

HYPER-HYPONYMIC RELATIONSHIPS (ON THE MATERIAL OF BIOLOGICAL MODELS IN MODERN ENGLISH)

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The article analyses the hypero-hyponymic relations between the terms of modern English and their functioning in biology based on the works of Ukrainian and foreign authors, a textbook on general biology by Canadian author S. Novichki, and the American online resource Boundless. Biology Open Textbook. Biological terms that are related to hypo-hyperonymia have been found and analyzed and are classified according to the following parameters: belonging to a particular field of biology, their functions, content, linguistic parameters (such as belonging to a particular part of language, single or multi-componentness) motivation, etymology), frequency of usage, degree of hierarchy, hyper-hyponymic systems were analyzed for poly- or mono-hierarchy and semantic field configuration. The classification was based on the classification of D. Lyons.

The article gives an overview of the study of hyperonymy in modern English linguistics, reveals the meaning of the terms "term", "hyperonymia", "hyponym", "hyperonym", characterizes hyperonymy as a kind of relations of terms, and analyzes the peculiarities of interaction between hyponyms and hyperonymia in biology. A practical analysis of the functioning of hyper-hyponyms in the modern English-language term system of biology, their quantitative indicators, the main types and functions are characterized. The phenomenon of hyper-hyponymy is very common in the biological terminology of English; more than 90% of biological terms can be hyper-hyponomic with other terms. The vast majority of hyper-hyponyms in terms (about 90%) belong to the category of nouns or are phrases with the main noun word. There are also adjective hyperonyms (which are also often substantiated) and verb hyperonyms. Adverbial hyperonyms have not been found in biological terminology.

Hyper-hyponymic terms in biology can be one-component, two-component and multi-component; equally shared. A very large number of biological terms in general, and hyper-hyponyms in particular (about 80%), have been borrowed from other languages, mainly Latin. Almost all hyper-hyponyms in biology are unmotivated or partially motivated. However, there are also completely motivated and false motives. In hyper-hyponymic terms, the terms form a certain configuration of the semantic field. Most often, the terms of biology form a radial network, rarely – radially linear. Linear configuration is relatively rare. Hyper-hyponymic systems in biology are usually complex, there exist hyperonyms of the seventh (or even more) degree. Biological terms are more characteristic of mono hierarchical hyper-hyponomic relationships, but if one hyponom has different not consecutive hyperonyms, then we are talking about poly hierarchical relationships. The most typical example of the hyper-hyponymic relations of terms in biology is the systematic classification of biological species, where each successive link acts as a hyperronym with respect to the previous one and as a hyponym with respect to the next, forming a multi-stage hyper-hyponomic radial-linear radinos.

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