Hyponymic and graduonymic relations of forestry terms in German and Uzbek languages

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Abstract. The article deals with the hyponymic analysis of forestry terms in German and Uzbek languages, and this is one of the main points of the scientific work. In linguistics, it is very important to combine the lexical layers of the language into one system and divide them into lexical-semantic groups. The series divided into separate lexical-semantic groups includes synonyms, antonyms, as well as hypo-hyperonymic series. They are not only connected with each other on the basis of clear semantic connection, but also form a whole microsystem. Also, in the article, the meaning of words was studied by combining them into thematic and lexical-semantic groups. The features of lexical graduonymy are also discussed. Taking into account the wide spread of hyponymic relations in forestry terminology, a number of analyzes were conducted on terms related to subjects taught at forestry faculties. The following subjects are: Forest Breeding, Forest Phytopathology, Dendrology, Forest Medicinal Plants, Forest Entomology, Forest Formation and Anatomy of Forest Plants. According to the type relations of the collected terms, the differential semantics related to the general meaning of the term is distinguished. At the same time, it was found that the study of hypohyperonymic lines in German and Uzbek languages based on forestry terms serves to systematize lexicography.

Keywords. hyponym, hyperonym, lexic graduonymy, lexical-semantic relationship, paradigm, forestry terms, differential sememe, semantic field.

1 Introduction

In linguistics, there are many approaches to understanding the essence of lexical-semantic relations. Distinguishing LSMs from other paradigmatic groups, that is, lexical-semantic group (LSG), thematic groups (TG), associative field (AF) forms was found in A. Ufimtseva [1]. The scientist thus identified lexical paradigmatic, extra-linguistic relations of words, specific features of the lexical-semantic system of the language. In linguistics, it is already known that the lexical layers of the language have a systematic character, that synonyms and antonyms are separated as separate lexical-semantic groups [2].

In Uzbek linguistics, R. Safarova, in her research on "Types of lexical-semantic relations", expresses the following opinion: "Separation of synonyms and antonyms as
separate lexical semantic groups, in turn, indicates that the language and the vocabulary of this language have a systemic character [3, 4].

Before analyzing gender-species relations in forestry terminology, it is appropriate to clarify the concepts of hyperonym and hyponym [5]. A hyperonym is a central word of a microsystem that semantically summarizes many meanings representing the name of an object with a gender sign, a lexical unit that appears as a dominant [6, 7].

A hyponym is a rich lexical unit representing the names of certain species of the genus and expressing the meaning of the genus in its semantic structure, i.e., it has attached a word in its structure, and is semantically similar to a hyperonym [8-10]. However, not only in terminology, but also in linguistics, the existence of hypo-hyperonym relations often reveals new features from the lexical-semantic, functional-semantic point of view, and this opinion finds its proof in the analysis. It can be said that these phenomena in the language system are manifested in cross-linguistics, mainly when the Uzbek language is mixed with other languages.

2 Methods and materials

Of course, it is very important to study the meaning by combining words into thematic and lexical-semantic groups. According to R. Safarova, along with the lexical-semantic groups known in systematic lexicology in Western European and later Russian linguistics, along with the synonymous and antonymic paradigms, a new type of lexical-semantic relationship between lexical units - hyponymy is distinguished. The terms hyponymy, hyponym and hyperonym were used by the English linguist D. Lyons in 1968, and later the first scientific data appeared in the works of Russian scientists [11-13]. So, what is "hyponymy"? - is a natural question. Hyponymy can be understood as a series of words expressing the gender-species relationship and hierarchyonomic series formed by the organic connection of lexical units expressing the mutual sequence.

Although a number of monographic studies have been carried out in Uzbek linguistics on the phenomenon of hyponymy, there are many aspects of this phenomenon that are still unknown to us. First of all, hyper-hyponymous relations help us closely in understanding the world and its ontological structure. All the characteristics of the main gender and their species that exist in nature and society emerge through a unique perfect paradigm - gender-species relations [14]. In order to clarify this point, it is appropriate to cite as an example that in nature, the species relationship of the chestnut dendronym occurs with the names "true chestnut", "false chestnut", "Chinese chestnut", "Japanese chestnut".

