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A hyponym is a word or phrase that refers to a specific instance or a member of a class of things that are represented by a broader, more general word or phrase called a hypernym. In other words, a hyponym is a word or phrase that is more specific than a hypernym.For example, "car" is a hyponym of "vehicle", because a car is a specific type of vehicle. Similarly, "apple" is a hyponym of "fruit", because an apple is a specific type of fruit.Here are some more examples:* "dog" is a hyponym of "animal"* "book" is a hyponym of "publication"* "tree" is a hyponym of "plant"Note that hyponyms can also be grouped into categories or classes, which are represented by their hypernyms. For example, all types of vehicles (cars, trucks, motorcycles, etc.) can be grouped under the hypernym "vehicle", and all types of fruit (apples, bananas, oranges, etc.) can be grouped under the hypernym "fruit". Hypernym and hyponym are both linguistic terms used to describe the relationship between words in a hierarchical structure. A hypernym is a word that represents a broader category or class, while a hyponym is a word that represents a specific example or subtype within that category. For example, "animal" is a hypernym of "dog" and "cat," as they are both specific types of animals. In contrast, "dog" and "cat" are hyponyms of "animal" because they fall within the broader category of animals. Overall, hypernyms and hyponyms help to organize and categorize language in a systematic way. Hypernym and hyponym are two important concepts in linguistics that are used to describe the relationship between words. A hypernym is a word that represents a category or a general term that encompasses more specific terms known as hyponyms. For example, "fruit" is a hypernym that includes specific types of fruits like apples, oranges, and bananas, which are hyponyms.Scope of MeaningOne key difference between hypernyms and hyponyms is the scope of their meaning. Hypernyms have a broader meaning and represent a higher level of abstraction, while hyponyms have a narrower meaning and represent specific instances or examples within that broader category. This hierarchical relationship allows for a more organized and structured way of categorizing words and concepts.Examples of Hypernyms and HyponymsTo further illustrate the concept of hypernyms and hyponyms, let's consider some examples. In the animal kingdom, "mammal" is a hypernym that includes hyponyms such as "dog," "cat," and "elephant." Similarly, in the world of vehicles, "car" is a hypernym that encompasses hyponyms like "sedan," "SUV," and "truck." These examples demonstrate how hypernyms and hyponyms are used to organize and classify words based on their relationships.Relationship in Semantic NetworksHypernyms and hyponyms play a crucial role in semantic networks, which are graphical representations of the relationships between words and concepts. In a semantic network, hypernyms are typically represented at higher levels, while hyponyms are located at lower levels. This hierarchical structure helps to show how words are related to each other and how they can be grouped based on their meanings.Use in Language LearningUnderstanding hypernyms and hyponyms is essential for language learners as it can help them expand their vocabulary and grasp the nuances of a language. By learning hypernyms, learners can acquire a broader understanding of a topic or category, while studying hyponyms allows them to delve into specific details and examples within that category. This knowledge can enhance their communication skills and enable them to express themselves more effectively.Role in Natural Language ProcessingIn the field of natural language processing (NLP), hypernyms and hyponyms are used to improve the accuracy of algorithms that analyze and process text. By identifying hypernyms and hyponyms in a text, NLP systems can better understand the relationships between words and extract meaningful information from the text. This can be particularly useful in tasks such as text classification, information retrieval, and sentiment analysis.Challenges in Identifying Hypernyms and HyponymsWhile the concept of hypernyms and hyponyms is straightforward in theory, identifying them in practice can be challenging due to the complexity and ambiguity of language. Words can have multiple hypernyms and hyponyms depending on the context, making it difficult to determine the most appropriate relationships. Additionally, cultural and linguistic differences can further complicate the process of identifying hypernyms and hyponyms accurately.ConclusionIn conclusion, hypernyms and hyponyms are essential linguistic concepts that play a crucial role in organizing and categorizing words based on their relationships. Hypernyms represent broader categories, while hyponyms denote specific instances within those categories. Understanding the relationship between hypernyms and hyponyms can enhance language learning, improve natural language processing algorithms, and facilitate better communication. By recognizing the attributes of hypernyms and hyponyms, we can gain a deeper insight into the structure and complexity of language. Comparisons may contain inaccurate information about people, places, or facts. Please report any issues. A hypernym is a word that represents a broad category or a general concept. It's like the big umbrella term that covers a group of related things.For example, 'fruit' is a hypernym where it encompasses various types of fruit, such as apples, bananas, oranges, grapes, peaches and melons.A hyponym, on the other hand, is a word that falls under a hypernym. It's a specific example or type within that broader category.In our previous example, 'apples', 'bananas', 'oranges', 'grapes', 'peaches' and 'melons' are hyponyms of the hypernym 'fruit'.In simple terms, think of a hypernym as the big group or category, and hyponyms as the specific members or types within that group. Hypernyms are the general terms, while hyponyms are the specific examples that fit under those general terms.In our grade 1 vocabulary section, we have created worksheets for students to work at categorizing words.Students are given topics, or hypernyms, and asked to categorize words, or hyponyms, that belong to those topics.In these worksheets, students have to identify the word that is the odd one out. In linguistics, semantics, general semantics, and ontologies, hyponymy (from Ancient Greek ὑπό (hupó) 'under' and ὄνυμα (ónuma) 'name') shows the relationship between a generic term (hypernym) and a specific instance of it (hyponym). A hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is more specific than its hypernym. The semantic field of a hypernym, also known as a superordinate, is broader than that of a hyponym. An approach to the relationship between hyponyms and hypernyms is to view a hypernym as consisting of hyponyms. This, however, becomes more difficult with abstract words such as imagine, understand and knowledge. While hyponyms are typically used to refer to nouns, it can also be used on other parts of speech. Like nouns, hypernyms in verbs are words that refer to a broad category of actions. For example, verbs such as stare, gaze, view and peer can also be considered hyponyms of the verb look, which is their hypernym. The meaning relation between hyponyms and hypernyms applies to lexical items of the same word class (that is, part of speech), and holds between senses rather than words. For instance, the word screwdriver as most immediately understood refers to the screwdriver tool, and not to the screwdriver drink. Hypernymy and hyponymy are converse relations. If X is a kind of Y, then X is a hyponym of Y and Y is a hypernym of X. [7] Hyponymy is a transitive relation: if X is a hyponym of Y, and Y is a hyponym of Z, then X is a hyponym of Z.[8] For example, violet is a hyponym of purple and purple is a hyponym of color; therefore violet is a hyponym of color. A word can be both a hypernym and a hyponym: for example purple is a hyponym of color but itself is a hypernym of the broad spectrum of shades of purple between the range of crimson and violet. The hierarchical structure of semantic fields can be seen in hyponymy.[9] These can be conceptualized as a vertical arrangement, where the higher level is more general and the lower level is more specific.[9] For example, living things will be the highest level followed by plants and animals, and the lowest level may comprise dog, cat and wolf.[9] Taxonymy (not to be confused with, though related to, taxonomy) is a sub-variety of hyponymy. Within the structure of a taxonomic lexical hierarchy, two types of hyponymic relation may be distinguished: the first—exemplified in "An X is a Y"—corresponds to so-called "simple" hyponymy; the second—that which is exemplified in "An X is a kind/type of Y"—is more discriminating, and functions as the "vertical" relation in the taxonomy. This latter relation is that which may be termed taxonymy.[10] (Note that a taxonomic lexical hierarchy is structured by, in addition to the above inclusion relations, their corresponding relations of exclusion: "A Z is not a Y", or incompatibility; and "A Z is a different kind/type of Y than X", or co-taxonymy.)