

A Semantic Analysis of Hyponymy in Wilde's *The Nightingale and the Rose*

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Abstract

This study aims at investigating hyponymy and its semantic category in Wilde's *The Nightingale and the Rose*. It also aims to discover and highlight the most dominant as well as the least category kinds in this short story. In the study under investigation, **113** hyponyms are found and divided into **27** categories namely; *body and its parts, plant, colour, occupation, appearance, time, flowers, animal, five senses, sex-male, sex-female, gemstone, family, voice, parts of the house, garden, distance, fruit, age, instruments, liquids, furniture, size, sleep, building, transportation and insect*, respectively. The findings of the research indicate that the most dominant type is body and its parts which occurred **13** times, while the least type is insects, which occurred only once in the data under investigation. The findings of the study help English teachers and students learn and apply new vocabulary concepts, allowing them to better understand the language of literature.

Keywords: Hyponymy; Meronymy; Inclusion; Hierarchy

تحليل دلالي للكلمات المندرجة في قصة العنديل والورد لأوسكار وايلد

رأفت ضياء رشاد

المديرية العامة لتربية نينوى, الموصل, العراق

الخلاصة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التحقيق في الكلمات المندرجة وفتتها الدلالية في قصة العنديل والورد. كما تهدف إلى استكشاف وتسليط الضوء على أكثر أنواع الفئات المهيمنة والأقل استخداما في هذه القصة القصيرة. من خلال الدراسة قيد التحقيق، ١١٣ كلمة مندرجة تم إيجادها وتم تقسيمها إلى ٢٧ فئة وهي؛ الجسم وأجزائه، النبات، اللون، المهنة، المظهر، الوقت، الزهور، الحيوان، الحواس الخمس، الجنس-ذكر، الجنس-أنثى، الأحجار الكريمة، الأسرة، الصوت، أجزاء من المنزل، الحديقة، المسافة، الفاكهة، العمر، الأدوات، السوائل، الأثاث، الحجم، النوم، البناء، النقل والحشرات، على التوالي. وجدت نتائج البحث أن النوع الأكثر هيمنة هو الجسم وأجزائه التي حدثت ١٣ مرة، بينما كان النوع الأقل هو الحشرات، والذي حدث مرة واحدة فقط في البيانات قيد التحقيق. بإمكان نتائج هذه الدراسة أن تساعد معلمي اللغة الإنجليزية والطلاب على تعلم وتطبيق مفاهيم المفردات الجديدة، مما يسمح لهم بفهم لغة الأدب الأدبي بشكل أفضل.

1. Introduction

1.1 The hypothesis of the study

Hyponymy in English is a rich area, which signals lexical relations between sentences. The study hypothesizes that hyponymy comprises a significant part of English short stories, Oscar Wilde's *The Nightingale* and the *Rose* is an example.

1.2 The aim of the study

The study aims at investigating and exploring the most and least dominant types of hyponyms in the short story, *The Nightingale* and the *Rose*, with the aim of showing the ways they occur and recur in the short story.

1.3 Methodology

This research is descriptive in nature. The Nightingale and the Rose is a short story which is written by Oscar Wilde, is the object of this research.

1.4 Collecting the Data

The data of this study are composed of lexemes and phrases which pertain to a certain category of group lexemes. To this aim, the short story has been investigated thoroughly in order to identify the words and/or phrases pertaining to specific type(s) of hyponymy.

1.5 Data Analysis Method

In order to fully analyze the data in this short story, the researcher has classified and tabulated each word group category. The total number of the columns in the table has been calculated in order to get the exact number of the more and least prevailing category of hyponymy in the data under investigation.

1.6 Value of the Study

This study is expected to enrich the comprehension of the readers in this area, i.e., hyponymy. It can also be served as a reference for the readers to give them better understanding and a way to analyze hyponymy in literary works.