It is known that gender-species relations are of global importance in the lexical system. Therefore, N. Denisov writes: "If synonymous and antonymic combinations combine only a part of words, gender-species relations occupy all words. The gender relationship in this case arises from the generalizing nature of the word. Gender-species or hyponymic relations are the basis for creating thematic dictionaries, as well as scientific and technical theses" [15].

The semes of hyponyms are more differentiated than the semes of hypertext. Any dendronym (name of a tree), i.e. cypress, linden, oak, whatever they are, they contain the meaning of the word tree. All trees will have differential characteristics and differ from each other depending on their specific motive signs, characteristics, shape, territorial adaptation. According to P. Shtoryohan: "The contradictory relationship expressed by the terms of genus and species allows us to clearly see what signs exist in the meaning of hyponym and hyperonym" [5]. Here, semantically very high-level words are interconnected with the concept of meaning. A hyperonym always includes a hyponym because it is semantically recorded as a synonym due to the higher possibilities of a more general meaning. The fact that hyponymic relations are a very common phenomenon in the part of forestry terms that
includes the names of trees and plants has been proven in the works of Uzbek scientists such as R. Safarova, N. Vohidova, J. Dzumabaeva [2, 3, 6].

3 Results and Discussion

When the terminology of forestry occupies a relatively large volume, it is appropriate to systematize the structural terms of the field included in its terminology. Including: forest selection, forest phytopathology, forest entomology, dendrology, forest medicinal plants, forestry, etc., terms related to the structural areas of forestry are tried to be drawn into a complete systematic analysis.

The term "seed dispersal" related to forest breeding has a general meaning in the German language, *die Samenverbreitung*, in relation to the following species terms *anemochory - die Anemochorie*, *zoochory - die Zoochorie*, *hydrochory - die Hydrochorie*, *autochory - die Autochorie*. The lexical unit denoting the concept of a hyponym species, *die Chorie*, contains the general meaning of the term dispersal, and is distinguished by differential terms referring to the dispersal of seeds: *die Anemochorie* dispersal by wind, *die Zoochorie* dispersal by animals, *die Hydrochorie* dispersal of seeds by water, *die Autochorie* self-dispersal. These words contain the common hyperonym *die Chorie*.

According to the analysis of terms related to lexical-semantic groups and hyponym relations, *die fäulige Krankheiten* - diseases of decay or *die Fäule* in Uzbek language is a gender, that is, a hyperonym term according to the relationship of the term decay. As an example of this, many terms are given in Figure 1.

![Figure 1](image-url)

*Figure 1. "die Fäule" is a hyponymic relation to the hyperonym of decay*

Figure 1 can be completed with terms such as *die Trockenfäule* - dry rot, *die Weißfäule* - white rot, *die Wipfelfäule* - rot of the upper part of the plant. Adjectives and nouns are combined in compound word order before die Fäule. Different hyponym relationships of the word "rot" indicate their meaning, differential symbols. Differentiating semes determine in which part of the tree certain types of fungi can develop. The fact that fungi cause rotting in the lower thick, upper, stem, body, root part of the plant means that there are types of rotting.
At the same time, the hypo-hyperonymic relations of the types of rot diseases that appear on the trunk of the tree due to nature, climate and external factors are observed.

The feature of isomorphism of these terms is that in German and Uzbek languages, no semantic change has occurred in these hyponymic lines. That is, it represents exactly the meanings of the differential sema. It was noted above that this analysis forms a hypo-hyperonymic series through a system of interconnected words based on the expression of gender-species relations of hyperonyms and hyponyms in forestry terminology. In fact, one of the agents that cause decay is a fungus (der Zunderpilz). Die Eichenfäule is the brown, black rot of oak, die Eichenweißfäule is the white rot of oak, die Fichtenfäule is the cherry rot of spruce, die weiße Marmarfäule is the white marble rot of the leaves of deciduous trees, die Rotfäulepilz is the brown, dark foam rot of conifers and deciduous trees.