[10] If the hypernym Z consists of hyponyms X and Y, then X and Y are identified as co-hyponyms, also known as coordinate terms. Co-hyponyms are labelled as such when separate hyponyms share the same hypernym but are not hyponyms of one another, unless they happen to be synonymous.[7] For example, screwdriver, scissors, knife, and hammer are all co-hyponyms of one another and hyponyms of tool, but not hyponyms of one another: *"A hammer is a type of knife" is false. Co-hyponyms are often but not always related to one another by the relation of incompatibility. For example, apple, peach and plum are co-hyponyms of fruit. However, an apple is not a peach, which is also not a plum. Thus, they are incompatible. Nevertheless, co-hyponyms are not necessarily incompatible in all senses. A queen and mother are both hyponyms of woman but there is nothing preventing the queen from being a mother.[11] This shows that compatibility may be relevant. Three varieties of autohyponym A word is an autohyponym if it is used for both a hypernym and its hyponym:[12] it has a stricter sense that is entirely a subset of a broader sense. For example, the word dog describes both the species Canis familiaris and male individuals of Canis familiaris, so it is possible to say "That dog isn't a dog, it's a bitch" ("That hypernym Z isn't a hyponym Z, it's a hyponym Y"). The term "autohyponym" was coined by linguist Laurence R. Horn, in his 1984 paper "Ambiguity, negation, and the London School of Parsimony". Linguist Ruth Kempson had already observed that if there are hyponyms for one part of a set but not another, the hypernym can complement the existing hyponym by being used for the remaining part. For example, fingers describe all digits on a hand, but the existence of the word thumb for the first finger means that fingers can also be used for "non-thumb digits on a hand".[13] Autohyponymy is also called "vertical polysemy".[a][14] Horn called this "licensed polysemy", but found that autohyponyms also formed even when there is no other hyponym. Yankee is autohyponymous because it is a hyponym (native of New England) and its hypernym (native of the United States), even though there is no other hyponym of Yankee (as native of the United States) that means "not a native of New England".[b][13] Similarly, the verb to drink (a beverage) is a hypernym for to drink (an alcoholic beverage).[13] In some cases, autohyponyms duplicate existing, distinct hyponyms. The hypernym "smell" (to emit any smell) has a hyponym "stink" (to emit a bad smell), but is autohyponymous because "smell" can also mean "to emit a bad smell", even though there is no "to emit a smell that isn't bad" hyponym.[13] There are several different kinds of semantic relations and at least the following ones are relevant to Wiktionary. Terms that are semantically related to a given term can be included both at the term's page and at a thesaurus page. Relation Description Section Synonymy Each listed synonym denotes the same as this entry. ====Synonyms==== Antonymy Each listed antonym denotes the opposite of this entry. ====Antonyms==== Hypernymy Each listed hypernym is superordinate to this entry; this entry's referent is a kind of that denoted by listed hypernym. ====Hypernyms==== Hyponymy Each listed hyponym is subordinate to this entry; each listed hyponym's referent is a kind of that denoted by this entry. ====Hyponyms==== Meronymy Each listed meronym denotes part of this entry's referent. ====Meronyms==== Holonymy Each listed holonym has this entry's referent as a part of itself; this entry's referent is part of that of each listed holonym. ====Holonyms==== Comeronymy Each listed comeronym shares this entry's referent as a holonym with another word or phrase. ====Comeronyms==== Troponymy Each listed troponym denotes a particular way to do this entry's referent. ====Troponyms==== Parasynonymy Each listed parasynonym shares similar meanings with this entry's referent in some contexts, but not all. ====Parasynonyms==== Coordinate term Each listed coordinate term shares a hypernym with this entry. ====Coordinate terms==== Otherwise related Each listed "otherwise related" term semantically relates to this entry. ====See also==== English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia Definition: Each listed synonym denotes the same as this entry. The equivalence may be less than perfect (cognitive synonymy) but should pass the practical test that "often when people say X they are referring to a thing that term Y also often refers to"; this may exclude some parasynonyms, but this test allows for some variability in what "not everyone considers to be wholly differentiated." Properties: symmetric and reflexive Section: ====Synonyms==== Synonymy is a symmetric and reflexive relation. Many dictionaries and thesauri use a loose sense of the word synonym that includes anything somewhat close in meaning (including hypernyms, hyponyms, coordinate terms, and parasynonyms). As this page demonstrates, Wiktionary aspires to use a more precise sense of the word synonym, not as strict as cognitive synonymy alone but also not as loose as the traditional hodgepodge that many works use. Thus, for example, hypernyms and hyponyms are best marked as such, not as synonyms. (WordNet is another example of a project that uses this precision.) Use your best judgment about whether to call a term a synonym versus a parasynonym (near-synonym). The result will be close enough, and someone else can easily refine it later if they see a need. ====Synonyms==== * {{l|en|synonym}} * [[synonym]] {{sense|unwell of health}} is useful for disambiguating between synonyms for a partial sense, producing: (unwell of health): If a synonym is specific to a single sense, it can be instead listed under the sense's definition (inline), as the last example in Wiktionary:Entry layout § Synonyms shows. The {{synonyms}} template facilitates it. (Similar templates exist for most other relations as well.) . English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia Definition: Each listed antonym denotes the opposite of this entry. Properties: symmetric Section: ====Antonyms==== Template: {{antonyms}}, as an alternative to listing synonyms in a separate section. Antonymy is a symmetric relation. Words with contrastive force occupy a spectrum, from most contrastive (polar opposite), to almost as much (highly contrastive albeit not polar), to less so (somewhat). Some schemas for semantic relations distinguish antonyms from near-antonyms on the basis of complete negation or polar oppositeness versus some slightly less degree of contrastive force. Others lump them together. Words with even less contrastive force (than those aforementioned) are in many cases coordinate terms beneath a shared hypernymic semantic node. For example, sad has an antonym of happy, a near-antonym of satisfied, and a coordinate term of numb. Wiktionary currently allows near-antonyms to reside in the antonym section, which is reasonable because (1) the dividing line between antonym and near-antonym, like the dividing line between synonym and near-synonym, is not always a bright line, and (2) for the practical purposes of Wiktionary's users, it is easy enough to understand that the degree of contrast is high, albeit not always maximum, for any words in the antonym list, just as it is easy enough to understand that the degree of similarity is high, albeit not always maximum, for any words in the synonym list. Words that are contrastive to the headword but do not fit well enough into either of the categories of antonyms or coordinate terms can reside at the See also section. ====Antonyms==== * {{l|en|antonym}} (allows language-specific link) * [[antonym]] (also acceptable) English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia If G is a hypernym of S, then S is a hyponym of G. Hypernymy and hyponymy are transitive relations. Definition: Each listed hypernym is superordinate to this entry. This entry's referent is (one of) the kind(s) of things each hypernym refers to. Properties: transitive Section: ====Hypernyms==== ====Hypernyms==== * {{l|en|hypernym}} * [[hypernym]] Definition: Each listed hyponym is subordinate to this entry. Each hyponym refers to a specific kind of the thing described by this entry. Properties: transitive Section: ====Hyponyms==== ====Hyponyms==== * {{l|en|hyponym}} * [[hyponym]] English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia If P is a meronym of W, then W is a holonym of P. Meronymy and holonymy are transitive relations. Definition: Each listed meronym denotes part of this entry's referent. Properties: transitive Section: ====Meronyms==== "bark" is a meronym of "tree" (bark is part of what makes up a tree); "tree" is a meronym of "forest". "elbow" is a meronym of "arm" which is a meronym of "body". elbow, wrist, and hand are comeronyms (names for the fellow parts of something) under the holonym arm, in the sense of arm that means the entire limb. "oxygen" is a meronym of "water", which is a meronym of "soda" (carbonated water or soft drink). ====Meronyms==== * {{l|en|meronym}} * [[meronym]] Definition: Each listed holonym has this entry's referent as a part of itself; this entry's