

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF MERONYMY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

MUSTAFAYEVA Sojida Ulashevna,

assistant teacher,

Termiz Institute of Engineering and Technology

E-mail: sojidabonu1986@gmail.com

phone: +998915843010

ABSTRACT

This paper provides information about meronymy, and its differences, particularly, semantic and stylistic features, and the relationship of comparative analysis in two languages Uzbek and English. Furthermore, it is explained that words related to meronymy expressed the linguistic and non-linguistic appearance of words between the two languages, determining mutual relations in semantic meanings and stylistic colors from different point of view.

Key words: *meronymy, linguistic and non-linguistic relationships, lexical, semantic and stylistic features, part-whole relation.*

ОСОБЕННОСТИ МЕРОНИМИИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье представлены сведения о меронимии, ее различиях, в частности, семантических и стилистических особенностях, а также взаимосвязи сравнительного анализа в двух языках – узбекском и английском. Кроме того, поясняется, что слова, относящиеся к меронимии, выражают языковой и нелингвистический облик слов двух языков, определяя взаимоотношения по смысловым значениям и стилистической окраске с разных точек зрения.

Ключевые слова: *меронимия, языковые и неязыковые отношения, лексические, семантические и стилистические особенности, отношение часть-целое.*

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA MERONIM XUSUSIYATLARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada meronimiya va uning farqlari, xususan, semantik va stilistik xususiyatlari, ikki tilda o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida qiyosiy tahlilning aloqadorligi haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan. Bundan tashqari, meronimiya bilan bog‘liq so‘zlar ikki til o‘rtasidagi so‘zlarning lisoniy va nolingvistik ko‘rinishini ifodalab, turli nuqtai

nazardan semantik ma'no va uslubiy ranglardagi o'zaro munosabatlarni belgilab berganligi tushuntiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *meronimiya, lingvistik va nolingvistik munosabatlar, leksik, semantik va stilistik xususiyatlar, qism-butun munosabat.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is dynamic and constantly moving phenomenon, the units of which are constantly changing under the influence of various external and internal factors. So, the language is a progressing case that develops regularly under the development of period. The field that studies language is linguistics and new branches are emerging in the field of linguistics. In linguistics, studying the relations of word meanings is one of the oldest problems in our science. Every linguist who has conducted research in the field of creating a dictionary, interpreting word meanings, and describing both lexical and grammatical meanings of words has focused on such problems. The works of our ancestors Mahmud Koshghari, Mahmud Zamakhshari, Abu Hayyan, and especially Alisher Navoi, who in the past worked in the field of inter-word-spiritual relations in Turkish languages, are a great contribution to world science. This researching followings have been continued by today's 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, hyponymy, paronymy, graduonymy, hierarchy which could create. 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 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, hyponymy, paronymy, graduonymy, hierarchy. In this article, we only talk about meronyms which have appeared as new one of the stylistic devices and explaining its semantic, stylistic features in 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 synonym, antonym, homonym, 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, semantic characteristics. Such as Cruse “Lexical Semantics”, “Meaning in language”, Murphy L.M “Meronymy”[5; p.217] are basic new sources of modern linguistic process in learning word meanings. In this article is explained about one of the new word relationships is meronym. Meronym or partonymy 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.[5; p.217-220] Meronymy (from the ancient Greek words "part" and "name") is a semantic relationship between a meronym denoting a part but a holonym denoting a whole. To justify it more simply, 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.

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 [6;p.27-28] 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 referring 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. He has worked on the semantic features, lexic meanings and stylistic characteristics of 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.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Investigating all materials through studies, we intended to study the stylistic and semantic features as well as linguistic and non-linguistic phenomena of the meronymy in English and Uzbek, as well as using methods such as comparative method, descriptive method, distributive analysis method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In English, the term meronymy comes from Greek *μέρος*-(*méros*)-“part”, and *ὄνομα*- (*ónuma*) -“name” is a semantic relation between a meronym denoting a part and holonym denoting a whole. In easier terms, a meronym is in a part-relationship with its holonym. For example, the *leaf* is a meronym of a *tree*, which is its holonym. Similarly, the *sail* a meronym of a *ship*, which is its holonym. In English, the study of Mereology engages with particular whole-part relationships used in logical ways. The word of mereology is belonged to Greek *μέρος*, meaning “share”, or “part” is dealt with the study of parthood relationships: relationships of part to whole and of part to part within a common whole. A meronymy is a partial order of concept types connecting with the part-whole relation. In Uzbek, like connections as this whole-part relationship is determined as paronymy. Paronymy is a branch of science which studies all elements gathering into one unit appeared as semantic groups of lexemes. For example, *teapot* (whole) - *cup* (part) - *saucer* (part) and so on. Also: *classroom* (whole) - *desks* (part) - *chairs* (part) - *blackboard* (part). From these examples are the lexemes *teapot* and *classroom* are the base words. It is clear that the lexeme plays a basic role in representing the sense of form in the reflection of the phenom of existence in the human mind, that is, on the basis of the whole part relationship within the meaning process, a require really emerges. This type of word relationships represent a solid whole, and express the connection of its parts around the whole. Studying the phenomenon of paronymy reveals the “secrets” of vocabulary which plays an important role in the clear and correct interpretation of their meanings in the context. In this state, certainly, lexicography helps to determine the exact concept and color of the word.[4; P.112]