The above spruce fungus, oak fungus, ansol fungus, maple fungus reflect hyponyms. And the adjective before the word determines what kind of tree the fungi belong to. In German, der Schimmel is a hyponym of grüner Schimmel, rosa Schimmel, schwarzer Schimmel, grauer Schimmel, der Schneeschimmel. In the Uzbek language, lexemes like green mold, pink mold, black mold, gray mold, snowy mold are expressed as hyperonym mold, and its hyponym. These given examples also clearly reflect the hyponymic relationship. From this, it can be understood that hyper-hyponymic relations form the basis of the meaningful (semantic) field in linguistics. The relationship of hyponymy (genus-species) serves as the basis for uniting elements moving in the field into a specific semantic row, these rows into a larger group, and groups into collections. Not everyone understands such subtle relations between words [3].

In linguistics, gender-species relations require a deeper entry into the field in order to reveal the concept of another complex system of hyponymic relations. In turn, there are leaf-eating pests of forests and ornamental trees, and the leaf-eating pest as a general hyperonym is divided into the following hyponyms in the Uzbek language:

- Poplar leaf-beetle (Melasoma populi), willow leaf-beetles (Plagiodera versicolor Laich), pistachio leaf-beetle (Labidostomus Stenostoma), pine leaf-beetle (Galerucella luteola Muell), mulberry leaf-beetle (Apocheima cinerarius Efsch), pine tunnel (Panolis Jlammed SchijJ), pistachio leaf-beetle (Labidostomis stenostomci Ws), Hisor pistachio leaf-beetle (Luperus hissarisicicus Oglob), Turkestan peacock (Neoris stolicziana schehki), American white butterfly (lívphantria cunea Drury), articulated cocoon worm (Malacosoma parallela Stgr). Although the name of some leaf-eating pests does not contain the word "leaf-beetle", for example, the source of nutrition of the Turkestan peacock is the leaves of trees. There are many names of pests in German. They are: der Aspenblattkäfer, der Blattkäfer, blauer Erlenblattkäfer, der Kieferblattkäfer, roter Pappelblattkäfer, der Schneeballblattkäfer, der Ulmenblattkäfer, der Weidenblattkäfer. In fact, the word der Käfer means beetle in Uzbek. Since the first component before this word refers to the name of the trees, this composition indicates that each tree has a separate leaf-beetle. For example, der Weidenblattkäfer corresponds to the word willow leaf eater in Uzbek. First of all, not because the description of the sections is given, but such a description allows us to see how the semantic meanings of hyperonyms correspond to the meanings of hyponyms. Hyponyms "gather" semes into their meaning. As a result, their content becomes increasingly complex. Many hypo-hyperonymous relationships can also be observed in dendrology. Dendrology (Greek dendron - tree, logos - science) is a part of botany, which studies the systematics, biological and ecological properties, evolution, morphological and anatomical structure, physiology, geographical distribution and economic importance of trees and shrubs. Table 1 below gives a hypo-hyperonymic analysis of dendronyms (Table 1).
Table 1. Combination of gender-species relations in relation to "pine, maple, willow" groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Hyperonym</th>
<th>Hyponym</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>die Fichte - pine</td>
<td>In German: die Fahre, die Fohre, die Forche, die Forle, die Kuschel, die Kussel, die Sandkiefer (Pinus silvestrus), die Aleppofichte (Pinus halepensis Mill), die Bankskiefer (Pinus Banksiana Lamb), die Sumpkiefer (Pinus palusiris Mill), die Seekiefer (Pinus pinaster Sol), die Lambertskiefer (Pinus Lambertiana Dough), die Gelbkifer (Pinus ponderosa Dough), die Harzkifer (Pinus resinosa Ait), die Bergkiefer (Pinus montana Mill).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>der Ahorn</td>
<td>In German: der amerikanische Ahorn, der eschenblättrige Ahorn, der großblättrige Ahorn, der kleinblättrige Ahorn, der rote Ahorn, der weiße Ahorn, die turkestanische Ahorn In Uzbek: Turkestan maple, Semenov maple, field maple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>die Weide</td>
<td>In German: Die Bandweide (Salix viminalis L.), die Bachweide (Salix helix L.), die Bruchweide (Salix fragilis L.), die Goldweide (Salix vitellina Stockes.), die Hohlweide (Salix caprea.), die Krautweide (Salix herbacea L.), die Lorbeerweide кора топол (Salix pentandra L.), die Mandelweide (Salix amygdalina L.), die Polarweide (Salix polaris Whlb.), die Purpurweide (Salix purpurea L.), die Schimmelweide (Salix daphnoides Vill.), die Tränenweide (Salix babylonica L.). In Uzbek: willow, red willow</td>
</tr>
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All the hyperonyms listed in the 1st line become hyponyms to the dendronym "pine", the one in the 2nd line to the "maple", the 3rd line to the dendronym "willow" and form a single set, that is, the system of forestry terms. Their gathering in exactly one area ensures that the lexical layer related to forestry has a systematic character. A complex view of the relationships between the lexical units included in the forestry terminological system is dominated by a single root. According to the laws of the system, everything is determined by the relationship between the parts within the whole. In Table 1, the words pine, maple, and willow are associated with their types, i.e. hyponyms in column 3, as words expressing the concept of gender.

