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## **HYPRO-HYPONYMIC RELATIONSHIPS OF NAMES OF KITCHEN UTENSILS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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### **Abstract**

This article investigates hypernym-hyponym relationships in Uzbek kitchen utensil terminology, revealing a multi-tiered semantic hierarchy. The study identifies "oshxona anjomlari" (kitchen utensils) as the overarching hypernym encompassing three primary hyponymic categories: containers, kitchen items, and kitchen tools/equipment.

The analysis demonstrates two-, three-, and four-level hierarchical structures within the semantic field. Following O.A. Guryanova's substitution principle, the research confirms that hypernyms can replace hyponyms in discourse but not conversely, as hyponyms contain additional specific semantic features beyond the general meaning of their superordinate terms.

**Keywords:** Hypernymy, hyponymy, semantic hierarchy, Uzbek terminology, kitchen utensils, lexical-semantic field, paradigmatic relations, terminological classification, cultural semantics.

### **INTRODUCTION**

In modern linguistics, hyper-hyponymic relations are viewed as a manifestation of paradigmatic relations, whereby lexical units are organized according to genus-species (род-вид) principles. A hypernym denotes a generic concept that encompasses a group of semantically related lexical units, while a hyponym represents a more specific realization of that concept, characterized by additional differential semantic features. The totality of such units forms a hyper-hyponymic



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series, which reflects both linguistic hierarchy and extralinguistic knowledge structures.

The study of hypernymy and hyponymy is especially significant in the analysis of terminological systems, since terms are expected to exhibit semantic precision, logical consistency, and clear hierarchical organization. In this respect, lexical fields related to material culture—such as household objects, tools, and utensils—provide particularly rich data for semantic investigation. Kitchen utensils, as an integral part of everyday life, embody not only functional distinctions but also culturally conditioned conceptualizations that are encoded in language.

In the Uzbek language, the lexical-semantic field of kitchen utensils (*oshxona anjomlari*) demonstrates a complex and multi-layered structure. This field includes numerous lexemes that differ in function, material, size, purpose, and sphere of use, which naturally leads to the formation of multi-level hyper-hyponymic relations. Despite the abundance of such lexical units in Uzbek, their systematic semantic classification from the perspective of hypernymy and hyponymy has not yet received sufficient scholarly attention.

Moreover, the investigation of hyper-hyponymic relations in Uzbek kitchen utensil terminology is important not only for theoretical semantics but also for applied linguistic fields such as lexicography, terminology studies, language teaching, and translation. A clear understanding of hierarchical semantic relations facilitates accurate dictionary definitions, improves terminological standardization, and enhances intercultural and interlingual equivalence.

In this way, the article contributes to the broader understanding of how language encodes material culture through hierarchical semantic relations and demonstrates that the Uzbek kitchen utensil lexicon represents a well-organized lexical-semantic system with two-, three-, and four-level hyper-hyponymic structures.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY.

According to the English linguist O.A. Guryanova, hyponyms occupy a subordinate position in relation to hypernyms within the lexical-semantic system of a language. This hierarchical relationship reflects the logical organization of concepts, where a hypernym denotes a general category, while hyponyms specify particular members of that category by means of additional semantic features. In the course of linguistic



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research, scholars have formulated the principle of semantic interchangeability in speech, which serves as one of the key criteria for identifying hyper-hyponymic relations.

According to this principle, a hypernym cannot be fully replaced by a hyponym without narrowing or distorting the meaning of the utterance, since a hyponym represents only a specific fragment of the broader concept. Conversely, a hypernym may be used instead of a hyponym in discourse, as it retains the core semantic content shared by all subordinate lexical units. This asymmetry in substitutability clearly demonstrates the directionality of semantic hierarchy.

Guryanova emphasizes that if the sememes of hyponymic lexemes contain a common seme, this shared semantic component coincides with the sememe of the corresponding hypernym. In other words, the hypernym encapsulates the invariant semantic features present in all its hyponyms, while each hyponym adds differential semes that distinguish it from other members of the same lexical group. As a result, the hypernym functions as a semantic integrator, uniting a set of lexemes into a coherent lexical-semantic field.

