



## THE PHENOMENON OF HYPONYMY IN A POETIC TEXT

Adizova Nilufar Istamovna

Teacher of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics,  
Faculty of Philology, Bukhara State University

**Key words:** hyponym, hyperonym, lexeme, emotional-expressive meaning, linguistic unity, one solidness, national spirit, poetic skill, semantic relation, paradigm, phenomenon of hyponymy, gender- linguistic relationship.

**Annotation:** This article discusses the expressiveness of language units in the poetic text through the phenomenon of mutual hyponymy. The phenomenon of hyponymy as a means of realizing the artistic and aesthetic goals of the artist is analyzed in the example of the epic "Dream Fountain" by E. Vahidov. The article describes the relationship between the hyponym (species) and the hyperonym (gender), which has a logical basis and is reflected in the concept of commonality in the objective being.

Being the most significant means of communication among people, language has a communicative function, additionally, it owns a nominative function that serves to distinguish between objects of objective existence, their characteristics, events, concepts of personality. There is another important function of language, which is the emotional-expressive function of speech, which serves to make it attractive, to provide emotionality, to achieve individuality. The true beauty of language is also manifested on this basis. Each nation creates its own national culture, customs, traditions and values, immense spiritual wealth and national spirit through language. The role of fiction in the development of national culture is invaluable. Fiction demonstrates the emotional-expressive power of language. The behavior of the images, the depiction of the psyche, the realization of the emotional goals of the creator are revealed through the elements of language.

As the great Russian writer M. Gorky noted, "The first element of literature, its main tool is language, and language is the material of literature, along with the facts and events of life".

The most important linguistic unit of language - lexemes - exists in semantic relations, forming different paradigms and expressing their real charm. They define the unique, individual style of the artist as a means of enriching the content of the work of art, demonstrate the ability to use words, are used as an important factor in achieving the artistic and aesthetic purpose. In particular, the phenomenon of language hyponymy plays an important role in enriching the content of the work of art, revealing the psyche of the heroes.

Hero of Uzbekistan, great Uzbek poet Erkin Vahidov, a master of great poetic skills, an artist of words especially on a philosophical spirit, international simplicity, humanity and tolerance, struggle, innocence and beauty. In his work, it is possible to see that the colorful linguistic means have given charm and originality on the basis of various relations. Accordingly, the artistic and aesthetic appeal of the phenomenon of hyponymy, which paradigmatically added a special meaning to the work in the epic "**Wellhead of Dreams**" by the poet, can be observed on the basis of some examples.

Hyponymy is a type of semantic relationship, hypo-hypernymy, is a gender

relationship. In a hyponym relationship, the concepts of hypernymy (gender) and hyponym (species) differ from each other. A hypernymy is a lexeme, a central lexeme of a common system that semantically combines many meanings representing the name of an object, person, or event that represents a gender, and a hyponym is a specific gender. is a semantically rich lexical unit that expresses both the name of the species and the implicit meaning of gender in its semantic structure. The connection between a hyponym and a hypernymy has a logical basis and is manifested in connection with the notion of generality in an objective being. For example, if we take the hypernymy "flower", which is widely used in all works of art, it forms a lexical-semantic group, combining lexemes representing all types of flowers on the basis of lexical-semantic relations as a lexeme expressing the meaning of gender. Therefore, the flower lexeme as a hypernymy can enter into a lexical-semantic

The coasts of blue **sea**

Azure **sky**,

The hyponym-hypernymy relationship expressed in the following passage serves to enrich the content of the verses, to give musicality, to express the emotional spirit. On this basis, the poet seems to be referring to many mysteries

The Black Sea,

Wavy sea,

The sky attached to your skirt.

Infinite under the sink

**Myth, fairy tale and epic.**

With their love the lovers

bury their hearts in you.

The sea,

In another verse of the work, the poet creates a beautiful picture of the lyrical

connection with the hyponym: "gul-atirgul, gul-rayhon, gul- binafsha, gul-lola..."

The meaning of a hypernym is broader and vaguer than that of a hyponym lexeme, and the meaning of a hyponym lexeme is slightly narrower and brighter than it is. The spiritual essence of a hypernymy is equal to the sum of the spiritual essence of all hyponyms.

The hyponymy-hypernymy relationship gives the literary text a special spirit, harmony - a whole. In the works of the poet Erkin Vahidov, such relations are reflected in each of his works. Through it, the poet manages to enrich the content of the works, to provide melody, to give a rich content appropriate to the plot:

**[borliq(being)] - (hyperonym) nature ~ sky ~ water ~ air ~ sea- (hyponym)**

It is known, the being is a broader notion than the latter words. All the words coming after the being can be involved in the general meaning of the "Being".