Hyponyms in forestry terminology are analyzed on the example of forest medicinal plants. Die Waldheilpflanzen - forest medicinal plants are divided into two main groups such as forest medicinal tree-shrub plants and forest medicinal herbs.

1. der Nußbaum - walnut (Juglans regia L.), der Ölbaum - olive tree (Olea L.), östliche Oleaster - east oleaster (Elaeagnus L.), der echte Mandelbaum - common almond (Amygdalus communis L.), die Berberitze - barberry (Berberis L.), der Wacholderbaum - common spruce (Juniperus communis L.), die echte Pistazie - true pistachio (Pistacia vera L.), die Rößkastanie - horse chestnut (Aesculus L.), der Maulbeerbaum - mulberry tree (Morus L.), der rote Maulbeerbaum - red mulberry (Morus rubra L.), der schwarze Maulbeerbaum - black mulberry (Morus nigra L.), der weiße Maulbeerbaum - white mulberry (Morus alba L.), der Jujubenbaum - yuyuba (Zizyphus jujuba Mill.), der Eukalyptus - eucalyptus (Eucalyptus L.), die Eiche - oak (Quercus L.), der Rosenkrantzbaum - japanese sophora (Sophora japonica L.)
2. die Beere - common chestnut (Sorbus aucuparia L.), der Feigenbaum - fig (Ficus L.), das Meersträubchen - ephedra, beetroot (Ephedra L.), das Salzkraut - brine (SalsoL., L.),
der Weidenseedorn - sea buckthorn (Hippocase rhannoides L.), der Gerbersumach - sumac (Rhus coriaria L.),
die Brombeere - raspberry (Rubus L.), die Felsenbrombeere - red raspberry (Rubus saxatilis L.), die Rahmbeere - blue raspberry (Rubus caesius L.), der Fliederbaum black elder (Sambucus nigra L.) [6].

The names of fruit trees and shrubs mentioned above are named after their fruit. Walnut - walnut tree, olive - olive tree, pistachio tree - pistachio tree, etc. If, on the one hand, the word is connected to the hyperonym of fruit with the hyponyms of walnut, olive, raisin, pistachio, on the other hand, it is connected to the hyperonym of tree, creating a hypo-hyperonymic paradigm. In this way, the presence of hyponymy in the lexical-semantic system of the language and the differential characteristics of nominative units representing the name of a species belonging to the same genus were revealed.

