The hyponyms in English and Arabic Languages; Contrastive study

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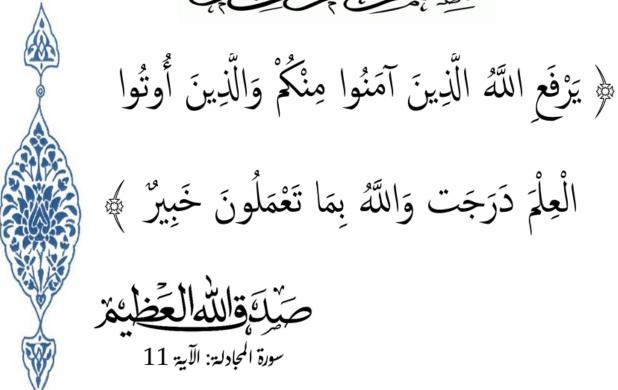
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BABIL| IRAQ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ يَرْفَعِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴾

صَدَقَ اللهُ العَظِيمْ

سورة المجادلة: الآية 11

Dedication

For Mom and Dad, who always reminded me that words have the power to change the world.

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CHapter One

Introduction

1.1. The Problems of the Study

This paper presents the hyponyms in English and Arabic. Also, it provides general information about the topic and how to deal with meronyms and hyponyms. Hyponymy is a grouping of words that fall into one category. This study concerned with analyzed of hyponymy and identify words of hyponymy then the words are entered according to their respective categories, Differences, and similarities between the English and Arabic languages.

The main question

ls the concept of hyponym covered in both languages.

Therefore, the study tries to answer the following sup question:

1. Are hyponyms found in both languages?
2. Are there any similarities between hyponym in English and Arabic?
3. Is there any difference between hyponym in English and Arabic?

1.2. The Aim of the Study:

1. Identifying hyponyms in both languages.
2. Specifying the similarities found in hyponym in both languages.
3. Revealing the differences found in hyponyms in both languages.

1.3. The Hypotheses of the Study

The study includes the following hypotheses:

1. hyponyms are found in both languages.
2. There are similarities found in hyponyms in both languages.
3. There are differences found in hyponyms in both languages.

1.4. The Procedure of study:

The study includes the following procedures:

1. Introduction hyponyms in English

2. Introducing hyponyms in Arabic

3. Fetching the similarities in both languages.

4. Finding the difference in both languages

5. Coming up with results and conclusions.

1.5. The Limits of the Study:

The study is limited to hyponyms in English and its counterpart in Arabic.

1.6. The Value of the Study

This study is expected to enrich the comprehension of the readers in this area, i.e., students, teachers, syllable, designer, Curricula can also benefit from it.

CHapter

Two

Hyponym in English

2.1. Introduction

It is considered hyponym in English is a relation of inclusion that operates among groups of words, hyponym has form of meaning that is related to each other that forms a sequence based on the arranged meaning, so a hyponymy includes the meaning of a more general word.

2.2. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a relation of merging between groups of words. In linguistics, hyponymy is a term we use to designate a specific word from a broader category. For instance, the dove and eagle are hyponyms of bird or animal. also called a subtype or a subordinate term and its adjective is hyponymic (Trask,1999:90)

Hyponymy is the relation of one meaning to another in the same category. As an example, a daffodil is the hyponym of a flower, and a flower is a hyponym of a plant. Another example is green is a hyponym of color, ears are a hyponym of a part of the body. This means that the word enters the meaning which classifies it with the same basic form units in the meaning only it explains the type of part of the word itself.   Based on stated that hyponym is the translation of meaning and words by relying on the hierarchy of meaning and words that are owned (Harrison,1983:55)

According to Al-shimmery (2017:34) hyponym has a form of meaning that is related to each other that forms a sequence based on the arranged meaning. As an example, oranges, grapes, and peaches are a hyponym of the form of fruit, then spinach, green pepper, cucumber are hypnosis of vegetables. Fruit and vegetables are hyponyms in the form of plants. The example shows that the hyponym has a level structure that is interrelated in giving meaning to form a hierarchical arrangement.

