

# Eqonyms As Lexical-Semantic Phenomenon

Ermatov Ikhtiyor

GulSU, Professor of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics, Uzbekistan

Karshibayeva Yulduz

PhD student of GulSU, Uzbekistan

**Received:** 24 January 2025; **Accepted:** 21 February 2025; **Published:** 23 March 2025

**Abstract:** This article focuses on the problems of Uzbek linguistics, in particular, on the eqonymic and eqonymic, hyperonymic and hyperonymic, hyponymic and hyponymic relations inherent in the system of language levels and their units, and their application in the system of Uzbek linguistic terminology. The terms eqonym and eqonymy are relatively new lexical units in the system of linguistic terms. Therefore, this term is not recorded in current scientific and lexicographical sources on linguistics. The linguistic concept expressed by the terms eqonym and eqonymy, although it is "similar" to the linguistic concepts named by the terms polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, has not yet been officially widely popularized in linguistics, especially in Uzbek linguistics. Linguistic terms serve as illustrative material for the article. The purpose of the study is to analyze eqonymic relations in the dictionaries of Uzbek linguistics. The aim of this work is to study the specific features of eqonymic relations in the system of terms based on the In order to achieve the goal of the study, the following tasks were set: to analyze the literature in order to clarify the relationship between words and terms, to critically respond to existing theories; to clarify the relationship between words and terms; to clarify the eqonymic relationship in the linguistic terminology of the Uzbek language. The following scientific analysis methods were used in the study: linguistic description, system, statistical, contextual analysis methods. The method of linguistic analysis was used in the analysis of scientific literature on the topic of the study. The method of system analysis was used to clarify the relationship between eqonyms and terms. The results of the study will help to organize terms and interpret meanings based on the analysis of eqonymic relationships in the terminological system and to include them in the general dictionary.

**Keywords:** Lexicon, communicative activity, national language, system (system), heterogeneous system, homogeneous system, suppletivism, hyperonym, hyponym, eqonym, eqonymic relationship.

**Introduction:** As is known, lexicon forms the core of language. However, this core is so complex that, along with the lexical units actively used in the communicative activity of the whole people, there are also lexical units that are not important for the communication of the whole people and therefore "falsify" the dialogue of the whole people in the same linguistic status. In this respect, the lexicon and its integral system resemble individuals with different languages gathered in one room and their inseparable group. In world linguistics, the emergence, formation, stages of development of national languages have been studied from various aspects. Terms, which are the

main tool of research of any science, their linguistic nature, sources of occurrence, methods of formation, types of terms according to their structure, ways to eliminate synonymy and duplication in them, the relationship between terms and concepts, etc., have also become one of the main issues in linguistics.

## Object of research and methods used

The object of research is explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language and explanatory dictionaries of linguistic terms Uzbek linguistic terms. The following scientific analysis methods were used in the study: linguistic description, system, statistical, contextual analysis methods. The method of linguistic analysis was

used to analyze scientific literature on the topic of the study. The method of system analysis was used to shed light on the relationship between equonyms and terms. Statistical analysis was widely used to study the occurrence and reflection characteristics of linguistic terms in Uzbek explanatory dictionaries.

### The results obtained and their analysis

Although the relations between lexical-semantic groups in Uzbek linguistics have been studied as an object of research, the equinymic, hyper-hyponymic relations in the terminology system have not been sufficiently studied. In particular, R. Safarova's dissertation research work entitled "Hyponymy in the Uzbek language" [11], defended in 1990, and the treatise "Types of lexical semantic relations" [12], published in 1996, and I. Ermatov's monograph "Hyper-hyponymic and equinymic relations in the system of terminology (on the example of linguistic terms)" [17], published in 2022, are considered the first monographic studies in this direction in the Uzbek language. In addition, the work "Lexical microsystem and its research methodology" (System lexicology) co-authored by H. Nematov, E. Begmatov, R. Rasulov (Theses)

[5]; A. Nurmonov's "On the Features of Linguistic Signs" published in 1992 [6]; "Fundamentals of System Lexicology of the Uzbek Language" published in co-authorship with H. Ne'matov, R. Rasulov [7]; "Current Uzbek Literary Language" published in co-authorship with A. Berdialiyeu, I. Ermatov [2] are devoted to this issue of linguistics. The objects of the research work are A. Hojiyev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" [16], which consists of more than 1700 words and word combinations, and N. Mahkamov and I. Ermatov's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" [4], which consists of about 1500 words and word combinations, are analyzed.