Waldkraut - Forest medicinal herb plants.
das Anis fennel (Anism vulgare Gaertn.), das Mutterkraut liontale (Leonurus L.), der Astartel astragalal (Astragalus L.), die Nessel nettle (Urtica L.), das Katenkraut valerian (Valeriana officinalis L.), das Dill fennel (Foeniculum vulgare Mill.), der Spinat spinach (Spinacia L.), der Kapernschraub capers (Capparis L.), das Wegerichkraut goose-grass (Plantago L.), das Sesam, der Kuntschut sesame (Sesamum indicum L.), die Melissa melissa (Melissa officinalis L.), die Feldkamille camomile (Matricaria L.), die Butterblume dandelion (Taraxacum officinalis Web.) [6].

In this analysis, each hypo-hyperonymic paradigm has the possibility to be filled with words that are not represented by means of special lexical units, i.e., lexical lacunae, through an unlimited number of different signs of the same gender. If there are several, i.e., thousands of medicinal plants in the world, the hypo-hyperonymic relations, lexical paradigms of the language system, interaction with lexical-semantic groups of some medicinal trees and shrubs growing in the natural conditions of Uzbekistan were discussed.

Many names of pest insects, which enter into a mutual semantic relationship between hyperonym and hyponym, were also studied and analyzed.

Pests of deciduous and coniferous forest decorative trees: der Markorkäfer pine chafer (Polyphylia fullo L.), die Saateule turnip moth (Grotis segetum Schiff.), die Lärchenrindenlaus larch aphid (Cinara laricis Walk.), die San-Jose-Schildlaus San Jose scale (Diaspidiotus perniciosus Comst.), die Schilddlaus apple mussel scale (Lepidosaphes ulmi L.).

Leaf beetles of forest and decorative trees: der Pappelblattkäfer roter red poplar leaf beetle (Melaosama populi L.), der Weidenblattkäfer leaf beetle willow (Melasoma collaris L.), der Ulmenblattkäfer leaf beetle birch (Galerucella luteola Mill.), die Kieferneule pine moth (Panolis flamma Schiff.), der Kiefernspinne pine silkworm (Dendrolimus pini L.), der Ringelspinne annulate silkworm (Malacosoma neustria L.), die Umlengmillie Birch tick (Eriophyes ulmicola NaL.), der Fichtenbock pine barbel (Tetropium fuscum F.), der Aspenprachtkäfer bronze poplar borer (Plcilionota variolosa Payk.), der Fichtenbastkäfer pine bark beetle (Hylastes paliatus Er.), der Borkenkäfer engraver beetle (Ipiadea), der Ulnensplintkäfer großer birch bark beetle (Scoyltus scolytus F.), die Kirschfliege cherry fly (Rhagoletis cerasi L.) [7].

In German, die Baumschädlinge tree pests are hyperonyms in the hypo-hyperonym series, and all other words are hyponyms. Because, in the semantic structure of a hyponym, not only the generic meaning, but also the differential meaning, the type meaning is expressed. The hyperonym die Baumschädlinge cannot be used in place of the above hyperonym even with the help of generalizing integral determiners in the text. Because this hyperonym has an integral part as well as a part with a differential scheme. Words are defined from a hyponym point of view only by means of a hyperonym. Also, in connection with the system of hierarchical relations, it is taken into account that each pest belongs to a certain class, genus,
family, species, genus. The Latin alternatives for the Uzbek scientific names of insects very consistently reflect the hyponymic relationship of the terms. For example, the elements -ptera, -optera correspond to the names of the families (hepidoptera), and -ae (the earthworm - Geometridae) means families.

Below, the analysis of some terms related to forestry and forest management will continue. Forestry terminology is closely related to such terms as artificial forest restoration, primary artificial forest restoration, recent artificial forest restoration, primary forestry. Reforestation refers to the replanting of forest crops in previously forested areas. As a hyperonym word, the terms restoration of artificial forests are expressed, and in the hyponym line, the terms restoration of initial artificial forests, restoration of last artificial forests are expressed. Hyponym semes also have additional semes indicating the time, place, and purpose of planting forest crops. So:

- restoration of primary artificial forests means the removal of seedlings under the forest trees before cutting the trees in the forest to create new forests;
- cutting trees before restoring the last man-made forests, cutting areas are created depending on their age, condition.

