



SEMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN THE LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELD

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Abstract: The basis of organizing semantic relationships within the lexical-semantic field is a fundamental concept in linguistics. It refers to the way in which words are grouped together based on their meanings and how they relate to each other. Particular attention is focused on the several types of sense relations within the lexico-semantic field: hyponymy, taxonymy and meronymy.

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Key words: semantics, lexical-semantic field, semantic relationship, hyponymy, hypernym, taxonomy, meronymy.

Аннотация: Основа организации семантических отношений внутри лексико-семантического поля является фундаментальным понятием языкознания. Это относится к тому, как слова группируются вместе в зависимости от их значения и того, как они соотносятся друг с другом. Особое внимание уделяется нескольким типам семантических отношений в лексико-семантическом поле: гипонимии, таксонимии и меронимии.

Ключевые слова: семантика, лексико-семантическое поле, семантическая связь, гипонимия, гипероним, таксономия, меронимия.

Annotatsiya: Semantik munosabatlarni leksik-semantik soha doirasida tashkil etishning mohiyati tilshunoslikda fundamental tushunchadir. U so'zlarning o'z ma'nosiga ko'ra guruhlanishi va bir-biri bilan bog'lanishini bildiradi. Alohida e'tibor leksik-semantik sohadagi ma'no munosabatlarining bir necha turlari: giponimiya, taksonimiya va meronimiyaga qaratiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: semantika, leksik-semantik maydon, semantik munosabat, giponimiya, giperonim, taksonimiya, meronimiya.

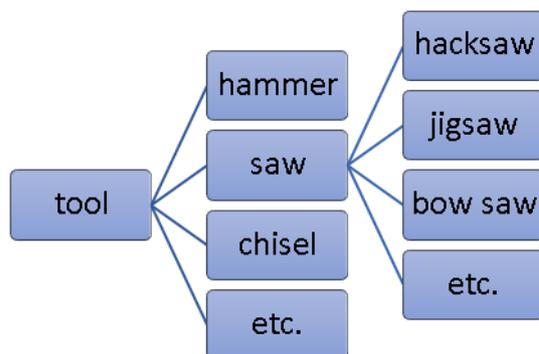
Organization of semantic relationships within the lexical-semantic field is a fundamental concept in linguistics and cognitive science. It involves making a systematic and categorizing words based on their meanings and semantic connections. This principle aims to address how words relate to each other and how they are organized within a specific domain or topic.

A brief look at history, the subject of sense relations has long been closely linked with several traditions of structural semantics and lexical field analysis, particularly within Swiss and German linguistics. During the 1970s and 80s, the theory of lexical field analysis reached its peak becoming a very popular area of research. Among them Jost Trier singled out between lexical and conceptual fields, whereby like a mosaic the lexical field divides the conceptual field into parts. Another prominent linguist in lexical semantics and pragmatics, Adrienne Lehrer introduces the notion of semantic field, defined as “a group of words closely related in meaning, often subsumed under a general term”, and offers as a paradigm example “the words in the field of color in English, which fall under the general term *color* and include *red, blue, green, white, aqua, scarlet*, and dozens of others” [1; 1].

Accordingly, in the study of lexical semantics, a lexical-semantic field refers to a set of words or lexical items that are related in meaning and share a common semantic domain or conceptual category. Various semantic relationships can exist between words within a lexical-semantic field.

One well-known approach to organizing semantic relationships is through hyponymy and hypernym. Hyponymy (originally derives from the Greek words *hypo* and *onoma* which mean “below” and “name”) refers to the relationship between a more specific term (hyponym) and a more general term (hypernym). For instance, within the lexical-semantic field of “fruit”: *apple* and *banana* are hyponyms, and “fruit” is the hypernym that encompasses; *rose, tulip, daffodil* is a hyponym of “flower”. This hierarchical relationship helps in understanding the broader categories and the specific instances within them.

The relation of hyponymy presents a hierarchical structure on specific fields within the vocabulary; the hierarchical ordering of lexemes can be represented as a tree diagram. Hence *building* perfectly exemplifies the hierarchical organization in terms of hyponymy. Inclusion of the words *apartment, hospital, hotel, restaurant,*



shopping mall, and theatre is considered a lexico-semantic group, the *restaurant* itself divides into *cafeteria, fast-food restaurant, coffeeshouse, bistro, veg or non-veg restaurant*, and so on; consisting of a lexical set.

Another sense relation can be called taxonomy. This may be regarded like a sub-species of hyponymy: the taxonyms of a lexical item are a sub-set of its hyponyms. In other words, in taxonomy all words stands on the same level, for that reason they are given a name as taxonomic sisters. Instead of being horizontally,

hyponymy is actually positioned vertically in taxonomy. This is often illustrated with the example of classification of human artifacts:

Here *saw* is a hyponym of *tool*; *hacksaw*, *jigsaw*, and *bow saw* are sisters in this taxonomy with other types of *saw* [2; 69-70].

Mention should also be made of meronymy (from ancient Greek *meron* – “part”; the term *partonomy* is also used), as it is also crucial in organizing semantic relationships which deals with part-whole relationships. It involves understanding how a larger entity can be divided into smaller constituent parts. We can identify this relationship by using sentence frames like X is part of Y, or Y has X [3; 160]:

A hand has fingers.

A tail rotor is a part of a vehicle.

A piano has a keyboard.

A sepal is a part of flower.

The difference between hyponymy and part-whole relations lies in the relationship they describe. Hyponymy is a broader-narrower connection between words, where one word is a subtype or instance of another, while meronymy focuses on the part-whole or member-collection correlation between words or concepts. Recognizing meronymy helps comprehend the hierarchical relationships between different concept components.

These principles and strategies provide a framework for making and understanding the semantic relationships within a lexical-semantic field. They facilitate effective communication, language learning, and information retrieval within specific domains or topics. Also it allows language learners to better comprehend the meanings of new words and how they relate to previously learned vocabulary. Additionally, it helps them expand their vocabulary by making connections between words within a field and identifying patterns of usage through collocation.

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