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HYPER-HYPERONIMIC PARADIGM OF "WOMEN'S WARDROBE" IN ENGLISH

Annotation. *This article presents a linguistic analysis of the hyper-hyperonymic paradigm of lexical units related to the semantic field of "women's wardrobe" in the English language. In the course of the study, the general lexical unit "clothing" is identified as a hyper-hyperonym, and its components are classified into semantic groups such as upper garments, lower garments, outerwear, underwear, and accessories. Within each group, hyperonyms and hyponyms are examined in paradigmatic relation. The proposed model not only reveals the hierarchical structure of semantic systems but also has practical relevance in fields such as translation studies, lexicography, and language teaching.*

Key words: *hyponym, hyperonim, paradigm, women's wardrobe, scientific community, word, scientific achievements.*

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INGLIZ TILIDA "AYOLLAR GARDEROBI"NING GIPONIM-GIPERONIM PARADIGMASI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada ingliz tilidagi "ayollar garderobi" semantik maydoniga oid leksik birliklarning giper-giperonimik paradigmasi lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot davomida "kiyim-kechak" umumiy leksik birligi giper-giperonim sifatida aniqlanib, uning tarkibiy qismlari – yuqori kiyimlar, pastki kiyimlar, tashqi kiyimlar, ichki kiyimlar hamda aksessuarlar kabi semantik guruhlarga ajratiladi. Har bir guruh ichidagi giperonim va giponimlar o'zaro paradigmatik bog'lanishda ko'rib chiqiladi. Ushbu model semantik tizimlarning iyerarxik tuzilishini yoritish bilan birga, tarjimashunoslik, leksikografiya va til o'qitish sohalariga ham amaliy ahamiyatga ega.*

Kalit so'zlar*: giponim, gipernim, paradigma, ayollar shkafi, ilmiy jamoa, so'z, ilmiy yutuqlar.*

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ГИПОНИМО-ГИПЕРОНИМНАЯ ПАРАДИГМА "ЖЕНСКИЙ ГАРДЕРОБ" В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация. *В данной статье проводится лингвистический анализ гипер-гиперонимической парадигмы лексических единиц, относящихся к семантическому полю «женский гардероб» в английском языке. В ходе исследования общеязыковая лексема «одежда» определяется как гипер-гипероним, а её составные части классифицируются на семантические группы: верхняя одежда, нижняя одежда, внешняя одежда, нижнее бельё и аксессуары. Внутри каждой группы гиперонимы и гипонимы рассматриваются в парадигматической взаимосвязи. Представленная модель не только раскрывает иерархическую структуру семантических систем, но также имеет практическое значение для таких областей, как переводоведение, лексикография и преподавание языка.*

Ключевые слова: *гипоним, гипероним, парадигма, женский гардероб, научное сообщество, слово, научные достижения.*

Introduction. In linguistics, hyperonymy refers to a semantic relationship where a word denotes a general category under which more specific words (hyponyms) fall. Meaning of hyponym in English – a word whose meaning is included in the meaning of another word. Hyperonim – a word whose meaning includes a group of other words. Paradigm (Greek – "sample, template") – is a set of scientific achievements. The paradigm was recognized by the scientific community in one period or another, and a new scientific study. In linguistics, some words, known as hypernyms, are generic "umbrella terms" that cover a wide range of things. Hyponyms, on the other hand, are specific words that fall under that umbrella. "Music" is a hypernym, and "rock and roll", "jazz", "opera", and "folk" are all hyponyms. "It is not easy to discover invariable semantic properties which differentiate all taxonyms from other hyponyms"[1]

The lexical units included in each group are co hyponyms and maintain synonymous relationships. We have identified 245 lexical units related to the lexical-semantic field of "Clothing" in English language.

Literature review: The study is relevant due to the richness of lexical items in this area and their cultural and linguistic significance[2]. Taxsonomy may be regarded as sub-pieces of hyponomy: the taxonyms of a lexical item are a sub-set of hyponyms.[3] The core hyper-hyperonym is identified as 'apparel' or 'clothing', followed by 'women's clothing' as the hyperonym. Under this category fall several semantic fields such as

[1] Cruse, D.A. (1986). Lexical Semantics. Cambridge University Press, p. 139.
[2] Murphy, M.L. (2010). Lexical Meaning. Cambridge University Press, p. 108.
[3] Cruse, D.A. (1986). Lexical Semantics. Cambridge University Press, p.137.

upper body garments, lower body garments, underwear, outerwear, and accessories[1]. Hyponyms include blouse, shirt, top, tank top, crop top, bodysuit. Each of these items shares core semantic features such as coverage of the torso and variation in style, formality, and exposure[2]. Lower Body Garments:

This includes skirt, pants, jeans, leggings, shorts. While serving similar functions of covering the lower body, these items differ in design, social connotation, and material.[3] Outerwear:

Garments such as coat, jacket, blazer, trench coat, cape fall here. These terms often serve both protective and aesthetic functions[4].