In other words, the hierarchical relationship is the meaning that is identified from the hyponym structure that is related to each other. A hyponym is a word or phrase its meaning is included within the meaning of another word, its hyponym or hypernym which is Also known as superordinate. Usually, a hyponym shares a type of relationship with its hyponym.

For example: butterfly, locust are all hyponyms of insects which, in turn, is a hyponym of animal (ibid).

A hyponymy includes the meaning of a more general word. It talks about the meaning of specific words such as white and black which indicate a general classification of words namely color.

Hyponymy is the lexical relation described in English by the phrase / type / sort of. A chain of hyponyms defines a hierarchy of elements: sports car is a hyponym of car since a sports car is a kind of a car, and car, in turn, is a hyponym of vehicle since a car is a kind of vehicle.

In linguistics and lexicography, hyponymy is a term used to designate a particular member of a broader class. For instance, daisy and rose are

hyponyms of flower also called subtype or a subordinate term and its objective is hyponymy. (Smith, M.B.2007:74)

There are many basic features related to hyponymy that play an important role in defining. The definitional importance of hyponymy can be specified by examining the notion of inclusion which lies at the basis of hyponymy. Such a notion may be viewed from an extensional point of view.

A crucial property of hyponymy is that it expresses a 'one-way' relation which is not always straightforward. one proposition entails another, but the reverse is not true. This feature helps us to build a picture of how a lexicon might be structured (Radford et al., 2009:172).

Another important advantage of the hypnotic principle is that it allows us to be as general or as specific as a particular linguistic occasion requires. Hypnosis deals with the relationships that exist within a given language in terms of related groups and this relationship is easy to prove. Another property is that hyponymy reflects the hierarchical nature of some vocabulary areas which can be useful in describing language. Furthermore, the linguistic concept of hierarchy depicts higher levels as simply representing a larger body of language than lower levels, or as more comprehensive and widespread rather than more important (Jeffries, 2006:170).

Moreover, hyponymy is a patchy relationship that shows the capacity of human language to organize some aspects of human experience in a quite detailed way, whilst other areas of experience remain vaguely connected and it happens not to exist.

For example: in English there are no gendered words equivalent to sister and brother to cover female and male (ibid).

2.3. The difference between Hyponymy and Meronymy:

Mormonism differs from hypnosis; in that it is words that describe other words or things. Differences between Hyponymy and Meronymy Hyponymy is always transitive, but Meronymy may or may not be transitive.

For example: the transitive quotation: Hair as a metaphor for the head. We can say: "The head has hair." The non-transitive abbreviation is pane is synonymous with window. We can say, "The window has a board." And look at another example below. Some of them believed, and some of them turned their faces away from it: "And hell is enough of a blazing fire." (Bosman, 1996:6)

Hyponymy is the relation participation. Hyponymies are the general words which have specific words. Hyponymy includes the meaning of more general words.

For example: A wolf and a rooster are hyponyms of animal. brother and father are hyponyms of man. Hyponymy is a semantic category which refers to the lexical relations that occur between words. It is a lexeme or a phrase whose sense is involved within another lexeme, and its hypernym or hyponym is known as a superordinate. (Carnap, 1956:41).

According to Riemer (2016:260), hyponymy and meronymy in semantic studies refer to two concepts that are part of sense relations that hold between lexical items. Although they share similar characteristics, they differ in certain contexts. The main difference between hyponymy and meronymy is that hyponyms exemplify the notion of it is a kind, while meronymy is a part of the whole. In other words, hyponymy is associated with the relationship that exists between words denoting the same kind/type or sort, while meronyms embody the part whole.

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CHapter Three

Hyponym in Arabic

3.1. Introduction

In fact, although homonymy is defined differently in English, yet in general, it is a word is similar in form with another word either in pronunciation (i.e. homophone) or in spelling (homograph), or both, but differs from it in meaning. On the other hand, in Arabic, there is a general agreement that the homonym is an expression with one enunciation (or form) and more than one meaning. This phenomenon creates lexical and syntactic ambiguity in both languages. Thus, it should be studied and examined. In addition, homonymy has its own features, specifications, and forms in each language.

