

BASIC CONCEPTS OF LEXICOLOGY

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Annotation. This article discusses the definition and concept of a lexeme in lexicology, its polysemy, changes in the vocabulary of a language, and the reflection in the vocabulary of social, territorial, and professional characteristics of people who speak this language. In lexicology, we also study the layers of words that are distinguished on different grounds: by origin, by historical perspective, by the sphere of use, and by stylistic coloring. The term "lexeme" is considered, in various areas of linguistics, sometimes as the basis of a word that expresses a constant lexical meaning, in contrast to inflectional morphemes that express grammatical meaning and the lexeme as a word is an independent unit of language, considered in the totality of its forms and meanings. Different paradigmatic forms (word forms) of a single word are combined into one lexeme. In a number of concepts, different semantic variants of the word are included in the lexeme, depending on the context in which it is used. The formal unity of the token is ensured by the unity of inflectional on the basis of its word forms belonging to a certain part of speech (unity of the so-called categorical values) belonging to a certain inflectional type, and semantic unity and semantic connection between the individual lexico-semantic variants of a single lexeme.

Keywords: lexical unit, research, homonymy, lexeme, lexicology, synonymy, antonymy, meaning of words, polysemy, content, meaning.

1. Introduction. In modern linguistics, a lexeme is considered a two-sided lexical unit, having both a material side (sound, spelling – formative) and an ideal side (content, meaning). A lexeme (from the Greek λέξις – word, expression), a word as the basic unit of the vocabulary of a language, representing a set of grammatical forms (word forms) and lexical meanings; a “dictionary” word. Lexicology (from the Greek lexikós relating to a word (lexis – word) and logos "word, teaching" – a section of linguistics that studies the vocabulary (vocabulary) of a

language and the word as a unit of vocabulary. One of the main tasks of lexicology is to study the meanings of words and phraseological units, the study of polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy and other relationships between the meanings of words. Lexicology considers a word as a lexical unit, as a unit of the vocabulary of a language. Therefore, along with "individual words", lexicology also studies such combinations of words that are equal in meaning to one word (lexicalized combinations, phraseological units, idioms). The scope of lexicology also includes changes in the vocabulary of a language, the reflection in the vocabulary of social, territorial, professional characteristics of people who speak the language (they are usually called native speakers). Within the framework of lexicology, layers are studied words distinguished on various grounds: by origin (native and borrowed vocabulary), by historical perspective (obsolete words and neologisms), by sphere of use (popular, specialized, colloquial), by stylistic coloring (inter-style and stylistically colored vocabulary). The word as what lexicology studies. Despite the fact that this linguistic unit is the subject of study of several sections of the science of language, lexicology studies it from a new side. For it, a word is both a form that meaning takes (it is considered from the point of view of subject-conceptual content), and a unit included in such an integrity as the vocabulary of a language.

II. Experimental methods. Words can be combined into groups based not only on common, but also opposite features, as well as different semantic connections. Simple examples will help to understand what is meant. Thus, the word "star" will be considered by lexicology as the name of several objects and phenomena on the one hand and as a unit of the lexical system included in certain classes of words - names of celestial bodies, names of geometric figures, and so on. Sections of lexicology, its tasks.

The main task of lexicology is the study of the word in the above-mentioned manifestations, that is, as a carrier of meaning and as part of the language system. When the general mass of information about words ceased to be integral, it was divided into several parts. The first is general lexicology - it studies the vocabulary of different languages, while the subject of private lexicology is a specific language. A lexeme opposed to words in a dictionary is a lexeme based on the principle of paradigmatic relations (based on synonymy, antonymy, and unites various forms of one word, realized in syntagmatics, that is, in a sentence, text, speech. For example, in the phrase "You can't see a face to face" (S.A. Yesenin). The lexeme "face" is represented by three different word forms. The term "lexeme" was proposed in 1918 by A.M. Peshkovsky. This concept and the problems associated with it were further developed

in the works of V.V. Vinogradov, A.I. Smirnitsky, A.A. Zaliznyak, A.A. Ufimtseva, D.N. Shmelev, who developed, in particular, the criteria for identifying lexemes. A word-lexeme is characterized by: a nominative (nominal) function, integral design (a word-lexeme acts as a whole unit that cannot be divided into parts), identity (a lexeme word is equal to itself) and separateness (each lexeme word acts as an independent unit), belonging to a certain part of speech, idiomaticity (the uniqueness of a lexeme word, the impossibility of conveying its content with any other word).

