

Lexicology and its Main Functions

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Annotation: This article describes in detail the main tasks of lexicology, general issues of lexicology of lexicology of all languages, collection and systematization of terms used in the Uzbek language, the main issues of lexicology, the laws of practical use and development of lexicology.

Keywords: lexicology, thematic group, fixed compounds, general lexicology and private lexicology.

Introduction:

At the present stage, in the course of a new scientific and technological revolution, new things, objects and concepts arise in all spheres of production, science and technology. This leads to a significant enrichment of the vocabulary of the language.

Consequently, the problem of terminology has become one of the main problems of modern lexicology. It should be noted that the solution of a particular problem of terminology and terminology is of great importance not only for the relevant fields of production, science and technology, but also for linguistics.

Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies the meanings of nouns or lexical meanings of words. In addition to the meaning of a noun, words also have a specific grammatical meaning and the form in which they are expressed. For example, the word apples has the meanings "fruit tree" and "apple fruit," as well as the meanings "plural," "consonant," and the plural and accusative forms expressing these meanings. The meanings "fruit tree" and "apple tree" are noun values, and other meanings are rhetorical meanings.

Body:

Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies the vocabulary of a particular language. Lexicology comes from the Greek words *lexikos* - "dictionary", *logos* - "teaching", "teaching about the meanings of words". Speech sounds are the smallest parts of speech inherent only in human speech. Changing the tone of speech also changes the meaning of the word, because the meaning of the word is in its meaning. The sounds of speech and the meanings that they convey are closely related to each other. If the sounds of speech are external, the material side of the word, the meaning is the inner, essential side of the word. Each word refers to something, event, feature, quantity, action, or state.

Lexicology does not study each word in isolation, but in conjunction with other words. Lexicology is closely related to such branches of linguistics as lexicography, phraseology, semantics or semantics, etymology, stylistics, the study of word formation, etc. One of the main problems of lexicology is the existence of the word as an independent language unit.

Lexicology also studies the relationships of words, such as monosemia, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, free or interdependence of word meanings. When vocabulary is considered as a system, it is assumed that the meanings and concepts of a word are interrelated.

The subject of lexicology is the study of structural and systemic features of lexical wealth, patterns of development, its relationship with other levels of language. Tasks of lexicology;

- a) to study the processes of obsolescence and updating of the vocabulary of a particular language, the involvement of linguistic and non-linguistic factors in these processes;
- b) give a functional and semantic description of lexical units, identify obsolete, new and modern layers, thematic groups and microsystems, identify linguistic and methodological features;
- c) equip students with theoretical knowledge of vocabulary, develop their skills in lexico-semantic analysis.

Lexicology deals with general issues characteristic of the development of the lexical richness of all languages, as well as the lexical richness of some derived languages. Accordingly, it is initially divided into two types - general lexicology and private lexicology.

1. In general lexicology, there are patterns that determine the development of the vocabulary of all languages: the influence of language and society, language and consciousness, language and thinking on the structure of the dictionary, which leads to certain changes in the structure of the dictionary. Vocabulary, such processes as lexical units are modern, historical, expressive-stylistic layering, organization into certain thematic and lexico-semantic groups are common to all languages.

2. In private lexicology, the vocabulary of a particular language is studied: Uzbek lexicology, Russian lexicology, German lexicology. Private lexicology relies on general lexical experience and conclusions when studying the lexical richness of a language. It is further subdivided into descriptive and historical lexicology:

(a) In descriptive lexicology, the vocabulary of a derivative language, such as Uzbek, is studied in a static state, regardless of the dynamics of the preceding development of the vocabulary of that language, and is therefore considered synchronous lexicology.

b) In historical lexicology, the vocabulary of a derivative language is studied in a dynamic state - in connection with the process of historical development, so this is diachronic lexicology.

Modern Uzbek lexicology is mainly descriptive lexicology, but there are also cases of appeal to historical lexicology: it is necessary to compare and describe the historical and modern coverages of the richness of the Uzbek language.

Lexicology works in interaction with such branches of linguistics as semasociology, onomasiology, etymology and phraseology, without which lexico-semantic phenomena in the lexical richness of the language, linguistic facts about the development of the lexical system cannot be accurately described.

In semantics, the content plan of lexical units is studied - the semantic structure and related issues; in onomasiology, the principles of naming objects or concepts are studied; etymology determines the origin of words; In lexicology, the lexical richness of language is studied as a system, since this wealth is not a simple, mechanical sum of words and phrases, but lexical units that are related to each other, the existence of one requires the existence of the other and the system. elements in which the word and the elements as a whole are in relation to the "tissues" and "cells" of the "organism": the connection between the expressive and semantic sides of words, lexical meaning and its semantics. this is evidenced by the paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of the meanings of words.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, lexicology develops the laws of practical use and development of vocabulary, the principles of methodological classification of words. The norms of use in the colloquial and literary languages, professionalism, dialectics, archaism, neologisms, standardization of lexical phrases are also analyzed and certain conclusions are drawn from them.

There is an inextricable link between lexicology and morphology. In both, the words are learned. They differ in what aspect of the word they learn. Lexicology studies the meaning of a word, and morphology studies its grammatical meaning and the means by which it is expressed.

Any grammatical meaning is expressed in a certain grammatical form. Grammatical forms are means of expressing grammatical meanings.

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