Depending on the communicative situation and pragmatic goals of the speaker, a hypernym can therefore replace any of its hyponyms without violating grammatical correctness, though such substitution may lead to a decrease in informational specificity. This phenomenon highlights the functional flexibility of hypernyms in speech and confirms their central role in lexical categorization, terminological classification, and semantic modeling. Consequently, the study of hyper-hyponymic relations provides valuable insight into both the systemic organization of vocabulary and the cognitive mechanisms underlying conceptual generalization in language.

**DISCUSSION AND RESULTS.** In our Uzbek language materials, the paradigm members "dishes", "kitchen utensils", "kitchen utensils and equipment" are hyponyms relative to the hyperonym "kitchen utensils".





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containers - bidon, bak, yog‘chova, dabla, kub, xum, kanistr(a), flyaga, rezervuar, saba, xum, xurma, mesh, suvqovoq, suvdon.

1.4. Liquid storage container - water storage container In the system of hyponymous relations, it can be seen that the hyponym water storage container becomes a hyperonym at a later stage. Water storage tank → bak, suvdon, mesh, suvqovoq, flyaga,

2.1. Kitchenware → bolta, dam, dov-dastgoh, dukart, yorg‘uchoq, yog‘log‘i, kafgir, kapgir, kosov, obgardon, oshpichoq, oshtaxta, turptarash, pichoq, chakich, cho‘mich, elak, o‘g‘ir, chopqi, qirg‘ich.

2.2. Kitchen utensils - cutting kitchen utensils In the system of hyponymous relations, it can be seen that the hyponym cutting kitchen utensils becomes a hyperonym at a later stage. Cutting kitchenware → pichoq, bolta, dukard, oshpichoq, chopqi.

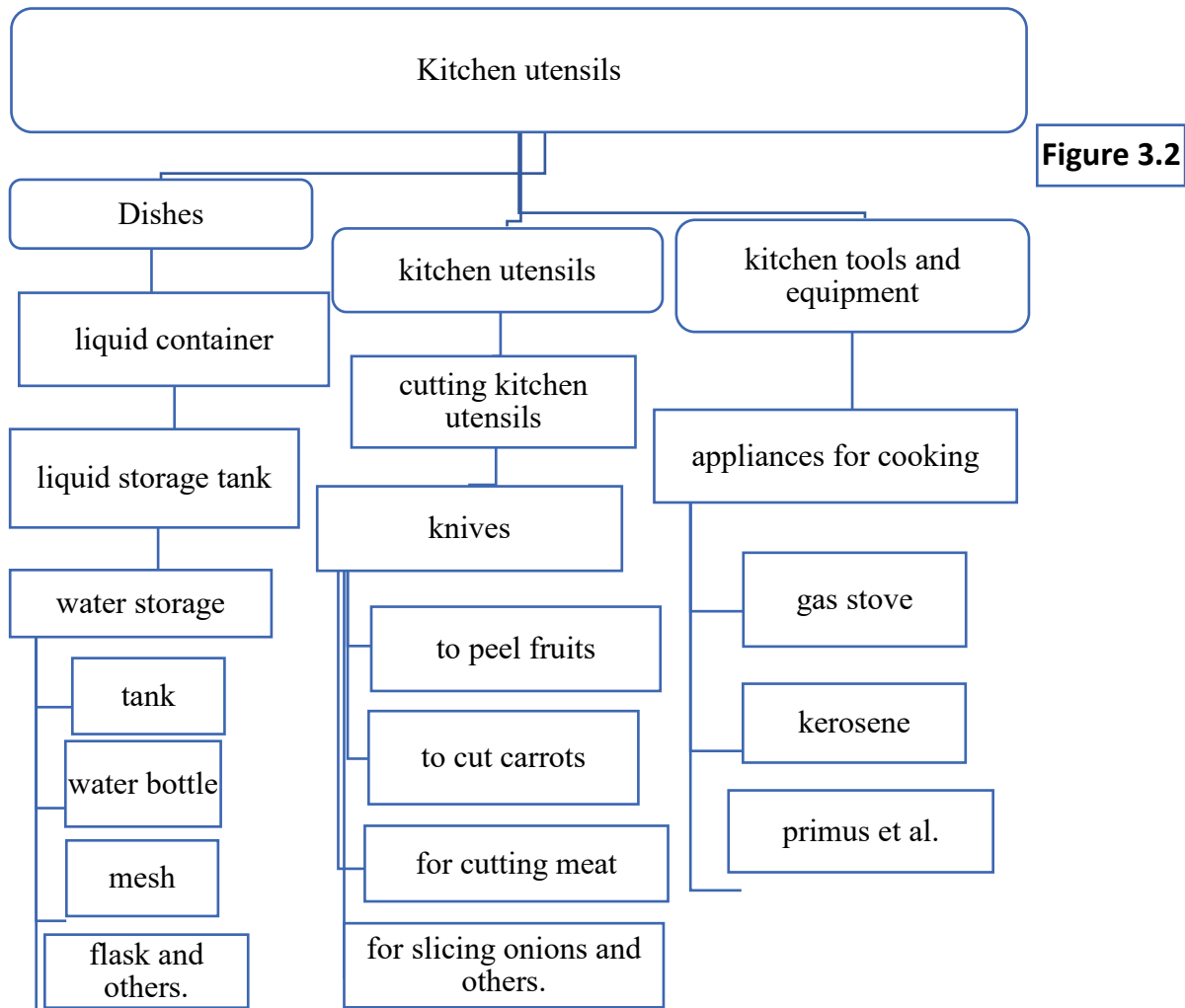
2.3. Cutting kitchen utensils - knife In the system of hyponymic-hyponymic relations, it can be observed that the hyponym knife turns into a hypernym at the next stage. Knife → for peeling fruit, for chopping carrots, for chopping onions, for chopping meat, for slaughtering large cattle, for slaughtering sheep, for skinning cattle or sheep, i.e. for skinning, for cutting cakes, for cutting bread, for butter, for cutting cheese (cheese).

