THE ISSUES OF EXPRESSING MERONYMS IN DICTIONARIES (COMPARED IN EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

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Abstract

This research is about meronyms which is based on how to express the meronyms in dictionaries analyzing the expressions of part-whole relationships within lexicographical sources. Meronyms, as a fundamental type of semantic relation, describe how a term denotes a part of a larger whole (e.g., "root" is a meronym of "tree"). This study examines how different dictionaries define, classify, and structure meronyms, considering linguistic, cognitive, and lexicographical perspectives. Key issues include consistency in defining meronyms, variations across different languages and dictionary types, and the role of meronyms in semantic systems. It also addresses challenges in computational lexicography, where meronymic relationships are crucial for natural language processing (NLP) usage. By analyzing existing dictionary models and proposing improvements, this research contributes to the development of more comprehensive and systematic lexicographical resources.

Keywords: Meronyms, lexicography, dictionaries, semantic relations, part-whole relationship, lexical semantics, word meaning, computational lexicography, linguistic categorization, natural language processing (NLP).

Introduction

The main purpose of this scientific study is to reveal the structure of expression of inter-verbal meronymic relational connection in dictionaries, forming a hierarchical step under the one-whole (superordinate) lexeme of parts/fragments, and to highlight both the semantic essence and the lexical content of their meaning relationships through analytical analysis of interpretive issues in lexicographic interpretations.When we talk about lexical relations, it is possible to say that a language dictionary is not just a chaotic ordered set, but an ordered one - a system in which its components are expressed as a system in which both lexical and semantic connections are connected: hyponymic-hyperonymic, meronymic, holonymic, graduonomic, partonomic, synonymic, antonomic, polysemntic, etc. The formation of a computer linguistic base in all areas of linguistics of the current period, especially in the lexicographic world, which makes the vocabulary-lexicographic composition take place on the basis of the expansion and development of the meaning relationship of the new lexeme. Because I.R.Galperin wrote that "lexicography must be inclusive, living in a language that lacks its power, value, and ability to

be used in speech, as well as reflecting all the new things that have been born in recent times, which have become vital and stable. "[7; p.798-801]This is again, as evidence of our statement, the language emphasizes that the growth of the vocabulary level occurs within the framework of new lexemes. The meronymic relationship of meaning is precisely this that serves immensely to the progressive growth of the dictionary structural system. Russian scientist Nikitin comments on the above word meaning relations: "from them, he mentions, the recognition of " species-genus " and "whole-part" which expand the entire vocabulary system and form in the hierarchical system."[12; p.757]

This relation is defined by two universal language categories-hypero-hyponymy and meronymy. The study of the meronymic phenomenon is justified by the further enrichment of the dictionary system of the main discursive issue of the present time, especially the disclosure of their "secrets" in the full principle. Literally, meronyms are words which are included into one whole circle as well as its elements that can be divided into minor parts group. This type of word classes should be found their place in dictionaries.

Methods

Meronyms, as a key component of lexical semantics, speak to part-whole connections inside dialect. To analyzing meronymic relations, we can use different methods to investigate it deeper. For example, 1) descriptive method which helps us to describe how meronyms are represented in dictionarie, e.g., *"roof"* is a part of *"house"* but it means the whole meaning of house when it can be used as the *"house"* because house can be without roof so roof may be used as the whole of house; analyzing definitions (giving its full meanings and structures (elements of inclusion); 2) comparative method that compares different dictionaries (such as ewnglish and Uzbek language dictionaries) and their approaches to defining meronyms; 3) semantic analysis, this one is the main method which examines the meaning and classification of meronyms in lexicography; 4) computational analysis studying touches on computational lexicography and NLP, implying data-driven methods for analyzing lexical databases; 5) corpus analysis help us to investigate the meronymic inclusion, especially its semantic analysis in the word divisions.