Vocabulary units that are not active for public communication also form a specific paradigm, and among them, terms and their system stand out with their own linguistic features. Terms and their system also have a specific linguistic complexity, so their initial, that is, initial "activity" may be "unfamiliar" even for some people in the professional field to which these terms belong. For example, in linguistics there is the term "allusion". Allusion (Latin *allisio* - hint, joke). A stylistic figure consisting in referring to a literary or socio-historical fact through certain language units. In linguoculturology, allusion is studied from the point of view of the interaction of two cultural-semiotic fields [13]. In the paradigm of the linguistic concept of "allusion" and related to this term, there are such terms as "allusion denotation", "allusion indicator",

"allusion source", etc. These are terms for specific concepts related to the science of linguistics. However, do you think that these terms and their essence are equally understandable to all specialists in linguistics and are actively used in their scientific work? Of course not. For those who are engaged in the direction of linguistics, linguoculturology, which was formed in the 21st century, these terms are special linguistic (lexical) units, that is, terms, which are easily understandable and actively used in their scientific work. These terms and their essence are considered inactive linguistic units for specialists engaged in traditional linguistics and their scientific work. However, the specificity of terms for a specific field of science and technology does not in the least interfere with their linguistic status in the description of a linguistic (lexical) unit, that is, a word (lexeme). Therefore, a term and their system do not differ in linguistic status from a word, phrase and their system. Therefore, the language of a specific field of science and technology The terminological system has common linguistic features with the system of broad lexical units specific to the national language.

The lexicon of the vernacular language, as a specific heterogeneous system (system), consists of a system (homogeneous system) of lexical units in the description of micro-, medio- and macrostructures. Accordingly, in the lexicon of the vernacular language, lexical units operate within various logical-linguistic groups, depending on their formal, semantic and melodic relationships. The complex of lexical-content micro-, medio- and macrostructures, that is, their whole association, forms a specific holistic system of the lexical structure of the language, that is, the lexicon. Thanks to this system, the existence that surrounds us is perceived in a single and holistic way [2]. The terms and their system related to a specific field of science and technology also have a heterogeneous systemic character inherent in the lexicon of the vernacular language, and this holistic system (i.e. terminology) is a set of lexical units in the description of micro-, medio- and macrostructures inherent in the lexicon of the vernacular language. It reflects the logical-linguistic relationships of (terms).

The heterogeneous systematicity inherent in terminology and its logical-linguistic possibilities are a particularly serious subject of research. This article aims to consider only one logical-linguistic phenomenon belonging to this important and complex topic and its application in the Uzbek linguistic terminological system. Therefore, the phenomenon of ekonym and ekonymy related to the system of media structures of the dictionary structure and its application in the system of terms of Uzbek linguistics constitute the brief content of this article.

The main content and essence of this article is “What linguistic concept is the term ekonym used in the lexicon of the national language and what characterizes its application in the terminological system?” The terms ekonym and ekonomia are relatively new lexical units in the system of linguistic terms. Therefore, this term is not recorded in the current scientific and lexicographical sources on linguistics. The terms ekonym and ekonomia are considered only in the textbook “Fundamentals of the Theory of Meaning” by M.V. Nikitin

[8] as a group phenomenon of lexical structure, along with synonymy and antonymy. In Uzbek linguistics, the terms ekonym and ekonomia were first studied by A. Berdialiyeu as a lexical-semantic phenomenon, along with hyponyms, paronyms, and functiononyms, in the group of “lexical-content media structures of lexical units that differ on a denotative basis” of lexical structure [2].

The linguistic concept expressed by the terms ekonym and ekonomia, although polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, Although the terms hyponymy are “similar” to the linguistic concepts they name, they have not yet been officially and widely popularized in linguistics, especially in Uzbek linguistics. It is an urgent task of our time to widely and officially popularize the linguistic concepts denoted by the terms eqonym and eqonymy in science. Because the phenomena of equonymy and equonymy are, by their nature, extremely close to the phenomena of antonymy and antonymy, in traditional linguistics some linguistic cases related to equonymy and equonymy (for example, boy and girl, sister and brother, ram and sheep, etc.) have been interpreted as antonyms and antonyms. Equonymy and equonymy, according to the well-founded recognition of M.V. Nikitin, are the semantic subordination of lexical units denoting a certain type of meaning to lexical units denoting a gender meaning. For example, the lexemes of father and mother in the national language are lexical units that are semantically subordinate to the family lexeme in the type meaning and gender meaning. The lexemes of father and mother are semantically subordinate to the family lexeme and perform a linguistic function as eqonyms that form its meaning and function. Thus, it is clear that the concepts of eqonym and eqonymy are linguistically synchronous-syncretically mixed phenomena with the concepts of hyperonym and hyponym. Because the fact that lexical units in the meaning of gender are considered hyperonyms, and lexical units semantically subordinate to these lexical units in the meaning of species are considered hyponyms has long been widely recognized in linguistics, including Uzbek linguistics [8]. However, the

linguistic concepts related to the terms eqonym and eqonymy have only just begun to be studied, not to mention the terminological and professional lexicon, but even on the basis of the materials of the lexicon of the national language [1].