2. An Overview of Hyponymy

According to Cruse (2006: 81), hyponymy is the symmetrical relation of sense between, for instance, dog and animal and between daffodil and flower. It is usually explained in terms of inclusion. As for

Bussmann (1996: 57) and Hearst (1992 :539-41), Hyponymy is a semantic category which refers to the lexical relations that occur between words. It is a lexeme or a phrase whose sense is involved within another lexeme, and its hypernym or hyponym is known as a superordinate (Eco, 1986:51; Goatly, 2012: 95; Kroeger, 2018:113). Hyponyms and hypernyms often share a type-of relationship, for instance, the hypernyms, sparrow, hawk and owl are all hyponyms of bird, where the word bird itself is a hyponym of animal. In other words, hyponymy is the relationship between a subordinate or more particular word and a more broad or superordinate word, as in the pairs "dog" and "animal," where the noun "dog" is the hyponym of animal. (Lyons: 1996:125)

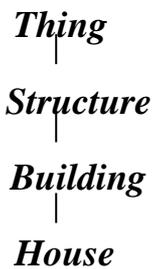
In this regard, Lyons states that hyponyms are representative of sense relations that hold between words or lexemes which are often viewed within the category of entailment. "Hyponymy is frequently discussed by logicians in terms of class inclusion" (Lyons, 2009:291). Carnap (1965 cited in Lyons, 1996:126) proposes that hyponyms are best investigated within what logicians call "meaning postulates". As an example, the word "bachelor" and "unmarried" are two postulates depending on their analytic meaning (ibid:127). Griffiths (2006: 46) asserts that hyponymy "is important for describing nouns, but it also figures in the description of verbs and, to a lesser extent, adjectives". Similarly, Dixon (2005: 127) postulates that the words "murder" and "assassinate" are hyponyms of the verb kill and he gives an example of the way hyponymy is viewed. As he puts it: "House is a hyponym of the superordinate building, but building is, in turn, a hyponym of the superordinate structure; and, in its turn, structure is a hyponym of the superordinate thing" (ibid:48).

2.4 The Hierarchical Structure of Hyponymy

Lexical hierarchy is defined as "a grouping of lexical items whose meanings are related in a way that can be represented by cans of a tree-diagram" (Hurford et al. ,2007:116). It's also known as taxonomy because it can be seen from high to low, with the upper level being more broad and the lower level being more specific. The hyponymy hierarchy

is composed of two relationships: one vertical (a form of hyponymy) and one horizontal (hyponymy) a form of incompatibility.

By arguing that one word could be a superordinate to many hyponyms while also being a hyponym of a higher superordinate, Kreidler (1998: 96) illustrates that hyponyms have a hierarchical nature. The hyponymy relationship, in this respect, extends through successive levels of hierarchy, that is to say, the hyponymy of one superordinate may even be the superordinate of a lower-level hyponym. In this regard, Griffiths (2006: 48) provides examples of a small hierarchy of hyponyms in that the relation between hyponyms can operate at multiple levels: house is, for example, a hyponym of building which is the superordinate lexeme, and yet building is a hyponym of the hypernym *structure*, and structure, in turn, is a hyponym of the hypernym *thing*. The following graph represents the system used.

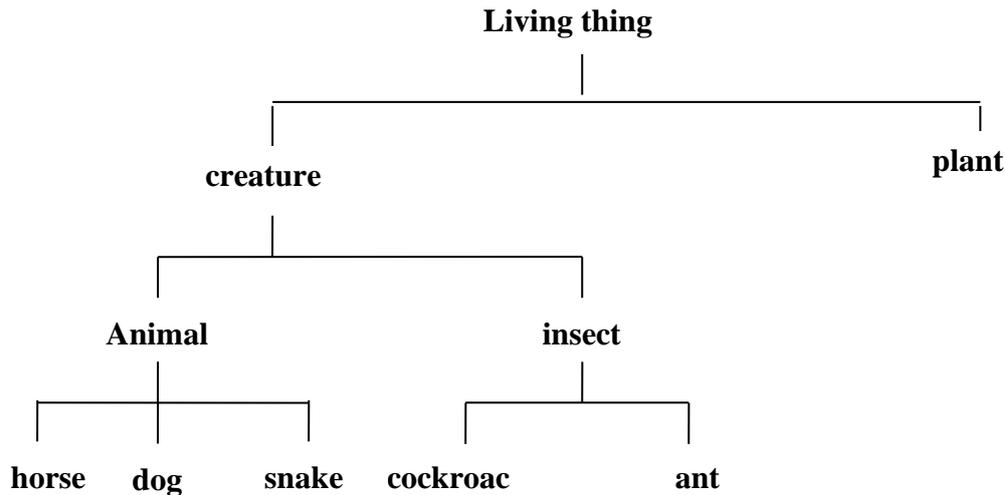


Graph (1): A hierarchical Structure of hyponyms and Superordinates.

