



## LEXICOLOGY IS A SECTION OF LINGUISTICS THAT STUDIES THE VOCABULARY OF A LANGUAGE

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### ANNOTATION

*The lexical system in its modern form did not appear immediately. The process of forming the vocabulary is long and complex, closely related to the history of the development of the people. Some of them are so firmly integrated into the lexical system of the Uzbek language that they are perceived as originally belonging to it.*

**KEYWORDS:** *expression; composition; lexicology; comparative; combination*

### DISCUSSION

The vocabulary itself is called the vocabulary of the language. For the first time, ideas to study the lexical composition of the language were born in France (French Academy).

Distinguish between general and private lexicology. The private deals with the vocabulary of a particular language, and the general deals with the general problem. Still distinguish comparative, which studies the vocabulary of the language in comparison.

Languages are significantly divided by lexical composition.

Lexicology is synchronous and diachronous (historical). Synchronous learns vocabulary at one time slice. Diachronous is engaged in historical study of vocabulary. Sometimes distinguished applied lexicology. The applied language includes lexicography (the science of dictionaries).

#### *Semasiology and Onomasiology*

Semasiology is an aspect of semantics in which meaning is studied from the plane of expression to the plane of content. The question is posed: "What does this word or combination of words mean?". For example, what does the verb go in Russian mean? This approach to semantics reflects the point of view of the perceiver of the sounding speech or the reader and corresponds to the main purpose of the explanatory dictionaries, which reveal the content of one of the main categorical relations of vocabulary - polysemy (polysemy). Onomasiology is

an aspect of semantics in which meaning is studied in the opposite direction: from the plane of content to the plane of expression.

Thus, semasiology and onomasiology, the theory of meaning and the theory of designation, in their modern understanding, are two aspects and methods of the same scientific discipline - semantics.

Of particular note is the importance of the onomasiological description of vocabulary in the form of lexical-semantic groups, semantic fields, etc., from the point of view of an active participant in communication (speaking, writing). This aspect of linguistics is much less developed than semasiology.

Meanwhile, it is extremely essential for the "active" systematization of language tools (according to the meanings they express) in the theory and practice of teaching the Russian language. It is easy to notice that some categorical lexical-semantic relations of units, for example, polysemy, are predominantly seismological, indicating methods of associative unification of formally identical units, others, for example, synonymy, are mainly onomasiological, based on substantial, rather than associative similarities.

The opposing semasiological and onomasiological description of lexical units firmly "fixes" them in the system. This gives a visual representation of both the "depth" of their meaning, which is necessary for the perception of speech, and their similarity and difference, which is very



important for choosing the necessary word or its semantic variant when generating speech, especially in a foreign language. The lexical system in its modern form did not appear immediately. The process of forming the vocabulary is long and complex, closely related to the history of the development of the people. Historical lexicology names two main ways of the development of the lexical system: 1) the emergence of primordial words, i.e. existing since ancient times, constantly, from time immemorial and 2) borrowing words from other languages.

From ancient times, the Uzbek people entered into cultural, commercial, military, political relations with other states, which could not but lead to language borrowing. In the process of use, most of them were influenced by the borrowing language. Gradually borrowed words, assimilated (from the Latin. Assimilare - to assimilate, assimilate) with the borrowing language, were among the words commonly used and were no longer perceived as foreign languages.

In different eras, words from other languages penetrated into the original language.

The national identity of the Uzbek language did not suffer at all from the penetration of foreign words into it, since borrowing is a completely natural way of enriching any language. The Uzbek language retained its full independence and was only enriched by borrowed words.

Depending on what language these or those words came from, two types of borrowings can be distinguished: 1) related borrowings

2) foreign borrowings (from languages of another language system).