referent is part of each listed holonym. Properties: transitive Section: ====Holonyms==== "forest" is a holonym of "tree" (forests contain trees); "tree" is a holonym of "bark". "body" is a holonym of "arm", which is a holonym of "elbow". "soda" (carbonated water or soft drink) is a holonym of "water", which is a holonym of "oxygen". ====Holonyms==== * {{l|en|holonym}} * [[holonym]] English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia Definition: Each listed troponym denotes a particular way to do this entry's referent. Properties: transitive Section: ====Troponyms==== Troponymy is a transitive relation. ====Troponyms==== * {{l|en|troponym}} (allows language-specific link) * [[troponym]] (also acceptable) Definition: Each listed coordinate term shares a hypernym with this entry. Coordinate terms name the various fellow kinds of a thing. They are thus also called cohyponyms. Properties: symmetric and reflexive Section: ====Coordinate terms==== Template: {{coordinate terms}}, as an alternative to listing coordinate terms in a separate section. Most coordinate terms should not be added to this section. They should be added to categories instead. Only words that don't belong in any other sections and are strongly related should be here. In other words, this section is only for the cardinal ones, not for an exhaustive list of all the ones that exist. man and woman are coordinate terms since they share various hypernyms, from the most obvious (for example, human, person, adult) to others (for example, vertebrate, mammal, resident) Frenchman and Englishman are coordinate terms since they share various hypernyms, from the most obvious (for example, human, nationality, person) to others (for example, vertebrate, mammal, resident) cat and dog are coordinate terms since they share several hypernyms, including pet, animal, mammal, and vertebrate maple, pine, and walnut (in the senses of those words referring to kinds of tree) are fellow kinds of trees; they share the hypernym tree, which in turn has a hypernym plant, which in turn has a hypernym organism. [[Category:Category of shared hypernym]] or ====Coordinate terms==== * {{l|en|coordinate term}} (allows language-specific link) * [[coordinate term]] (also acceptable) Definition: Each listed "otherwise related" term semantically relates to this entry. Section: ====See also==== If the semantic relation is none of the above (such as, for example, plesionymic, such that it is partially overlapping on a semantic field but with important distinctions), or if you don't know exactly how a word is semantically related to the word defined by the entry you are editing, please add it to this section. However, since almost all words are semantically related to each other on some (sufficiently remote) abstract level, please use your own judgement on whether somebody possibly would find it useful. A representative example of a pair of words whose semantic relation to each other is clear and is relevant, but they are not synonymous (or synonymous only in the loosest sense of that term), is nonexpert and amateur: usually the two concepts are coinstantiated, which makes them clearly and relevantly semantically related, but the other instances in which they are not coinstantiated, and their perennial potential not to be coinstantiated, have practical importance, so it is reasonable not to call them synonyms but rather to place them in "see also" position. Other relevant pages on Wiktionary can also be linked here, such as appendices and categories. Note: For any links to external sites, including sister projects like Wikipedia, use the section ====Further reading==== (see this vote). ====See also==== * {{l|en|related term}} * [[related term]] Note that for etymologically related words (in the same language), the header ====Related terms==== should be used – see Wiktionary:Etymology. Semantic relations involving the type-of property An example of the relationship between hyponyms and hypernym Hypernymy and hyponymy are the semantic relations between a generic term (hypernym) and a more specific term (hyponym). The hypernym is also called a supertype, umbrella term, or blanket term.[1][2][3][4] The hyponym names a subtype of the hypernym. The semantic field of the hyponym is included within that of the hypernym.[5] For example, "pigeon", "crow", and "hen" are all hyponyms of "bird" and "animal"; "bird" and "animal" are both hypernyms of "pigeon", "crow", and "hen".[6] A core concept of hyponymy is type of, whereas instance of is differentiable. For example, for the noun "city", a hyponym (naming a type of city) is "capital city" or "capital", whereas "Paris" and "London" are instances of a city, not types of city. In linguistics, semantics, general semantics, and ontologies, hyponymy (from Ancient Greek ὑπό (hupó) 'under' and ὄνυμα (ónuma) 'name') shows the relationship between a generic term (hypernym) and a specific instance of it (hyponym). A hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is more specific than its hypernym. The semantic field of a hypernym, also known as a superordinate, is broader than that of a hyponym. 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[7] Hyponymy is a transitive relation: if X is a hyponym of Y, and Y is a hyponym of Z, then X is a hyponym of Z.[8] For example, violet is a hyponym of purple and purple is a hyponym of color; therefore violet is a hyponym of color. A word can be both a hypernym and a hyponym: for example purple is a hyponym of color but itself is a hypernym of the broad spectrum of shades of purple between the range of crimson and violet. The hierarchical structure of semantic fields can be seen in hyponymy.[9] These can be conceptualized as a vertical arrangement, where the higher level is more general and the lower level is more specific.[9] For example, living things will be the highest level followed by plants and animals, and the lowest level may comprise dog, cat and wolf.[9] Taxonymy (not to be confused with, though related to, taxonomy) is a sub-variety of hyponymy. 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Co-hyponyms are labelled as such when separate hyponyms share the same hypernym but are not hyponyms of one another, unless they happen to be synonymous.[7] For example, screwdriver, scissors, knife, and hammer are all co-hyponyms of one another and hyponyms of tool, but not hyponyms of one another: *"A hammer is a type of knife" is false. Co-hyponyms are often but not always related to one another by the relation of incompatibility. For example, apple, peach and plum are co-hyponyms of fruit. However, an apple is not a peach, which is also not a plum. Thus, they are incompatible. Nevertheless, co-hyponyms are not necessarily incompatible in all senses. A queen and mother are both hyponyms of woman but there is nothing preventing the queen from being a mother.[11] This shows that compatibility may be relevant. 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The hypernym "smell" (to emit any smell) has a hyponym "stink" (to emit a bad smell), but is autohyponymous because "smell" can also mean "to emit a bad smell", even though there is no "to emit a smell that isn't bad" hyponym.[13] Hyperonym and hypernym mean the same thing, with both in use by linguists. The form hypernym interprets the -o- of hyponym as a part of hypo, such as in hypertension and hypotension. However, etymologically the -o- is part of the Greek stem ónoma. In other combinations with this stem, e.g. synonym, it is never elided. Therefore, hyperonym is etymologically more faithful than hypernym.[15] Hyperonymy is used, for instance, by John Lyons, who does not mention hypernymy and prefers superordination.[16] The nominalization hyperonymy is rarely used, because the neutral term to refer to the relationship is hypernymy. Computer science often terms this relationship an "is-a" relationship. For example, the phrase "Red is-a color" can be used to describe the hyponymic relationship between red and color. Hyponymy is the most frequently encoded relation among synsets used in lexical databases such as WordNet. These semantic relations can also be used to compare semantic similarity by judging the distance between two synsets and to analyse anaphora. As a hypernym can be understood as a more general word than its hyponym, the relation is used in semantic compression by generalization to reduce a level of specialization. The notion of hyponymy is particularly relevant to language translation, as hyponyms are very common across languages. For example, in Japanese the word for older brother is ani (兄), and the word for younger brother is otōto (弟). An English-to-Japanese translator presented with a phrase containing the English word brother would have to choose which Japanese word equivalent to use. This would be difficult, because abstract information (such as the speakers' relative ages) is often not available during machine translation. Contrast set – Collection of related items in a schema or ontology Has-a – Composition relationship in object-oriented programming Is-a – Subsumption relationship between abstractions Genus proximum – Type of intensional definition Lexical semantics – Subfield of linguistic semantics Meronymy and holonymy – Semantic relation of a part to the whole -onym – Suffix used in linguistics Polysemy – Capacity for a sign to have multiple related meanings Subcategory – Category whose objects and morphisms are inside a bigger category Synonym – Words or phrases of the same meaning Taxonomy – Development of classes and classificationsPages displaying short descriptions of redirect targets Type–token distinction – Distinguishing objects and classes of objects ^ In part because the term autohyponymy is ambiguous because it is itself an autohyponym (see Koskela) ^ Horn identifies up to four layers of hyponym for Yankee: native of the United States, native of the northern United States, native of New England, or WASP native of New England. ^ "Umbrella Term Law and Legal Definition". uslegal.com. 