According to the diagram, '*ant*' is a hyponym of '*insect*,' while '*horse*' is a hyponym of '*animal*'. The higher-level lexemes, such as *insect*, and *animal*, are referred to as superordinate terms, whereas co-hyponyms are two or maybe more lexical items that express the same superordinate term. As a result, the superordinate term '*animal*' has co-hyponyms in horse, dog and snake.

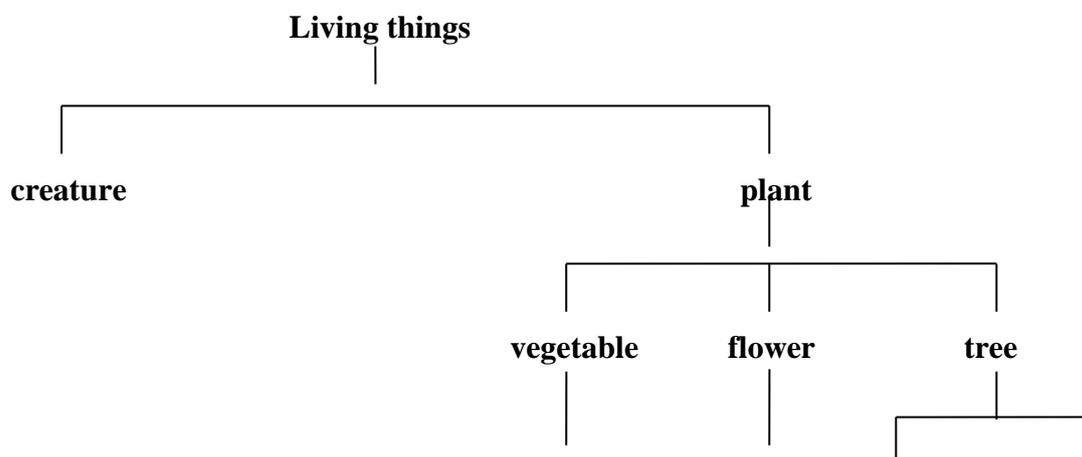
According to Radford et al. (2009: 172), *cow*, *dog* and *lion* are all co-hyponyms of the hypernym or superordinate term *animal*, which is in turn a hyponym of the hypernym (superordinate) *creature*. This system demonstrates that hyponymy is multi-leveled, implying that the core level can be subdivided into more specialized

levels, and yet more detailed levels. Thus, according to Jeffries (2006: 169), since there is a hierarchy, the meanings of the lexical item which occur "higher up in a tree" are more semantically straightforward than the members of the field that are lower in scale; therefore, their senses are incorporated in the meaning of the lower lexemes. To put it another way, the higher the expression, the fewer semantic features it will contain.



Graph (2): A hierarchical Structure of Living Things Term

Yule (2006-106) depicts another typical form of displaying the hyponymic hierarchy by delving further into the hyponymous connections by looking at the meanings of lexical items in some sort of hierarchical relationship. The following graph depicts the association between a group of terms like *creature, plant, tree, flower, rose, carrot, vegetable* and *oak*.



carrot daffodil oak pine

Graph (3): A hierarchical Structure of Living Things Terms (Plants).

3. Hyponymy, Inclusion and Entailment

Trask and Stockwell (2007: 255-6) stresses that the meanings of words may be related in a number of ways. Likewise, Radford et al (2009:172) state that the relationship between lexical word and expressions can be viewed from the concepts of entailment and inclusion-hyponym is an example. They argue that (x) is a lion which involves that x is an animal. Meaning inclusion is a term that is sometimes referred to the semantic relationship of hyponymy. In the same way, we can say that a lizard is a hyponym of reptile and an owl is a hyponym of bird and so on.

Moreover, Radford et al., argue that the words, bird, reptile and animal are superordinates of sparrow, snake and lion respectively. To clarify this point, they contend that "X is a type of Y". So, a sparrow is a kind/type of a bird, a snake is a kind/type of reptile and a lion is a kind/type of animal and so forth (see Lyons, 1996 for more information).

