

## LEXICOLOGY AND ITS PRIMARY ROLES

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### ANNOTATION

This article describes in detail the main tasks of lexicology, the general problems of lexicology in terms of the vocabulary of all languages, the collection and systematization of terms used in the language. Uzbek language, the main problems of lexicology, the rules of practical use and the development of lexicon.

**Keywords:** Learning lexicology, thematic groups, fixed compound words, general lexicology and private lexicology.

### INTRODUCTION

At the present stage, in the new scientific and technological revolution, new things, objects and concepts appear in all fields of production, science and technology. This leads to a significant enrichment of the language's vocabulary. Thus, the terminology problem has become one of the main problems of modern lexicology.

It should be noted that solving a particular problem of terminology and terminology is of great importance not only for the related fields of production, science and technology, but also for linguistics. Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of names or the lexical meaning of words. In addition to the meaning of a name, words have a specific grammatical meaning and the form in which they are expressed. For example, the word apple means "fruit tree" and "apple", as well as the meanings "plural", "consonant", and the plural and accusative forms of these meanings. The meanings "fruit tree" and "apple tree" are nominal values and the other meanings are rhetorical.

Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies the vocabulary of a particular language. Dictionaries come from the Greek words lexikos - "dictionary", logos - "teach", "teach the meaning of words". Speech sounds are the smallest parts of speech inherent only in human speech. Changing the tone also changes the meaning of the word, because the meaning of the word lies within its meaning. Speech sounds and the meanings they convey are closely related. If the sound of speech is the outside, the physical side of the word, then it means the inner side, the essence of the word. Each word refers to something, event, characteristic, quantity, action, or state.

Dictionaries do not study each word in isolation but in combination with other words. Lexicography is closely related to branches of linguistics such 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 linguistic unit.

Lexicology also studies the relationships between words, such as monosyllabic, polysemous, synonymy, antonym, free or interdependence of the meanings of words. When vocabulary is considered as a system, it is assumed that the meaning and concept of a word are related to each other.

The subject of lexicology is the study of structural and systematic features of lexical richness, its pattern of development, its relationship with other linguistic levels;

a) Study the processes of obsolescence and lexical updating of a particular language, the involvement of linguistic and non-linguistic elements in these processes;

- b) Give a functional and semantic description of lexical units, identify obsolete, new and modern classes, subject groups and microsystems, identify linguistic and methodological features essay;  
c) Equip students with theoretical knowledge of vocabulary, develop lexical-semantic analysis skills.

Lexicology addresses general questions that characterize the development of the lexical richness of all languages, as well as the lexical richness of certain derivative languages. Accordingly, it was initially divided into two categories - general and specific lexicology.

1. In general lexicology, there are patterns that determine the lexical development of all languages:

The influence of language and society, language and consciousness, language and thought on the structure of the dictionary leads to certain changes in the structure of the dictionary. Vocabulary, processes such as lexical units are modern, historical, expressive-stylized stratified, organized into certain thematic and lexical-semantic groups common to all languages.

2. In private lexicology, the vocabulary of a particular language is studied. Uzbek learning dictionary, Russian vocabulary learning, German learning vocabulary. Vocabulary learning is based on common lexical experiences and conclusions when studying the lexical richness of a language. It is broken down into descriptive and historical vocabulary:

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

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

Modern Uzbek vocabulary is mainly descriptive vocabulary, but there are also instances where historical vocabulary is invoked: It is necessary to compare and describe the historical and modern covers of the richness of the Uzbek language.

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

Regarding semantics, studying the content plan of lexical units - semantic structure and related issues; in onomasiology, the principles of naming objects or concepts are studied; etymology determines the origin of the word; In lexicology, the lexical richness of language is studied as a system, since this richness is not a simple mechanical sum of words and sentences, but lexical units. interlinked, the existence of one requires the existence of the other and the system. elements where the word and set of elements are related to the "tissue" and "cell" of the "organism": the relationship between the expressive side and the semantic side of a word, its lexical meaning and its semantics. The phenotypic and syntactic features of word meanings testify to this.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, lexicology develops the rules of practical use and develops vocabulary, the principles of word classification according to the methodology. The rules of use in colloquial and literary language, professionalism, dialectic, archaism, neoliberalism, standardization of lexical phrases are also analyzed and some conclusions are drawn.

There is a close connection between lexicology and morphology. In both cases, words are learned. They differ in the aspect of the word they are learning. Lexicology studies the meaning of a word, and

morphology studies its grammatical meaning and the means by which it is expressed. All grammatical meanings are expressed in some grammatical form. Grammatical form is a means of expressing grammatical meaning.

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