The phenomena of equonymy and equonymy and their linguistic action arise and operate under the influence of the phenomenon of suppletivism specific to the lexical level. Lexical suppletivism (in general, suppletivism) is an associative co-dependence of semantically close lexical units, in which one of the lexical units has a linguistic relationship with another lexical unit that has a common meaning in memory. For example, several words such as brother and sister, sister and brother, father and grandfather, father and mother, etc. belong to the same common semantic circle in terms of close kinship. One of the lexical pairs has an associative relationship in memory with another lexical unit belonging to this pair. Also, the lexemes brother and brother, sister and sister, father and grandfather, father and mother, in addition to being equinomial in relation to each other, are also hyponyms in relation to the hyperonymic lexeme family. These facts are considered in the status of equonyms a reliable indication that formalized lexical units also function formally in the status of hyponyms in the same place. Thus, eqonyms are lexical-linguistic units that are semantically subordinate to a lexical unit with the status of hyperonym at the lexical level in terms of the meaning of the genus. Due to the fact that a lexical unit with the meaning of the genus is a subordinate lexical unit in the meaning of the genus in relation to a lexical unit with the character of a hyperonym denoting the meaning of the genus, eqonyms are connected with hyponyms in the same linguistic source, they are equal to them. However, the equality resulting from this connection cannot eliminate the linguistic differences that operate in the relationship between the phenomena of eqonym and eqonymy and the phenomena of hyponym and hyponymy: no matter how similar and mixed they are, the phenomena of eqonym and eqonymy differ from the phenomena of hyponym and hyponymy. This difference is connected, first of all, with the hierarchy of meanings operating in the semantic scope of lexical units. Linguistic (lexical) units are semantic The hierarchy in the scope of the dialectic is based on the law of negation of negation, in which the meaning and function of a certain stage is replaced by the next meaning and function belonging to the same semantic series: a linguistic unit in the status of a hyponym becomes a linguistic unit in the status of a hypernym. For example, cattle, horses, sheep, etc. are lexical units semantically subordinate to the linguistic unit of

domestic animals. Because, cattle, horses, sheep are domestic animals. At this stage, the hyperonym “domestic animal” is a hypernym, and the lexemes cattle, horses, sheep are hyponyms in relation to “domestic animal”. At this semantic stage, the meaning of the lexemes horse, cattle, sheep, which are considered hyponyms, is also expressed in lexemes such as stallion, biya, toy (horse), bull, new bull, heifer, cow, calf (cattle), ram, sovlik, tokhli (sheep). At this stage, stallion, biya, toy are eqonyms to the lexeme “horse”; bull, new bull, heifer, cow, calf to the lexeme “cattle”; ram, sovlik, tokhli to the lexeme “sheep” It is noticeable that eqonyms are the last, final semantic stage in the hierarchy of hyponyms and hypernyms. From the point of view of this stage, a linguistic unit in the status of an eqonym is connected with a linguistic unit in the status of a hyponym in the same linguistic source, that is, the same linguistic unit is considered both a hyponym and an eqonym. According to M.V. Nikitin, hyponyms semantically subordinate to one hypernym are considered eqonyms in relation to each other. And eqonymy is a semantic relationship arising from the relationship of eqonyms [8]. These features related to the semantic and functional levels of the general lexicon are also characteristic of the semantic and functional levels of the linguistic units of the terminological system. After all, the terminological lexicon, except for the scope of consumption, does not differ linguistically from the general lexicon. The main task of both the terminological lexicon and the general lexicon is naming, i.e. The difference is that while the general lexicon names objects and phenomena of the objective world that are known and familiar to everyone and their properties, the terminological lexicon names objects and phenomena that are known and familiar to certain groups of a particular ethnic community that differ in their professions and occupations. Also, while linguistic units belonging to the general lexicon (usually lexemes, i.e. words) name the denotations on which the meaning of these linguistic units is based, linguistic units belonging to the terminological lexicon (these can be words, i.e. lexemes, as well as simple and complex word combinations) name denotations of a certain abstract nature. More precisely, if linguistic units belonging to the general lexicon are considered names of meanings, linguistic units belonging to the terminological lexicon are names of concepts.

