



Lexical-Semantic Features Of Hyponymy In The Short Stories “The Voyage” And “Dunyoning Ishlari” (Deeds Of The World)

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the semantic category hyponymy which is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hyperonym or hypernym or more shortly it is a term used to designate a particular member of a broader class in linguistics and lexicography. And current research is aimed at discovering the types of hyponymy category and their comparison in short stories “The Voyage” (in English) and “Deeds of the world” (in Uzbek).

KEYWORDS

Hyponymy, lexical, category, linguistics, short story, semantic analysis

INTRODUCTION

In the Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies have been conducted in the field of studying the language as a whole. The basics of the system lexicology have been reflected in a number of scientific studies carried out in

different periods of science development. Therefore, in her scientific findings prof. R.Safarova divided the ways of system lexicology development in the Uzbek language into the following phases:

- a) The first phase. The difference between word and lexeme, the semes and the ways of separating them into the main parts, and reflects on exploring semantic structure of some word pairs
- b) The second phase. The development stage of system lexicology is characterized by combining words into thematic and lexical-semantic groups and studying meaning by dividing it into component parts. At the same time, the principles and fundamentals of system linguistics, system lexicology namely researching lexical units by grouping into lexical-semantic groups were developed in the lexicology of the Uzbek language. The same lexical paradigms, and lexical paradigms have been identified as lexical-semantic groups in the lexicology of the system. Relying on this principle mainly lexical paradigms formed by synonymous senses, a group of words with antonymic meaning, a various thematic and lexical-semantic lines, lexical paradigms were the source of research as particular lexical-semantic groups in the system lexicology.

In linguistics and lexicography a hyponym (from Greek *hupó*, “under” and *ónoma*, “name”) is defined as a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hyperonym or hypernym (from Greek *hupér*, “over” and *ónoma*, “name”). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type of relationship with its hypernym. For instance, pigeon, crow, eagle and seagull are all hyponyms of bird (their hypernym); which, in turn, is a hyponym of animal.

Words that are hyponyms of the same broader term (that is, a hypernym) are called co-hyponyms. The semantic relationship between each of the more

specific words (such as daisy and rose) and the broader term (flower) is called hyponymy or inclusion. [9] Hyponymy is not restricted to nouns. The verb to see, for example, has several hyponyms – glimpse, stare, gaze, ogle, and so on. Edward Finnegan points out that although “hyponymy is found in all languages, the concepts that have words in hyponymic relationships vary from one language to the next”. Hyponymy refers to a much more important sense relation by describing what happens when we say “An X is a kind of Y”, “A daisy is a kind of flower”, or simply, “A daisy is a flower”. And there is also stated that “Hyponyms are more specific words that constitute a subclass of a more general word”. [4] e.g. maple, birch, and pine are hyponyms of tree.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In linguistics, semantic analysis is the process of relating syntactic structures, from the levels of phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs to the level of the writing as a whole, to their language-independent meanings. It also involves removing features specific to particular linguistic and cultural contexts, to the extent that such a project is possible. The elements of idiom and figurative speech, being cultural, are often also converted into relatively invariant meanings in semantic analysis. Semantic analysis can begin with the relationship between individual words. This requires an understanding of lexical hierarchy, including hyponymy and hypernymy, meronymy, polysemy, synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms.[5]

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Upon identifying the data, the researcher analyzed the categories of hyponymy found in

the short story of “The Voyage” and “Deeds of the world”

Table 1. List of hyponymy category and its definition

Word	Definition in Longman Active Study Dictionary
transportation	1) a system or method for carrying passengers or goods from one place to another; 2) when people, goods etc. are moved from one place to another
number	a word or sign that shows an amount or quantity
animal	1) any living creature, like a cow or dog, that is not a bird, insect, fish, or person; 2) any living creature that can move around
bird	an animal with wings and feathers that can usually fly
color	the quality of having colour
food	things that you eat
male	belonging to sex that cannot have babies
women	an adult female person
room	a space in a building that is separated from the rest by walls and a door
clothes	things such as shirts, skirts, or trousers that people wear
feather	one of the light soft things that cover a bird's body
finger	one of the four long thin parts on your hand, not including your thumb
drink	liquid that people drink
fruit	something such as an apple or orange, which grows on a plant, tree, or brush, and contains seeds
size	how big or small something is, a measurement for clothes, shoes, etc.
distance	the amount space between two places or things
sense	one of the five physical abilities of sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell

age	the number of years someone or something has existed
body	physical structure of a person or animal
occupation	a job or profession
appearance	the way that someone or something looks or seems

Based on the above definitions, we then can classify the words that belong to each hyponymy category as listed above.