Hurford et al., (2007:110-11) exemplify this relationship in a diagram where the sense of the word animal is included in the sense of the word cow: animal----- sense of animal sense of cow ----- bovine female The diagram above depicts the list of sense components contained in the noun animal.

5. Hyponymy and Meronymy

According to Riemer (2016:260), hyponymy and meronymy in semantic studies refer to two concepts that are part of sense relations that

hold between lexical items. Although they share similar characteristics, they differ in certain contexts. The main difference between hyponymy and meronymy is that hyponyms exemplify the notion of it is a kind, while meronymy is a part of whole. In other words, hyponymy is associated with the relationship that exists between words denoting the same kind/type or sort, while meronyms embodies the part-whole relationship (Griffiths, 2006:58). Put simply, a bear is a kind of animal, but not a part of it; a foot has a toe, and a toe is a part of hand. The following section is a practical application of hyponymy in Oscar Wilde's short story, *The Nightingale and the Rose*.

6. Previous Studies

This section investigates the most relevant studies conducted on hyponymy as far as the researcher is aware of; the Internet is the main means behind such awareness. Anyway, the studies/research conducted on hyponymy seem to be few as far as the World Wide Web is concerned. These studies will be dealt with according to the date they were conducted. Elhaj & Gawi (2015) conducted a case study on synonymy and hyponymy at Ta'if University with the aim of improving and developing EFL Saudi university students. The researchers have hypothesized that EFL Saudi university students can better learn English vocabulary and lexical items through synonymy and hyponymy, as they "facilitate the process of learning through recalling the sense relations" that occur between these pairs of words (p. 5).

Al-Shemmery & Alshemmery (2017) conducted a study on the difficulties pertaining to the comprehension and production of hyponyms confronted by Iraqi learners of English at the department of English, University of Babylon. Their study reached the conclusion that hyponymy is an important category in EFL where Iraqi students face serious problems in acquiring and using them competently due to a variety of factors such as mother tongue interference and linguistic knowledge.

The most relevant work to this research goes for two researchers, namely, Elaumbanua & Sihombing (2015) from the University of Prima, Indonesia, where they have investigated Mansfield's short story,

The Voyage. In this study, the researchers, conducted a qualitative research on the data and have found out that there are certain types of hyponymy that are more dominant than the others. Parts of the body were the most salient hyponym, while the least salient ones were sex, bird, fruit, drink and occupation. The significance of Elaumbanua & Sihombing work lies in the way they classify hyponymy according to their types. However, they did not tackle all other types exclusively, as they missed some "forms" that can be subsumed within other types and/or categories. This study is an attempt to bridge this gap.

7. Hyponymy in The Nightingale and the Rose

The following is a practical application of hyponymy types in the short story. There are 113 quoted example sentences, which contain underlined words/phrases of hyponymy types.

7.1 Types of Hyponymy

1- Body and its parts: The category of body and its parts is the most dominant type of hyponymy in the story. It is indicated by the words *eyes, hair, lips, brow, arms, head, shoulder, hand, face, feet, heart and throat*. Interestingly, some of these words can form a hyponymy by themselves. In other words, the words *eyes, brow and hair* can relate to the hyponymy of ***face*** or ***head***. Similarly, *hand, arm and shoulder* can form a hyponymy type of the category-***joints***, and so forth. Below are some example sentences:

- 1- *Eyes*: "and his beautiful *eyes* filled with tears."
- 2- *Hair*: "his *hair* is dark as the hyacinth blossom."
- 3- *Lips*: "and his *lips* are red as the rose of his desire."
- 4- *Brow*: "and sorrow has set her seal upon his *brow*."
- 5- *Arms*: "I shall hold her in my *arms*."
- 6- *Head*: "and she will lean her *head* upon my shoulder."

- 7- *Shoulder*: " and she will lean her head upon my **shoulder**."
- 8- *Hand*: "and her **hand** will be clasped in mine."
- 9- *Heart*: "and my **heart** will break."
- 10- *Face*: "and buried his **face** in his hands."
- 11- *Feet*: "it answered, as red as the **feet** of the dove."
- 12- *Throat*: "and she felt something choking her in her **throat**."
- 13- *Breast*: "All night long she sang with her **breast** against the thorn."

