Hyponymic and Hyperonomic Words in the Creation of the Uzbek Language Thesaurus Study of Relationships

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A B S T R A C T

This article discusses the development of the Uzbek language in the current information age, the current challenges facing computer linguistics, and the issues that need to be addressed in improving the Uzbek language corpus. Features and benefits of e-dictionaries are discussed. It is about the reflection of lexemes in the hypo-hyporonomic relationship in the thesaurus and the creation of their linguistic base.

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The 21st century is a time of globalization and rapid information exchange. Today, it is important to translate the linguistic models and speech capabilities of natural language into computer language and to solve language-related problems using information technology and methods. In the information age, the sustainable development of all languages, maintaining their national purity is one of the global challenges. In the era of rapid development of computer technology, interdisciplinary cooperation is important for the development of any science. As a result of the positive impact of computer technology, many scientific changes and achievements have been made. As a result, a number of areas have emerged, such as machine translation, corpus linguistics, computer lexicography, editing software, text abstracting, speech synthesizer, linguostatistical analysis software, and text classification.

In the 80s and 90s of the last century, scientific advances were made in computer linguistics and the processing of natural language. The Internet is now the main source of information. Internet access is an important factor in the formation of a terminological database in the field of corpus linguistics and translation. As you know, lexicography is one of the practical areas of linguistics. Lexicography is the study of dictionaries, ways and principles of their construction. As a result of the penetration of computerization into all spheres of social life, it became possible to create dictionaries in electronic form. As a result of optimization of work with computer-assisted dictionaries, the science of computer lexicography was formed.

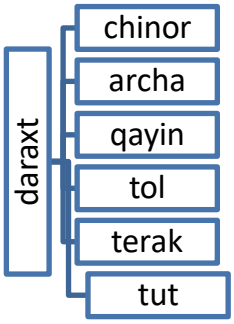
Computer lexicography is an important component of applied linguistics, the study of computer dictionaries, programs and algorithms based on the principles of coding and decoding, working on the basis of linguistics and software. As a result of the development of this industry, electronic dictionaries of various names are being created. The introduction of computer technology in lexicography has made it easier to create dictionaries. Electronic dictionaries are characterized by compactness, compactness, the ability to connect to the Internet. Computer dictionaries should have a few important features: - availability of a word search engine; - the presence of a word in the form of a text; - memorize the first requested word; - the word or phrase being searched is taken from several contexts using the body of the text; - be able to make recommendations based on initial letters to quickly find the word or phrase being searched; - be able to pronounce words and phrases in a foreign language

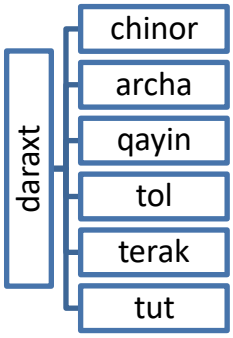
The emergence of language corporations further strengthens the functional connection between linguistics and lexicography. Since the use of the corpus in compiling a dictionary is automatically read by a machine, we can most reliably extract all relevant information - samples of lexical, morphological, syntactically annotated information - in a very short time, determine words and their semantic frequency through the corpus. way calculation, quantitative-colloquial information about the place of words in the context and the structure of sentences. Corpus lexicography is the study of language based on a text or acoustic corpus that is often used in a particular phrase on a computer to perform tasks such as storing, transmitting, and analyzing data.

We now come across the term thesaurus frequently in computer lexicography. By the 1960s, thesauruses in search of information began to emerge. The etymology of the term thesaurus is interpreted in two different ways. In Greek, thesaurus means treasure, but according to Douglas Happer, it means placement, location. Information retrieval thesauruses can play an important role in creating an ideographic dictionary of a particular language. The following operations are performed when creating special types of dictionaries using special case technology (Sketch Engine, Blacklab, BookCat):