As a basis of analyzing meronymic words from resourcses, we have used different English and Uzbek dictionaries books and open access sources, for example,   in English Oxford English dictionary (OED) and Merriam -_Webster which list meronyms within definitions or as part of example sentences. Miller: Wordnet online lexical database dictionaries, Collins English dictionary, Longman Contemporary English dictionary and others; in Uzbek, " An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" which included 5 volume and online open access lexical database dictionaries. These resources are the fundamental sources to analyze the words in two langauges contrasting their expressing and addressing in dictionaries.

Discussions

Literally, until now, meronyms have been studied under the name of partonymy, which is closely related to holonymic - holo-meronymic and hyponymic meaning relationships. But

today, the development of the lexical-structural system, its study as an individual meaning relationship was first raised by European linguists, and this later interested other linguists, especially our Uzbek linguists. (B. Qilichev "Partonomy in the Uzbek language"; A. Eshmo'minov "Creating a linguistic database of taxonomic and meronymic related lexemes for the corpora of the Uzbek language); However, we hope that our research will answer some of the problems we face in meronymic relationships. Meronyms are mentioned in world lexicology as "partonymy", "partonym" or "part-whole" relations. R. Safarova says that "Although the number of lexical units formed based on the expression of partonym (whole-piece) relationship is very similar to the lexical paradigms connected based on the expression of hypo-hyperonymic relationships, the lexical units between these two whole-piece (partonomic) and hyperonyms are sharply different from each other."[6; p.13-20] Croft and |Kruz, based on the meronymic relation pattern *"x IS - A- PART- OF Y" or "y HAS- A Y"*,[9; p.151-159]; S. Svorou interprets meronymic lexical relations as follows: [PORTION > PART - PIECE] portion (qism/bo'lak/portsiya)"the containment of one region or regions within another region"(One section of the city was blocked off); part(qism)"a portion characterized by self-sufficiency in that it has internal cohesion, and distinctness as an object (The kit includes all the parts to make a boat); piece(bo'lak)"an accidental portion with no definable relations to the whole other than origin"(There were several pieces of the boat found after the explosion), part-whole(qism-butun)"relation is lexically relevant[8; p.1] so it is clear from this that meronyms express the lexical significance between semantic relations, while the whole-child relation is a set of elements that perceptually connect a certain essence individualized in existence. Most of the world studies are devoted to hyper-hyponymy, for example, J. Lyons, R. M. Frumkina, A. D. Mostovaya, G. E. Kreidlin, E. V. Kuznetsova and others studied hyper-hyperonyms, while J. Miller, D. A. Cruz and M. V. Nikitin separately studied the lexical meaning of meronyms and their lexicographic they will be the first to say that it should be included in the system.[10; p.121] However, scientists still leave open the place of distribution of "whole-part" relations in the lexical system of the language. D.A. Cruz gives the following opinion about semantic relations: "The importance of meaning relations is that it is enhanced if it corresponds to mutual inner intuitive sensibility, or if the concept is easily lexicalized or expressed in oral speech. Of course, this concept is difficult for ordinary speakers to understand or understand, if we simplify it *....is a kind of*, *........is a type of,* for example, *dog* and *animal* are the easiest examples, *"a dog is a type of animal"*, that is, *the type of the part is a dog*, *the whole of it is an animal*. Meronyms do not have a simple logical interpretation between sentences, but hyponyms do. Its designation in lexical formulas is the meronym of **Y, X, A** contains the whole, but **A** contains the elements of the composition of **X**, but **X** is not the composition of **A**."[1; p.115-170]
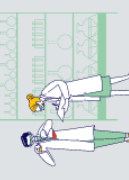
We can explain this arithmetical formula graphically as follows:
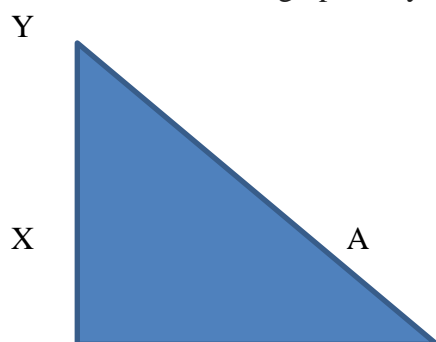
If Y is a superorder of **X**, then **X** is a meronymic subset of it, and **A** is a constituent of **Y**, performing the same function as **X**. For example, here are some popular examples of "body parts":
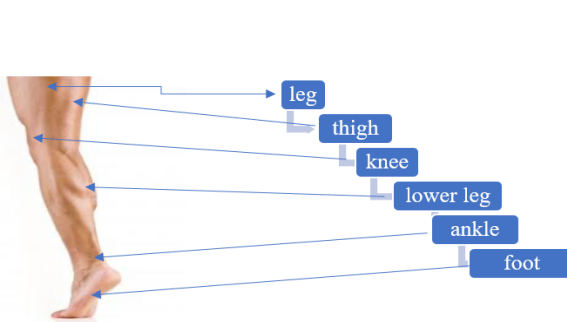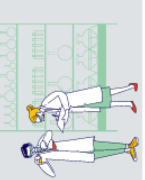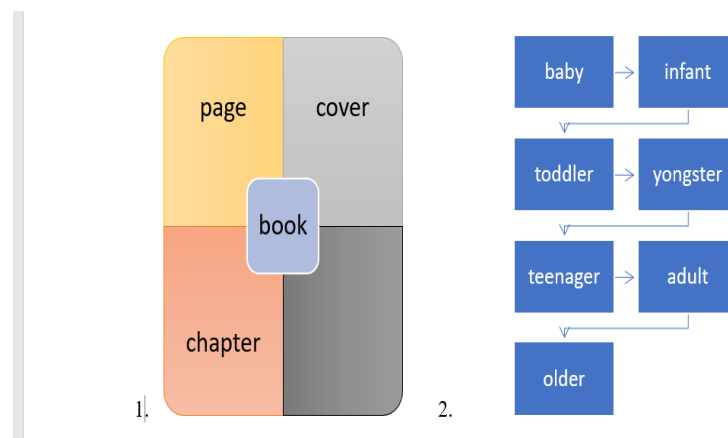