2- Plants: The lexical items that are related to the plants category in the story are indicated by the forms *holm-oak, leaves, grass, buds, branches, thorn, hawthorn, bluebell, heather, petal* and *reeds*. . Notably, plant is the second dominant category type in the story The examples listed below depict their occurrences in the story:

- 14- *Holm-oak*: "from her nest in the **holm-oak** tree."
- 15- *Grass*: "the student looked up from the **grass**."
- 16- *Leaves*: "and she looked out through the **leaves**, and wondered."
- 17- *Buds*: "and the frost has nipped my **buds**."
- 18- *Branches*: "and the storm has broken my **branches**."
- 19- *Thorn*: "and the **thorn** must pierce your heart."
- 20- *Hawthorn*: "sweet is the scent of the **hawthorn**."
- 21- *Bluebell*: "and sweet are the **bluebells** that hide in the valley."
- 22- *Heather*: "and the **heather** that blows on the hill."
- 23- *Petal*: "**petal** following petal, as song followed song."
- 24- *Reeds*: "it floated through the **reeds** of the river."

3- Colour: as a hyponymy type is depicted by the lexemes *red, dark, green, brown, white, yellow, amber, pink, crimson, purple* and *blue* . It is worthy to mention that colour is the second dominant category type in the story as well as the plant category the following examples clarify this point:

25- *Red*: "he is weeping for a red rose, said the nightingale".

26- *Dark*: "his hair is dark as the hyacinth-blossom."

27- *Green*: " 'Why is he weeping?' asked a little green lizard."

28- *Brown*: "suddenly she spread her brown wings for flight."

29- *White*: " 'my roses are white', it answered."

30- *Yellow*: " 'my roses are yellow', it answered."

31- *Amber*: "as yellow as the hair of the mermaid who sits upon an amber throne."

32- *Pink*: "and a delicate flush of pink came into the leaves of the rose."

33- *Crimson*: "crimson was the griddle of petals."

34- *Purple*: "echo bore it to her purple cavern in the hills."

35- *Blue*: "the daughter of the professor was sitting in the doorway winding blue silk"

4- Appearance: Appearance in The Nightingale and the Rose is indicated by adjectives such as *beautiful, wise, pale, silly, soft, terrible, good* and *rude* which form a type of hyponymy in the story, as explained by following sentences:

36- *Beautiful*: "he cried, and his beautiful eyes, filled with tears."

37- *Wise*: "I have read all that the wise men have written."

38- *Pale*: "but passion has made his lace like pale Ivory."

39- *Sorrow*: "and sorrow has set her seal upon his brow."

40- *Terrible*: "but it is so terrible that I dare not tell it to you."

41- *Soft*: "Whispered a daisy to his neighbour, in a soft, low voice."

42- *Good*: "they do not mean anything, or do any practical good."

5- Occupation: Occupation as a hyponymy type in *The Nightingale and the Rose* is represented by the lexical items *student*, *prince*, *merchant*, *musicians*, *chamberlain*, *artists*, *professor* and *shepherd*, as demonstrated by the following examples:

43- *Student*: "cried the young student; "but in all my garden there is no red rose".

44- *Prince*: "the prince gives a ball tomorrow night."

45- *Merchant*: "it may not be purchased of the merchants."

46- *Musicians*: "The musicians will sit in their gallery."

47- *Chamberlain*: "the chamberlain's nephew has sent me some real jewels."

48- *Professor*: "then he put on his hat, and ran up to the professor's house."

49- *Shepherds*: " and woke the sleeping shepherds from their dreams."

50- *Artists*: "In fact, she is like most artists; she is all style, without any sincerity."

6- Time: The words *night*, *dawn*, *morning*, *the day*, *at noon*, and *tonight* all belong to parts of the day, i.e. the hyponymy category of time. They recur in the story in the following sentences:

51- *Night*: "night after night have I sung of him."

52- *Dawn*: " If I bring her a red rose she will dance with me till dawn."

53- *Morning*: "as the mist that hangs over the river-pale as the feet of the morning."

54- *The day*: "or the day will come before the rose is finished."

55- *At noon*: "and at noon the student opened his window and looked out."

56- *Tonight*: "you will wear it tonight next your heart."

