

Language Wonders: Exploring the Peculiarities of Lexicology

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Abstract: In this article, the primary responsibilities of lexicology are explained in depth, including the overall challenges it faces in regards to language vocabulary worldwide. It also covers the process of gathering and organizing terms specifically used in the Uzbek language, as well as addressing the key issues within lexicology. The article further discusses the regulations for practical application and the growth of lexicon.

Keywords: Lexicology, speech sounds, general lexicology, special lexicology, linguistic units, semantic aspects.

Currently, during the modern scientific and technological revolution, there is an emergence of new entities, items, and ideas across various industries related to production, science, and technology. As a result, there is a considerable expansion of vocabulary within the language. Consequently, the issue of terminology has become a prominent concern in contemporary lexicology.

It is important to recognize that resolving a specific issue of terminology and language is highly significant not just for the related areas of production, science, and technology, but also for the field of linguistics.

Lexicology, a field within linguistics, studies the vocabulary of a particular language. Words, the smallest meaningful units in language, can exist independently and are composed of morphemes and even smaller units known as phonemes, which are distinct sounds. Lexicology thoroughly explores various aspects of words, encompassing their formation, spelling, origins, usage, and definitions. Dictionaries are derived from Greek words: *lexicos* means “dictionary” and *logos* means “teach”, indicating their purpose of teaching the meaning of words. Speech sounds, unique to human speech, are the smallest units of speech. Altering the tone of a word can change its meaning, as the meaning of a word resides within its essence. The relationship between speech sounds and the meanings they convey is close. While the sound of speech represents the external and physical aspect of a word, its meaning represents the internal and fundamental aspect. Every word refers to something, be it an object, event, characteristic, quantity, action, or state.¹

Lexicology is closely connected to other branches of linguistics, including lexicography, semantics, phraseology, etymology, stylistics, the study of word formation. A key issue in lexicology is the recognition of words as distinct linguistic units.

Lexicology covers broad inquiries about the growth of vocabulary in all languages, including particular derivative languages. To explore these aspects, it has been categorized as follows:

1. General lexicology is the study of words and vocabulary in general. Language universals, which are linguistic phenomena and properties found in all languages, are a key focus.

¹ <https://repo.journalnx.com>

General lexicology examines these linguistic features that are universal to all languages, including phonemes and morphemes.

2. Special lexicology refers to the study of the vocabulary and vocabulary units of a specific language. It focuses on understanding and describing the unique contributions that a particular language makes to its vocabulary, including grammatical aspects. Overall, the study of lexicology can be approached in two different ways:

The historical lexicology – the evolution of any vocabulary. It explores both linguistic and non-linguistic influences on vocabulary, examining how words have evolved and how their structure, meaning, and usage have been modified. Specifically, diachronic or historical lexicology focuses on the development of words and word formation over time.

Contrastive and Comparative lexicology have the objective of examining the relationship between the vocabularies of multiple languages and identifying the similarities between vocabulary units.

Lexicology also examines the connections among words, such as monosyllabic, polysemous, synonymy, antonym, free or interdependence of word meanings. When vocabulary is viewed as a system, it is believed that the meaning and concept of a word are interconnected.

The focus of lexicology is to explore the structural and systematic aspects of a language's vocabulary, its development patterns, and its associations with other linguistic levels;

- a) Examine how a specific language undergoes obsolescence and lexical updating, and analyze the factors, both linguistic and non-linguistic, that contribute to these changes;
- b) Provide a practical and meaningful explanation of lexical units, distinguish between outdated, recent, and contemporary categories, subject groups, and microsystems, analyze the linguistic and methodological aspects of an essay;
- c) Offer students a comprehensive understanding of vocabulary and develop their ability to analyze lexico-semantic aspects. Lexicology examines fundamental aspects that define the growth and diversity of vocabulary in various languages, including derivative languages. As a result, it was initially categorized as general and specific lexicology.

Lexicology interacts with various branches of linguistics, such as semasociology, onomasiology, etymology, and phraseology. Without the study of lexical semantic phenomena, it is not possible to accurately describe the development of the lexical system in language. In terms of semantics, lexicology examines the content plan of lexical units, including their semantic structure and related issues. Onomasiology focuses on the principles of naming objects or concepts, while etymology determines the origin of words. Lexicology treats the lexical richness of language as a system, which is not simply the sum of words and sentences, but rather interconnected lexical units. The existence of one lexical unit implies the existence of others and the system as a whole. The relationship between the expressive and semantic aspects of a word, its lexical meaning, and its semantics can be compared to the relationship between the «tissue» and «cell» of an «organism.» The phenotypic and syntactic features of word meanings provide evidence of this interconnectedness.

Lexicology focuses on the practical use and development of vocabulary, as well as the classification of words according to certain principles. It also analyzes the rules of usage in different types of language, such as colloquial and literary, as well as the influence of factors like professionalism, dialects, archaisms, neoliberalism, and standardization of phrases.

There is a strong connection between lexicology and morphology, as both disciplines involve the study of words. However, they differ in the aspect of the word they focus on. Lexicology examines the meaning of a word, while morphology studies its grammatical meaning and the different forms in which it can be expressed. All grammatical meanings require a specific grammatical form for expression.

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