The compound word reforestation is a word related to compound words, like primary forestry, based on gender. Thus, all the terms listed are combined with the initial word. Above, there are several German and Uzbek hyperonyms of the lexeme der Bestand - planting, that is, planting trees in general, in restoring all forests.

In German: der Bestand - angehender Bestand, gemischter Bestand, geschloßener Bestand, gleichartiger Bestand, ungleichartiger Bestand, vollkommener Bestand.

In Uzbek: sowing - timely sowing, mixed sowing, dense sowing, sowing of the same age, sowing of different ages, complete sowing. In the example, planting types are united on the basis of hypo-hyponymic relations.

The meaning of the compound word artificial vegetative regeneration of forests reflects its meaning in terms of new shoots, water branches, rhizomes. The value of species terms is distinguished by distinguishing characters indicating local origin. New shoots are formed from dormant buds on the body or in the pulp between bark and wood, on the trunk of a living tree where water branches have not been cut.

In forestry terminology, several soil types are based on a differential approach around the generic der Boden - soil hyperonym term.


In Uzbek: soil - saline soil - sedimentary soil - mineral soil - gel soil - black soil - humus soil, etc. The above soil types are hyponyms to the term soil. In this case, the soil hyperonym is semantically different from other types of hyponyms. Because in the mountain, steppe, and desert zones, the word "soil" includes semes denoting additional features. They represent types that are equal in function, but differ from each other in some sign of their composition. The word "soil" alone reveals the existence of types of soils, structural features. Also, the soil hyperonym indicates that it differs in appearance and chemical composition with differential patterns in its emergence. Hyponymous terms are generally combined into the lexeme der Boden - soil. The concept of hyperonym is a broad concept. It is the hypo-hyponymic paradigm that supports the expression of hyponyms denoting the names of different species of the same genus.

The study of paradigmatic relations between lexical units is still relevant. The types of lexical-semantic relations, which have been limited to classic meaning relations of the lexical system, have been further enriched. For example, partonymy, graduonymy and functionymy are among them. Taking into account the scope of the terms to be analyzed, in order to clearly define the scope and size of hyponymy relations existing in the lexical-semantic system of the language, it is appropriate to study separately each of the lines of
partonymy, graduonymy, functiononymy and hierarchionymy with hypo-hyperonymy paradigms in the section of forestry terms. Partonymy means the expression of whole-part relationship. In some literature, this phenomenon is also referred to as meronymy [8]. J. Dzhumabaeva stated that meronymy is widely studied in English and that partonymy is essentially equal to it, as well as that partonymy is a word or a whole-part relationship that names all parts of a certain object or place [9]. For example, a tree is a part of a forest, in other words, if the lexeme of a forest contains the meaning of a semantic whole, a tree is the main component of a forest, that is, a piece (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Partonymic relation is the central part in the tree lexeme.

Figure 2e will prove our point. B. Tversky claims that partonymic structure is more important than hyponymic relations in certain areas of vocabulary [10]. For example, *Blume* - flower, *Wurzel* - root, *Blatt* - leaf, *Knospe* - bud. In this example, the paradigmatic and "hierarchical" semantic relationship between lexemes means that it belongs to the "whole" part of another lexeme.

A lexical-semantic series of lexical units representing different levels of denotation or concepts is called graduonymy [11]. The phenomenon of graduonymy is an actual problem of linguistic research that manifests itself at different levels. J. Lyon divides the set of inconsistent words into cycles with their sequence [12]. According to J. Lyon's ordered words case, lexemes classify the distinction between scale and degree. For example, *heiß* – *warm* – *kühl* – *kalt*. The uniqueness of graduonymy is caused by the semantic features of lexical units, of course. In other words, lexical graduonymy relies on denotative and connotative symbols. Denotative and connotative signs are "embodied" in various changes in the semantic types of lexical units. These changes, in fact, O. Bozorov notes that lexical grading is related to the occurrence of different quantitative and qualitative scales within the lexical-phraseological system [13]. In researching lexical graduonymy, G. Rahmonov relied on the types of denotative and connotative meaning, that is, the types of semes that are components (components) of the lexical meaning [14]. Paremiology and graduonymic relationships in it,
that is, the embodiment of lexical graduonymy in proverbs with stable language combinations, was studied [15]. A special feature of lexical graduonymy is that a specific seme in the sememe represents a sign that is organically related to the quantity. And this sign changes to the minority or the majority, it is part of two or more semas, and in this way semantic connections are formed. In the terminology of forestry, due to the difference in water consumption during the growth of green plants, they are graded in the semantic field from low to high moisture content as follows.