7- Flowers: Flowers as a hyponymy type in *The Nightingale* and the *Rose* are represented by the lexical items *rose*, *daffodil*, *blossom* and *hyacinth*, as demonstrated by the following examples:

57- *Rose*: "she said that she would dance with me if I brought her red roses."

58- *Daffodil*: "and yellower than the daffodil that blooms in the meadow."

59- *Hyacinth*: "his hair is dark as the hyacinth –blossom."

60- *Blossom*: " his hair is dark as the hyacinth –blossom."

8- Five Senses: The words that are related to the five senses in the short story are indicated by the words *hear*, *look*, *see* and *touch*. The examples listed below depict their occurrences in the story:

61- *Hear*: "the nightingale heard him."

62- *Look*: "and she looked out through the leaves, and wondered."

63- *See*: "and now I see him."

64- *Touch*: "she will dance so lightly that her feet will not touch the floor."

9- Animal: The examples mentioned below comprise underlined lexemes that relate to animals in the short story. These words are *nightingale*, *lizard*, *butterfly*, *dove* and *dog*, as in:

65- *Nightingale*: " 'he is weeping for a red rose', said the nightingale."

66- *Lizard*: " 'Why is he weeping?' asked a little green lizard."

67- *Dog*: "and her little *dog* was lying at her feet."

68- *Dove*: " 'My roses are red' it answered, as red as the feet of the *dove*."

10- Sex-Male: The hyponymy category of sex in the story is represented by male and female types. The words that are related to male category are *boy*, *man*, *bridegroom* and *nephew*, as shown in the sentences below:

69- *Boy*: "she sang first of birth of love in the heart of a *boy* and a girl."

70- *Man*: "and what is the heart of a bird compared to the heart of a *man*."

71- *Nephew*: "I don't believe you have got silver buckles to your shoes as the chamberlain's *nephew* has."

72- *Bridegroom*: "like the flush in the face of the *bridegroom*."

11- Sex-Female: As noted in the above discussion, the category of female is indicated by the words *girl*, *maid*, *bride* and daughter, as shown by the sentences below:

73- *Girl*: " she sang first of birth of love in the heart of a boy and a *girl*."

74- *Maid*: "for she sang of the birth of passion in the soul of a man and a *maid*."

75- *Bride*: "the bridegroom when he kisses the lips of the *bride*."

76- *Daughter*: "the *daughter* of the professor was sitting in the doorway."

12- Gemstone: The lexemes *emeralds*, *fine opal*, *ruby* and *gold* all belong to the category of time. They are shown in the following sentences:

77- *Emeralds*: "it is more precious than *emeralds*."

78- *Fine-opals*: "and dearer than *fine-opals*."

79- *Gold*: "or can it be weighed out in the balance for *gold*."

13- Family: The type of the hyponymy of family is exemplified by the words *brother* and *nephew*, as in the following example sentences:

80- *Brother*: "but go to my *brother* who grows beneath the student's window."

81- *Nephew*: "the chamberlain's *nephew* has sent me some real jewels."

82- *Daughter*: " the *daughter* of the professor was sitting in the doorway."

14- Voice: The examples mentioned below comprises underlined words that pertain to voice in the short story. These words are *cry*, *wept* and *whispered*, as in:

83- *Cry*: "and the tree *cried* to the nightingale to press closer against the thorn."

84- *Wept*: "and buried his face in his hands and *wept*."

85- *Whispered*: " 'Why indeed?' *whispered* a daisy to his neighbour."

15- Parts of the house: The examples mentioned below are components of a large category, namely, a house, which form two hyponyms of the same referent. The examples below explain the use of this category type.

86- *Room*: "and he went into his *room*."

87- *Window*: "and at noon the student opened his *window* and looked out."

88- *Doorway*: " the daughter of the professor was sitting in the *doorway*."

16- Garden: The lexemes that are related to the garden category in the short story are indicated by the words *grove*, *meadow* and *garden*. The examples listed below depict their occurrences in the story:

89- *Grove*: "and like a shadow she sailed through the grove."

90- *Meadow*: "and yellower than the daffodil that blooms in the meadow."

91- *Garden*: "but there is no red rose in my garden."

17- Distance: Distance refers to the extent of space between two places or objects. The lexical items *here*, *next* and *beside* reflect this point, as in the following examples:

92- *Here*: "Here is the reddest rose in all the world."

