



THE CONCEPT OF LEXICOLOGY AND THE ESSENCE OF THE WORD IN IT

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Abstract: This article analyzes the concept of lexicology, which is the main branch of linguistics, its role in science, the concepts of lexicography, phraseology, semantics, etymology, stylistics, and the meaning and structure of the word in lexicology.

Keywords: lexicology, language, linguistics, subject, lexicography, phraseology, semantics, etymology, stylistics.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются понятие лексикологии, которая является основной отраслью языкознания, ее роль в науке, понятия лексикографии, фразеологии, семантики, этимологии, стилистики, а также значение и структура слова в лексикологии.

Ключевые слова: лексикология, язык, языкознание, предмет, лексикография, фразеология, семантика, этимология, стилистика.

Introduction

It is known that the peoples of the world living on Earth speak a variety of languages. In total, there are about 5621 languages and dialects in our world, and so far only 500 of them have been organized. All of these organized languages are also organized lexicographically. What is lexicology? Lexicology (lexics and logy) is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of the language dictionary, that is, the lexicon of a particular language, and its task in science is to organize words not alone, but in relation to other words. Lexicology is closely related to such areas of linguistics as lexicography, phraseology, semantics, or semantics, etymology, stylistics, and the study of word formation. Lexicology also studies the semantic interrelation of words, i.e. monosemy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, and whether the meanings of words are free or dependent. When lexicon is considered as a specific system, the interrelation of word meanings and concepts is taken into account. Lexicology develops the laws of the practical use and development of vocabulary, the principles of methodological classification of words. It also analyzes the norms of use in literary languages, professionalism, dialectisms, archaisms, neologisms, and the standardization of lexicalized word combinations, and draws certain conclusions about them.

Discussion and results

The vocabulary of a language and the words that make it up are characterized by a number of common features. Lexicology organizes the lexicon from the point of view of the same common features. These features are as follows:

1. First of all, any word that makes up the vocabulary has a meaning. From the point of view of this meaning, words have their own characteristics. The meaning (semantics) of a word and issues related to it are one of the main issues in lexicology. The semantics section of lexicology deals with this issue related to lexicology.

2. In the development of any language, its most variable, fastest-moving part is its lexicon. In the process of language development, the vocabulary is enriched by new words, while some words in it become

obsolete and also go out of use. Therefore, the vocabulary is characterized by the presence of relatively new words and obsolete words along with words that have been previously reduced and are currently in use. This aspect of the lexicon is also organized in lexicology.

3. The level of use of words in the dictionary also differs from each other in terms of their generality or limitation. While certain words are in general use (for example, bread, water, big, running, etc.), the scope of use of some words is limited in some respects.

For example, dialectal words are territorially limited (sound sound, want to seek, be pillow, door yard, house, etc.); terms are limited in social terms, that is, they are limited to use in the speech of people in a certain profession. (for example, terms related to accent, lexicon, affix linguistics; terms related to cone, pyramid, square geometry; terms related to cultivation, plow agriculture; terms related to basketball, goal, knockout sports, etc.). Lexicology also organizes the content of the dictionary from this point of view.

4. Words in the dictionary differ from each other in their relationship to speech and style. While certain words have a neutral relationship to speech types and style (hug, bechora, osman, ichmoq, etc.), some words are specific to a certain type of speech style (ogush is specific to the artistic style, boyaqish is specific to ordinary speech, samo is specific to the poetic style, adib is specific to the literary style, etc.). These features of words are also organized in lexicology.

5. Each word has a sound image and meaning, that is, it has form and content. Words in the dictionary may have different relationships in terms of this form and content.

For example, the words чагпон, эпчил, чечан, абжир, чапдаст have different forms, but the same meaning (synonyms); the words кок (color), кок (sky), кок (grass, cockle) have the same forms, but the same meaning (homonyms), etc. In lexicology, words are also organized in terms of such relationships. The features mentioned about words are relevant for all words in the language. In lexicology, words of this type are mainly organized.

As mentioned above, lexicology organizes the lexicon, and the lexicon consists of words (sets of words), so first of all, it is necessary to dwell on the word itself, on its essence. In some works, a word, which is generally and simply described as the basic language unit, one of the most important elements of language and speech, the smallest basic unit of language, actually has a very complex nature. Three or four words, even three or four sentences, cannot fully describe a word. This is the reason why until now in linguistic literature there has been no clear, complete definition of a word that would distinguish it from other phenomena.

The second important feature of a word is that it has a certain meaning. However, the meanings expressed by words are not the same. They are divided into different types even by their most general characteristics. For example, some words denote an objective entity, such as an event, a sign, an action (this refers to an event, a sign, an action): garden, river, green, high, stream, etc.;

Interjections express only emotion, excitement, command: oh, wow, bye-bye, balli, etc.; Prepositional and modal words express the relationship of thought to reality: after all, only, by the way, undoubtedly, etc.; Conjunctions and conjunctions (for, because, song, with, etc.) have only grammatical meaning, etc. However, regardless of what type of meaning they express, they are all words.

Lexicography

Lexicography - compilation of dictionaries, practical lexicography. Practical lexicography, along with compiling dictionaries, performs a number of socially important tasks: studying one's own and other languages; describing and standardizing the native language (using explanatory, spelling and other types of dictionaries); ensuring interlingual communication (bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, glossaries); scientific study of the lexicon of a particular language (etymological, historical dictionaries), etc. Lexicography as a dictionary-building activity arose in different nations at the early stages of the development of writing as a result of the need to know what meaning this or that incomprehensible (obsolete, dialectal, special or belonging to a foreign language) word means. The initially compiled dictionaries had a generalized, universal nature (various forms and manifestations of dictionaries emerged in later periods). The history of Uzbek lexicography can be said to have begun with Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit turk". This dictionary not only describes words and their meanings, but is also a source of extensive information on the history, customs, and geographical location of the Turkic peoples. At the same time, it is one of the first bilingual (Turkish-Arabic) dictionaries.

Phraseology

Phraseology (from Greek phrasis - expression, phraseology and ..logy) - 1) a branch of linguistics that studies the phraseological structure of a language (phraseology) in its current state and historical development; 2) a set of phraseological units in a particular language.

The main focus of Phraseology as a branch of linguistics is on studying the nature of phraseological units and their categorical features, as well as on determining the patterns of use of phraseological units in speech. The most important problem of Phraseology is to distinguish and isolate phraseological units from word combinations formed in speech (i.e., not previously prepared) and, on this basis, to determine the features of phraseological units. Due to certain differences between idiomatic phraseological units, phraseological units and stable sentences (proverbs and sayings, other phraseological units equivalent to a sentence), many researchers understand Phraseology in two ways: narrowly and broadly. When understood in a broad sense, the scope of phraseology also includes proverbs and sayings, stable sentences characteristic of folklore, and some forms of communication (greeting, farewell sentences). However, this issue, that is, the issue of understanding phraseology in a broad sense, is still controversial.

The main tasks or issues of phraseology are: to identify the consistency of phraseological composition and, in this regard, to study the characteristic (sign) nature of phraseology; to describe the homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and variant nature of phraseologisms; to identify the specific features of the words used in phraseologisms and their inherent meanings; to clarify the relationship of phraseologisms with word groups; to identify their syntactic role; The study of the formation of new meanings of words in the structure of phraseological units and other Phraseology develops the principles of distinguishing phraseological units, methods for their study, classification and description in dictionaries. Based on the specific, diverse methods developed in phraseology, the phraseological structure of the language is classified on various: structural-semantic, grammatical-functional-stylistic bases. The structural-semantic classification principle is the main one.

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