Meronymic phenomena between English and Uzbek languages

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses lexical phenomena, particularly, meronimic relations, which are one of the new word meaning relations with their semantic field in Linguistics. It is based on, particularly, semantic and lexical, pragmatic features as well as the relationship of comparative analysis in two languages Uzbek and English. A practical analysis of the mutual expressions of meronymic words in two languages and their differentiation and separation, that is, whether the meronymic features of these two languages are equal or unequal, are provided. Furthermore, it is explained that words related to meronymy, express the linguistic and non-linguistic appearance of words between the two languages, determining mutual relations in semantic meanings and stylistic colors from different points of view.

Ingliz va oʻzbek tililari orasidagi meronimik hodisalar

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada leksik hodisalar, xususan, tilshunoslikdagi yangi soʻzlardan biri boʻlib, ularning semantik sohasi bilan bogʻliqlikni anglatuvchi meronomik munosabatlar muhokama qilinadi. U, xususan, semantik va leksik, pragmatik xususiyatlar hamda ikki tilda oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida qiyosiy tahlil munosabatlariga asoslanadi. Ikki tildagi meronomik soʻzlarning oʻzaro ifodalanishi va ularning farqlanishi va ajratilishi, yaʼni bu ikki tilning meronomik xususiyatlarining teng yoki teng emasligi amaliy tahlil qilinadi. Qolaversa, meronimiya bilan bogʻliq boʻlgan soʻzlarning ikki til oʻrtasidagi soʻzlarning lingvistik va nolingvistik koʻrinishini ifodalovchi, oʻzaro

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semantik ma'no va uslubiy bo'yoqlardagi o'zaro munosabatlarini turli nuqtai nazardan belgilashi tushuntiriladi.

Меронимические явления между английским и узбекским языками

Ключевые слова:
меронимия,
отношения часть-целое,
лексиконы,
лексико-семантические
характеристики,
прагматические и
стилистические
особенности.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Статья посвящена лексическим явлениям, в частности, меронимическим отношениям, которые представляют собой новые взаимоотношения значений слов с их семантическими полями в языкознании. Основу исследования составляют семантические и лексические, а также прагматические особенности этих отношений, исследуемых на примере узбекского и английского языков. В статье проведен практический анализ меронимических слов в обоих языках, их дифференциации и различий, с целью определения, равны ли меронимические признаки этих языков. Также рассматриваются способы, с помощью которых слова в обоих языках выражают меронимию, обозначая языковые и внелингвистические характеристики, а также взаимосвязи в смысловых значениях и стилистической окраске.

INTRODUCTION

Language is dynamic and constantly moving phenomenon, the units of which are constantly changing under the influence of various external and internal factors. Thus, the language is a progressing case that develops regularly under the development of period. In both languages has its own grammar, word structures, word meanings, lexical, seamntic and stylistic, pragmatic relations on their own. Here, the main discussion will survey about word relations and meanings which have been progressing over the years. In English, mainly, in linguistics, meaning is the basic notion to interact with other word connections. Firstly, it demands to distunguish between word forms and lexems. According to D. Alan Cruse, the former one is individuated by their form, whether phonological or graphic: lexemes can be regarded as groupings of more than one word forms, which are individuated by their roots and derivational affixes. Word forms that differ only in respect of inflectional affixes belong to the same lexeme. It is the word as lexeme which is the significance unit for lexical semantics. Generally, lexical semantics is the meanings of content words, and is oriented principally to the contribution that openset items make direct sense in that position. There are some negotiations over the concept "the meaning of a word" is not a coherent one and others believe that there is such a thing, the nature of the description of it will hang crucially on what sort of thing it is supposed to be [1]. Semantic relationship are related to words, studying meaning through signs and language. It should say that various subgroups of semantics are studied within the fields of linguistics, logic and computing., In English, linguistic semantics includes the history of how words have been used in th past to justify this statement: logical semantics includes how people mean and refer in terms of intent and

Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika – Зарубежная лингвистика
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assumptions. In the 19 century, John Stuart Mill defined semantic meaning with the words separating into the two as "denotation" and "connotation". The meaning of a word is a literally primarily denotation while connotations are whether ideas or feelings that a word invokes for a person as well as its literal or primary meaning. Due to George Yule, lexical semantics is word meaning, and the lexical relation is used to designate any paradigmatic relation among words. Lexical semantic relations study the paradigmatic relations among synonymy, antonyms, polysemy, homonymy, holonym, hyponyms and meronyms [2]. M. Lynne Murphy (2003) pointed that hyponym and meronym are hierarchical and asymmetrical relations which a relation between a category and its superordinate category, and in the other, it is a relation between a category and its subordinate. As for any other phenomenon in the world, the existence of pradigmatic semantic relations among word meanings is, especially, meronymys are new tendency for Uzbek linguistic researchers. Uzbek linguistic scientists such as E. Begmatov, M. Narzieva, H. Ne'matov, R. Rasulov, R. Safarova, Sh. Orifjonova, S. G'iyosov and others predicted to have more kinds of word meanings in a branch of linguistics like meronymy, hypoymy, partonymy, graduonymy, hierarchy which could create.[3] And concluding from the researching works of the present time, the complete incommensurability of the language and its lexical – word, word-to-word relations meant not to get stuck only in synonymous, antonym or paronym robotic cases. Words certainly enter into semantic and stylistic relationships with each other so due to its functions they divided into different categories. Foreign researchers who discovered new aspects of stylistic devices including meanings of words – they are mainly, west linguistics A. Cruse, J. Lyons, L.M. Murphy, D. Lakoff gave a wider researching trips about stylistic connotations in linguistics. So it means that there are more new relations between words can express more modern styles as meronymy, hypoymy, partonymy, graduonymy, hierarchy. In this article, we only talk about meronyms which have appeared as new one of word relations, explaining its semantic, stylistic features, paradigatic similarities and differences in both Uzbek and English linguistics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

It is known that dividing words into specific groups is not entirely new in linguistics but creating new relations in word groups can be the process of researching. Words enter into semantic relationships with each other, due to their features they can be classified into different groups such as synonymy, antonyms, homonyms, polysemy, and others. They are traditional word relations but west researchers proved that words can be expressed as other meanings in order to their modern period. Lyons J, Cruse D.A, Iris M.A, Litowitz B & Evens M, Murphy L.M. and other scientists have researched about word relationships and their semantic aspects and claimed that there are many new word relations like meronym / partonym, holonym, graduonym. Linguistic researchers: M. Lynn Merhpee, J. Lyon and D.A. Cruz contributed great researching finds in modern linguistics, particularly, in developing word relationships and their stylistic, lexic and paradigmatic semantics of characteristcs. Such as Cruse "Lexical Semantics", "Meaning in language", Murphy L.M "Meronymy" are basic new sources of modern linguistic process in learning word meanings. D.A. Cruse "Lexical Semantics" (1986) hierarchy is a set of elements which are related to one another in a characteristic way. A branching hierarchy requires a relation of dominance, named differentiable. A taxonomic hierarchy is a differentiable relation with lexical significance and as a result, the lexical items in a

Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika – Зарубежная лингвистика
и лингводидактика – Foreign Linguistics and Linguodidactics
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taxonomy is supposed to be as corresponding to classes of things in the extra – linguistic world. Such kind of relations are certainly divided into many sub-classes not members in common. A relation is many-to-one which includes several elements, standing in that relation called hierarchy but many-to-one relation is identified into one another as proportional series. The same is probably true of the holonym in a pair related meronymously. One of the branch from relations of taxonomic hierarchy is meronymy, discussing the nature and characteristics of parts, their relations with wholes, and their distinction from pieces. According to D.A. Cruse, "We must now turn to a consideration of the lexical items used to designate parts and wholes, and the semantic relations between them. The semantic relation between a lexical item denoting a part and that denoting the corresponding whole will be termed as meronymy" [4]. According to Chaffin, Herrman, & Andrews, (1981); Winston & Chaffin (1982) part whole relations are family relations which is the pragmatic inclusion. They argued that parts of functional objects are distinguished due to its particular spatial and functional configuration owing to play their roles in the functioning of the whole [5]. Meronymy is the new term in both Uzbek and European linguistics, and appears for the first time in the scientific literature in the Thesis of Systemic Lexicology. Meronymy (from the ancient Greek words "part" and "name") is a term that represents semantic relationships between a meronym is a denoting part but a holonym is a denoting whole. To justify it more simly, a meronym is part-relative to its holonym. For example, *finger* is the meronym of the *hand*, which is its holonym. Similarly, the *page* is the *book's* meronym, its holonym.[6] In linguistics, separate interdisciplinary research based on the field of semantic field theory begins mainly in the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century. Professor A. Sobirov, the introduction of field theory into Uzbek linguistics is associated with the introduction of system-structural methods in relation to language units. A. Nurmonov, H. Nematov, R. Rasulov, I. Kuchkartoev, E. Begmatov, T. Mirzakulov, Sh. Iskandarova, O. Bozorov, R. Safarova, Kilichev, M. Narziyeva, H. Hojiyeva are important in the study of the lexicon of the Uzbek language on the basis of field theory and mentioned partonimic/meronymic (whole-part), functionality (functionality), graduonimic (hierarchy), relations which has long been known in linguistics that lexical units form a series of hierarchies due to their semantic relations. In today's modern linguistics, the terms of meronymy/partonymy, holonymy, graduonymy and its Uzbek meaning of hierarchy are obtaining popularity as a scientific concept refering to a form of inter-verbal semantic relations. Particularly, B.E. Kilichev "O'zbek tilida partonomiya" ("Partonymy in the Uzbek language") had an important study in reasearching meronymy/partonymy in Uzbek linguistics. [7; p.43] He has worked on the semantic features,lexic meanings and stylistic characteristicsof the partonym/meronym which explains the the between relationships of the words in Uzbek language. These studies are certainly value to develop the points of into lexemes and words relationships that distinguishes actual connections between whole and part and their real stylistic mechanisms.
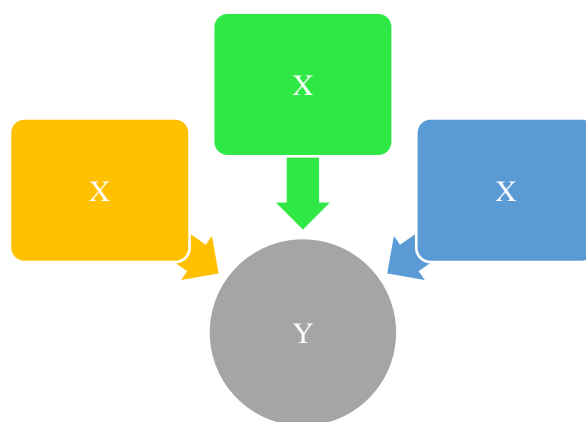
METHODS

Our research is based on definitions taken from the explanatory dictionary of Modern English for advanced learners and in Uzbek dictionary "An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek Lnguage". English and Uzbek nouns are analyzed according to their lexical and semantic meanings in the classes. Furthermore, we intended to study the colour of stylistic features and pragmatic semantic features are related to their linguistic

Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika – Зарубежная лингвистика
и лингводидактика – Foreign Linguistics and Linguodidactics
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or non-linguistic phenomenona of the meronymy in English and Uzbek laguages, using methods such as comparative method to be learn discussing contrastly to each other. Surveys were hepful to progress the process by taking all discussions into consideration to tackle the problem. To analyze the word meanings from their semantic relations(hyponym, patronym, meronym), lexical and functional relations were discussed through applying the descriptive ways which are very sufficient approach to explore the basic notion between them as well as a corpus-based analysis which identify the linguistic changes among word meaning relations and deal with them by applying technology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The term "meronymy" belongs to the Greek language and means "meros" – "part", "onuma" – "names". It is a new term to science and lexical units form a series of hierarchies according to their functional characteristics. In English, mereology deals with the particular whole-part relationship which is used in logical way. It is basically related to the first-order part and meronymy is considered as functions as partial-order. According to the recent work in linguistics, logic, and cognitive psychology has focalized on understanding the nature of semantic relations. The main thing between the parts and the wholes which they comprise. Morton E.Winston, Roger Chaffin, Douglas Herrman "A Taxonomy of Part-Whole Relations" (1987) metioned that the knowledge of parts and wholes can be expressed in many specialized ways, we will focus on the relation expressed by the English term "part of", as in "X is part of the Y", "X is partly Y," "X's are part of Y's" "X is a part of Y" "The parts of a Y include the X's, the Z'….," and similar expressions, such as in the sentences: "*The head is part of the body*," " *Bicycles are partly aluminum*," " *Pistons are parts of engins*," "*Dating is a part of adolsence*," " *The parts of a flower include the stamen, the petals* etc…" We will refer to relationships that can be expressed with term "part" in the above frames as "meronymic" relations after the Greek "meros" for part. [8; p.2] From this fomulas, we can understand that there are subordinate parts which are set in the hierracy:
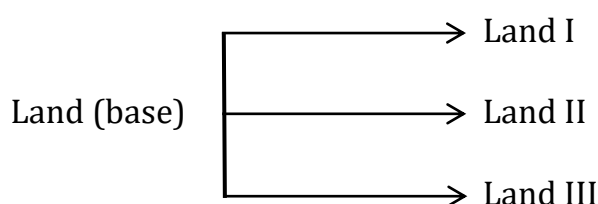
Fig.1 Describing the meronimic process.

