meaning that is included in the meaning of a more general word, for example 'dog' and 'cat' are hyponyms of 'animal'. However, a word has more hyponyms than hypernyms. This is because the hypernymy scale is reversed so that subordinates (hyponyms) of the superordinate (hypernymy) can be measured by increasing intervals [1.C.5-9]. In linguistics and lexicography, *hyponym* is a term used to designate a particular member of a broader class. For instance, *daisy* and *rose* are hyponyms of *flower*. Also called a *subtype* or a *subordinate term*. The adjective is *hyponymic*. The term is pronounced "HI-po-nim" (with the emphasis on the first syllable), and its etymology from the Greek, "below" plus "name" [2.C.47].

The most important of them is the hyperonym, which represents a hierarchical relationship along the line of species (rod)-kind (vid) between the designation of a wider set (general, general concept) and the part of this set of words are hyponyms, meaning the "names of specific concepts" are the signs of subordinate subsets [3.C.50]. A set of words connected by subordination relations is called a hyper-hyponymous series. A hyponym is a word that is semantically subordinate to another word, and a hyperonym is a word that contains the semantics of another word. A hyperonym defines the meaning of a type, which is wider in scope and narrower in terms of the content of the expressed concept compared to a hyponym. Using the term heperonym, one of the linguistic concepts belonging to the lexical-content system of the language is named. Although this term is widely popular, it is on the same level as homonym, synonym, antonym, paronym and hyponym of the lexical content system. Heperonym in the general sense (archisema, classema) belongs to the concept of heperonymy, which is based on the correlative relationship of various internal parts in common.

LITERATURE REVIEW

As the Russian linguist A.I. Smirnisky admitted, it is not difficult to imagine the phenomenon of heperonymy through various stem constructions of the double, brother and sister type [3.C.56].

In 1968, the English linguist Dj. By Lyonz, the words hyponymy, hyperonym, hyponyms were introduced into linguistics as terms expressing gender-species relationship. In this regard, the scientist's book "Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics", published in 1968, and "Semantics", published in 1977, described the phenomenon of hyponymy in detail [6.C.544]. The linguist Dj. Lyonz described the issue of hyponymy and inconsistency in his work "Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics". According to him, hyponymy and inconsistency are the main semantic paradigmatic relations, which do not take place among the traditional terms in linguistics and are interpreted in harmony with the phenomena of synonymy and antonymy. However, although the term is new, the existence of the phenomenon is as old as the language itself. According to Lyonz, hyponymy is a relation of "inclusion" where words semantically capture the meaning of another word. For example, the word scarlet is covered by the word red, and the word tulip is covered by the meaning of the word flower [5.C.242-243]. It is also studied in detail in the works of V. G. Gak, Yu. S. Stepanov, A. A. Ufimseva, L. A. Novikov, and M. V. Nikitin.

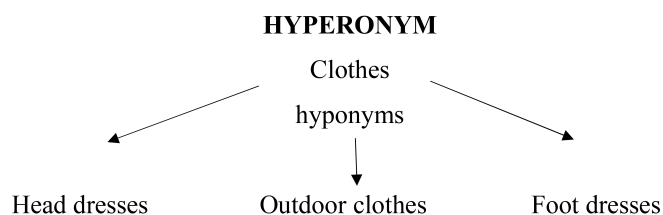
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A pair of words is one of the linguistic possibilities that also realizes the relationship of heperonymy. The relation of heperonymy and heperonymy is a complex logical-content phenomenon based on the binary correlation of parts of a linguistic unit. The relation of heperonymy is also based on functional-semantic (functional-semantic) equality of its parts. It is based on this feature that this phenomenon acts on the same level as synonymy and antonymy, as its various manifestations. The similarities and differences of heperonymy with synonymy and antonymy require special and separate study [4.C.67].

Heperonymy relationship is one of the possibilities for the formation of pairs of words. This phenomenon goes along with the relationship suppletive relationship. With the help of supplementary communication, lexicalized lexical units (phraseological expressions) such as see with eyes (eye and see), hear with ears, walk with feet (leg and walk) were formed. Such expressions are a manifestation of suppletivism at the lexical level of the language, in which the components are covered by one common meaning-archiseme (klassema), one of them requires the other in terms of content [5.C.24]. Although the supplementary relation is related to heperonymy, it does not participate in the formation of pairs of words.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

For example, the hyponym dress as a hyponym is first connected to the hyperonym "something that protects a person from the external environment" and then to the hyperonym "clothes".