1.1 Picture

"Leg" is a holonym of body parts X, but "thigh", "knee", "lower leg", "ankle", "foot" are meronyms of **Y**, lexeme hierarchy of **A**. Naturally, the "leg" body part is its main body part (body) and it is the head of internal independent holonyms; arm leg is divided into pieces, as a result, the question arises, if they are a connection with a mutual semantic relationship or a combination under the general hierarchy of the lexical class?

At this point, the English scientist J. Lyonz, expressing his opinion about part-whole, makes the following comment: "part-whole relations are slightly different from hyponymic relations, and it can be transitive just like hyponymy, although many linguists are against this opinion. Part-whole relationships are formed on the basis of material objects, that is, they consist of noun phrases that can form transitivity. But part-whole relationships can also be formed from abstract nouns and other word groups, although other linguists do not agree on this basis"[4; p. 312-314] which brought up the discursive question.

However, it should be mentioned that there is no need for a context for meronym/whole-fragment relationships, but in graduonomies, context explanations are definitely required. It is clear from this that in order for meronyms, that is, part-whole relations, to find their place in

dictionaries and to be distinguished from other lexical meaning relations, it should have its own strict shell. For example, we describe meronyms and graduonyms as follows:

1.2 Picture

In the world scientific research books, meronyms are given under the sign " $<$ " based on the stepwise display of lexemes expressing the meanings of part - part/piece/share; The symbol " $>$ " unites as a component system under the name of wholeness - holonym. This is our example based on table 1 "book" > holonym (whole); "chapter" (section), "cover" (cover), "page" (page) < meronym (part - piece); gradation of graduonomic relations, i.e., the intersection of gradation based on the step from the bottom to the top of age is described.

The basis of formation of both semantic relations is the noun word group, the difference is that the connection relation of them occurs in meronyms, while in graduonyms, the leveling of the word is explained in dictionaries based on generalization from small to high or from high to low. Also, the main discussion is the large number of types of meronyms that cause confusion in the expression of meronyms in dictionaries, for example, meronyms related to meronyms. The lexical-semantic basis of co-meronyms is also a part of discussion, it is also called "concept/notion relation": head -holonym; face-meronym and holonym of nose (mouth-oğiz, cheek-lung, jaw-jag', chin-iyak) have co-meronymic lexical meanings.