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Proceedings of 14th International Conference on Computational Linguistics. 2: 539. doi:10.3115/992133.992154. Look up hyponymy, hypernymy, or hyperonymy in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Hypernym at Everything2.com Retrieved from " , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,144 active editors 7,022,679 articles in English Sirius A with Sirius B, a white dwarf, indicated by the arrow A white dwarf is a stellar core remnant composed mostly of electron-degenerate matter, supported against its own gravity only by electron degeneracy pressure. A white dwarf is very dense: in an Earth sized volume, it contains a mass comparable to the Sun. What light it radiates is from its residual heat. White dwarfs are thought to be the final evolutionary state of stars whose mass is insufficient for them to become a neutron star or black hole. This includes more than 97% of the stars in the Milky Way. After the hydrogen-fusing period of such a main-sequence star ends, it will expand to a red giant and shed its outer layers, leaving behind a core which is the white dwarf. This, very hot when it forms, cools as it radiates its energy until its material begins to crystallize into a cold black dwarf. The oldest known white dwarfs still radiate at temperatures of a few thousand kelvins, which establishes an observational limit on the maximum possible age of the universe. (Full article...) Recently featured: Battle of Groix Scott Carpenter Johann Reinhold Forster Archive By email More featured articles About Joanna Schaffhausen ... that Joanna Schaffhausen (pictured) earned a doctorate in behavioral neuroscience before writing serial-killer novels? ... that the book Animals in War inspired the campaign that led to the Animals in War Memorial? ... that Chinese actress Huang Wei portrayed a single historical figure in numerous Chinese films and dramas for more than 20 years? ... that bills to postpone the 2025 Philippine barangay elections were filed even after the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the postponement of the 2023 elections? ... that Janet Evans was banned from Coldbath Fields Prison, where her husband was imprisoned, for inciting a riot at the gates? ... that even before its first broadcast, a Florida TV station was the subject of a U.S. Supreme Court case and a protest by a competitor over its antenna? ... that Perceval, the Story of the Grail by Chrétien de Troyes is considered by literary historians to be the earliest example of the narrative technique of entrelacement? ... that German athlete Leander Wiegand received a scholarship to play American football at an American college that had never seen him play? ... that a judge on DVD Verdict found Death Race 2 guilty of "running on empty"? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Vera Rubin Observatory The Vera C. Rubin Observatory (pictured) in Chile releases the first light images from its new 8.4-metre (28 ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. In ice hockey, the Florida Panthers defeat the Edmonton Oilers to win the Stanley Cup. Ongoing: Gaza war Iran–Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Frederick W. Smith Ron Taylor Mohammad Kazemi Marita Camacho Quirós Kim Woodburn William Langewiesche Nominate an article June 24: Jaanipäev in Estonia Julia Gillard 1374 – An outbreak of dancing mania, in which crowds of people danced themselves to exhaustion, began in Aachen (in present-day Germany) before spreading to other parts of Europe. 1717 – The first Grand Lodge of Freemasonry, the Premier Grand Lodge of England, was founded in London. 1724 – On the Feast of St. John the Baptist, Bach led the first performance of Christ unser Herr zum Jordan kam, BWV 7, the third cantata of his chorale cantata cycle. 1943 – Amid racial tensions, U.S. Army military police shot and killed a black serviceman after a confrontation at a pub in Bamber Bridge, England. 2010 – Julia Gillard (pictured) was sworn in as the first female prime minister of Australia after incumbent Kevin Rudd declined to contest a leadership spill in the Labor Party. William Arnold (b. 1587)John Lloyd Cruz (b. 1983)Lisa (b. 1987)Rodrigo (d. 2000) More anniversaries: June 23 June 24 June 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About The springbok (Antidorcas marsupialis) is a medium-sized antelope found mainly in the dry areas of southern and southwestern Africa. A slender, long-legged bovid, it reaches 71 to 86 cm (28 to 34 in) at the shoulder and weighs between 27 and 42 kg (60 and 93 lb). Both sexes have a pair of long black horns that curve backwards, a white face, a dark stripe running from the eyes to the mouth, a light-brown coat with a reddish-brown stripe, and a white rump flap. Primarily browsing at dawn and dusk, it can live without drinking water for years, subsisting on succulent vegetation. Breeding peaks in the rainy season, when food is more abundant. A single calf is weaned at nearly six months of age and leaves its mother a few months later. Springbok herds in the Kalahari Desert and the semi-arid Karoo used to migrate in large numbers across the countryside. The springbok is the national animal of South Africa. This male springbok was photographed in Etosha National Park, Namibia. Photograph credit: Yathin S Krishnappa Recently featured: Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Cape Barren goose Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca বাংলা Bosanski گوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių Македонски Norsk nynorsk Shqip Slovenščina اردو Retrieved from " 2 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve tl article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "1374" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (June 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 13th century 14th century 15th century Decades 1350s 1360s 1370s 1380s 1390s Years 1371 1372 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 vte 1374 by topic Leaders Political entities State leaders Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Art and literature 1374 in poetry vte 1374 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1374MCCCLXXIVAb urbe condita2127Armenian calendar823ԹՎ ՊԻԳAssyrian calendar6124Balinese saka calendar1295–1296Bengali calendar780–781Berber calendar2324English Regnal year47 Edw. 3 – 48 Edw. 3Buddhist calendar1918Burmese calendar736Byzantine calendar6882–6883Chinese calendar癸丑年 (Water Ox)4071 or 3864 — to —甲寅年 (Wood Tiger)4072 or 3865Coptic calendar1090–1091Discordian calendar2540Ethiopian calendar1366–1367Hebrew calendar5134–5135Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1430–1431 - Shaka Samvat1295–1296 - Kali Yuga4474–4475Holocene calendar11374Igbo calendar374–375Iranian calendar752–753Islamic calendar775–776Japanese calendarŌan 7(応安７年)Javanese calendar1287–1288Julian calendar1374MCCCLXXIVKorean calendar3707Minguo calendar538 before ROC民前538年Nanakshahi calendar−94Thai solar calendar1916–1917Tibetan calendar阴水牛年(female Water-Ox)1500 or 1119 or 347 — to —阳木虎年(male Wood-Tiger)1501 or 1120 or 348Year 1374 (MCCCLXXIV) was a common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar. April 23 – In recognition of his services, Edward III of England grants the English writer Geoffrey Chaucer a gallon of wine a day, for the rest of his life. June 24 – The illness dancing mania begins in Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), possibly due to ergotism. October 27 – King Gongmin of Goryeo is assassinated and succeeded by U of Goryeo on the throne of Goryeo (in modern-day Korea). November 25 – James of Baux succeeds his uncle, Philip II, as Prince of Taranto (modern-day eastern Italy) and titular ruler of the Latin Empire (northern Greece and western Turkey). Rao Biram Dev succ