93- *Next*: "you will wear it tonight next your heart."

94- *Besides*: "and besides, the chamberlain's nephew has sent me some real jewels."

18- Fruit: Fruit as a hyponymy type in *The Nightingale and the Rose* is represented by the lexical items *pearl* and *pomegranate*, as demonstrated by the following examples:

95- *Pearl*: "Pearls and pomegranates cannot buy it."

96- *Pomegranates*: "Pearls and pomegranates cannot buy it."

19- Age: The hyponymy type of age is represented by the two words *young* and *old*. The sentences below demonstrate their use in the story:

97- *Young*: "The prince gives a book tomorrow night, murmured the young student."

98- *Old*: "but go to my brother who grows round the old sun-dial."

20- Instrument: The lexemes *harp* and *violin* all belong to the category of instrument. They are musical instruments which are shown in the following sentences:

99- *Harp*: "and my love will dance to the sound of the harp."

100- *Violin*: "and my love will dance to the sound of the harp and the violin."

21- Liquids: The type of the hyponymy of liquids is exemplified by the words *blood* and *water*, as in the following example sentences:

101- *Blood*: "and stain with my own heart's-blood."

102- *Water*: "and her voice was like water bubbling from a silver jar."

22- Furniture: The words *bed* and *chair* form a hyponymy of the category of type furniture. The examples mentioned below embody their occurrences in the data:

103- *Bed*: "and lay down on his little pallet-bed."

104- *Chair*: "and she got up from her chair and went into the house."

23- Size: The hyponymy time of size can be found in the words long and little. These words are adjectives forming a consistent set of the category type of size. The following sentences exemplify this point.

105- *Long*: "all night long she sang with her breast against the thorn."

106- *Little*: "and her little dog was lying at her feet."

24- Sleep: The below examples include words that pertain to the hyponymy type of sleep. These words are *asleep* and *dream*. These words

form a clear set of hyponymy type of sleep in the short story.

107- *Asleep*: "and after a time, he fell asleep."

108- *Dream*: "and woke the sleeping shepherds from their dreams."

25- Building: When it comes to the category type of building, it is indicated by the word forms *market-place* and *house*, as shown by the two examples below:

109- *Market-place*: "nor is it set forth in the market-place."

110- *House*: "and ran up to the professor's house with the rose in his hands."

26- Transportation: In the below examples, the words *chariot* and *cart-wheel* represent means of transportation, which indicate a coherent flow of the two homonymous words in the story.

111- *Chariot*: "and to watch the sun in his chariot of gold."

112- *Cart-Wheel*: "and a cart-wheel went over it."

27- Insect: In the last type, the word *butterfly* represents a kind of insects, which can also be a co-hyponym of the superordinate *Animal*.

113- *Butterfly*: " 'Why, indeed?' said a butterfly, who was fluttering about after a sunbeam."

8. Discussion

The study has showed that there are 26 types of hyponyms prevailing over the short story. To give a brief view of the analyzed data, and have some discussion pertaining to the number of occurrences of the hyponymy types/categories, the table below sums up the types of hyponymy and the number of their occurrences in the short story.

Table 1. The types of Hyponymy and its Lexemes in The Nightingale and the Rose

No.	Class of Hyponymy	Lexical Item	Total
1	Body and its parts	Eyes, hair, lips, brow, arms, head, shoulder, hand, heart, throat, face, feet, breast	13
2	Plant	Holm-oak, leaves, grass, buds, branches, thorn, hawthorn, bluebell, heather, petal, reeds	11
3	Colour	Red, dark, green, brown, white, yellow, amber, pink, crimson, purple, blue	11
4	Occupation	Student, prince, merchant, musician, chamberlain, artist, professor, shepherd	8
5	Appearance	Beautiful, wise, pale, soft, terrible, good, rude	7
6	Time	Night, dawn, morning, the day, at noon, tonight	6
7	Flowers	Rose, daffodil, hyacinth, blossom, daisy	5
8	Animal	Nightingale, lizard, dog, dove	4
9	Five senses	Hear, look, see, touch	4
10	Sex-male	Boy, man, nephew, bridegroom	4
11	Sex-female	Girl, maid, bride, the daughter	4
12	Gemstone	Emeralds, fine opals, gold	3
13	Family	Brother, nephew, daughter	3
14	Voice	Cry, wept, whispered	3
15	Parts of the house	Room, window, doorway	3
16	Garden	Grove, meadow, garden	3
18	Distance	Here, next, beside	3
17	Fruit	Pearl, pomegranate	2
19	Age	Young, old	2
20	Instruments	Harp, violin	2
21	Liquids	Blood, water	2
22	Furniture	Bed, chair	2
23	Size	Long, little	2
24	Sleep	Asleep, dream	2
25	Building	Market-place, house	2
26	Transportation	Chariot, cart-wheel	2
27	Insect	Butterfly	1