There are some new aspects of stylistic relationships which can be used to designate a particular classification types in linguistics and lexicography. Lexicography can only show its definitions, linguistics defines its inner lexical-semantic relations as well as stylistic characteristics in the context. Meronymy is new

and less sense of relations among word styles which connecting pieces around a whole lexeme, for example: *head* when used to mean *people* in “*I need many heads to end this work*”, *apple* when used to mean *tree* in “*These apples should be cultivated more to make productive crops*”. According to new one, meronym has been researched less in Uzbek linguistics but west researchers could gave more information especially meronyms. Are there any special stylistic and semantic differences or similarities of it in Uzbek and English languages? If we want to refer to something, for example, a *dog*, we have several possibilities to express this: We could say ‘*spaniel*’ (only, of course, if we talk about a spaniel), ‘*dog*’ or ‘*animal*’. It becomes clear that these lexical items are of “different levels of specificity” (D.A.Cruse,1975), [1; p.156] and what we finally say depends on our point of view, whereas no one will disagree that “*spaniel*” is more specific than “*do*”, which itself is more specific than “*animal*”[11; p.17] in English linguistics. Paronymy is a science that studies the relationships between whole parts in semantic groups of lexemes. For example, *a computer* (whole) – *screen* (part) – *keyboard* (part) and others. Furthermore, *tree* (whole) –*leaf* (part) –*branch* (part) –*root* (part), *body* (whole) – *head* (part), *book* (whole) – *page* (part) – *cover* (part). In them, the lexemes *computer*, *tree*, *body*, *book* and *hand* are base words, the parts of them can be addressed as its physical-object senses. In other words, it is accepted that the lexeme in the sense of form identifies as the absorption of the phenomena of actuality in the human mind, that is, on the base of the whole-part accord in the acceptance system, appearing as a need of form in society and was acclimated to accurate the holistic-individual relations of actuality in language. Meronyms in lexical system of the language can be more fundamental phenomena developing word relationships comparing to other word devices like polysemy. 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*”. [10; p.11-14] D.A.Cruse divided meronyms into three types according to its meanings separately. He explained it as formula like: Y has Xs/an X., An X is a piece of a Y, it means if Y changes its place with an X it does not lose its logic meaning in the context regardless of interchanging their places. English linguistics discussed lot about meronyms and their elements which even means less semantic meanings, they can be connected in one superior head not losing its basic meaning. Lyon and Cruse distinguished two types 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 eyes

would still be part of the face. An optional meronymy includes examples such as cushion. [9; p.1-6] Investigating all information, we can conclude that there are two types of meronyms: necessary and optional. So, due to many of complex structures, meronyms are complicated system compared to hyponymy. According to Word net, there are three types of meronymic relationships. If we give more examples to meronyms, e.g. *mother, father, son, daughter, grandfather, grandmother* are part of *family* (group of family); *petal, stem, leaf, flower, root, fruit* are part of *plants* (class of plant); *table, chair, blackboard, chalk, desks* are part of *classroom* (class of education center). Like classifications are divided based on the importance and structure of the parts in the whole. If we look the meronym by its stylistic functional it can be differentiated into synecdoche and meronym. Meronym means a piece of whole but synecdoche (figure of speech) is the name of a part. Synecdoche and its types are often found in the equal correspondence with the linguistic concepts such as meronymy/holonymy and hyponymy/hypernymy. However, meronym determines a word as well as the other elements of the word which unites in the whole, for example, *hair, eye, ear, mouth* is meronym of the holonym of “*head*”. In Uzbek language, meronymy defines as paronymy called whole-part relationship and it classified into its functional groups. For example, *book, copybook, pen, pencil, rubber* - education (words to educational utensils); *finger, nail, palm* - hand (parts of body); *handle, mouth, cover* - teapot (household items). 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.[9; p.1-6]

The main objectives of this article have nearly been achieved. The reason is that when the two languages were compared and discussed together, it became clear that there is some differences in the word lexemes and word meanings of the two languages as well its structural components. The differing or upgrading of the words in each language's lexeme revealed more deeply the aspect or principle on which they were formed. It is clear that there are some differences in two comparing languages analyzing aspects based on meronyms, it is a product of the new stage of development of this language, and they are a product of modern research and a unit awaiting development. A meronym/paronym is a part of a word relationship waiting to be elaborated on its stylistic meaning.