hierarchical relationship, and it may consist of a number of levels. For example, dog is a hyponym of animal, but it is also the hypernym of poodle, alsatian, chihuahua, terrier, beagle and so on." (Jan McAllister and James E. Miller, Introductory Linguistics for Speech and Language Therapy Practice. Wiley-Blackwell, 2013) "A hypernym is a word with a general meaning that has basically the same meaning of a more specific word. For example, dog is a hypernym, while collie and chihuahua are more specific subordinate terms. The hypernym tends to be a basic-level category that is used by speakers with high frequency; speakers usually refer to collies and chihuahuas as dogs, rather than using the subordinate terms, which are consequently of relatively low frequency." (Laurie Beth Feldman, Morphological Aspects of Language Processing. Lawrence Erlbaum, 1995) "The foot of footstep narrows down the type of step being expressed to the step made by a foot. A footstep is a kind of step; or, in more technical terms, footstep is a hyponym, or subtype, of step, and step is a hypernym, or supertype, of footstep. . . . Doorstep is also a hyponym of step, and step is a hypernym of doorstep." (Keith M. Denning, Brett Kessler, and William Ronald Leben, English Vocabulary Elements. Oxford University Press, 2007) "Hyponyms are more likely to carry strong connotations than hypernyms, though this is not an invariable rule. The word 'animal' can carry negative connotations in metaphors such as 'He behaved like an animal.' However, more specific connotations can be carried by the use of more specific words. 'He ate like a pig.' 'You rat!' 'She's a bitch.'" (Maggie Bowring et al., Working with Texts: A Core Introduction to Language Analysis. Routledge, 1997) "The most illuminating way of defining a lexeme is to provide a hypernym along with various distinguishing features—an approach to definition whose history can be traced back to Aristotle. For example, a majorette is 'a girl' (the hypernym) 'who twirls a baton and accompanies a marching band.' It is usually possible to trace a hierarchical path through a dictionary, following the hypernyms as they become increasingly abstract until we arrive at such general notions (essence, being, existence) that clear sense-relations between the lexemes no longer exist." (David Crystal, The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. Cambridge University Press, 2003) Alternate Spellings: hyperonym Understanding the nuances of language is essential for effective communication. In the world of linguistics, hypernyms and hyponyms play a crucial role in organizing and categorizing words. Let’s delve into the differences between these two concepts and shed light on their significance. Hypernyms, also known as superordinates or umbrella terms, are words that encompass a broader category or concept. They are generic terms that represent a group or class. For example, “animal” is a hypernym for “dog,” “cat,” and “bird. In this example, “animal” acts as a blanket term that covers the more specific terms that fall under its scope. What are Hyponyms? Hyponyms, on the other hand, are more specific terms that fall within the broader category defined by a hypernym. They are subcategories or subordinates of hypernyms. Using our previous example, “dog,” “cat,” and “bird” are all hyponyms of the hypernym “animal.” Hyponyms provide more precise information about a specific subset within a broader category. Understanding the Relationship The relationship between hypernyms and hyponyms can be visualized as a hierarchical structure, with hypernyms at the top and hyponyms branching out underneath them. Imagine a tree, where hypernyms are the main branches and hyponyms are the smaller branches stemming from them. This relationship is commonly referred to as the “is-a” relationship, as hyponyms are considered to be a type or subclass of their corresponding hypernyms. The Importance of Hypernyms and Hyponyms Hypernyms and hyponyms play a crucial role in language comprehension, categorization, and knowledge organization. By understanding the relationship between these two concepts, we can effectively classify and organize vocabulary. This knowledge aids in improving communication, as it allows for more accurate and precise expression of ideas. In addition, hypernyms and hyponyms are valuable tools for search engine optimization (SEO). When creating content for websites, utilizing a rich vocabulary that encompasses both hypernyms and hyponyms helps search engines understand the context of the content better. This, in turn, increases the chances of your website ranking higher in relevant search results. Hypernyms and hyponyms are vital linguistic concepts that help us categorize and organize words. While hypernyms are generic terms that encompass a broader category, hyponyms are more specific terms that fall within that category. Understanding the distinction between these two concepts enhances communication, aids in knowledge organization, and contributes to effective SEO. So, next time you choose your words, remember the power of hypernyms and hyponyms! Quanto è stato utile questo articolo?0Vota per primo questo articolo! ὄνῡμᾰ • (ónŭmă) n (genitive ὀνῡμᾰτος); third declension Doric and Aeolic form of ὄνομᾰ (ónomă) See also: υπο-, υπό-, ὑπο-, and ὕπο From Proto-Indo-European *upó (“under, below”), with regular rough breathing ῾ (h) before initial υ (u). Cognates include Latin sub and Sanskrit उप (upa).[1] The genitive is from the PIE ablative of origin or cause. The dative is from the PIE locative and metaphor of all infinitives coming from locatives. The accusative is from the pre-PIE directional and the PIE accusative of direct object. ὕπό • (hŭpó) (governs the genitive, dative, and accusative) [with genitive] (of place) from underneath 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 21.56 750 BCE – 650 BCE, Hesiod, Theogony 669 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 9.141, (compare Plato, Phaedrus 230B) 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 19.17 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 9.248 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 13.198 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 17.224 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 23.86 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 8.543 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 4.39 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 9.463 522 BCE – 443 BCE, Pindar, Nemean Ode 1.55, (compare Olympian Ode 6.74) 425 BCE, Euripides, Andromache 441 424 BCE, Euripides, Hecuba 53 under, beneath 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 9.375 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 9.375 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 4.106 750 BCE – 650 BCE, Hesiod, Theogony 717 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 3.372 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 8.14 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 11.52 467 BCE, Aeschylus, Seven Against Thebes 588 (of cause or agency) by, through 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 1.242 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 1.137 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 3.436 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 3.61 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 16.303 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War 1.77 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War 4.66 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War 6.6 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, 4 64 497 BCE – 405 BCE, Sophocles, Ajax 1321 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 9.98 438 BCE, Euripides, Alcestis 737, (compare Thucydides, 6 32) 380 BCE, Plato, The Republic 359A 467 BCE, Aeschylus, Seven Against Thebes 1024 430 BCE – 354 BCE, Xenophon, Memorabilia 2.1.34 458 BCE, Aeschylus, The Libation Bearers 532 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War 4.66 (in pregnant phrases) of immediate acts of an agent, as well as further results 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 13.334 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 18.149 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 13.153 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 5.320 430 BCE – 354 BCE, Xenophon, Hellenica 5.1.5 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 9.78 458 BCE, Aeschylus, The Eumenides 99 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War 7.78 (in Herodotus and Attic, of things as well as persons) 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War 7.77 366 BCE – 348 BCE, Plato, Theaetetus 142B 7th–6th centuries BC, Homeric Hymn to Demeter 372 458 BCE, Aeschylus, Agamemnon 541 497 BCE – 405 BCE, Sophocles, Electra 1153 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War 3.129 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 8.1 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 7.21 denoting the attendant or accompanying circumstances (of accompanying music) to give the time 750 BCE – 650 BCE, Hesiod, The Shield of Heracles 278 680 BCE – 645 BCE, Archilochus, Collected Works 110 446 BCE – 386 BCE, Aristophanes, The Acharnians 1001 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 18.492, (compare Euripides, Helen 639) 458 BCE, Aeschylus, Agamemnon 1553 428 BCE, Euripides, Hippolytus 1299 446 BCE – 386 BCE, Aristophanes, The Acharnians 970 497 BCE – 405 BCE, Sophocles, Electra 630 430 BCE – 354 BCE, Xenophon, Constitution of Sparta 5.7 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 2.45 [with dative] (of place or position) under, near 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 2.784 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 2.307 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 