Questions that are tormenting researchers concreting this part-the glossary ridge of Whole/ meronimas with hyperonymic relationships that are studied close to it-is a matter of today. The present lexical meaning is an issue that is being recognized as a system of "gender - type" and "whole-piece" hierarchical relational lexicology that extends a new whole or part-by-part and gender-type forms of the present lexical dictionary range from relationships. Subordinative links to each other in the interpretations, as we mentioned above, "......part", ".......piece", ".......piece"/"........segmenti", "......fragmenti", "....is a kind of", "....is a sort of", "...is a part of" (horse/animal), (flower/plant) are relationships that form a hierarchical taxonomy. J. Layon states that "being a part of ......, their semantic meanings consist of interdependence, not independent connection"[2; p.113] A. Kruz "...is a kind of", "...is a sort of", "...is a part of" (horse/animal), (flower/plant) concept puts forward the principle, that is, the principle of word

meaning and word level is a concept that can enter the cognitive system and while explaining the content of the concepts semantically, they emphasize that they are naturally part of the circle of lexemes of the language that they create, and that their logical essence is related to the connection system of the size of its mereological subjects in the perspective of the whole.

Croft and Kruse's part-whole/whole-piece relationship is equivalent to a meronymic lexical relationship, if the logic becomes blurred in them, the meronymic connection between them disappears, in them the whole part should not be under the sign "≠" but in opposition to the sign ≤ ≥, only then their place in the dictionary system will be in a simple, concrete concept for students.[9;152-159]   A.D. Cruz describes the current semantic lexicons in the following taxonomic diagnostic format:

An X is a kind/ type of Y
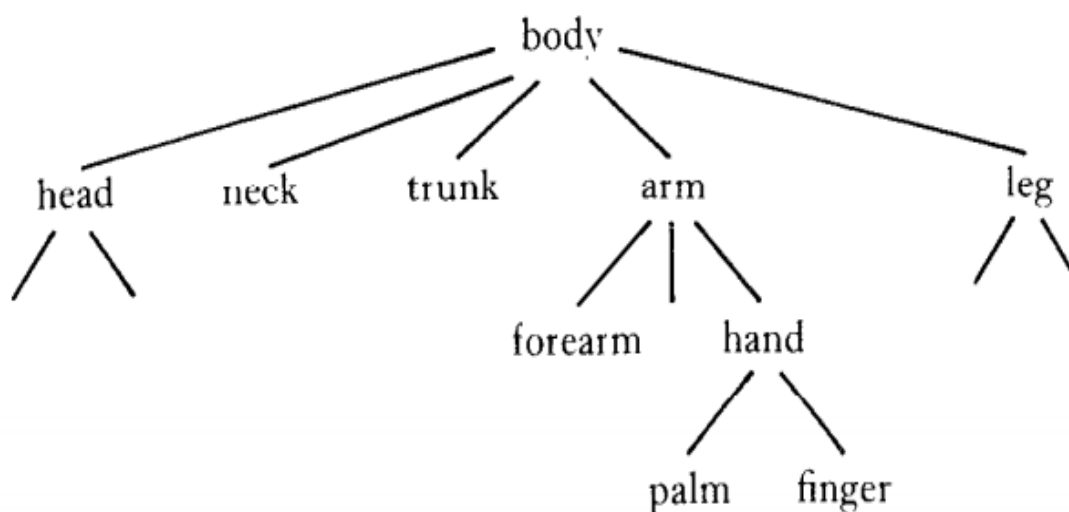
Bu yerda Y ning fragmenti bu X bo'ladi:

a) Spaniel is a kind of dog.

a) A rose is a type of flower.

b) A mango is a kind of fruit.