It has been discovered that the category of meronymy represents one of the main fundemantal types of semantic relations between the lexicons. D.A. Cruse (1986: 159-160) firstly formulated these connective notions which are important: the term of

Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika – Зарубежная лингвистика
и лингводидактика – Foreign Linguistics and Linguodidactics
Issue – 2 № 2 (2024) / ISSN 2181-3701

"meronym" refers to the part, and holonym is the word refering to the whole. The siblings of parts of the same whole are called in lexical semantics "co-meronyms". It should be distnguished that meronyms are relational notions functioning lexical-item corresponding to the second lexical-item. But, the holonym is come to a third one. For example, *a keyboard* is meronym as a part of *computer* which is its holonym; *a cover* is meronym as a part of *a book* which its holonym; *a pupil* is meronym as a part of *a school* which its holonym; these meronymic relations are co-meronimic relationships and they play roles not only in pragmatic semantic functions but also in stylistic colors. In Uzbek linguistics also have been done many works, specifically, after the 70 the years, lexicons have been discussed thoroughly, and then lexical meaning groups have been separated into new word meanings by A.S obirov, E. Begmatov, M. Narziyeva, H. Ne'matov, R. Rasulov, R. Safarova, Sh. Orifjonova, S. G'iyosov studied the diffrences of semantic circles between word meanings and widen both their logic and concept relationships with hyponomy, partonymy, graduonymy and hierarchonymy and others. When they were analyzed, particularly, hyponymic and graduonymic relations have been accounted as linguistic phenomenon. These word relations with their lexic interactions were researched deeply by uzbek linguistists R.Safarova and Sh. Orifjonova. And other forms of word relation, especially, meronyms have not been studied fully. In Uzbek linguistics, meronyms are studied under partonyms which their mutual interrelations are the same. System includes the elements which it gathers all both natural and unnatural sytematic relations in the planet. When we recall about natural objects, we realize *the planet, the moon, the sun, green plants* and then we divide them into parts if we talk about *the palnet*, we say about their subdivisions, for example, *the planet* includes *stars, the sun, the moon* and other objects of sky; *green plants* are *flowers, trees, plants;* when we talk about *trees,* we say its *branches, root, trunk, leaves, fruit*; *flowers* are *leaf, petal, stem*; *the earrth* are separated into groups *people, the air, the sky, the land, the soil, the water*. Unnatural things are artificial objects such as *television, radio, computer, furniture, vehicles, residential houses* and others. The materials are always divided into parts and the whole which they certainly form these the part-whole series. We should point out that all these elements are classified into taxonomy which is the theory of classification and hierarchy which is the dominative and sub-divisions under it. The Swiss botanist O.Decondol (1813) created the "taxonomy" word and developed it describing the classes of plants.[9; p.6] By this way, he showed the objects to be separated into subgroups that they perform their functions equally to the first ones. According to the one of Uzbek linguistic researchers A. Eshmo'minov "O'zbek tili korpuslari uchun taksonomik va meronimik munosabatli leksemalar lingvistik bazasini shakllantrish" (2022) pointed that one of the main problems of taxonomy is to determine the method this taxon. It is recent work to Uzbek linguistics which the lexicology has risen from a comparative-descriptive stage to a new theoretical stage. A. Eshmo'minov refers that during this stage, it was important to characterize the study of lexicon as whole system-system consistening of certain semantic groups, the relationships of certain elements of meaning. According to Professor A. Sobirov, the introduction of field theory into Uzbek linguistics is associated with the introduction of system-structural methods in raltion to units. Particularly, Sh.Iskandarova analyzed the lexicon as a sematic field, giving the example of a personal microfield. She gives specific divisions of the universe into groups and its reflection in the language, and provides resources related to it more than hundred lexical-semantic

groups which are operated in the microfield of the individuals.[10; p.15] According to A.Sobirov, th types of relationships between members of the paradigm in the semantic field can be divided into many word meaning groups as well as their lexical semantics functions; he expalins meronyms are words that consist of wholeness and fragments of those objects, like *"house" – door, window, rooft, wall, attic.* B.Qilichev surveyed linguistic phenomena of meronymic relations, classifying semantic fields due to their characteristics and features whether they can keep the meaning when are used to represent the object or not. For example, *"Head", "Hand", "Leg", " Body", "Tree", "Plant", "Computer", "Book", "Furniture', "House", "Car", "Creature", "Eye", "Hair", "Land"* partonyms in Lexical Semantic Groups. We can decribe this semantic development stages:

Fig.2 semantic segments.

To analyze this division wider, *"land"* is noun and has its own characteristics : *"land"* I represents as the world/planet; *"land"* II refers the soil for yielding crops; *"land"* III characters the territory; It can be seen that 'land I" and "land II" are similar to each other according to the classification of fragments, and sharply different from "land III" . Conclusively, we can state the following: Firstly, "land II" and "land III" are close to each other in terms of forming lexical lines, while "land I" does not have such a future. Secondly, the parts of "land II" and "land III" wholes have the characteristics. In this case, "land I" is separated from "land II" and "land III" due to the nature of its parts. So, these three nouns with their semantical relations can be one group. It is explained as meronym in the national corpus of Uzbek language while in the partonymic lexical-semantic groups of *man, cattle, tree,* it is vitally important to determine their mutual relations one another. As part-whole relations are referred as meronymy in English linguistics while in Uzbek linguistics, it is called partonymy, indicating the part-whole relationships. However, it is necessary to identify that meronyms have both lexical and semantic correlations with each other. Even if the parts of the meronyms are used to indicate the function of each other, they should never lose their pragmatic interactions with other ones. Meronyms are complexity hierarchy that they present series of the one group, they have stylistic colors representing the deeper meaning and are used to dinguish according to their functional fields. This type covers various pragmatic relations in the language unit and the syntactic constructions among word meanings are related to nouns. Differences of meronymy from other word meaning relations save their lexic semantic relations from a part-whole to a whole part, similarities of them are expressed as the same as syntactical words in the classifications.

CONCLUSION

In summary, a closely investigation of meronymic word relations between other lexical word meanings, which specifically deals with the part-whole relationships indicates that this kind of word relations are logical and cognitive senses to be forced to

separate based on their pragmatic functions in the circle of tools. We analyzed the whole information in a comparative-discriptive way which enhanced the main of article by encompassing diversity of word meaning relations as possible.The problem of representing a large number of distinct relations in semantic meanings if they are manageable by the fact that particles of wholeness or the whole of the parts in the classification when they have to be decomposed into defining properties that are shared in varying numbers of function with variety mutual connections. Also, the main is that to understand the semantic meanings and pragmatic functions between the whole-part relations. From different languages, it can be discussed through its necessity and structure by linguistic researchers. Foreign linguistits surveyed the meronymy and they distinguished into several classifications of meronymy family, which is a type of semantic relationship that a partially integrated relationship between words and concepts. We know meronymy is referrred as a partial order belonging to whole, so, these linguistics put meronymy and hyponymy always together which come in the same hierarchy and semantically connected to each other. However, there are some arguments over the relations of meronymy whether all meronimic relations in the semantic circle can be related to the one group or not. In Uzbek linguistics, meronymy is studied under partonymy, which the lexicon is based on semantic field including corpus materials as discussed lexical system. Lexemes are the base of taxonomy and meronymy for the corpus of Uzbek language which bring about some problems in placing it in the taxonomic units interacting with the linguistic corpus. So, it is following:

– meronyms are part – whole relations, studying the subordinate and dependent word groups which be demanded to separate into their defitional field

– lexicons are the base of linguistic units which include both mental lexicons and conceptual concepts

– pragmatic-semantic relations of meronymy should be stayed arbitrary to decompose owing to its concret meaning relations among meronymic field

– taxonomy includes complexity hierarchic structures of being wholeness involving both natural and unnatural forms distinguishing them into classification

– meronimic relations are a discussable theme among linguistics to fix the characteristics and features

– a part-whole connections are related to speech figures, mainly, nouns, however, they can be seen in other ones which is analytical discussions

– meronyms are not discovered fully meanings in the dictionary to identify their semantic functions in the language system which are expected to sort out accurately conceptually

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