3.2 Hyponyms definition:

Hyponymy is a linguistic relation between two words where one word. The hyponym is a more specific term that belongs to the same semantic. field as another word (the hypernym). In other words, a hyponym is a type of word that is subsumed by a larger category represented by the hypernym. For example, the words قطط, دجاج, ماعز are a hyponym of the hypernym " حيوانات",

. ديانات البوذية, الهندوسية الطاوية are a hyponym of the hypernym and

So that "cats," "chickens," and "goats" are hyponyms of the hypernym "animals."
Similarly, "Buddhism," "Hinduism," and "Taoism" are hyponyms of the hypernym "religions."(Elghamry,2008)

This linguistic relation is useful in describing the characteristics and meanings of words in a language. It allows for the classification and grouping of similar

words into larger categories. It is essential in establishing the structure of a language's vocabulary and in facilitating the understanding of word meanings. In Arabic, hyponymy is known as التضمين الدلالي which is translated to "Semantic inclusion." It functions similarly to hyponymy in other languages. For example, the word "كتاب" (kitab) which means "book" is a hyponym of the hypernym "مكتبة" (maktaba) which means "library."

Additionally, "سيارة" (car) is a specific type of vehicle, falling under the broader category of "وسيلة نقل" (means of transportation), making it a hyponym of the hypernym (Britannica Academic. 2024). Also, the hyponyms "تفاح"(apple), برتقال " (orange)which are a specific type of fruits. " فواكه" is the hypernym of these hyponyms (Al-Khuli 2001: 1434)

Here is a table that illustrate this topic in an easy way:

Table 1. Hyponyms and Hypernyms in Arabic

Hyponyms in Arabic	Meaning In English	The Hypernyms	Meaning in English
ماعز ،دجاج، قطط	Goats , chickens, cats	حيونات	Animals
الطاوية، الهندوسية ،البوذية	Taoism,Hinduism, Buddhism	ديانات	Religions
كتاب	Book	مكتبة	Library
سيارة	Car	وسيلة نقل	Means of
			transportation
تفاح ،برتقال	Apples, orange	فواكه	Fruits

Al-Salih الصالح (1968:302)

3.3. Hierarchy Construction

Hierarchy construction of hyponymies is a fundamental aspect of semantic structure in language. In linguistic theory, hyponyms are. organized in hierarchies that reflect the relationship between general. categories and specific instances within those categories. (Fromkin, 2003) This hierarchical structure allows for the classification and organization of knowledge based on the level of generality or specificity of terms. At the top of the hierarchy, we find superordinate terms that represent broader categories, while at the lower levels, we have more specific terms known as hyponyms. The construction of hyponymy hierarchies enhances our understanding of how concepts are related and interconnected in language. By organizing words into hierarchical structures, we can identify conceptual relationships, infer meanings, and categorize information more systematically. (Attia 2006: 2-3)

This hierarchical organization also facilitates language processing and aids in cognitive tasks such as word recognition, semantic memory retrieval, and language learning. Overall, the construction of hyponymy hierarchies plays a crucial role in structuring linguistic knowledge and fostering efficient communication and comprehension in language use.

Hyponyms like البهاق (Scabies), الاكزيما (eczema), البرص (leprosy), and البهاق (vitiligo) are all specific terms that belong to the broader category of the interim-level hypernym الامراض الجلدية (skin diseases) and all that all belong to the top-level hyponym, الامراض(diseases). This relationship demonstrates how language categorizes concepts from general to specific, providing a hierarchical structure that aids in understanding and classification.

In this context, hyponymy enables us to organize and comprehend the relationships between different terms within a specific domain, such as medical conditions. By recognizing the hyponyms under a hypernym. Individuals can grasp the nuances and distinctions among related concepts, facilitating communication and knowledge dissemination within that field (Elghamry,2008).

In Arabic, the words (التزوير – التخريب – التزييف – الخطف – الدعارة – السرقة – الرشوة) all fall under the hypernym الأنشطة الاجرامية(criminal activities) as hyponyms and all belong to the top- level hypernym الأنشطة Each of these terms represents specific criminal activities that are under the broader category of criminal activities (ibid).

These terms show how different illegal actions are linked under the overarching

Table 2. The Hierarchy construction in Arabic.