Words that have switched to the Uzbek language differ in the degree of mastery. Some of them are so firmly integrated into the lexical system of the Uzbek language that they are perceived as originally belonging to it: a jacket, chair, pen, bag, etc. Others, on the contrary, retain their "foreign" appearance and in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language are clearly felt as strangers. Such are the exoticism: madame, mademoiselle, dollar, pita, etc. Such vocabulary reflects the phenomena of life and life of various peoples. Among such words, you can, of course, find words that have exact equivalents in the Uzbek language (Frau-madam). However, if instead of exoticism to use its translation, the specifics of the phenomenon of life of another people will be lost. And therefore, for the most part, exoticism is still untranslatable. So, for example, the dollar cannot be translated as sum, etc. When borrowing the realities denoted by exoticism, such words go into the category of lexically mastered words (goulash, barbecue, etc.).

Macaronisms. In medieval Europe: a word or expression of folk speech (French, Italian), penetrated

into literary Latin speech; 2) a foreign word or expression used in speech while preserving the features of form and pronunciation (initially - for the purpose of a joke).

The vocabulary of the Russian language is constantly changing, as the vocabulary reflects all the processes of development of society. Some objects or phenomena disappear, others appear, and, accordingly, words disappear or appear. The vocabulary includes the most frequent words used every day in communication, understandable to speakers in a given language. The vocabulary includes obsolete words (archaisms and historicisms), as well as those that, due to their novelty, have not yet gained wide popularity (neologisms).

Actively used vocabulary includes everything that defines the modern system of language (including highly professional vocabulary, limited by the scope of its use).

The active vocabulary of a language is not equal to the active vocabulary of words of a certain person whose frequency of use of a particular group of words depends on the degree of education, type of activity, etc.

The vocabulary of a limited sphere of use is widespread within a certain locality or in a circle of people united by a profession, social attributes, common interests, pastime, etc. Similar words are used mainly in oral irregular speech. However, artistic speech does not refuse to use them: writers find in them the means to stylize the artistic narrative and create the speech characteristics of the characters. These include: dialectics, terminological and professional vocabulary, slang and argot vocabulary.

Dialect vocabulary is words that are used mainly by people living in the same locality. Dialect words are not included in the literary language, however, some of them are used in works of art to convey the characteristics of the speech of residents of a particular area, to create local flavor.

Divided into groups:

1. Lexical dialectics - words that are known only to the speakers of the dialect and beyond it that have neither phonetic nor derivational variants.
2. Ethnographic dialectics - words that name objects that are known only in a certain area: shingles - "special potato pancakes". Ethnographisms do not and cannot have synonyms in a nationwide language, since the objects themselves indicated by these words have a local distribution. As a rule, these are household items, clothes, dishes, plants and under.
3. Lexical-semantic dialectics - words that have an unusual meaning in a dialect: shout (someone) - "call", himself - "master, husband", etc. Such dialectics act as



- homonyms for the nationwide words used with the meaning inherent in the language.
4. Phonetic dialectics - words that have received a special phonetic design in the dialect.
  5. Word-forming dialectics - words that have received a special affixal design in the dialect.
  6. Morphological dialectics - forms of inflection not characteristic of the literary language.
  7. Professional and special vocabulary. Terminology and nomenclature.

*Professional vocabulary* - these are the words that are used by people of the same profession. Professional vocabulary includes terms (words and phrases that denote special concepts of science, technology, etc.) and professionalism. The terms of linguistics, for example, include the words root, prefix, suffix, sentence, question mark.

Lexicography (verbal, related to the word) as a science is the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries. The main task of lexicography is the scientific development of the principles and techniques of the vocabulary description of vocabulary, as well as the compilation of the dictionaries themselves, reflecting various aspects of the consideration of words in the language system. One of the most important concepts in lexicography is the type of dictionary defined by a set of essential characteristics: for example, a chosen object of description, as well as a specific aspect of such a description, the way in which language units are presented (by the structure of a dictionary article or a specific fragment of a dictionary), the nature and methods of semantization of dictionary units, the volume of the dictionary, etc. The system of interconnected and at the same time opposed dictionaries of various types forms a general typology of dictionaries.

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