

## THE IMPORTANCE OF LEXICOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the concept of lexicology, which is considered the main branch of linguistics, its role in science, lexicography, phraseology, semasiology, semantics, etymology, stylistic concepts, and ideas about the essence and structure of words in lexicology.

**Key words:** lexicology, language, linguistics, science, lexicography, phraseology, semasiology, semantics, etymology, stylistics.

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that the peoples of the world living on earth speak different languages. There are a total of 5621 languages and dialects in our Kurra region, and only 500 of them have been studied so far. All of these studied languages were also studied from a lexicological point of view. What is lexicology? Lexicology (lexicology and... logia) is the linguistic vocabulary of linguists, i.e. the lexicon of a certain language is a study department, its task in science is not the word alone, but with other words. learned in connection. Issues such as monosemy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, independent or dependent sharing of word meanings are also studied in lexicology. When the lexicon is viewed as a specific system, it is assumed that word meanings and concepts are interrelated [1].

Lexicology develops the laws of practical use and development of vocabulary content, the principles of classification of words from a methodological point of view. Also, "he analyzes such issues as the standards of use in colloquial and literary languages, professionalism, dialecticism, archaism, neologism, standardization of lexicalized word combinations and draws certain conclusions about them."

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

The vocabulary of the language and the words that make it up are characterized by having a number of common features. Lexicology studies vocabulary from the point of view of these general features. These features are as follows:

1. First of all, any word that makes up the content of the dictionary has a meaning. From the point of view of this meaning, words have their own characteristics. The meaning of the word (semantics) and related issues are considered one of the main issues in lexicology. This issue of lexicon is dealt with by the semasiology department of lexicology [2].
2. In the development of any language, its most changing, fastest-moving part is its lexicon. In the process of language development, while the content of the vocabulary is enriched by new words, some words in it become obsolete and fall out of use. Therefore, the content of the dictionary is characterized by the possession of both new words and obsolete words, which have already been mastered and are currently in use. This aspect of the lexicon is also studied in lexicology.
3. The degree of usage of the words in the dictionary differs from this point of view, as well as their generality or limitation. If certain words are in general use (for example, bread, water, big, run, etc.), the range of use of certain words is limited in a certain way. For example, dialectal

words are territorially limited (sas - sound, istamaq - search, bolish - pillow, eshik - yard, house, etc.); terms are limited from a social point of view, that is, they are limited by their use in the speech of people in a certain profession. (for example, accent, lexicon, affix - terms related to linguistics; cone, pyramid, square - terms related to geometry; cultivation, storm - terms related to agriculture; basketball, goal, knockout - terms related to sports, etc.). Lexicology studies the content of the dictionary from this point of view [3].

4. The words in the dictionary differ from each other according to their relationship to speech and style. Certain words have a neutral attitude to the types of speech and style (hug, poor, sky, sky, etc.), some words are characteristic of a certain type of speech style (og 'ush - characteristic of artistic style, bayakish - characteristic of ordinary speech, samo - characteristic of poetic style, adib - characteristic of literary style, etc.). These features of words are also studied in lexicology.

5. Every word has a sound image and meaning, that is, it has a form and content. The words in the dictionary can have different relationships in terms of this form and content [4].

The properties mentioned about the words are considered applicable to all the words. In lexicology, words of this type are mainly studied.

Because the meaning of a word is realized in a set of certain sounds, it seems that this meaning is created by a set of sounds, a combination of sounds in a certain order. In other words, the "meaning" of the sounds seems to be the same as the meaning of the word. In fact, it is not like that. Although there is no soundless word, the meaning of this or that word does not come from the combination of the sounds that make up the word. Sounds (phonemes) have no meaning. Therefore, any combination of sounds does not express meaning. For example, the sounds "o, d, a, m" and the sound set "odam" express a certain meaning (being a word), but the set of these sounds "adom", "admo" or "odma" are not have no meaning and they are not even words. "Omad" formed from the same phonemes has a meaning and the word is calculated. But it is a completely different word from the word "odam".

#### **CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION**

In conclusion, it is possible to say that it is clear from the above that the word is a language with complex features. It will be the object of study of special departments of linguistics with its important characteristics.

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