2.866, (compare Odyssey 1.186) 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 6.105 424 BCE, Euripides, Hecuba 764, (compare Aeschylus, Agamemnon 860) 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 14.533 385 BCE – 380 BCE, Plato, Symposium 222E 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 8.402 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 7.478 458 BCE, Aeschylus, Agamemnon 1164 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 6.453 (of agency) under, through, by expressing subjection or dependence 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 3.304, (compare Iliad 9.156) 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 7.68 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War 1.32 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 7.11 380 BCE, Plato, The Republic 391C 430 BCE – 354 BCE, Xenophon, Cyropaedia 2.1.26 380 BCE, Plato, The Republic 563C 46 CE – 120 CE, Plutarch, Cicero 44 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 7.157 of logical subordination of attendant circumstances 750 BCE – 650 BCE, Hesiod, The Shield of Heracles 283 46 CE – 120 CE, Plutarch, Moralia 2.470E 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 4.402 46 CE – 120 CE, Plutarch, Publicola 10 458 BCE, Aeschylus, Agamemnon 1030 300 BCE – 250 BCE, Apollonius of Rhodes, Argonautica 1.1022 46 CE – 120 CE, Plutarch, Galba 14 [with accusative] (of place) to express motion towards and under 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 4.279 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 3.383 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 18.333 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 3.335 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 1.12 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 8.271 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 9.96 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 4.146 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 11.181 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 6.72 of position or extension 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 2.603 484 BCE – 425 BCE, Herodotus, 5 10 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War 2.17 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 7.114 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 3.371 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 21.26 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Odyssey 20.278 424 BCE, Euripides, Hecuba 1154 of logical subordination 384 BCE – 322 BCE, Aristotle, Categories 3.3 of subjection, control 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War 4.60 (of time) just after 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 22.102 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 6.2 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 2.142 446 BCE – 386 BCE, Aristophanes, The Acharnians 139 460 BCE – 395 BCE, Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War 2.27 46 CE – 120 CE, Plutarch, Alexander the Great 14 800 BCE – 600 BCE, Homer, Iliad 16.202 460 BCE – 420 BCE, Herodotus, Histories 1.51 430 BCE – 354 BCE, Xenophon, Memorabilia 2.8.1 of accompaniment to a certain degree 380 BCE, Plato, Gorgias 493C 422 BCE, Aristophanes, The Wasps 1290 ὕπᾰτος (húpătos)ὑπέκ (hupék)ὕπτιος (húptios) English: hypo- Spanish: hipo- Russian: гипо- (gipo-) “ὑπό”, in Liddell & Scott (1940) A Greek–English Lexicon, Oxford: Clarendon Press “ὑπό”, in Liddell & Scott (1889) An Intermediate Greek–English Lexicon, New York: Harper & Brothers “ὑπό”, in Autenrieth, Georg (1891) A Homeric Dictionary for Schools and Colleges, New York: Harper and Brothers ὑπό in Bailly, Anatole (1935) Le Grand Bailly: Dictionnaire grec-français, Paris: Hachette ὑπό in Cunliffe, Richard J. (1924) A Lexicon of the Homeric Dialect: Expanded Edition, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, published 1963 “ὑπό”, in Slater, William J. (1969) Lexicon to Pindar, Berlin: Walter de Gruyter G5259 in Strong, James (1979) Strong’s Exhaustive Concordance to the Bible Woodhouse, S. C. (1910) English–Greek Dictionary: A Vocabulary of the Attic Language[1], London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Limited. accompaniment idem, page 6.after idem, page 17.below idem, page 73.beneath idem, page 73.by idem, page 107.deep idem, page 203.foot idem, page 333.from idem, page 346.owing to idem, page 587.pressure idem, page 637.sound idem, page 796.subjection idem, page 831.through idem, page 871.thumb idem, page 872.to idem, page 878.tune idem, page 900.under idem, page 912.underneath idem, page 913. Fortson, Benjamin W. (2004) Indo-European Language and Culture: An Introduction, first edition, Oxford: Blackwell Hypernyms and hyponyms are two important concepts in natural language processing (NLP) that help in understanding the relationships between words in a language.Hypernyms are words that represent a category or a general concept that other words can fall under. For example, “fruit” is a hypernym for “apple”, “banana”, “orange”, and so on.Hyponyms, on the other hand, are words that fall under a particular category or concept. For example, “apple”, “banana”, and “orange” are hyponyms of the hypernym “fruit”.In NLP, hypernyms and hyponyms can be useful for tasks such as text classification, information retrieval, and semantic analysis. They can be used to identify relationships between words and help in building semantic networks.Python has several libraries that can be used to identify hypernyms and hyponyms. One popular library is NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit). Here is an example of how to use NLTK to find hypernyms and hyponyms:import nltkfrom nltk.corpus import wordnet# Finding hypernymssyn = wordnet.synsets('apple')[0]hypernyms = syn.hypernyms()print("Hypernyms of 'apple': ", hypernyms)# Finding hyponymssyn = wordnet.synsets('fruit')[0]hyponyms = syn.hyponyms()print("Hyponyms of 'fruit': ", hyponyms)In the code above, we first import NLTK and the wordnet corpus, which contains semantic information about words. We then use the synsets() function to find the synset (a set of synonyms) for the word "apple" and "fruit".We then use the hypernyms() function to find the hypernyms for the "apple" synset and the hyponyms() function to find the hyponyms for the "fruit" synset. Finally, we print the results.Output:Hypernyms of 'apple': [Synset('edible_fruit.n.01'), Synset('pome.n.01')]Hyponyms of 'fruit': [Synset('accessory_fruit.n.01'), Synset('achene.n.01'), Synset('acorn.n.01'), Synset('aggregate_fruit.n.01'), Synset('berry.n.02'), Synset('buckthorn_berry.n.01'), Synset('buffalo_nut.n.01'), Synset('chokecherry.n.01'), Synset('cubeb.n.01'), Synset('drupe.n.01'), Synset('ear.n.05'), Synset('edible_fruit.n.01'), Synset('fruitlet.n.01'), Synset('gourd.n.02'), Synset('hagberry.n.01'), Synset('hip.n.05'), Synset('juniper_berry.n.01'), Synset('marasca.n.01'), Synset('may_apple.n.01'), Synset('olive.n.01'), Synset('pod.n.02'), Synset('pome.n.01'), Synset('prairie_gourd.n.01'), Synset('pyxidium.n.01'), Synset('quandong.n.02'), Synset('rowanberry.n.01'), Synset('schizocarp.n.01'), Synset('seed.n.01'), Synset('wild_cherry.n.01')]As we can see, the hypernym of “apple” is “edible fruit”, and the hyponyms of “fruit” are various types of fruits like “accessory fruit”, “aggregate fruit”, “berry”, “acorn”, and so on.A Co-hyponym is a word that shares the same hypernym with another word. In other words, two or more words that are at the same level of hierarchy and share a common hypernym are called co-hyponyms. For example, “apple” and “orange” are co-hyponyms of the hypernym “fruit”.In NLP, co-hyponyms can be useful in tasks such as word sense disambiguation and semantic similarity. Identifying co-hyponyms can help in grouping related words together and can provide useful insights into the relationships between words in a language._____In conclusion, hypernyms and hyponyms are important concepts in NLP that can help in understanding the relationships between words. Python provides several libraries like NLTK that can be used to find hypernyms and hyponyms for a given word or set of words. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Semantic relations involving the type-of property An example of the relationship between hyponyms and hypernym Hypernymy and hyponymy are the semantic relations between a generic term (hypernym) and a more specific term (hyponym). The hypernym is also called a supertype, umbrella term, or blanket term.[1][2][3][4] The hyponym names a subtype of the hypernym. The semantic field of the hyponym is included within that of the hypernym.[5] For example, "pigeon", "crow", and "hen" are all hyponyms of "bird" and "animal"; "bird" and "animal" are both hypernyms of "pigeon", "crow", and "hen".