The foregoing table displays the types' category of hyponymy and the number of their occurrences in the story. It is obvious that the category of body and its parts occurred **13** times since the creature (the nightingale) is used as the object in the short story in addition to the human characters who made the text more complex, the categories of plant as well as colour occurred **11** times, the category of occupation occurred **8** times, while the category of appearance occurred **7** times, time category occurred **6** times, the category of flowers occurred **5** times, the categories of animal, five senses, sex-male, in addition to sex-female occurred **4** times, the categories of gemstone, family, voice, parts of the house, garden and distance occurred **3** times, the categories of fruit, age, instruments, liquids, furniture, size, sleep, building and transportation occurred twice, the category of insect is the least dominant type used in the short story which occurred only once.

For full description of the types of hyponymy that occur in The Nightingale and the Rose, The following figure displays and demonstrates the most dominant kind(s) of hyponymy that occurs in The Nightingale and the Rose, as well as the least dominant ones.

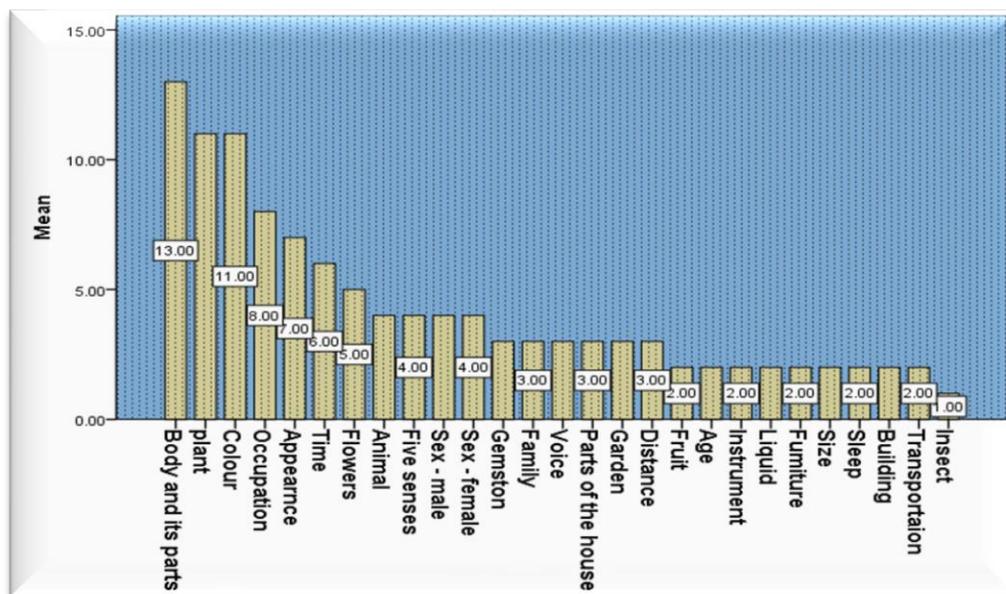


Figure (1) Hyponymy Category Types and Their Occurrences in The Nightingale and the Rose

As can be seen from the above figure, the most dominant category type is body and its parts, which occurred 13 times, while the least dominant types is insect, which occurred just once in the data under investigation.

9. Conclusions

The current study has shown that hyponymy in *The Nightingale and the Rose* tackles around 27 types. The most dominant one was body and its parts, which occurred 13 times, while least type was insect which occurred only once in the data under investigation. This testifies that hyponymy is an important semantic category which is prevailing throughout the short story, *The Nightingale and the Rose*. These types of hyponymy can be a useful tool for enhancing the learners' process of learning the vocabulary of English as a foreign language.

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