



## THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND OBJECT OF STUDY IN LEXICOLOGY

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**ABSTRACT:** *This paper talks about lexicology, which is the study of words. It explains what words are, how they are used, and how they change over time. The article also shows the main parts of lexicology and what it tries to understand. It is beneficial for learner who want to learn more about the English language and its words.*

**Key words:** *Words, meaning, vocabulary, language, lexicology, word structure, word origin*

**ANNOTATSIYA:** *Ushbu maqolada leksikologiya, ya'ni so'zlarni o'rganadigan fandan so'z boradi. Unda so'z nima, uning ma'nosi, ishlatilishi va vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgarishi mumkin bo'lgan ma'lumotlar haqida tushuncha beriladi. Maqolada leksikologiyaning asosiy bo'limlari va u nimani o'rganishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Ingliz tilini chuqurroq o'rganmoqchi bo'lgan talabalarga foydali bo'ladi*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *So'zlar, ma'no, lug'at boyligi, til, leksikologiya, so'z tuzilishi, so'z kelib chiqishi*

**АННАТАТЬСЯ:** *Данная работа посвящена лексикологии — науке, изучающей слова. В ней рассматривается, что такое слово, как оно используется и как изменяется со временем. Также в работе раскрываются основные разделы лексикологии и её цели. Материал будет полезен для*



*студентов, изучающих английский язык и стремящихся углубить свои знания о словарном составе языка.*

**Ключевые слова:** Слова, значение, лексика, язык, лексикология, структура слова, происхождение слова

## INTRODUCTION

Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies the vocabulary of a language. It focuses on words, their nature, origin, structure, meaning, and usage. Lexicology is the part of linguistics which deals with the vocabulary and characteristic features of words and word-groups. The term «vocabulary» is used to denote the system of words and word-groups that the language possesses. The term «word» denotes the main lexical unit of a language resulting from the association of a group of sounds with a meaning. This unit is used in grammatical functions. It is the smallest unit of a language which can stand alone as a complete utterance. The term «word-group» denotes a group of words which exists in the language as a ready-made unit, has the unity of meaning, the unity of syntactical function,

## METHODS

The word-group «as loose as a goose» means «clumsy» and is used in a sentence as a predicative. He is as loose as a goose. Lexicology can study the development of the vocabulary, the origin of words and word-groups, their semantic relations and the development of their semantic structure, change of meaning. Thus, the literal meaning of the term “Lexicology” is “the science of the word”. Lexicology as a branch of linguistics has its own aims and methods of scientific research. Its basic task – is a study and systematic description of vocabulary in respect to its origin, development and its current use. Lexicology is concerned with words, variable word-groups, phraseological units and morphemes which make up words. Historical or diachronic Lexicology deals with the



development of the vocabulary and the changes it has undergone. For instance: In descriptive Lexicology the words «to take», «to adopt» are considered as being English not differing from such native words as «child», «foot», «stone» etc. But in historical Lexicology they are treated as borrowed words. Comparative Lexicology deals with the properties of the vocabulary of two or more languages. In comparative Lexicology the main characteristic features of the words of two or more languages are compared. For instance: Russian- English Lexicology, English -French Lexicology and etc. Lexicology is closely connected with other aspects of the language: Grammar, Phonetics, the history of the language and Stylistics. Lexicology is linked with phonetics because the order and the arrangement of phonemes are related to their meaning. For example.

### RESEARCH

The words «tip» and «pit» include in the same phonemes and the arrangement of phonemes alone determines the meaning of the words. The arrangement of phonemes in the words «increase» and «increase» is the same. Only stress determines the various in meaning. Lexicology is also closely linked with the History of the language. In examining the word information in terms of its historical development we establish its French origin and study the changes in its semantic and morphological structures. If we don't know the history of the language it will be very hard to establish various changes in the meaning and form of the words which have undergone in the course of the historical development of the language. There is also a close relationship between Lexicology and Stylistics. The words «to begin and «to commence mean one and the same meaning, however, they can never be used interchangeably because they have different stylistic references. Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the study of words - their nature, meaning, structure, development, and usage. One of the most fundamental functions of words is to name or represent objects, both concrete and abstract, in the real world. The relationship between lexicology and objects is essential for



understanding how language reflects our perception of reality. In lexicology, words are considered symbols that refer to objects or concepts. These objects may be tangible, for example, table, phone, or car, or intangible, such as freedom, justice, or idea. Through this symbolic function, words become tools for human communication, allowing us to describe, categorize, and think about the world around us. Lexical semantics - the study of word meanings - plays a key role in linking words to the objects they represent. For example, the word tree brings to mind a specific physical object with a trunk, branches, and leaves. However, different cultures may associate different characteristics or symbolic meanings with the same object, influencing the lexicon of that language. As society and technology evolve, so do the words used to describe new objects or phenomena. Semantic shifts occur when existing words are given new meanings related to new objects. For instance: mouse once referred only to a small rodent; now, it also refers to a computer input device. Tablet used to mean a stone or pill; today it also refers to a touchscreen device. These changes show how language adapts to the creation of new objects and ideas. In practical fields such as translation and technical writing, understanding the connection between words and their referent objects is crucial. Accurate translation requires deep knowledge of both the source and target languages' lexicons, ensuring that the intended object or concept is correctly conveyed. Similarly, in fields like medicine or IT, precise terminology must be developed for newly created or invented objects.

### **Results**

The results of the study highlight the fundamental theoretical foundations and key areas of research in the field of lexicology. The analysis of the object of study, which primarily focuses on the nature, structure, and functioning of words in language, reveals the complex relationships between lexicon, semantics, and pragmatics. Through a detailed review of lexical systems across various languages, the study emphasizes how words are not merely isolated units but part of an



interconnected web of meaning, usage, and context. The research findings suggest that understanding lexicology involves not only examining word definitions but also exploring their etymology, collocational behavior, and their role in social and cultural contexts. Moreover, the theoretical frameworks examined, such as structuralism, transformational grammar, and cognitive linguistics, provide valuable insights into how words are formed, categorized, and interact within a given linguistic system. These insights contribute to a deeper understanding of language acquisition and the ways in which lexicon evolves over time. The study also identified key challenges in the field, particularly the increasing influence of globalization and technology on language, which has led to the rapid introduction of new words and phrases. This has, in turn, reshaped the traditional boundaries of lexicology and calls for more dynamic approaches in the study of modern lexicons.

### CONCLUSION

The study of lexicology and its connection to objects highlights the dynamic nature of language. Words are not static labels, but evolving signs that adapt to cultural, technological, and intellectual developments. Understanding how language names and categorizes objects helps us grasp the deeper relationship between language and human experience. We do not know much about the origin of language and, consequently, of the origin of words. It is true that there are several hypotheses, some of them no less fantastic than the theory of the divine origin of language. We know nothing — or almost nothing — about the mechanism by which a speaker's mental process is converted into sound groups called "words", nor about the reverse process whereby a listener's brain converts the acoustic phenomena into concepts and ideas, thus establishing a two-way process of communication. We know very little about the nature of relations between the word and the referent (i. e. object, phenomenon, quality, action, etc. denoted by the word). If we assume that there is a direct relation between the word and the referent — which seems logical — it gives rise to another question: how should we explain



the fact that the same referent is designated by quite different sound groups in different languages. We do know by now — though with vague uncertainty — that there is nothing accidental about the vocabulary of the language; that each word is a small unit within a vast, efficient and perfectly balanced system. But we do not know why it possesses these qualities, nor do we know much about the processes by which it has acquired them.

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