Fresh **air**, endless **water**,

Beautiful **nature**. [1,123])

hidden on the seabed: In the following verses:

**[literary genres] - (hyperonymy) legend ~ fairy tale ~ epic ~ legend- (hyponym)**

**[Coast] - (hyperonym) ~ rock ~ sea ~ wave- (hyponym)**

From ancient **legends**

Tell me one.

It vibrates

Slow **wave**,

The blue **sea** enters the language.

Telling a sad past story

Bits its Head to the **rocks**... [1,124]

hero's experiences - free, happy, carefree, happy moments:

**[garden] - (hyperonym) ~**

When she dances in the **gardens**

The **flowers** were a base for him.

**Buds** not testing

Sun's kiss

In the next stanza of the epic, the poet describes the suffering of the reign of the ominous crowns and thrones - the situation of girls oppressed in captivity at the hands of the tyrant khan, mothers who died in the care of their children, suffering from the

Full of captive **girls**

There are harems,

The sea is unhappy

It was salty from tears.

Throughout the work, the protagonist grows up, fills up, and the suitors line the door one by one. The poet reflects the role of the family in human life, Passing months,

Seasons are passing

The age was added to the **girl's** age.

In the following verses, the poet skillfully places the lexical units of the profession in order to express his artistic and aesthetic goals in accordance with the content of the work, in which the

One is **painter**,

Another is **orator**,

One of them is **a singer**-nightingale...

Who admits oneself as buyer,

*Hyponymy* involves specific instantiations of a more general concept such as

holds

between *horse* and *animal* or *vermillion* and *red* or *buy* and *get*. In each case,

**flower ~ bud- (hyponym)**

Horizons not covering red color

Putting her jug on the shoulder

She was going

Towards the blue spring. [1,125]

oppression of the khan. absorbs; It is as if the reader is imagining a vivid picture of the period:

**[family] - (hyperonym) ~ mother ~ child ~ daughter- (hyponym)**

In the company of their **children**

Whey-swallowing **mothers**

Waiting at night

Became blind crying... [1,126]

the role of the father as a whole, thereby giving the verses a truly national spirit:

**[family] - (hyperonym) ~ father ~ girl- (hyponym)**

Customers kissing on the doorstep

were coming

towards the **father**.

hyperonym-hyponym relationship acquires a special charm and content:

**[profession] - (hyperonym) ~ painter ~ orator ~ singer- (hyponym)**

came to his father.

Came and left

Happiness bird does not

land on her head. [1,127]

one word provides a more specific type of concept than is displayed by the other. The more specific word is called a hyponym and the more general word is the *superordinate* which may also be referred to as a *hyperonym* or *hyponym*...Where the words being classified according to this relation are nouns, one can test for hyponymy by

replacing X and Y in the frame 'X is a kind of Y' and seeing if the result makes sense. So, we have '(A) horse is a kind of animal' but not '(An) animal is a kind of horse' and so on. [4,458] The author uses colorful units that reflect the hyperonym-hyponym relationship in accordance with the content of the work, and thus demonstrates that he is a true master of words, ensures the

The game was in full **swing**,

The “**tanbur**” was in full swing.  
The old men remembered their youth  
**Girl**, when **guys** say **songs**.

[**human relationship**] - (**hyperonym**) ~  
**friend** ~ **soulmate** ~ **brother** ~ **darling**

He was an orphan, Not alone,  
He was a **brother**, a **friend** to everyone...  
In the village, whether old or young,  
And showed their play. [1,137]

In the following verses, the reality becomes clearer through the interconnected units, the spirit of the period blows from the content of the work, the actions of the characters, the character traits are revived:

The party is in the khan's **palace**  
The **arch** is at the foot of **khan**.  
Singers sing, the dancers are dancing.  
For the **khan** who returned victorious from  
the **battle**,

In conclusion, the phenomenon of hyperonym-hyponym, along with a number of other lexical-semantic phenomena of language, serves to realize the artistic and aesthetic purpose of the poet. Through it, the author creates a connection in the events, the behavior of the characters on the basis of the principle of commonality, enriches the content of the work, reflecting the national and the spirit of the time. It tries to ensure integrity in the plot. On the basis of them, the poet shows the aspects of our national

simplicity and comprehensibility of the content on the basis of integrity in the relationship of different words:

[**person**] - (**hyponymy**) ~ **elder man**~ **young man** ~ **girl**- (**hyponym**)

[**art**] - (**hyponymy**) ~ **dance**~**lapar**~  
**tanbur** ~ **chirmanda**- (**hyponym**)

Like a peacock  
A beautiful soul **danced**.  
One by one, all that evening  
He showed his **art**. [1,128]

All the **soulmate** with him.  
But a secret to his heart  
He had only one **friend**. [1,133]

[**throne**]-  
(**hyperonym**)~**khan**~**palace**~ **arched throne**-(**hyponym**)

For the khan who brought the country back,  
Praise be to God,  
Clever poets recite poems. [1,140]

culture and history, warns the reader about the various semantic connections of words.

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