

MERONYMY\PARTONYMY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the meronymy relation in English and Uzbek Languages and the types of meronym relations from different point of view.

Keywords: meronymy, partonymy, part-whole relation, meronym.

Annotatsiya: Maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi meronimiya munosabati va turli nuqtai nazardan meronimiy munosabatlar turlariga bag'ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: meronimiya, partonimiya, butun-bo'lak munosabatlari, meronim.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена отношениям меронимов в английском и узбекском языках и видам отношений меронимов с разных точек зрения.

Ключевые слова: меронимия, партонимия, отношение часть-целое, мероним.

Introduction

Words enter into semantic relationships with each other, and accordingly they are classified into several groups. Synonyms are words that have similar meanings, and antonyms are words with opposite meanings. Homonyms are words that have the same form but different meanings. Among them are the terms partonymy and meronymy, which are words expressing whole-part relationship. Meronymy (from the ancient Greek words "part" and "name") is a semantic relationship between a meronym denoting a part and a holonym denoting a whole. To put it more simply, a meronym is part-relative to its holonym. For example, hair is the meronym of the head, which is its holonym. Similarly, the page is the book's meronym, its holonym.

The opposite of meronymy is holonymy. These two categories always come together when we discuss the semantic relationship of words.

The main part. In English, the study of mereology deals with particular part-whole relationships and is used in logic. It is formally expressed in terms of first-order logic. Meronymy can also be considered a partial order.

In Uzbek, this whole-part relationship is called paronymy. Paronymy is a science that studies the relationship of whole parts in semantic groups of lexemes. For example, computer (whole) - screen (part) - keyboard (part)

and so on. Also: tree (whole) - leaf (part) - branch (part) - root (part). In these, the lexemes computer (first line) and tree (second line) are base words.

It is known that the lexeme in the sense of form represents the reflection of the phenomena of existence in the human mind, that is, on the basis of the whole-part relationship in the meaning system, a need actually arises. was used to express the holistic-individual relations of existence in language.

Studying the phenomenon of paronymy reveals the "secrets" of vocabulary. It plays an important role in the clear and correct interpretation of their meanings. .

There are words that can be used as comeronyms in the same text. However, some words cannot be co-terminous. M.Lynn Merhpee states: "In one context, finger is the appropriate meronym for hand, and in other contexts, flesh is the appropriate meronym for hand. However, finger and flesh are not comeronyms for hand, because different there are relational criteria (material versus functional part) that apply on a case-by-case basis." [1]

Types of meronym relationships

The study of merology shows that there must be several types of meronymy according to its relationship to the whole. Lyon and Cruz distinguished two types of meronyms and named them according to the direction of study. "At one level, meronyms can be divided into two types: 'necessary' and 'optional', otherwise called 'canonical' and 'facilitative'. An example of a necessary meronym is eye < face. Having eyes is a necessary condition . a well-formed face, and even if it were removed, the eye would still be part of the face. An optional meronymy includes examples such as cushion < chair - exists independently of chairs and chairs without cushions." [2]

As we said above, meronyms can be of two types: necessary and optional. "In many ways, meronymy is more complex than hyponymy. Wordnet databases define three types of meronymy relationships:[4]

I mean part: "tires" are part of "car", root is part of plant, keyboard is separated from computer, etc.

Member name: "car", "traffic" member, child, family member, regional republic member.

A substance (thing) is meronymy: a "rubber" wheel, a gold ring, a loaf of bread, etc.

These classifications are divided based on the importance and composition of the parts in the whole.

In addition, research on meronymy shows that there is also a difference between synecdoche and meronym, as the reader may encounter some evidence. The difference between words as nouns meronym and synecdoche is that a meronym (semantics) is a term used to refer to something that is part of something else, while a synecdoche (figure of speech) is a figure of speech that uses the name of a part. something that represents the whole. The two commonly recognized variants of synecdoche, part for whole (and vice versa) and genus for species (and vice versa), find their correspondence in the linguistic concepts of meronymy/holonymy and hyponymy/hypernymy. A meronym refers to a word or other element that together with other elements forms a whole. So, "bark", "leaf" and "horn" are meronyms of the holonym "tree".[3]

As part-whole relationship is called meronymy in English linguistics, in Uzbek linguistics it is called paronymy and it is called whole-part relationship. Depending on the field in which paronymy is used, it can be categorized into several types:

- a) Words related to place names: theater (whole) - stage, audience, seats (section); besides restaurant, railway station, library.
- b) Words related to body parts: face (whole) - eye (piece), nose (piece)
- c) Words related to household items: pot (whole) - lid (piece), ears (piece)

This line can be continued. The main thing is to understand the whole-part relationship.

In other languages, linguists have studied this relationship and analyzed it in terms of necessity and structure. From these, Iris, Litovitz, and Evens found that in part the entire relationship is actually a family of relationships divided into four main types:

1. A functional component of a whole (for example, a bicycle wheel)
2. Sliced whole (cut into pieces like a whole pie)
3. Members of the element set (pictures in the gallery)
4. Subsets of sets (include set, for example, fruits and apples).

Apart from linguistics, other classifications of the whole-part relationship have been developed by Barriere, Markovitz, Nutter, and Evens, Sattler for specific engineering applications, Uschold (1996) for environmental information systems, and Bernauer for the medical field.[4]

Summary. As we have discussed several classifications of the meronymy family, it is a type of semantic relationship that indicates a partially integrated relationship between words and concepts. Meronymy can be given as a partial order belonging to a whole. Meronymy and hyponymy always come together and are semantically connected to each other.

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