1. Hygrophytes (plants belonging to this group choose fertile lands, are resistant to drought).
2. Mesophytes (plants belonging to this group are adapted to grow in moderately moist soils).
3. Xerophytes (trees and shrubs belonging to this group are mainly adapted to grow in areas with a dry climate and lack of moisture).

Thus, the most important feature of the graduonym series is that in this series there is a clear difference compared to the sameness, and as a result of the primacy of this difference factor, new lexemes (graduonyms) are formed. In a word, it is based on the laws of gradual (chronological) development from top to bottom, bottom to top. J. Dzhamabaeva was one of the first to study lexical and stylistic graduonymy in the Uzbek and English languages in a comparative aspect and deeply studied the phenomenon of graduonymy as a similar and different phenomenon to hyponymy, meronymy/partonymy, holonymy and plesionymy. He notes that in both languages compared, the graduonym takes the order of moving from the zero point sometimes to the left (negativity) and sometimes to the right (positivity) in the graduonymic series. According to it, the graduonymic series of the lexeme tree grows vertically as a seed-seedling-tree [9]. This thought formed the basis for the formation of the following graduonymic series in the German language. Der Samen - der Schoßling - der Setzling - der Baum. J. Dzhumabaeva cites the fact that in world linguistics the gradual attitude has not yet been integrated into the general system of gradual attitude, the nature of the gradation has not been revealed by Germanist scientists and the word has not been recorded as a sign of value in the German national corpus [11].

Regarding the phenomenon of funktsyonymy, the rare occurrence of funktsyonymy in our language mainly refers to the noun group [10]. Of course, from the point of view of our research work, it is natural that functionalism is rare in forestry terminology. For example, der Baum - a tree, der Fruchtbaum - a fruit tree, der Zierbaum - an ornamental tree. These words are concentrated in one semantic field according to their function on the earth, a natural plant that provides oxygen, beauty, shade, fruit, wood. In fact, such peculiarities require a separate approach to each of the lexical paradigms.

The relationship between hyponymy and hierarchyonymy is determined by the relationship between scientific terms and common words. Hierarchyonymy (sequential, step-by-step arrangement) is a hyponymic series of words given in scientific literature [2]. In particular, in rare cases, the chain of terms related to forestry terminology represents complex hyponymic relations.

International Latin names may also reflect genus-species relationships that define a plant's phylogenetic system. H. Nematov and R. Rasulov divides lexemes into meaningful groups on the basis of hierarchyonymy relationships and emphasizes that each plant belongs to a certain class, family, genus, species [14]. For example, -aceae for family names, Pinaceae, Cupressaceae, Taxaceae and Taxodiaceae, -ales for class names, Ginkgoales family, conifers or Coniferales class; For the Taxus genus name, the taxon (Taxus) genus forms a hierarchyonymic system with the fruiting or European taxon Taxus baccata L. and the sharp-leaved or Far Eastern taxon (Taxus cuspidate S.et Z).
4 Conclusion

Thus, from the above analysis, it can be concluded that hypo-hyperonymic, gender-species relations are typical for forestry terminology. Hyponymic relations of terminological units are especially common in forestry terminology. Having hyponymic relations in terminology further simplifies the methods of systematizing vocabulary content, reveals the lexical-semantic features of terms. The hypo-hyperonymic series of words is a separate category that forms the lexicon as a system in the German and Uzbek vocabulary layers. The study of lexical lines connected on the basis of hypo-hyperonymic relationship shows that the German and Uzbek languages have organized their vocabulary as a system and have a unique system character.

References