Underwear and Loungewear:

Items like bra, panties, corset, slip, nightgown, pajamas reflect intimacy levels and private use, reflecting cultural attitudes towards privacy and femininity [7].

Methodology. The research is qualitative in nature and uses componential analysis and semantic field theory as its primary tools. A corpus-based approach was taken by examining dictionary definitions, fashion glossaries, and English language corpora to extract relevant lexemes. These lexemes were analyzed for their semantic features, categorized into hierarchies, and mapped according to their level of generalization.

Hyper-hyperonymy is defined here as a second-level hyperonymy, where a term not only has hyponyms but also serves as a hyponym to a more abstract category. For instance, the word "apparel" can be a hyperonym for "clothing", which in turn can be a hyperonym for more specific categories like "dress", "blouse", or "skirt".

Analysis and results: Hypernym of the women's wardrobe (women's clothing) are: anorak (anorak), blazer (blazer), bolero (bolero), bomber jacket (leather zip jacket with knitted cuffs and belt), cagoule (waterproof jacket), cape, capote (long overcoat, hooded cloak), car coat (half coat), denim jacket (jeans jacket, down jacket), dreadnought (it is a coat made of thick cloth), duffle coat (duffle coat), eton jacket (short black jacket with wide lapels, it is open at the front), frock coat, frock, inverness (coat with a hood without sleeves), jeans jacket, leather jacket, levi's jacket (jeans jacket), mackintosh, mack (mackintosh), manteau (manto), parka, pea coat (crest), pelerine, rain jacket (rainer), raincoat (rainer), redingote, spencer (short waist-length jacket), trench coat, windbreaker, bikini, bodice (bucket), corsage, body stocking (transparent tight jumpsuit), bodysuit (transparent tight jumpsuit), brassiere (bra), bra, bustier, camiknickers (lingerie set consisting of a short light sleeveless and panties jersey), camisole (sleeveless jersey), chemise (shirt), corselet (underwear that combines a belt and a bra), corset (corset), garter, girdle (belt), Merry Widow (bustier with stocking garter attached to it), negligee, panties (pants), peignoir (penoir), petticoat (skirt), underskirt (skirt), teddy (underwear item that covers the top and fastens between the legs), thong (panties "tanga"), unitard (tight-fitting overalls), bobby socks (socks with ankle-high lapels), leg warmers (gaiters), socks (socks), stockings, tits (tights), pantyhose (tights), bathrobe (robe), pressing town (robe), housecoat (robe), bloomers (bloomers – wide trousers assembled on an ankle elastic band), nighttown (night shirt), nightdress (night shirt), nightie (night shirt), nightshirt (night shirt), pyjamas, baggies (very wide trousers), bermuda shorts (bermuda), bootcut trousers (trousers "bootcut" – trousers that expand slightly downwards to cover the shoes), cigarette pants (trousers "pipes"), skinny (trousers "pipes"), drainpipes (trousers "pipes"), stovepipes (trousers "pipes"), pencil pants (trousers "pipes"), skinny pants (trousers "pipes"), skinnies (trousers "pipes"), slim-fit pants (trousers "pipes"), cropped pants (wide trousers long below the knees), cut-offs (short trousers), cycling shorts (bicycles), hipsters (hipsters - trousers that fit tightly on the hips and do not reach the waist), hot pants (very short shorts), jeans, leggings, pedal pushers (trousers just below the knee), shorts (shorts), skorts (short skirt), sweatpants (sports trousers), trousers, pants (trousers), suit, boiler suit (long-sleeved overalls), business suit, cat suit (catsuit–tight-fitting overalls, which is made of latex, leather or thin knitwear), double-breasted suit, dungarees (overall with fabric lining on the chest), overall, coverall (overalls), over all (overalls), shell suit (sport suit), single-breasted suit (single-breasted suit), track suit (sport suit), trouser suit, pantsuit (trouser suit), two-piece suit (classic suit), sweater (jumper), agap (Aran knitting sweater), bolero (bolero), cardigan (coft), cardigan jacket (jacket), cardie (jacket), crewneck (shirt or T-shirt with a round neck without a collar), jumper (jumper, sweater),

[1] Lehrer, A. (1974). Semantic Fields and Lexical Structure. North-Holland, p. 45.