Meronymy is a relatively understudied relationship among contemporary semantic lexicons. Meronyms, A.D. Cruz proves that they are the second largest hierarchical lexemes and shows as follows:

1.3 Picture

"Human body" sample is whole-part; the parts of the whole, and the parts are derived from the hierarchical prototype of union under the whole. Goddard and Wierzbicka comment as follows: "The thematic group of names of body parts, as a miniature reflection of linguistic and extralinguistic mechanisms, is a module that allows us to enter the human world in a metaphorical and metonymic form, exemplifying semantic regularities that do not depend on genetic relations between languages due to their basic nature. Languages that are close to each other in appearance reveal more features in common than unrelated languages, but only the universal properties of meronymic relations can explain their characteristic similarities in

languages of different structures. This fact is certainly strongly related to his research/information about the fundamentals and universals of the world's languages. So, the languages that we are comparing are among languages that are not close to each other at all, and the mutual differences and similarities between the lexical denotative names, internal laws and features of the two languages determine the law of interpretation between these languages."[11;p.121]

In lexicology, examples of prototypes are "human", "animal", "tree", which are semantic structural structures that combine the meanings of the whole meaning in the same functional type, i.e. "body", and expand the level of polysmic and homonymous relations, which is an important task of segregating their lexical meanings into sema and sema. O. Akhmonova, Dj. Djabbarov and B. Dzurayev express the following opinion: "Words, which are the main elements of the language, have their own spiritual structure. This semantic structure of the word is made up of a group of semama and semas. This means that, as we mentioned above, in the whole and partial semantic structure, the naming of two types of symbols, i.e., all objects in existence, has the denotative and connotative features of meaning relationships. V. Hoverdovsky, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, R. Yunusovlar [5; p.5-6] All researchers, on the basis of the semantic structure of the lexeme-word, in particular, two types of semantics: the denotative semantics related to the naming of lexemes, the representation of a real thing, sign-property, event-event (that is, with the denotant) and the connotative semantics that express the meaning of relation and additional color.

Results

Meronymy is a semantic relationship where one word refers to a part of something else. For example, in English, *finger* is a meronym of *hand*, and *wheel* is a meronym of *car*. Similarly, in Uzbek, *barmoq* (finger) is a meronym of *qo'l* (hand), and *g'ildirak* (wheel) is a meronym of *mashina* (car). Most English dictionaries explicitly mention meronyms in definitions. Some dictionaries, like WordNet or Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, label part-whole relationships.

**Example:** "A finger is a part of the hand."

Uzbek Dictionaries

Traditional Uzbek dictionaries focus more on definitions rather than explicitly marking meronymic relationships. Some dictionaries include example sentences that show the part-whole relationship, but they rarely use special labels.

Example: "Barmoq – qo'lning harakatlanuvchi qismi." (A finger is the movable part of the hand.)

Differences Between Uzbek and English Dictionaries

Explicitness: English dictionaries are more likely to clearly label meronyms, while Uzbek dictionaries provide implicit meaning.

Lexical Organization: English dictionaries often include synonym and antonym relations, while Uzbek dictionaries mainly provide definitions and usage examples.
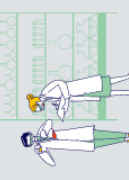
Collocations and Usage: English dictionaries provide phrases that include meronyms ("shake hands", "turn the wheel), whereas Uzbek dictionaries focus more on the core meaning.

Conclusion

We can say that whole-whole/part-meronyms are a language unit that makes up the vocabulary like other lexical relations. As a language unit, they are ready for speech, and we should note that lexical units in each language have their own linguistic features. Although meronyms are close to their polysemantic, homonymic, and hyperonymic cousins, meronyms are a hierarchical system with their own structural semantic character. We tried to make them concrete and find their place in the world of lexicology in their linguistic interpretation or to enlighten the reader on logical concepts based on conceptual analysis. Meronyms partially abstract, inconsistency, and gaps appear when their pragmatic aspects, conceptual understanding, semantic features are correctly described with clear definitions, hierarchical consistency, and contextual accuracy.

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