III. Development of oral speech skills.

There is no unambiguous correspondence between the two sides of a lexeme (the law of asymmetry of the two sides of a linguistic sign, formulated by S. O. Kartsevsky), that is, one word (formative) can have several meanings. For example, the word "face" has the following meanings: 1) the front part of a person's head; 2) individual appearance ("face of the city", "face of the country"); 3) person, personality ("official", "trusted person"); 4) the outer, front, upper side of an object ("show the goods face to face", "face and back"); 5) a grammatical category showing reference to the speaker, to the interlocutor, or to someone who is neither the speaker nor the interlocutor, or to an inanimate object (the "first person of the verb "to read"). On the other hand, the same content can be expressed by words that are close in meaning (synonyms); for example, "face" (in the 1st meaning) - "face" - "physiognomy" - "muzzle", etc. Lexeme terms often have the same meaning, for example, "cybernetics", "frost resistance".

IV. Activity monitoring. A separate meaning of a polysemantic lexeme is called a lexical-semantic variant (LSV; A.I. Smirnitsky's term). An explanatory dictionary contains lexical units of two types: a lexeme (heading words, highlighted in bold and opening the dictionary entry) and a lexical-semantic variant, which are distinguished in polysemantic words as separate meanings, but between which, unlike homonyms, semantic links are preserved. In accordance with this, the following are distinguished in the vocabulary: a lexical system with a basic unit - a lexeme, for example, the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language with the Inclusion of Information on the Origin of Words" edited by N.Yu. Shvedova (2008) contains about 82 thousand words-lexemes and a lexical-semantic system (A.A. Ufimtseva's term) with a basic unit - LSV. The lexical-semantic system contains more individual lexical elements than the lexical system. Analysis shows that the number of polysemantic lexemes in a language (Russian, German, English, Uzbek, etc.) is approximately 15-20% of the total volume of vocabulary. In different areas of linguistics, the term "lexeme" has different volumes. A lexeme is sometimes called the basis of a word expressing an unchangeable lexical meaning, in contrast

to inflectional (form-changing) morphemes expressing grammatical meaning (the theory of A. Martine): "school" - "schools" - "school" ... Some researchers, having introduced a new unit into the plan of the content of a word - a sememe, consider the lexeme to be a one-sided unit of the expression plan (N.I. Tolstoy, L.A. Novikov).

V. Conclusion and Recommendation. With this approach, the lexeme and sememe are opposed as units characterizing the form of a word and its meaning. As a word-lexeme, it is presented in the dictionary by various initial forms: for example, for nouns it is ("school", "bread"), for verbs it is an indefinite form (infinitive) of the perfective and imperfective aspect ("to begin", "to start"), for adjectives it is ("big"). So, etymological dictionary comments, proverbs. If we are talking about phraseological units, then we can understand the internal form of the term. As a result, the lexical semantics of the language unit is understood by the symbol based on the name. When it comes to rich sources of industry terms, simple language and the phrase should be distinguished from colloquial words and phrases. Simple language units "in general". In general, not only the literary language, but also the communication of people speaking the literary language.

This also contradicts the colloquial language. In Uzbek: obi non, kuk non, cha-chap non, shappati. Non-verbal combinations have the characteristic of a word or phrase used in simple language. It is known that some categories of vocabulary, including the internationalization of terminology. Russian language consists of Greek-Latin morphemes and only Greek and Latin elements. These are names. It consists of international morphemes. Complete with the terminology of baking technology, including the following terms relevant.

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