CONCLUSION

The whole universe represents the one system which included all elements in existence. So, language, word, speech are parts of linguistics which identifies the

whole structure of the language. Lexemes, structural systems of the words are taxonomic classes due to their word relationships. From a long tradition, it focused on only in logic meaning of the word ignored the semantic functions of the words. The field of studying the part of whole is mereology and it looks like philosophy. Today, modern linguistics divides word relationships into many kinds based on their expressing meanings, classifications, structures. One of them is meronymy addressed to part-whole, whole-part. Meronyms are relations of word connected in a logic way into a whole with their denotation and connotation meanings. In English, meronyms are in the form of a whole-part, and even if their places are changed, they should maintain their spiritual integrity. D. Cruz emphasizes that during the study of meronyms, it is necessary to separate them into three types based on the formula and distinguish them clearly. In Uzbek linguistics, meronym expresses the same linguistic meaning as this paronym, and they are explained by the main word like base word, dominant. So, the similarities in both languages are whole - parts - X has Y, but the differences are like whole-part or part-whole in English linguistics, and whole-part (head-subordinate) in Uzbek and its stylistic color, semantic functions will adapt what means in the context not losing functional meanings. The use of systematic linguistic research for the study of semantics is connected with the study of the different structures of words in languages and the study of interactional relations. Of course, this can be a key factor in determining the most effective cross-linguistic semantic patterns, based on general conceptual principles that are universal to the lexicon and related to word corpora, which are a model of classification in linguistics. Generally, the phenomenon of meronymy, which is a linguistic relationship between lexemes, is the manifestation of several lexemes in a system of lexical semantics, depending on the number specific features, in which dominant and surrounding lexemes are distinguished. The stylistic characteristics of the meronym is also fulfill the logical connotations among words, thus, the word saves its meronomic functions regardless of the context. Apparently, meronymys can run more in semantic features in compared to the other word relationships and its stylistic characteristics can be identified according to what elements they are playing in a stylistic relation.

REFERENCES

1. D.A.Cruse Lexical Semantics.-Cambridge University Press, 1986.,P. 156
2. Kilichev E. "O'zbek tilining praktik stilistikasi".-T:1985
3. Murphy L.M. Meronymy //ELL.-Encyclopedia of Language &Linguistics.
4. Sayfullaev R.,Mengliev B., Bokieva G. and others. "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili"-T.: University,2007.,P. 112

5. J.Jumabayeva. –Turli tizimli tillarda leksik va stilistik graduonomiya. (Lexical and stylistic graduonomy in different system languages) - Monografiya.(Monograph), Toshkent “MUMTOZ SO’Z” 2017. b.217
6. Kilichev B.E. “O‘zbek tilida partonomiya”., dissertation.-Toshkent, 1997.-P.27-28

Internet documents

1. B.N.Jurayeva - Characteristic features of the use of national cultural lexicon in mass media:- Intent Research Scientific Journal-(IRSJ) ISSN (E): 2980-4612 Volume 2, Issue 6, June -2023 Website: intentresearch.org/index.php/irsj/index
2. Hozirgi O‘zbek adabiy tili.1-part-Tashkent:”Oqituvchi”,1980
3. N. Masharipova, G‘ayratova G. “ Meronymy/paronymy in English and Uzbek languages.” 10th - International Conference on Research in Humanities, Applied Sciences and Education., Hosted from Berlin, Germany Jan. 30th 2023. <https://conferencea.org>.,P.1-6
4. Sebastian Matzner, Rethinking Metonymy: Literary Theory and Poetic Practice From Pindar to Jakobson. Oxford University Press, 2016. P.11-14
5. Silvia Nulli.”Hyponymy and meronymy”Term Paper, 2001., P.17: https://books.google.com/books/about/Hyponymy_and_meronymy.html?id=nqPkQh_aWGh0C
6. <https://revistas.marilia.unesp.br/index.php/bjis/article/download/11942/8066/418>
7. <https://www.researchgate.net/>
8. <https://www.usingenglish.com/forum/threads/hyponymy-and-meronymy.43463/>
9. Longman Advanced American Dictionary. Pearson Education Limited, UK, 2007.1864