## CONCLUSION

Hyponym and hyponymic relations operate in the system of linguistic units of each level of the language. It is important to note that the relations of eqonym and eqonymy related to the phenomenon of hyponym and hyponymic relations differ in some specific features in

the system of linguistic units of the levels of the language. In addition, in the terminological system, unlike the general lexical system, there is a hierarchical process within the framework of linguistic units with the status of eqonyms. For example, the term “consonant phoneme//sound” is a hyponym-eqonym of the term “phoneme//sound”. The terms “voiced phoneme//sound”, “unvoiced phoneme//sound” are eqonyms as functional-semantic types of the term “consonant phoneme//sound”. Such important linguistic processes are present in all level phenomena of the language. Therefore, this complex linguistic phenomenon must be studied separately in larger plans for each level of the language.

## REFERENCES

- Берматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент, 1985. – 122 б.
- Mahkamov N., Ermatov I. Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lugʻati. – T.: Fan, 2013. – 144 b.
- Неъматов Ҳ., Берматов Э., Расулов Р. ва б. Лексик микросистема ва унинг тадқиқ методикаси. (Систем лексикология тезислари) ЎТА, 1989, №6.
- Нурмонов А. Лисоний белги хусусиятлари ҳақида. – Андижон. 1992. – 126 б.
- Неъматов Ҳ., Расулов Р. Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси асослари. – Т., “Ўқитувчи” нашриёти, 1995. – 128 б.
- Никитин М.В. Основы лингвистической теории значения. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1988. – 215 с.
- Орифжонова Ш. Ўзбек тилида луғавий градуонимия. Номз. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1996. – 21 б.
- Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилидаги ҳолат феъллари ва уларнинг облигатор валентликлари. – Тошкент, 1989. – 121 б.
- Сафарова Р. Гипонимия в узбекском языке. АКД. – Тошкент, 1990. – 25 с.
- Qizi, I. S. M. (2024). LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE WORKS OF "NV GOGOL" THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR" AND KH. KH. NIYAZI" MAYSARA'S TRICKS". Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science, 2(10), 17-20.
- Халилова, Л. А. (2020). ПУТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ МОТИВАЦИИ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА. Гуманитарный трактат, (89), 58-60.
- GOGOL'S, P. U. I. N. LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN NV GOGOL'S WORK" THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.
- афарова Р. Лексик семантик

- муносабатнинг турлари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1996. – 48 б.
- Худойберганова Д. Лингвокультурология терминларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент, 2015. – 44 б.
- Чейф У.Л. Значение и структуры языка. – Москва, 1975. – 325 с.
- Қиличев Б. Ўзбек тилида партонимия. Филол. фан. номз. дисс.... автореф. – Тошкент, 1997. – 21 б.
- Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. –Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2002. – 168 б.
- Hamroyeva Sharifa Shukur Qizi, . (2023). ISSUES OF TRANSLATING NATIONAL COLORING WORDS - REALIAS IN THE NOVEL “NAVOI” BY OYBEK. International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 3(04), 29–33. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijll/Volume03Issue04-06>
- Hamroyeva Sharifa Shukur Qizi, . (2023). THE ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF ABDULLA KADIRI’S “O’TKAN KUNLAR”. American Journal of Philological Sciences, 3(05), 82–87. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume03Issue05-15>.
- Эрматов И. Терминология тизимида гипро-гипонимик ва эквонимик муносабатлар. Монография. –Т.: Tamaddun, 2022. – 251 б.
- Казакова, Д. Г. (2019). Эффект мультимедийных технологий в обучении иностранных языков. Научный журнал, (6 (40)), 93-94.
- Казакова, Д. Г. (2018). Современные технологии обучения. Достижения науки и образования, (5 (27)), 64-65.
- Казакова, Д. Г. (2018). Роль личностно-центрированного обучения в совершенствовании системы образования. Достижения науки и образования, (5 (27)), 63-64.
- Мирзакулова, Н. И., & Казакова, Д. Г. (2014). СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ КАК СРЕДСТВО ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВА УЧЕБНОГО ПРОЦЕССА. In Филология и культурология: современные проблемы и перспективы развития (pp. 15-17).