[6] A core concept of hyponymy is type of, whereas instance of is differentiable. For example, for the noun "city", a hyponym (naming a type of city) is "capital city" or "capital", whereas "Paris" and "London" are instances of a city, not types of city. In linguistics, semantics, general semantics, and ontologies, hyponymy (from Ancient Greek ὑπό (hupó) 'under' and ὄνυμα (ónuma) 'name') shows the relationship between a generic term (hypernym) and a specific instance of it (hyponym). A hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is more specific than its hypernym. The semantic field of a hypernym, also known as a superordinate, is broader than that of a hyponym. An approach to the relationship between hyponyms and hypernyms is to view a hypernym as consisting of hyponyms. This, however, becomes more difficult with abstract words such as imagine, understand and knowledge. While hyponyms are typically used to refer to nouns, it can also be used on other parts of speech. Like nouns, hypernyms in verbs are words that refer to a broad category of actions. For example, verbs such as stare, gaze, view and peer can also be considered hyponyms of the verb look, which is their hypernym. The meaning relation between hyponyms and hypernyms applies to lexical items of the same word class (that is, part of speech), and holds between senses rather than words. For instance, the word screwdriver as most immediately understood refers to the screwdriver tool, and not to the screwdriver drink. Hypernymy and hyponymy are converse relations. If X is a kind of Y, then X is a hyponym of Y and Y is a hypernym of X. [7] Hyponymy is a transitive relation: if X is a hyponym of Y, and Y is a hyponym of Z, then X is a hyponym of Z.[8] For example, violet is a hyponym of purple and purple is a hyponym of color; therefore violet is a hyponym of color. A word can be both a hypernym and a hyponym: for example purple is a hyponym of color but itself is a hypernym of the broad spectrum of shades of purple between the range of crimson and violet. The hierarchical structure of semantic fields can be seen in hyponymy.[9] These can be conceptualized as a vertical arrangement, where the higher level is more general and the lower level is more specific.[9] For example, living things will be the highest level followed by plants and animals, and the lowest level may comprise dog, cat and wolf.[9] Taxonymy (not to be confused with, though related to, taxonomy) is a sub-variety of hyponymy. Within the structure of a taxonomic lexical hierarchy, two types of hyponymic relation may be distinguished: the first—exemplified in "An X is a Y"—corresponds to so-called "simple" hyponymy; the second—that which is exemplified in "An X is a kind/type of Y"—is more discriminating, and functions as the "vertical" relation in the taxonomy. This latter relation is that which may be termed taxonymy.[10] (Note that a taxonomic lexical hierarchy is structured by, in addition to the above inclusion relations, their corresponding relations of exclusion: "A Z is not a Y", or incompatibility; and "A Z is a different kind/type of Y than X", or co-taxonymy.)[10] If the hypernym Z consists of hyponyms X and Y, then X and Y are identified as co-hyponyms, also known as coordinate terms. Co-hyponyms are labelled as such when separate hyponyms share the same hypernym but are not hyponyms of one another, unless they happen to be synonymous.[7] For example, screwdriver, scissors, knife, and hammer are all co-hyponyms of one another and hyponyms of tool, but not hyponyms of one another: *"A hammer is a type of knife" is false. Co-hyponyms are often but not always related to one another by the relation of incompatibility. For example, apple, peach and plum are co-hyponyms of fruit. However, an apple is not a peach, which is also not a plum. Thus, they are incompatible. Nevertheless, co-hyponyms are not necessarily incompatible in all senses. A queen and mother are both hyponyms of woman but there is nothing preventing the queen from being a mother.[11] This shows that compatibility may be relevant. Three varieties of autohyponym A word is an autohyponym if it is used for both a hypernym and its hyponym:[12] it has a stricter sense that is entirely a subset of a broader sense. For example, the word dog describes both the species Canis familiaris and male individuals of Canis familiaris, so it is possible to say "That dog isn't a dog, it's a bitch" ("That hypernym Z isn't a hyponym Z, it's a hyponym Y"). The term "autohyponym" was coined by linguist Laurence R. Horn, in his 1984 paper "Ambiguity, negation, and the London School of Parsimony". Linguist Ruth Kempson had already observed that if there are hyponyms for one part of a set but not another, the hypernym can complement the existing hyponym by being used for the remaining part. For example, fingers describe all digits on a hand, but the existence of the word thumb for the first finger means that fingers can also be used for "non-thumb digits on a hand".[13] Autohyponymy is also called "vertical polysemy".[a][14] Horn called this "licensed polysemy", but found that autohyponyms also formed even when there is no other hyponym. Yankee is autohyponymous because it is a hyponym (native of New England) and its hypernym (native of the United States), even though there is no other hyponym of Yankee (as native of the United States) that means "not a native of New England".[b][13] Similarly, the verb to drink (a beverage) is a hypernym for to drink (an alcoholic beverage).[13] In some cases, autohyponyms duplicate existing, distinct hyponyms. The hypernym "smell" (to emit any smell) has a hyponym "stink" (to emit a bad smell), but is autohyponymous because "smell" can also mean "to emit a bad smell", even though there is no "to emit a smell that isn't bad" hyponym.[13] Hyperonym and hypernym mean the same thing, with both in use by linguists. The form hypernym interprets the -o- of hyponym as a part of hypo, such as in hypertension and hypotension. However, etymologically the -o- is part of the Greek stem ónoma. In other combinations with this stem, e.g. synonym, it is never elided. Therefore, hyperonym is etymologically more faithful than hypernym.[15] Hyperonymy is used, for instance, by John Lyons, who does not mention hypernymy and prefers superordination.[16] The nominalization hyperonymy is rarely used, because the neutral term to refer to the relationship is hypernymy. Computer science often terms this relationship an "is-a" relationship. For example, the phrase "Red is-a color" can be used to describe the hyponymic relationship between red and color. Hyponymy is the most frequently encoded relation among synsets used in lexical databases such as WordNet. These semantic relations can also be used to compare semantic similarity by judging the distance between two synsets and to analyse anaphora. As a hypernym can be understood as a more general word than its hyponym, the relation is used in semantic compression by generalization to reduce a level of specialization. The notion of hyponymy is particularly relevant to language translation, as hyponyms are very common across languages. For example, in Japanese the word for older brother is ani (兄), and the word for younger brother is otōto (弟). An English-to-Japanese translator presented with a phrase containing the English word brother would have to choose which Japanese word equivalent to use. This would be difficult, because abstract information (such as the speakers' relative ages) is often not available during machine translation. Contrast set – Collection of related items in a schema or ontology Has-a – Composition relationship in object-oriented programming Is-a – Subsumption relationship between abstractions Genus proximum – Type of intensional definition Lexical semantics – Subfield of linguistic semantics Meronymy and holonymy – Semantic relation of a part to the whole -onym – Suffix used in linguistics Polysemy – Capacity for a sign to have multiple related meanings Subcategory – Category whose objects and morphisms are inside a bigger category Synonym – Words or phrases of the same meaning Taxonomy – Development of classes and classificationsPages displaying short descriptions of redirect targets Type–token distinction – Distinguishing objects and classes of objects ^ In part because the term autohyponymy is ambiguous because it is itself an autohyponym (see Koskela) ^ Horn identifies up to four layers of hyponym for Yankee: native of the United States, native of the northern United States, native of New England, or WASP native of New England. ^ "Umbrella Term Law and Legal Definition". uslegal.com. 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Proceedings of 14th International Conference on Computational Linguistics. 