[2] Jackson, H.,&Amvela, E.Z. (2000). Words, Meaning and Vocabulary: An Introduction to Modern English Lexicology. Continuum. p. 56.

[3] Lyons, J. (1977). Semantics (Vols. 1–2). Cambridge University Press, p. 12.

[4] Crystal, D. (2003). The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. Cambridge University Press, p. 38.

polo neck (turtleneck), turtleneck, pullover (pullover), skirt, hobble skirt (skirt with a very narrow hem), miniskirt (mini skirt), pencil skirt, pleated skirt (plissed skirt), wraparound (skirt, smell skirt), blouse (blouse), body shirt (blouse), button down (button blouse), dress shirt (button blouse), crop top (short T-shirt that does not cover the stomach), cropped top (short T-shirt that does not cover the stomach), belly shirt (short T-shirt that does not cover the stomach), half shirt (short T-shirt that does not cover the abdomen), midriff shirt (short T-shirt that does not cover the abdomen), tummy top (short T-shirt that does not cover the abdomen), short shirt (short T-shirt that does not cover the abdomen), cutoff shirt (short T-shirt that does not cover the abdomen), polo shirt, tank top (topic), top (topic), tee-shirt (t-shirt), t-shirt (t-shirt), dress (dress), ballgown (long dress for dancing on a point), cocktail dress, granny dress (long high-gate, long-sleeved, water-wet dress), kaftan (long loose dress with wide sleeves), pinafore (sundress dress), strapless dress (dress without straps), wrap-dress (smelling dress), bikini, one-piece (solid swimsuit), bathing suit (swimsuit, swimming costume), tankini (tankini: women's outdoor swimsuit) (because consists of bikini and top), two-piece (two-piece swimsuit).

The hyperonym "women's wardrobe" is classified into hyponyms based on the following characteristics:

I. Usage conditions (according to operating conditions);

outwear (overcoat) clothes (outerwear): anorak, blazer, bolero, bomber jacket, cagoule, cape, capote, car coat, denim jacket, down jacket, dreadnought, duffle coat, eton jacket, frock coat, frock, inverness, jeans jacket, leather jacket, levi's jacket, mackintosh, mac, mack, manteau, parka, pea coat, pelerine, rain jacket, raincoat, redingote, spencer, trench coat, windbreaker.

Season (by season);

Summer wear clothes; blazer, bolero, bomber jacket, cagoule, cape, denim jacket, duffle coat, eton jacket, frock coat, frock, inverness, jeans jacket, leather jacket, levi's jacket, mackintosh, mac, mack, pelerine, rain jacket, raincoat, spencer, windbreaker;

winter wear clothes; anorak, car coat, down jacket, manteau, parka, pea coat;

for spring and autumn wear (demi-season): blazer, bolero, bomber jacket, cagoule, cape, capote, denim jacket, dreadnought, duffle coat, inverness, jeans jacket, leather jacket, leather jacket, levi's jacket, mackintosh, mac, mack, pea coat, pelerine, rain jacket, raincoat, redingote, spencer, touch coat, windbreaker;

year-round clothes (all-season clothes): bomber jacket, cagoule, capote, car coat, dreadnought, duffle coat, leather jacket, pea coat, spencer, train coat.

Lingerie (underwear): bikini, bodice, corsage, body stocking, bodysuit, brassiere, bra, bustier, camiknickers, camisole, chemise, corselet, corset, garter, girdle, Merry, negligee, panties, peignoir, petticoat, underskirt, teddy, thong, unitard.

Hosiery: bobby socks (socks with ankle-high lapels), leg warmers (gaiters), socks (socks), stockings (stockings), tights (tights), pantyhose (tights).

Home wear clothes: bathrobe, dressing gown, housecoat, bloomers, nighttown, nightdress, nightie, nightshirt, pyjamas (pajamas), teddy.