Hyponymys In Arabic	Meaning in English	Interm-level hyper.	Meaning in English	Top-level hyper.	Meaning in English
الثعلبة الاكزيما البرص البهاق	Scabies Eczema Leprosy vitiligo	الأمراض الجلدية	Skin diseases	الأمراض	Diseases
التزوير التخريب الخطف التزييف الدعارة الفساد السرقة الرشوة	Forgery Sabotage Kidnapping Counterfeiting Prostitution Corruption Theft bribery	الأنشطة الإجرامية	Criminal activities	الأنشطة	Activities

category of criminal activities. This concept of hyponymy helps in organizing and understanding the relationships between these terms by illustrating their hierarchical structure within the domain of the activities. By recognizing these terms as hyponyms of the hypernym "criminal activities" one can better classify and comprehend the various unlawful actions and their distinctions. This hierarchical relationship aids in communication, research, and overall knowledge of illegal behaviors. Here is a table that illustrates this topic.

CHapter Four

Similarities and differences between hyponyms in Arabic and English

4.1. Introduction

Language reflects culture, shaping how we perceive and categorize the world. Hyponyms, which represent specific examples within broader categories, offer insights into linguistic and cultural nuances. Comparing hyponyms in Arabic and English reveals both shared and distinct patterns, illuminating the interplay between language, culture, and cognition. This chapter explores hyponyms across semantic domains like animals, colors, food, and transportation in Arabic and English. By analyzing similarities and differences, we uncover universal cognitive processes and cultural influences on language. Understanding hyponyms in Arabic and English enhances cross cultural communication and sheds light on the complex relationship between language and culture. Through this analysis, we gain deeper insights into how language shapes our perceptions and conceptualizations of the world.

4.2. Similarities

In this topic, we'll focus on the similarities between hyponyms in Arabic and English. Hyponyms are words that belong to a category or group under a general concept or word. For instance, "apple," "banana," and "orange" are hyponyms belonging to the category of fruits. We'll illustrate the similarities between these hyponyms in Arabic and English through several points:

1. Hyponyms for Animals:
   - In Arabic: قطة (cat), كلب (dog), حصان (horse), طائر (bird)
   - In English: cat, dog, horse, bird

2. Fruits:
   - In Arabic: تفاحة (apple), موز (banana), برتقال (orange), عنب (grape)
   - In English: apple, banana, orange, grape

3. Colors:
   - In Arabic: أحمر (red), أزرق (blue), أخضر (green), أصفر (yellow)
   - In English: red, blue, green, yellow

4. Vehicles:
   - In Arabic: سيارة (car), دراجة (bicycle), طائرة (airplane), قارب (boat)
   - In English: car, bicycle, airplane, boat

5. Foods:
   - In Arabic: بيتزا (pizza), همبرغر (hamburger), سلطة (salad), شوربة (soup)
   - In English: pizza, hamburger, salad, soup

These examples demonstrate how hyponyms in Arabic and English share similarities across various domains such as animals, fruits, colors, vehicles, and foods. However, it's important to note that there are also differences between the two languages due to variations in culture, traditions, and linguistic evolution, which may lead to variations in the hyponyms used in each language.

4.3. Differences

Certainly! While there are similarities between hyponyms in English and Arabic, there are also notable differences due to variations in culture, environment, and linguistic evolution. Here are some reasons for these differences:

1. Cultural Variations: - Certain concepts or objects may be more culturally significant in one language compared to the other, leading to different sets of hyponyms. For example, Arabic may have specific terms for animals or plants native to the Arab world that English does not have equivalents for, and vice versa.

2. Linguistic Structure: - The structure of Arabic and English can affect the way hyponyms are formed and used. Arabic, for instance, has a more intricate system of noun morphology with gender and case markings, which can influence how hyponyms are derived and understood compared to English.

3. Semantic Nuances: Some hyponyms may exist in one language but not have direct equivalents in the other due to semantic nuances. For instance, English may have specific terms for certain shades of colors that Arabic does not distinguish separately.

4. Technology and Innovation: With the rapid advancement of technology, new terms and concepts emerge regularly, and these may vary between Arabic and English. For example, English might have hyponyms related to specific technological devices or software that are not yet commonly used or adopted in Arabic speaking contexts.