3.1. Kitchen appliances and devices → ariston, asbob, gazplita, dam, dov-dastgoh, yorg‘uchoq, ilgich, kampirak, kerosinka, mikser, moyjuvoz, molotilka, otashkurak, primus, spirtovka, suzgich, sushilka, tarozi, termometr, tozalagich, tushirgich, shayin, qizdirgich, qorgich, bulg‘ovich, voronka, jo‘va, kurak, pribor, sovitkich, xolodilnik, egov, qisqich, cho‘tka, charx, qayroq.

3.2. Kitchen tools and appliances - cooking appliances In the system of hyponymous relations, it can be observed that the hyponym cooking appliances becomes a hyperonym at the next stage. Appliances for cooking → gazplita, kerosinka, primus, spirtovka.

“The classified units form multi-level paradigms with intersecting connections, where the term is a hyponym of one field and a hypernym of another, which confirms the systemic nature of the genus-species relations in a certain semantic niche of terminological units. In developed and well-studied fields of knowledge,

the number of stages (tiers) in the hyper-hyponymic block can reach 5-7, which indicates the “level of complexity of the reflected parts of reality” .



**Figure 1.1 Number of stages (tiers) in the hyper-hyponymic block formed in the Uzbek language.**



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## CONCLUSION

The analysis conducted in this study made it possible to identify two-, three-, and four-level hyper-hyponymic relationships within the lexical-semantic field of kitchen utensil names in the Uzbek language. The findings demonstrate that the vocabulary related to kitchen utensils is not a random collection of lexical items but a systematically organized semantic structure based on genus–species relations.

The overarching hypernym oshxona anjomlari unites several major hyponymic groups, each of which, in turn, functions as an intermediate hypernym at subsequent levels of the hierarchy. This multi-tiered organization confirms that individual lexical units may simultaneously perform dual functions—acting as hyponyms at one level and hypernyms at another—thus revealing the dynamic and layered nature of lexical semantics.

Furthermore, the presence of multi-level hierarchical structures reflects the degree of conceptual differentiation inherent in the material culture of the Uzbek-speaking community. The deeper the hierarchy, the more precisely the language categorizes objects according to their function, purpose, and usage. This observation supports the view that hyper-hyponymic relations serve as an effective linguistic mechanism for structuring specialized vocabulary.

The study confirms that the names of kitchen utensils in Uzbek constitute a well-developed lexical-semantic system characterized by clear hierarchical relations. The results of the research contribute to the theoretical understanding of hypernymy and hyponymy and may also be applied in lexicographic practice, terminological classification, and further comparative linguistic studies.

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