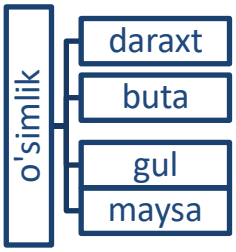
Determining the scope of the created thesaurus; 2. Identify and process keywords (descriptors); 3. Determining the conditional equivalence between descriptors;4. Explain the paradigmatic relationship between descriptors; 5. Form a thesaurus dictionary based on the above Naming, associative, binary, hierarchical, equivalent relations of lexemes, which are important for modern lexicography, are reflected in the thesaurus. Dictionaries of this type emphasize hierarchical relationships in particular. The hierarchical relationship of lexemes includes binary, associative relationships, which in linguistics are called hypo-hyperonyms. The hypo-hyperonomic approach allows the generalization and differentiation of the meanings of lexemes denoting objects, events in nature and society, and the concepts understood through these meanings.

In linguistics, hyponymia (from the Greek hupó, ‘under’ and onuma, ‘noun’) is a semantic relationship between a hyponym denoting a subtype and a hyperonym denoting a supertype. In other words, the semantic domain of a hyponym belongs to the hyperonym domain. Simply put, a hyponym has a kind of relationship with its hyperonym. For example, the words pigeon, crow, eagle, and seagull are hyponyms that combine under the hyperonym of a bird. The concept of hyponym is characterized by the content and symbols expressed in lexical units in the semantic-functional sense. These meanings and signs are directly related to the notion of generality in objective existence. In the minds of speakers of the same language, hyperonyms appear as lexical units that express clear concepts of words that express the concept of gender. For example, the lexeme of the word tree is associated with the same phenomena of existence as a definite object that exists in existence. The tree lexeme, as a lexeme expressing the meaning of gender, forms a lexico-semantic group based on a specific lexico-semantic relationship with all lexemes representing all types of trees. Therefore, a tree lexeme can enter into a lexical-semantic relationship with each lexical unit that represents its individual type. In linguistics, hyponymia (from the Greek hupó, ‘under’ and onuma, ‘noun’) is a semantic relationship between a hyponym denoting a subtype and a hyperonym denoting a supertype. In other words, the semantic domain of a hyponym belongs to the hyperonym domain. Simply put, a hyponym has a kind of relationship with its hyperonym. For example, the words pigeon, crow, eagle, and seagull are hyponyms that combine under the hyperonym of a bird. The concept of hyponym is characterized by the content and symbols expressed in lexical units in the semantic-functional sense. These meanings and signs are directly related to the notion of generality in objective existence. In the minds of speakers of the same language, hyperonyms appear as lexical units that express clear concepts of words that express the concept of gender. For example, the lexeme of the word tree is associated with the same phenomena of existence as a definite object that exists in existence. The tree lexeme, as a lexeme expressing the meaning of gender, forms a lexico-semantic group based on a specific lexico-semantic relationship with all lexemes representing all types of trees. Therefore, a tree lexeme can enter into a lexical-semantic relationship with each lexical unit that represents its individual type.





It should be noted that the lexemes of trees and flowers given in the concept of gender can also be combined under the name of a plant and enter into a hypo-hyperonym relationship. It should be noted that the lexemes of trees and flowers given in the concept of gender can also be combined under the name of a plant and enter into a hypo-hyperonym relationship. It should be noted that the lexemes of trees and flowers given in the concept of gender can also be combined under the name of a plant and enter into a hypo-hyperonym relationship.



We can see the following interpretation of this phenomenon. There is a hierarchical relationship between linguistic units. A hierarchical relationship is one in which the unit is embraced by another. For example, the lexemes Halim and Karim are masculine nouns, as opposed to the female lexemes Halima and Salima. But all of them are covered by the noun lexeme. The noun lexeme, on the other hand, is covered by the horse lexeme, along with the noun lexeme. It can be conditionally conceived as follows:

Ot					
Ism				**Nom**	
Halim	**Karim**	**Halima**	**Salima**	**Suv**	**Kitob**

This step can be continued up and down. So, the lexemes of Salim, noun, and horse have entered into a hierarchical relationship; The word salim is part of the noun and the noun is part of the word at. The hierarchical relationship of linguistic units is twofold. For example, the relationship between tree and body, root, leaf, and horn units is different from the relationship between tree lexemes and apple, apricot, pear, and cherry lexemes. In the previous relationship, the tree represents the whole and the rest the part, while in the next the tree represents the species and the type of unit that represents the specific name of the fruit is the genus.