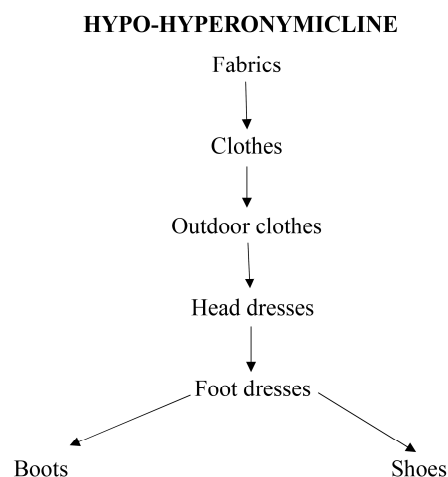
A hyperonym determines the meaning of a type, it is wider in scope and narrower in terms of the content of the expressed concept compared to a hyponym, hat - cap; trousers - gown; dress - jeans; jumper-shirt is in a non-corresponding relationship: their denotations do not intersect, but their signifiers do, that is, they have a common set of part-signs that form a single hyperonym signifier.

The meaning of a hyperonym as a more generalized meaning is adapted to the meanings of all its hyponyms for a special (certain) purpose. One hyperonym has as many hyponyms as there are signs of the concept represented by the hyperonym. It is defined and reinforced in the lexical meaning of various words

(or one word). For example, the hyperonym hat has the following hyponyms: top hat/men's hat with a high cylindrical crown; hard hat/hard protective helmet, headgear worn by factory and construction workers; picture hat/ wide-brimmed hat worn by women; cowboy hat/ a wide hat, usually made of felt, often with a folded brim and a high crown; ten-galoon hat/a large wide-brimmed hat traditionally worn by cowboys; plug hat/ a hat worn by men in the past, generally or round (the lower part is stuck around the head); high hat/ tall hat; hat made of castor/ beaver or similar fur; bonnet/ a woman's or child's hat tied under the chin and with a border on the face; casque/ helmet-like headgear; fez hat/ a bare cylindrical or slightly conical hat with a flat top, usually with tassels, usually made of red felt. This type of hat was worn especially by Eastern men; panama/ a broad-brimmed hat made of straw, originally made of cloth resembling the leaves of a certain tropical palm tree; boater hat pillbox/ flat-crowned, flat, straight-sided, small hat with no brim; kufi/ West African traditional for men and one of the oldest national costumes of countries in the region. It is worn by Muslims and African Christians. Many grandfathers and other older men wear kufi daily to symbolize their status as wise elders, religious leaders, or family patriarchs; miter/ a tall headdress worn by bishops and senior abbots as a symbol of office, tapering in front and back with a deep slit; leghorn/ is a straw hat; tam o'shanter/ a woolen cap, hard, wide flat hat originating from Scotland; silk hat/ a man's tall cylindrical hat lined with black silk; cowl/ a large, wide cap worn by monks; derby/ hat with round top and curved.

In English, "clothing" LSG nouns are characterized by a multilevel of hyper-hyponymic series. A hyperonym can be concretized not only directly in its hyponyms, but also in subsequent stages, in which its direct hyponyms already act as hyperonyms, which in turn are concretized in the next stages of the hyper-hyponymic structure. In some cases, the various relations between the LSG lexical units studied in explanatory authentic dictionaries are reflected through illustrations. Drawings, small-sized photos inside the word explained in the dictionary depict some hyponyms of the base word-hyperonym.

For example, an image attached to the Longman dictionary shoes shows the following hyponyms of this hyperonym:



Ballet shoes – a ballet shoe, or ballet slipper, is a lightweight shoe designed specifically for ballet dancing shoes specially made for ballet dancing; business shoes – a shoe to be worn at smart casual or more formal events/shoes worn at official events; clog – a shoe made of wood with a leather top that covers the front of your foot but not your heel; flip-flops–open summer shoes, usually made of rubber with a V-shaped band across the front to hold your feet;es-pa-drille – a light shoe that is made of cloth and rope;high-heel shoes – women's shoes with high heels;moccasins–a flat comfortable shoe made of soft leather;sport shoes–a shoe designed to be worn for sports, exercising, or recreational activity, as racquetball, jogging, or aerobic dancing; slippers–light soft shoes that you wear at home; sandals–light shoes that are fastened onto your foot by bands of leather or cloth, and is worn in warm weather;trainers – a type of strong shoes that you wear for sport;mules–awoman's shoes or slippers that cover the front part of the foot but has no material around the heel; kitten heels–shoes or boots worn by women with very thin high heels that curve under the shoes. Based on this, we

can say that the hyperonym shoes are hyponyms of the above names of shoes.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Thus, hyper-hyponymous relations in different subgroups of "clothing" LSG in the English language system can be expressed with the help of non-verbal components-illustrations. In conclusion, we can say that the study of additions specific to word formation in Turkic studies has not come to an end. One of such issues is the issue of logical and substantive relations between the parts of compound and double words.

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