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Zoonyms in Terms of Equinomial-Hyponymic Relations

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Abstract

This article deals with the zoonyms in terms of equinomial-hyponymic relations in modern linguistics as well as author tries to exemplify several notions from prominent scholars who contributed in the sphere of linguistics.

Key Words: *zoonym, lexeme, domestic animals, morphological.*

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A language's vocabulary is made up of many interrelated lexico-semantic microsystems, also known as lexico-semantic fields, which make up the language's internal systems. In contrast, lexico-semantic microsystems (fields) are a type of system in connection to other lexical-semantic microsystems, where "semantic microstructures" are used to refer to equionyms, synonyms, and oppositions (i.e., antonyms and conversives).

Extensive literature is devoted to the study of the microstructure of synonymy, antonymy and conversives, in which their linguistic nature is comprehensively considered.

However, the nature of the phenomenon of equinonymy has not yet been fully studied in the field of linguistics due to the lack of a special study devoted to the study of this important variety of semantic microstructure in vocabulary.

Brief information about equinames is given in the works of M.V. Nikitin [1], in which this phenomenon is considered as one of the functional-semantic members of the hyperonym paradigm.

Equonyms are defined as words of the same level of generalization with a common hypernym, and a hypernym is the name of a generic concept.

The names of specific concepts in relation to their common hypernym are called hyponyms, and in relation to each other, at the same level of generalization, they are called equinoms.

This implies the conclusion that equinames are hyponyms of the same level of generalization, taken in

relation to each other. So, the names "father" and "mother" are hyponyms relative to the hypernym "parent"; the same names in relation to each other are equinames. Between the equinoms-hyponyms of certain hypernyms, there are general and universal constructions of semantic (hierarchical) systems of class units in the lexicon.

It should be noted that hyponyms and equinames do not always coincide in the full sense of the word. So, for example, the words "horse", "elephant", "lion", "tiger", "leopard", etc. are hyponyms in relation to the concept of "animal". But between these names there are no relations of an equinomic nature. O. Bozorov [2], Z. Bozorova, X. Kholmokov dealt with the peculiarities of the study of this problem.

Equonymic relations are found between generic varieties of concepts listed above as hyponyms. So, for example: goat (echki), ram (qo'y) in the Uzbek language and the above lexemes of the English language are hyponyms, domestic animals (in English), uy hayvonlari (in Uzbek) act as their hypernyms. In turn, each of these lexemes can also be a hypernym within the corresponding hypernym. Here the hierarchical structure of the semantic plan of the hypernym "domestic animals" \\\ "uy hayvonlari" is observed.

The hierarchical structure of these constructions is explained by the fact that the phrases "domestic animals" in English and "uy hayvonlari" in Uzbek are hypernyms of the first stage, equal to the concept of "lexico-semantic field". The words goat (echki), ram (qo'y) and others appear to be

hypernyms of the second stage, the semantic volumes of which consist of the rows “she-goat, he-goat, kid” (= goat); “sheep, ram, lamb” (= sheep) – in English, and “echki, taka, uloq” (= echki), “sovliq, qo’chqor, qo’zi” (= qo’y) in Uzbek.

The semantic plan of hypernyms is wide in scope compared to the semantic plan of equinames, therefore, within the framework of the semantic plan of hypernyms, the meanings of two or more independent words are combined that function as equinames in relation to the corresponding (definite) hypernym. The wide-ranging nature of the semantic plan of hypernyms is explained by the fact that they neutralize individual distinguishing semes according to the signs of natural gender and degree of age, which act as the main, dominant seme meanings of their equinames, semantically dependent on individual hypernym lexemes.

So, for example, in the semantic structure of the lexeme “horse” – as a word – a hypernym, the meanings of lexemes dependent on it are syncretically combined: stallion, mare, foal. In the semantic structure of the lexeme “horse” an important role is played by the phenomenon of neutralization, which is carried out according to two distinctive features (semes):

a) according to the sign (seme) of the natural gender “male – female” (stallion – mare) and

b) according to the sign (seme) of the degree of age (stallion – foal; mare – foal).

Now a few words about the nature and essence of the phenomenon of

neutralization. The term neutralization comes from the Latin word (*neutralis*), it means: not applying to anything or to another. When neutralizing persistent phonetic, semantic, grammatical and other features, it is not attached to a wide class of linguistic properties. In other words, neutralization is the positional removal of the opposition of the elements of the linguistic structure.

The most important system-forming factor linking individual linguistic elements is their opposition and correlation into an integral system. The concept of neutralization was introduced into linguistics by phonologists, more precisely, by their representative N.O. Trubetskoy. The theory of neutralization was developed by N.O. Trubetskoy as part of the universal doctrine of the system of oppositions.

Since the 1960s, the theory of neutralization has been developed on the basis of morphology, syntax, semantics, and cultural history [3].

The functioning of neutralization is also actively manifested in the dictionary, which is confirmed by the presence of homonymy and polysemy of the lexical aspect. It is especially active in the system of hypernyms.

The semantic structure of all hypernyms, as mentioned above, is neutralized in relation to individual semes (features), according to which the opposite members of their paradigm – the paradigm of hypernyms – differ from each other. This idea is also confirmed by the nature of the semantic structure of individual units of the lexico-semantic field with the meaning “animal” [4].