On the lexical-semantic relationship and connection between the hyponym and the hyperonym, it can be said that the hyopnymic series is multi-element. That is, it contains at least 2 elements. In the structure of a hypo-hyperonomic relationship, lexemes can reflect the whole, the same task, the same hierarchy, different levels of the same concept. It is well known that the lexical line expressing the hypo-hyperonomic relation refers to the name of its individual species in relation to the notion of the common name of the same sex. Moreover, in the semantics of lexemes in such a relationship, the semantics that unite them and at the same time deny or differentiate the latter are equally represented. For example, in the hyponomic range of willow and mulberry, along with the general sema, there is also a sema that differs in fruit and fruitlessness, one denying the other. Again, in the case of a hypo-hypononomic relationship, it can be said that words that are in a hyponomic relationship can also be fully or partially synonymous with each other. As mentioned above, the common semantics that unite them reveal their synonymous relationship. Differential semantics in this relationship, on the other hand, ensure that hyponyms deny each other and reveal the lexical semantic relationship between lexemes. In order for the thesaurus dictionary in the Uzbek language corpus to fully meet modern requirements, it is important to

thoroughly study the hypo-hyperonomic relationship in the Uzbek language and to ensure that it is included in the thesaurus. There is a semantic, logil-semantic connection between hyperonym and hyponym in Uzbek language. Such a linguistic base can be formed as follows: the general lexical base of the Uzbek language is obtained; after the common base is placed on one column, a column is placed next to it; the general lexical base is marked as a hyponym, and the hyperonym is entered in the next column; the programmer attaches the units in the side-by-side columns to each other via a hyperlink. As a result, all the words are connected in a hyponym-hyperonym relationship. On the lexical-semantic relationship and connection between the hyponym and the hyperonym, it can be said that the hyopnymic series is multi-element. That is, it contains at least 2 elements. In the structure of a hypo-hyperonomic relationship, lexemes can reflect the whole, the same task, the same hierarchy, different levels of the same concept. It is well known that the lexical line expressing the hypo-hyperonomic relation refers to the name of its individual species in relation to the notion of the common name of the same sex. Moreover, in the semantics of lexemes in such a relationship, the semantics that unite them and at the same time deny or differentiate the latter are equally represented. For example, in the hyponomic range of willow and mulberry, along with the general sema, there is also a sema that differs in fruit and fruitlessness, one denying the other. Again, in the case of a hypo-hypononomic relationship, it can be said that words that are in a hyponomic relationship can also be fully or partially synonymous with each other. As mentioned above, the common semantics that unite them reveal their synonymous relationship. Differential semantics in this relationship, on the other hand, ensure that hyponyms deny each other and reveal the lexical semantic relationship between lexemes. In order for the thesaurus dictionary in the Uzbek language corpus to fully meet modern requirements, it is important to thoroughly study the hypo-hyperonomic relationship in the Uzbek language and to ensure that it is included in the thesaurus. There is a semantic, logil-semantic connection between hyperonym and hyponym in Uzbek language. Such a linguistic base can be formed as follows: the general lexical base of the Uzbek language is obtained; after the common base is placed on one column, a column is placed next to it; the general lexical base is marked as a hyponym, and the hyperonym is entered in the next column; the programmer attaches the units in the side-by-side columns to each other via a hyperlink. As a result, all the words are connected in a hyponym-hyperonym relationship.

Giponim	Giperonim
jo’ja	tovuq
Terak	daraxt
xo’roz	tovuq
Tol	daraxt

For the formation of the Uzbek thesaurus as a system, equivalence (synonymy) and hypo-hyperonymic relations require a deeper study. In the Uzbek language, the synonymous relationship of lexemes is studied more than the hypo-hyperonymic relationship and is reflected in electronic dictionaries. In order to ensure that the thesaurus dictionary of the Uzbek language corresponds to the current requirements, it is necessary to study the hypo-hyperonomic approach in the Uzbek language and to include it in the thesaurus. full security is important.

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