5. Culinary and Cuisine Differences: Food-related hyponyms can vary significantly due to differences in cuisine and culinary traditions. Arabic

cuisine may have specific terms for dishes, spices, or ingredients that are unique to the region and not found in English-speaking cultures, and vice versa.

6. Geographical and Environmental Factors: Hyponyms related to geography, landscapes, and environmental features may differ based on the natural surroundings and geographical regions associated with each language. Terms for terrain, vegetation, or climate related phenomena may vary accordingly.

Examples for the difference between hyponyms in Arabic and English Certainly! While there are similarities, there are also notable differences due to variations in culture, environment, and linguistic evolution. Here are some examples of differences between hyponyms in the two languages:

1. Clothing:
   - In Arabic: ثوب (thawb) is a general term for clothing, but specific items like "قميص" (qamees) for shirt or "جينز" (jeans) for jeans might not have direct equivalents in English.
   - In English: While there are general terms like "clothing" or "apparel," specific items like "tuxedo" or "kilt" may not have direct equivalents in Arabic.

2. Traditional Foods:
   - In Arabic: Traditional Arabic foods like "كبسة" (kabsa) or "منسف" (mansaf) may not have direct equivalents in English.
   - In English: Similarly, traditional English foods like "fish and chips" or "bangers and mash" may not have direct equivalents in Arabic.

3. Geographical Features:

  - In Arabic: Terms for specific geographical features like "وادي" (wadi) for valley or "جبل" (jabal) for mountain may differ from their English counterparts.

  - In English: English terms like "canyon" or "plateau" may not have direct equivalents in Arabic.

4. Local Flora and Fauna:

  - In Arabic: Names of local plants and animals such as "سدر" (sidr) for lotus tree or "غزال" (ghazaal) for gazelle may differ from English terms.

  - In English: Similarly, names of local flora and fauna like "redwood" or "moose" may not have direct equivalents in Arabic.

5. Cultural Practices:

  - In Arabic: Terms related to specific cultural practices or customs like "مجلس" (majlis) for a traditional gathering or "عرس" (a'rs) for a wedding may differ from English terms.

  - In English: English terms like "high tea" or "block party" may not have direct equivalents in Arabic.

CHapter

Five

5.1. Introduction:

In this research, hyponyms in English and Arabic were explored to understand their similarities, differences, and the cultural influences reflected in these hyponymy patterns. The study began by defining the concept of hyponyms and their significance in language, highlighting their role in organizing knowledge and cultural conceptualizations.

The research found similarities in hyponyms between the two languages, with sequential and classificatory relationships appearing in a similar manner in both. For instance, words such as "fruits" in English and "فاكهة" (fruit) in Arabic indicate a set of specific categories of fruits, demonstrating a linguistic organizational similarity in knowledge. However, the reselanguagesealed some cultural differences in hyponyms between the languages. For example, cultural differences in interests and classifications in certain domains such as food and culture were evident, emphasizing the cultural influence on language use and vocabulary organization.

The study also touched upon the importance of cultural awareness in language learning and translation, as understanding cultural differences in hyponymy patterns contributes to better communication between cultures and accurate and appropriate translations.

Based on the findings, it is suggested that further comparative studies between languages be conducted to gain a deeper understanding of hyponymy patterns and their cultural influences. Additionally, the research indicates the need for integrating cultural awareness into

language education and translation programs to ensure accurate and smooth understanding of cultural concepts and meanings.

5.2. Conclusion:

It is concluded that:

1- The first hypothesis proves true because hyponym in English is found to mean hyponym in English is a relation of inclusion that operates among groups of words, in Arabic Hyponym is a word is similar in form with another word in pronunciation but differ from it in meaning.

2- The second hypo is verified because Hyponyms are words that belong to a category or group under a general concept or word. For instance, "apple," "banana," and "orange" are hyponyms belonging to the category of fruits. We'll illustrate the similarities between these hyponyms in Arabic and English. So, the similarity will be: (animals_foods_Vehicles_Colors_fruits).

3- The third hypothesis verified because there are differences between English and Arabic in (clothing traditional foods geographical local flora and fauna culture practices).

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