So, for example, the seme is neutralized on the basis of the natural gender “male – female” in the semantic structures of lexemes: cow, pig, sheep, tiger, chicken, goose, duck, etc.

The lexeme “bull” is one of the equinonymic (hyponymic) pairs of the word-hyperonym “cow” and means “male cow”. To express the meaning of “female cow”, the same lexical form cow is used (the equinomic paradigm of the hyperonym cow): bull – cow. In the semantics of the lexeme cow, the meanings of both the hypernym and one of its equinames (hyponym) are combined with the meaning “female animal”.

The same feature is observed in the semantic structure of other lexemes with the general meaning “animal” is analyzed in other languages. For example in Russian: гусь, гусыня, рысак. In English the word goose is a hypernym for the word gander.

Even more complex is the semantic structure of the words-hyperonyms duck. In their semantic structure, the meanings of both the hypernym and one of its equinames (hyponyms) are combined. In literary English, there are no names of females in the lexemes duck. In the meanings of the female animals called duck, the same words are used. The meanings of the males of these animals are expressed by the words “drake”, which are one of the equionyms (hyponyms) in relation to other equinames within the hyperonyms duck.

The complexity of the semantic structure of the given words-hyperonyms is also characterized by the fact that in them the process of neutralization is observed twice. In

addition to the seme on the basis of the natural gender “male – female”, in these lexemes, the seme on the basis of the degree of age is also neutralized.

These words – hyperonyms denote animals of both adult and younger age: a foal is also a horse; a calf is also a cow; a lamb is also a sheep; a piglet is also a pig; a chicken is also a chicken; a goose is also a goose, etc.

We have analyzed some examples in which some words are illustrated – hyperonyms with the meaning “animal” and their corresponding equionyms – hyponyms.

At the same time, semantic relations between equinomial-hyponymic words are significant. Hypernym words with the meaning “animal” are equiname words that differ from each other in terms of signs (semes) of natural gender and degree of age.

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It should be noted that the concepts of equiname and hyponym are synchronously-syncretically intertwined. An equinym is also a hyponym in relation to a certain hypernym. The difference between these two concepts is determined in relation to the nature of the direction of their connection.

Thus, the equinymic relation has the character of a horizontal connection, and the hyponymic relation has a vertical one.

For example: a paradigm of the type horse/stallion – mare – foal (horse) – is a paradigm of an equinomial relationship. The relationship between the lexemes horse – horse / stallion, horse – mare, horse – foal is a paradigm of hyperonymic-hyponymic relationship.

In other words, equinymy functions between hyponyms within a particular hypernym. The word – hypernym is dominant in relation to both the hyponym and the equiname. In the center of equinymic relations there are also cohyponymic relations. Therefore, some linguists such as L.V. Novikov [5] notes that the ratio of equinames is considered the ratio of cohyponyms.

The complexity of the linguistic plan of hypernyms in relation to equinames is also found in their comparative study on the material of languages of different grammatical systems, as evidenced by our observations on the relationship of individual hypernyms

and equinames with the meaning “animal” in the English and Uzbek languages.

So, for example, the lexeme qoramol (hyperonym) in the Uzbek dictionary is equivalent of the hypernym word cow in English. We mentioned the equinames of the lexeme “cow” above. It is clear to us that the equinomial with the meaning of the male gender for the word “cow” is the lexeme bull, and the female word is the same word cow [6].

In the Uzbek language, the meaning of the male gender of the equinomial bull is conveyed by the words novvos, buqa, xo’kiz; and the meaning of the female gender is in the words g’unojin, sigir. The meaning of “calf” in the Uzbek language is expressed by the lexeme buzoq.

In the semantic structure of the lexeme buzoq the neutralization of the seme is manifested in the presence of a natural gender in it the semes of both male and female sexes are synchronously-syncretically combined.

On the other hand, the meaning of the word buzoq differs from the meanings of the previous equiname words (novvos, buqa, xo’kiz; g’unojin, sigir) in that in the semantic structure of the word buzoq, the main distinguishing feature is the semantic feature “cub”, “younger than all”, which functionally – semantically equal to the word calf in English.

In the Uzbek language in contrast to English between the meanings of the equinim novvos (in some dialects: juvona) – “bull at the age of 2-3 years” – buqa – “untamed bull” – xo’kiz – “bullock” there are semantic relations of a different nature, which are called

graduonomic relations (graduonomy), which is not typical for the meaning of other language.

In addition, in the semantic structure of the word bullock (xo'kiz) there is a seme "involuntarily involved in agricultural and other work", which is absent in the semantic structure of other equionyms (cohyponyms) of this word.

A similar feature (graduonomic relations) is also observed between the meanings of the words – equinames heifer (g'unojin) and cow (sigir), the semantic structure of which differs from the other in relation to the seme "degree of age"; in the semantic rarity of the word sigir the main nuclear seme is "parent", "mother"; and in semantic proximity, the word g'unojin is "young, well done".

Thus, it has been established that the semantic plan of hypernyms is wide in volume compared to the semantic plan of equinames, therefore, within the framework of the semantic plan of hypernyms, the meanings of two or more independent words are combined that function as equinames in relation to the corresponding (certain) hypernym.

The wide-ranging nature of the semantic plan of hypernyms is explained by the fact that they neutralize individual distinguishing semes according to the signs of natural gender and degree of age, which act as the main, dominant seme meanings of their equinames, semantically dependent on individual hypernym lexemes.

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