

ANALYSIS OF HYPER-HYPONYMIC TERMS RELATED TO COUNTRY STUDIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation

This article analyzes and explains the terms hyper-hyponymy in national studies through examples.

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In linguistics, the lexical layers of the language have a systematic character, in which lexical-semantic groups, along with synonymous and antonymic paradigms, distinguish a new type of lexical-semantic relationship between lexical units - hyponymy. The terms hyponymy, hyponym and hypernym were used in 1968 by the English linguist D. Lyons, and later the first scientific data appeared in the works of Russian scientists A. Ufimtseva and L. Novikov.[1]

We believe that studying hypernyms and hyponyms in English, which are relevant to the field of sociology, helps to understand the relationships between social systems and cultures. Hypernym-hyponymy relations are a system of relations in linguistics that express different degrees of commonality and specificity between words. Below are examples of hypernyms and hyponyms relevant to sociology. **Hypernyms and hyponyms examples:**

1. **Culture (hyper) → Subculture (hyponym)**

1) **Culture** (culture) - a broad concept that includes social groups, traditions, customs, values, and art forms.

2) **Subculture** (subculture) - a smaller group or cultural system within a larger culture that has its own values and practices.

3. **Society (hyper) → Social group (hyponym)**

1) **Society** (society) – the overall social system and structure of people, their interactions and organizations.

2) **Social group** (social group) - a smaller part of society, a group of individuals united by social ties and similarities.

2. **Tradition (hyper) → Ritual (hyponym)**

1) **Tradition** (tradition) - a set of values, rituals, customs, and other cultural elements of a society that are passed down from generation to generation.

2) **Ritual** (ritual) – a ritual or practice that represents a traditional event or procedure, performed at specified times and in specified ways.

1. Concepts and hyper-hyponymy relationships

Terms in the field of geography often represent broad concepts (hyperonyms), to which various specific concepts (hyponyms) are added, forming their structural structure. For example in Uzbek:

The concept of democracy (hypernym) includes hyponyms such as liberal democracy and Islamic democracy.

The concept of a state can include concepts such as a nation-state, a federal state, and a submarine state.

Such relationships help to ensure the accuracy of terminology, organize concepts into a hierarchical structure, and classify them consistently.

In areas such as country studies (geography, political science, cultural studies) in the Uzbek language, hyper-hyponymy relationships look like this:

I. The role of hyper-hyponyms in national studies Giperonimlar:

1) **Mamlakat** – it is a general concept that includes various specific countries, regions, and places.

2) **Xalq** – a general term for various peoples or ethnic groups.

3) **Tabiat** – a broad concept that describes the natural conditions of a country, studying geographical aspects (mountains, rivers, forests).

2. Hyponyms:

1) **O‘zbekiston** – a specific country, a hyponym of the concept "country", which is a hypernym.

2) **O‘zbeklar** – specifically the people, the hyponym of the hypernym "people".

3) **Amudaryo, Farg‘ona vodiysi, Qizilqum** – natural objects and geographical areas, hyponyms of the hypernym "nature".

II. Gipero-giponimlarning semantik xususiyatlari

Hyperonyms are defined by a broader, more general meaning, and the corresponding hyponyms have different characteristics. For example, the hypernym "country" includes many specific countries, but each country has its own social, economic and political structures.

Hyponyms have a more specific meaning, they represent specific parts, types, forms of the hypernym. For example, under the hypernym "nature" are placed various geographical objects and territories, for example, "desert", "mountain", "river".

A hypernym (generalizing term) covers all subconcepts (hyponyms) in a certain field or category. For example, in geographical terminology, the term "region" is a hypernym, which

includes hyponyms such as “*region*”, “*district*”, “*city*”. Such relationships are important in determining the structure and spiritual connections of concepts in dictionaries.

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