Table 1. The List of Hyponymy and its words in the short story of the Voyage

N	Category of Hyponymy	The Voyage	Dunyoning ishlari (Deeds of world)
1	Transportation	boat, cab, truck, ship, cart	velosiped, traktor, samolyot
2	Number	eleven, one, three, two	ikki, yetti, o`n besh
3	Animal	cattle, horse, cat, camel, bird	kuchuk
4	Bird	crane, gull	haqqush
5	Color	black, white, green, blue, brown, grey, pink	yashil, qora, oq, pushti
6	Food	mushroom, sausage, ham, sandwich, biscuit, jelly	osh, shavla, zog'ora
7	Male	father, boy, grandpa	ota, og'il, aka,
8	Women	grandma, mother, granddaughter	ona, buvi, xola
9	Room	cabins, lounge, sitting room, house, saloon	corridor, oshxona, hujra
10	Clothes	coat, skirt, blouse, crape, bodice, dressing-gown, jersey	gilam paypoq, atlas ko'ylak, sochpopuk, tufli
11	Feather	eyebrow, hair, beard, wool, moustache, fur	

12	Finger	ringfinger, toes, hooves	
13	Drink	ice, tea	choy
14	Fruit	wine, banana	bodom, yong`oq, olma, o`rik
15	Size	small, little, wide, large, long, high, short	katta, kichik, uzun
16	Distance	near, far	yaqin, uzoq
17	Five sense	nose, eyes	ko`z, lab, og`iz
18	Age	baby, child, old	chaqaloq, o`smir, qari
19	Part of body	arm, leg, finger, cheek, shoulder, lips, face, hand, nose, eyebrow, eyes, foot, chin, neck	qo`l, oyoq, bosh, tizza
20	Occupation	sailor, stewardess	o`qituvchi, farrosh, haydovchi
21	Appearance	beautiful, sweet	chiroyli, pokiza, qo`rqinchli

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As can be seen, the hyponymy category of “parts of body” is dominantly found in the short stories of the Voyage and Dunyoning ishlari (Deeds of world). Whereas the least dominant hyponymy category found is bird, ordinal number, drink, fruit, occupation, gesture, distant, senses and looks. Presented below are some example sentences extracted from the short stories “The Voyage” and “Dunyoning ishlari”:

1. Type of hyponymy (transport):

- The Picton boat was due to leave at half past eleven
- When they got out of the cab

A boat is defined as a small vessel for travel on water. Vessel is here synonymous to transport. While, cab is synonymous taxicab, which is without a doubt it a kind of a transportation. Hence, these two words are classified as transportation hyponymy.

Type of hyponymy (transport): velosiped, traktor, samolyot, mashina, mototsikl

- Bahorga uch oyoqli velosiped.
2. Type of hyponymy (animal)
- the cranes standing up so high
 - and a cart with a small drooping horse

A crane is any of a family (Gruidae of the order Gruiformes) of tall wading birds superficially resembling the herons but structurally more nearly related to the rails. Horse in the meantime is a large solid-hoofed herbivorous ungulate mammal (Equuscaballus, family Equidae, the horse family) domesticated since prehistoric times and used as a beast of burden, a draft animal, or for riding. Birds and mammals as described in the definitions are two distinct characters of an animal. Therefore, these two words are classified as animal hyponymy.