II. Purpose (by intended purpose):

casual wear (casual clothes): baggies, bermuda shorts, bloomers, bootcut trousers, cigarette pants, skinny (trousers "pipes"), drainpipes, stovepipes, pencil pants, skinny pants, skinnies, slim-fit pants, cropped pants, cut-offs, cycling shorts, hipsters, hot pants, denim jacket, jeans jacket, levi's jacket, jeans, leggings, pedal pushers, shorts, skorts, sweatpants, trousers, pants, suit, boiler suit, business suit, cat suit, double-breasted suit, dungarees, overall, coverall, over all, single¬breasted suit, trouser suit, pantsuit, two-piece suit, sweater, aran, bolero, cardigan, cardigan jacket, cardie, crewneck, jumper, polo neck, turtleneck, pullover, skirt, hobble skirt, miniskirt, pencil skirt, pleated skirt, wraparound (skirt), blouse, body shirt, button down, dress shirt, crop top, cropped top, belly shirt, half shirt, midriff shirt, tummy top, short shirt, cutoff shirt, polo shirt, tank top, top, tee-shirt, t-shirt, dress, ballgown, cocktail dress, granny dress, kaftan (caftan), pinafore, strapless dress, wrap-dress.

According to the structure (by the nature of support):

shoulder: suit, boiler suit (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), business suit (because the kit usually includes a jacket or jacket), cat suit (because consists of two parts: top and trousers), double-breasted suit (because the kit usually includes a jacket or jacket), dungares (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), overall (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), coverall (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), over all (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), denim jacket,

jeans jacket, levi's jacket, single-breasted suit (because a jacket or jacket is usually included), trouser suit (because a jacket or jacket is usually included), pantsuit (since the kit usually includes a jacket or jacket), two-piece suit (since the kit usually includes a jacket or jacket), sweater, aran, bolero, cardigan, cardigan jacket, cardie, crewneck, jumper, polo neck, turtleneck, pullover, blouse, body shift, button down (dress shift), crop top, cropped top, belly shift, half shift, midriff shift, midriff shift, tummy top, short shift, cutoff shift, polo shift, tank top, top, top tee-shirt, t-shirt, dress, ballgown, cocktail dress, granny dress, kaftan (caftan), pinafore, strapless dress, wrap-dress;

waist (belt): baggies, bermuda shorts, bloomers, bootcut trousers, cigarette pants, skinny, drainpipes, stovepipes, pencil pants, skinny pants, skinnies, slim-fit pants, cropped pants, cut-offs, cycling shorts, hipsters, hot pants, jeans, leggings, pedal pushers, shorts, skorts, sweatpants, trousers, pants, suit (because the kit includes trousers or skirt), boiler suit (because consists of two parts: top and trousers), business suit (because the kit includes trousers or skirt), cat suit (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), double-breasted suit (because the kit includes trousers or skirt), dungarees (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), overall (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), coverall (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), over all (because. consists of two parts: top and trousers), single-breasted suit (since the kit includes trousers or skirt), trouser suit (since the kit includes trousers), pantsuit (since the kit includes trousers), two-piece suit (since the kit usually includes trousers or skirt), skirt, hobble skirt, miniskirt, pencil skirt, pleated skirt, wraparound (skirt).

Sportswear and active wear (for sports and recreation): anorak, bomber jacket, bermuda shorts, bikini, cardigan, cardigan jacket, cardie, crop top, cropped top, belly shift, half shift, midriff shift, tummy top, short shift, cutoff shift, denim jacket, jeans jacket, levi's jacket, jeans, jumper, leggings, one-piece, overall, cover all, parka, polo shift, pullover, shorts, spencer, swimsuit, bathing suit, swimming costume, tank top, top, tee-shirt t-shirt, tankini, two-piece, track suit, windbreaker.

According to the structure (by nature of support):

