

Lexicology and Language

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Annotation: By introducing new educational standards, the requirements for educational outcomes are changing. The main task of the school today is to train people who can be successful in our world.

Primary school is a very important stage in the process of a student's general education, in four years he needs not only to master the program material of subject disciplines, but also to learn how to study – to become a "professional student".

Key words: primary school, high quality, process, student, subject, development

COMPONENT PARTS OF LEXICOLOGY

1. SEMASIOLOGY
2. LEXICOGRAPHY
3. ONOMASIOLOGY
4. ETYMOLOGY
5. PHRASEOLOGY
6. ONOMASTICS

Semasology studies language units (language signs) in terms of meaning. Linguistic signs are explained in terms of the form of the word and the meaning of the word (since we are interested in the word here, we are talking about this unit). The form of a word means its sounds, and the meaning of a word means the meaning understood from the sum of the sounds that make it up. Semasiology studies all meaningful units of language.

Lexicography is a collection of words in a language based on a certain order and purpose (in alphabetical order, according to the level of use in speech, etc.)

Onomasiology is the study of the process of naming things and events.

Etymology deals with issues of the history of the origin of words. He is also interested in the meanings of artificial, compound and foreign language words. Etymology takes into account both sides of the word, i.e. form and meaning.

Phraseology is the study of fixed combinations of language.

Onomastics is a science that studies proper nouns, and is the main unit consisting of anthroponymics (scientifically studying the names of people), toponymics (studying geographic names), ethnonymics (studying the names of nations). 'z, it can also be a sentence. An example of this is the nominative and other sentences in the Uzbek language. This type of sentence confirms the existence of events and events and embodies all the characteristics of the sentence.

Lexical meaning and its types. Lexical meaning is concrete and individual compared to other meanings (grammatical, stylistic). Each lexical meaning belongs to a specific word. The lexical meaning obtained in relation to what it means has the characteristic of generalization. For example, the word door means at the same time a device installed in a building, a room, a vehicle, a refrigerator, a shelf, etc.

The meaning of words in the language may differ from their meaning in speech. If the meaning of the words in the language is constant and stable, the meaning in the speech is changeable and unstable and is inextricably linked with the topic. Lexical meaning can be divided into the following types according to the relationship between objects and events:

1. The meaning of fire. The main function of words in language is to name things and events. The meaning of fire means this function of the lexical meaning. When one hears words with the meaning of fire, the thing that is called is embodied in one's eyes: bear, fox, lion, etc.

2. The meaning of showing. Not all words have the same meaning. Some words only serve to indicate things and events, for example, u, bu, oshcha in Uzbek.

3. Correct meaning. This meaning directly refers to the thing and event: mountain, tree, water, stone, etc.

4. Metaphorical meaning. The meaning of any word consists of several small meanings (semas). For example: the word fox is made up of wild, wild, beautiful, cunning, mammal and other terms. Sometimes, one of these meanings is taken as the leader and used for a person or thing ladi For example, if a person is called a fox, it means that this person is cunning. This is a figurative use of the word.

LANGUAGE - Studying the origin of language and its development allows us to imagine what kind of phenomenon language is. In fact, the emergence and development of language is inextricably linked with human society. Language is a product of society, where there is society, language appears.

Today, scientists give different answers to the question of what language is. In particular: "Language is a set of signs expressing thought" (F. de Saussure). "Language is a mechanical movement of the human mind in relation to the outside world." There are opinions that "Language is a set of pronounced, limited sounds intended to express thought" (B. Grosse). Language is not a natural phenomenon. For the emergence of a language, there must be a society of people. It is important that the language-speech environment is created in the child's infancy, and the one-way language influence on the baby is crucial. Language and thinking appear at the same time, develop together, one cannot live without the other. Thus, language has a social character, because it arises in the process of the development of society, labor activity. Language is a social tool that exists only in society, among people. The fate of a language, its survival and development depends only on the society that speaks this language. Language dies with society, as it arises with society.

Conclusion: Lexicology and language is one of the main branches of linguistics. When we want to communicate in society, we need lexicology to understand the language and the content of that communication.

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