Type of animal: kuchuk, haqqush, ot, qush

- Ikkovining ham ko`zini ko`r qilib qushga aylantirib qo`ydi.
3. Type of hyponymy (clothes)
- put on her flannel dressing-gown
 - grandma was quite ready
 - an old sailor in a jersey standing by gave her his dry

A dressing-gown is a robe worn especially while dressing or resting. While, a jersey is any of various close-fitting usually circular-knitted garments especially for the upper body. The word worn and the word close-fitting in the explanation mentioned are the characters of clothes. Hence, these words “dressing-gown” and “jersey” are classified as clothes hyponymy.

Type of hyponymy (clothes): gilampaypoq, atlas ko`ylak, sochpopuk, tufli

- Har yili dam olishga borsam oyimga gilampaypoq olib kelaman.
4. Type of hyponymy (occupation)
- And an old sailor in a jersey standing by gave her his dry
 - Such a very nice stewardess came to meet them

A sailor is a traveler by water while, a stewardess is a woman who performs the duties of a steward, especially one who attends passengers (as on an airplane). The words “sailor” and “stewardess” are both types of occupation. Therefore, these two words are categorized as occupation hyponymy.

7. Type of hyponymy (occupation): o`qituvchi, farrosh, haydovchi, dehqon

- –... Farrosh Vera xola kirib keldi.

5. Type of hyponymy (women)

- Beside him her grandma bustled a long in her crackling black
- your little granddaughter's in such a beautiful sleep

Type of hyponymy (women): buvi, oyi, kelin, amma, xola, qiz

- Oyim sekin tepamga keldi.

6. Type of hyponymy (parts of body)

- only his little black arms
- She unclasped her hand

Type of hyponymy (parts of body): bosh, tomoq, oyoq, miya, barmoq

- Goh boshimog`riydi, gohoyog`im

7. Type of hyponymy (room)

- and along a passage that had cabins on either side
- She pushed Fenella gently into a small dusky sitting room

A cabin is a private room on a ship or boat and a compartment below deck on a boat used for living accommodation. While, a sitting room is synonymous to living room. Hence, these two words are classified as room hyponymy.

Type of hyponymy (room): oshxona, hujra, korridor

- Yo`q, korridordagi “Farrosh mehnatini hurmat qiling” degan yozuv uchun emas...

8. Type of hyponymy (appearance)

- it was a beautiful night
- but their sweet smell was part of the cold morning

Both the words beautiful and sweet clearly indicates the state of quality of someone of something. Thus, these two words are classified as appearance hyponymy.

Type of hyponymy (appearance): chiroyli, go`zal, katta, qo`rqinchli

- Farishtadek go`zal, farishtadek pokiza bir qizni sevib qoldim.

9. Type of hyponymy (distance)

- Am I near to ladder?
- She could see far off some rocks.

The words “far” and “near” are obvious to have the meanings of a distance. Thus, these two words belong to distance hyponymy.

10. Type of hyponymy (appearance)

- Your little granddaughter’s in such a beautiful sleep.

- But their sweet smell was part of the cold morning.

The above examples show how similar one word to another in terms of its hyponymy, however they are used differently depending on the context of the sentences.

11. Type of seasons: yoz, kuz, bahor, qish

- Bolaligimni eslasam iliq yoz kechalari esimga tushadi.
- Qish keldi deguncha ko’chadan beri kelmasdik.

12. Type of tools: omoch, ketmon, supurgi, chelak

- Oyim bir chelak sovuq suvni ko’loblatib separd.

Based on the findings, it is concluded that in the short story of the Voyage and Dunyoning ishlari (Deeds of the world), there are 22 types of hyponymy category.

CONCLUSION

As one of the outstanding linguists stated language is a vehicle for communication between people. Therefore current finding will help students of English to know more about hyponymy and the types of hyponymy category so that they can use the range of vocabulary in written on in spoken as well. The descriptive qualitative methodology was used throughout the research, types of hyponymy were investigated by classifying the categories of hyponymy. Based on the results it was revealed that the most dominant type of hyponymy is “part of body” and the least dominant type of hyponymy category are “bird, drink, fruit and occupation”. With

remembering words through hyponymy students can enrich their vocabulary and can write and speak in English confidently and without any hesitation.

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