Shoulder, anorak, bomber jacket, bikini (because it consists of swimming trunks and a bra), cardigan, cardigan jacket, cardie, crop top, cropped top, belly shift, half shift, midriff shift, tummy top, short shift, cutoff shift, denim jacket, jeans jacket, levi's jacket, jumper, one-piece (because it consists of a bra and swimming trunks connected to each other), overall (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), coverall (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), over all (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), parka, polo shift, pullover, spencer, swimsuit (because consists of swimming trunks and a bra), bathing suit (because it consists of swimming trunks and a bra), wintering costume (because it consists of swimming trunks and a bra), tank top, top, tee-shirt, t-shirt, tankini (because it consists of a bikini and a top), two-piece (because it consists of swimming trunks and a bra), track suit (because it includes a windbreaker), windbreaker;

waist (belts): bermuda shorts, bikini (because it consists of swimming trunks and a bra), jeans, leggings, one-piece (because it consists of a bra and swimming trunks connected to each other), overall (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), coverall (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), over all (because it consists of two parts: top and trousers), shorts, swimsuit (because it consists of swimming trunks and a bra), bathing suit (because it consists of swimming trunks and a bra), swimming costume (because it consists of swimming trunks and a bra), tankini (because it consists of a bikini and top), two-piece (because it consists of swimming trunks and a bra), track suit (because the set includes sports trousers).

Season (by season):

summer (summer clothes): bermuda shorts, bikini, bomber jacket, cardigan, cardigan jacket, cardie, crop top, cropped top, belly shirt, half shirt, midriff shirt, tummy top, short shirt, cutoff shirt, denim jacket, jeans jacket, levi's jacket, jeans, jumper, leggings, one-piece, overall, coverall, over all, polo shirt, pullover, shorts, spencer, swimsuit, bathing suit, swimming costume, tank top, top, tee-shirt, t-shirt, tankini, two-piece, track suit, windbreaker;

winter (winter clothes): anorak, jeans, jumper, leggings, parka, cardigan, cardigan jacket, cardie, track suit;

for spring and autumn wear: bomber jacket, cardigan, cardigan jacket, cardie, denim jacket, jeans jacket, levi's jacket, jumper, jeans, leggings, overall, coverall, over all, polo shirt, pullover, spencer, tee-shirt, t-shirt, track suit, windbreaker;

year-round: bomber jacket, cardigan, cardigan jacket, cardie, denim jacket, jeans jacket, levi's jacket, jumper, jeans, leggings, overall, coverall, over all, polo shirt, pullover, spencer, tee-shirt, t-shirt, track suit, windbreaker.

Results and Discussion. The results reveal a multi-tiered hierarchy within the women's wardrobe lexical field:

Level 1 (Hyper-hyperonym): Apparel, attire, garments, clothing.

Level 2 (Hyperonym): Women's wear, outfit, costume, ensemble.

Level 3 (Direct Items/Hyponyms): Blouse, skirt, dress, trousers, jacket, gown, cardigan, leggings, etc.

These categories reflect both vertical and horizontal semantic relationships. For example, "blouse" and "shirt" share several semantic features and lie on the same hierarchical level, while both fall under "top wear", a hyperonym. In turn, "top wear" is a subcategory of "women's wear", which is nested under broader terms such as "clothing" or apparel.

This structured organization demonstrates how language categorizes experience with increasing levels of abstraction. Hyper-hyperonymic paradigms allow for a refined understanding of lexical relations, offering potential benefits for machine translation, lexicography, and language teaching.

Furthermore, this paradigm reflects gendered and cultural elements embedded in language. For instance, the richness of terms in women's clothing compared to men's indicates socio-cultural influences on linguistic categorization.

Conclusion. The hyper-hyperonymic paradigm of the semantic field "women's wardrobe" in English shows a systematic and hierarchical organization of lexical items. Identifying such multi-level structures offers insights not only into lexical semantics but also into the cultural and functional motivations underlying vocabulary formation. This study contributes to the broader fields of cognitive linguistics and lexical field theory by highlighting the value of deep hierarchical modeling in semantics.

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CONTEXTUALIZED VOCABULARY ACQUISITION: INSIGHTS INTO WORD LEARNING PROCESSES IN APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Annotation. *This article explores the role of context in vocabulary acquisition from a linguistic perspective. Drawing on the work of scholars such as Norbert Schmitt and Cheryl Zimmerman, it highlights how contextual exposure supports both incidental and explicit learning. The discussion emphasizes the benefits of context in disambiguating meaning, enhancing lexical depth, and promoting syntactic and pragmatic awareness. However, the article also critically examines the limitations of relying solely on context, especially for lower-proficiency learners or culturally nuanced language. It advocates for the integration of multiple vocabulary learning strategies to support long-term retention and deeper processing. Empirical findings from applied linguistics research are used to support the effectiveness of combining context with reflective and morphological strategies.*

Keywords: *Vocabulary acquisition, context clues, incidental learning, linguistic strategies, lexical depth, vocabulary instruction, applied linguistics*