2: 539. doi:10.3115/992133.992154. Look up hyponymy, hypernymy, or hyperonymy in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Hypernym at Everything2.com Retrieved from " By Tayyaba Rehman & Maham Liaqat — Updated on March 27, 2024A hypernym is a word with a broad meaning that encompasses various subcategories, while a hyponym is a more specific term within those categories.A hypernym functions as a broad category under which more specific terms, or hyponyms, fall. For example, "flower" is a hypernym that includes roses, daisies, and tulips as its hyponyms. On the other hand, a hyponym provides a detailed and specific representation within a broader category. Roses, daisies, and tulips, as hyponyms, specify types of flowers.Hypernyms are used in language to refer to general categories or groups without specifying details. This makes them useful in conversations where the specific type or kind is either unknown or irrelevant. Whereas hyponyms, by their nature, convey more specific information, often used when details about the subtype of a category are important or when specificity is needed to clarify or add detail to a conversation.In hierarchical structures of knowledge or language, hypernyms sit at a higher level than hyponyms. They are like umbrella terms under which the narrower and more specific hyponyms are grouped. Whereas hyponyms represent the diversity and specificity within the broad categories established by hypernyms, showcasing the depth and variety within a category.The relationship between a hypernym and its hyponyms is fundamental to organizing knowledge in fields such as linguistics, biology, and information science. Hypernyms provide a way to categorize and structure information, while hyponyms fill out the details within these categories. On the other hand, the specific nature of hyponyms helps in detailed classification and understanding of the nuances within a broader category.Understanding the distinction between hypernyms and hyponyms is crucial in language processing and semantic analysis, where it aids in accurately interpreting the meaning of texts and in tasks such as automatic classification and information retrieval. Whereas the precise use of hyponyms can enhance the specificity and clarity of communication, making it easier to convey detailed or specialized information.A word with a broad meaning encompassing a group of more specific words.A specific word within a broader category represented by a hypernym.Refers to general categories or groups.Specifies details within a broader category.Sits at a higher, more general level.Falls under a hypernym, representing a more detailed level.Used when specific details are unknown or irrelevant.Used to convey specific information or detail.Categorizes and structures broad areas of knowledge.Adds specificity and detail within these broad categories.A word that encompasses a broad category of more specific terms.Vehicle is a hypernym of car.A more specific term within a broader category defined by a hypernym.Sparrow is a hyponym of bird.Used to refer to groups or classes in a general sense.Animal is a hypernym for species like dogs and cats.Provides detailed specification within a category.Tulip is a hyponym of flower.Represents higher-level concepts or categories.Furniture is a hypernym for chairs and tables.Adds specificity and clarity by detailing subcategories.Sedan is a hyponym of car.Broadens the scope of conversation by using general terms.Drink is a hypernym for coffee and tea.Represents the diversity within broader categories.Maple is a hyponym of tree.Categorizes specific instances under a general term.Fruit is a hypernym for apples and oranges.Used to convey specific details in communication.Bulldog is a hyponym of dog.A word whose meaning includes the meaning of a more specific word; for example, animal is a hypernym of elephant.A word whose meaning is included in the meaning of another more general word; for example, bus is a hyponym of vehicle.(semantics) A superordinate word or phrase; a term whose referents form a set which includes as a subset the referents of a subordinate term—as, for example, insect being (a hypernym) for ant.“Musical instrument” is a hypernym of “guitar” because a guitar is a musical instrument.Hypernyms of “dog” and “cat” include “mammal”, “pet”, “carnivore”, and “quadruped”.(semantics) A more specific term; a subordinate grouping word or phrase; a term designating a subclass of another more general class described by the given word.The words “dog”, “cat”, and “human” are hyponyms of “animal” because dogs, cats, and humans are types of animal.A word that is more generic or more abstract than a given word; a word designating a class of which the given word is a member. Inverse of subtype and hyponym.A word that is more specific (less abstract) than a given word; a term designating a class which is a subtype of the given word; a subcategory; a subtype. Inverse of hypernym; as, "dog" is a hyponym of "mammal", and "mammal" is a hyponym of "vertebrate".A word that is more generic than a given wordA word that is more specific than a given wordA hypernym is a word with a broad meaning that includes various specific subcategories.Hypernyms categorize and structure broad areas of knowledge, serving as umbrella terms.Hypernyms function as general terms referring to categories or groups, useful for broad references.Their specificity enhances clarity and precision in conveying detailed or specialized information.A hyponym is a specific term within a broader category represented by a hypernym.They aid in semantic analysis, interpretation, and automatic classification by providing general category references.They establish foundational categories that structure the hierarchy, making information easier to navigate.Hyponyms are used to convey specific information or details within a broader category.Hyponyms are specific instances that fall under the broader category defined by a hypernym.They provide a framework for grouping related specific terms, facilitating understanding and retrieval of information.Yes, depending on context, a word can serve as a hypernym for some terms and a hyponym for others.The specificity of hyponyms enhances text analysis by providing detailed insights and improving information retrieval."Bird" is a hypernym for "sparrow," "eagle," and "penguin," which are hyponyms.It helps in expanding vocabulary, understanding context, and improving the precision of language use.Yes, in fields like biology or linguistics, hyponyms add depth to the classification and study of subjects.Askew vs. SkewMam vs. MemTayyaba Rehman is a distinguished writer, currently serving as a primary contributor to askdifference.com. As a researcher in semantics and etymology, Tayyaba's passion for the complexity of languages and their distinctions has found a perfect home on the platform. Tayyaba delves into the intricacies of language, distinguishing between commonly confused words and phrases, thereby providing clarity for readers worldwide. Maham Liaqat Semantic relations involving the type-of property An example of the relationship between hyponyms and hypernym Hypernymy and hyponymy are the semantic relations between a generic term (hypernym) and a more specific term (hyponym). The hypernym is also called a supertype, umbrella term, or blanket term.[1][2][3][4] The hyponym names a subtype of the hypernym. The semantic field of the hyponym is included within that of the hypernym.[5] For example, "pigeon", "crow", and "hen" are all hyponyms of "bird" and "animal"; "bird" and "animal" are both hypernyms of "pigeon", "crow", and "hen".[6] A core concept of hyponymy is type of, whereas instance of is differentiable. For example, for the noun "city", a hyponym (naming a type of city) is "capital city" or "capital", whereas "Paris" and "London" are instances of a city, not types of city. In linguistics, semantics, general semantics, and ontologies, hyponymy (from Ancient Greek ὑπό (hupó) 'under' and ὄνυμα (ónuma) 'name') shows the relationship between a generic term (hypernym) and a specific instance of it (hyponym). A hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is more specific than its hypernym. The semantic field of a hypernym, also known as a superordinate, is broader than that of a hyponym. An approach to the relationship between hyponyms and hypernyms is to view a hypernym as consisting of hyponyms. This, however, becomes more difficult with abstract words such as imagine, understand and knowledge. While hyponyms are typically used to refer to nouns, it can also be used on other parts of speech. Like nouns, hypernyms in verbs are words that refer to a broad category of actions. For example, verbs such as stare, gaze, view and peer can also be considered hyponyms of the verb look, which is their hypernym. The meaning relation between hyponyms and hypernyms applies to lexical items of the same word class (that is, part of speech), and holds between senses rather than words. For instance, the word screwdriver as most immediately understood refers to the screwdriver tool, and not to the screwdriver drink. Hypernymy and hyponymy are converse relations. If X is a kind of Y, then X is a hyponym of Y and Y is a hypernym of X. [7] Hyponymy is a transitive relation: if X is a hyponym of Y, and Y is a hyponym of Z, then X is a hyponym of Z.[8] For example, violet is a hyponym of purple and purple is a hyponym of color; therefore violet is a hyponym of color. A word can be both a hypernym and a hyponym: for example purple is a hyponym of color but itself is a hypernym of the broad spectrum of shades of purple between the range of crimson and violet. The hierarchical structure of semantic fields can be seen in hyponymy.[9] These can be conceptualized as a vertical arrangement, where the higher level is more general and the lower level is more specific.[9] For example, living things will be the highest level followed by plants and animals, and the lowest level may comprise dog, cat and wolf.[9] Taxonymy (not to be confused with, though related to, taxonomy) is a sub-variety of hyponymy. Within the structure of a ta