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Abstract

The concept of meronymy—the semantic link between pieces and wholes—is examined in this article. The phrase, which comes from Greek, shows how a meronym indicates a component and its holonym indicates the entire; for example, "leaf" is a part of a "tree." This link is known in Uzbek as "paronymy," highlighting the language's relationship between parts and wholes. Examples of meronymy in both Uzbek and English are given in the paper. For instance, "house" has parts like doors and windows, whereas "body" has parts like arm, leg, and head. Understanding how languages convey part-whole relationships in diverse circumstances is improved by highlighting the complexity of meronymy and showing that different languages may represent these relationships in distinctive ways.

Keywords: Meronymy, semantic relations, part-whole relationships, holonym, components, paronymy, bodily parts, lexical units, semantic characteristics.

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 partrelationship with its holonym. For example, the leaf is a meronym of a tree, which is its holonym. Similarly, a ship's sail is both its meronym and holonym. Mereology is the study of certain whole-part interactions in English that are applied logically. A partial order of concept types that connects to the part-whole relation is called a meronymy. Paronymy is the term used to describe like linkages in Uzbek, such as this whole-part relationship. The study of all pieces coming together to form a single unit, which appears as semantic groups of lexemes, is known as paronymy. An important and interesting type of semantic relation, expressed in language, ‘is the relation between the parts of things and the wholes which they comprise’(1). Relationships which are expressed either with the term part, or which by their position in a part-whole expression signal part, are considered to be meronymic and to ‘structure semantic space in a hierarchical fashion’

Additionally, many languages have lexicalized this semantic relation, which can be used effectively in some contexts but not in others (2). Nevertheless, meronymy or part-whole relations seem to be highly complicated, most likely due to the absence of a singular meronymic relation. Instead, there are a number of distinct ones, each with unique semantic characteristics.

One kind of meronymic is one that makes a distinction between "components" and "objects," as in the case of a "wall" and a "house."

Another way of looking at this relation is as something identifiable (part) within a larger thing (whole). I also discuss the relation of ‘portions of masses’, a homeomeronymous relation, such as ‘a piece of pie’, even though these tend to be objects which are similar to each other and to the wholes to which they belong (3). When we use the word "part," we mean a "piece" that is indistinguishable until it separates from the bigger thing, the "whole." Understanding how languages truly convey the part-whole relationship is necessary to put meronymy into perspective. The terms "part" and "whole" can be used interchangeably in English, and a "part" can be described as "part of a whole" or as having numerous parts. A hand, for instance, can be discussed

as both a whole and a part at the same time; that is, it is made up of several components, including fingers, a palm, and so on, and it is a part of an arm. However, this English phrase is not exclusive nor universal.

Using the domain of bodily parts, we observe that whereas a single word in some lowland languages can refer to all three aspects of physical reality, in another, no one designation can do so.

It is essential to take into account the historical background and development of meronymy in both the English and Uzbek languages when examining this idea. Linguists have studied how cultural and socioeconomic factors have impacted the understanding of part-whole interactions across time. For example, anatomical knowledge and cultural behaviors related to health and well-being have influenced how English speakers refer to different body parts. The interdependence of language and culture is further demonstrated by the Uzbek language, which reflects customs and cultural meanings associated with various bodily parts and items.

Although the idea of meronymy is present in many languages, cross-linguistic comparisons show that these ties can be expressed quite differently. While some languages may need several phrases for each relationship, others may use a single term that encompasses several meronymy-related concepts. This variance suggests that linguistic patterns and cognitive processes are intricately linked, offering insight into how other cultures view and classify their environment.

Beyond linguistics, meronymy has real-world implications in domains like cognitive science and artificial intelligence. Recognizing part-whole relationships, for example, can improve the creation of algorithms in natural language processing that more effectively read human language. Since teaching students about meronymy can help them with vocabulary acquisition and comprehension, this knowledge can also enhance instructional tactics.

People's ability to identify and apply meronymy in everyday conversation is greatly influenced by cognitive factors. According to research, speakers of different languages may have distinct mental representations of part-whole relationships, which might affect how they process information and create knowledge.

The use of meronymy is changing in light of contemporary technologies, social media, and digital communication. As individuals use technology, new words and idioms appear that represent linguistic and social shifts. Because language is dynamic, it is necessary to continue studying how meronymy changes in the digital era.

In Uzbek language, meronymy is the new term and it shows part as a whole or a whole as parts.

Different examples of meronymy in English and Uzbek

	English	Uzbek
1	Plant	O'simlik
	Meronymies: a root, a stem	Meronomlar: ildiz, barg, tana
2	Body	Tana
	meronymies: arm, leg, head, elbow, finger	meronomlar: qo'l, oyoq, bosh, barmoqlar
3	A knife	Pichoq
	meronymies: a blade and a handle	meronomlar: sop, tig'
4	A house	uy

	meronymies: door, a handle, a window	meronimlar: eshik, deraza,
5	bird	Qush
	meronymies: feathers, a beak, and wings.	meronimlar: patlar, tumshuq, va qanotlar

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