



## THE ROLE OF LEXICOLOGY IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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### Abstract

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. Lexicology, the study of words and their meanings, holds a pivotal role in the teaching and learning of English. This article delves into the significance of lexicology in English language education, exploring its multifaceted contributions to language acquisition, vocabulary development, and linguistic competence. Through a comprehensive analysis of the principles and applications of lexicology in pedagogy, this article illuminates how a nuanced understanding of lexical structures and semantics enriches the educational landscape, fostering linguistic proficiency and communicative competence among learners.

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

### Introduction

Lexicology is the branch that studies the vocabulary of a particular language. That is, he learns each word not in isolation, but in connection with other words. In lexicology, issues such as semantically interconnected words, monosemy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, independent or dependent meanings of words are studied. Lexicology develops the laws of practical use and development of the vocabulary, the principles of methodological classification of words. The term lexis comes from the Greek words "lexikos" meaning a word or word, dictionary and "lexis" meaning a word, phrase. In some cases, it can also be used in the sense of "studying, reasoning, explaining". Since lexicology studies the meaning of words and their semantic relations, it often studies the history and development of words. The lexicon of any language is constantly changing. This phenomenon is seen in processes such as the appearance of new words in the dictionary, some of the existing words becoming obsolete and falling out of use, changing their lexical meaning and acquiring a new meaning. In the 20th century, the lexicon of the English language, like all languages, grew and developed rapidly. International words have entered the





English lexicon on a large scale. In addition, terms in science and various fields are constantly growing. The lexicon of the English language contains native and assimilated layers, as well as pan-European words and English words derived from them. Vocabulary teaching is the basis of language teaching. Material for speech is very necessary. Speech cannot happen without material. It is possible to understand its content based on the words learned by listening to the English speech. If the reader or student cannot recognize the words, he or she cannot get information, the content of the speech remains abstract. When working on the lexical side of listening comprehension, listening comprehension exercises are widely used, because listening comprehension of vocabulary has its own aspects and characteristics. Pupils and students cannot speak if they don't know it. The lexical aspect of reading and learning is also a special challenge. A student will see and accept during his studies. Therefore, in order to get information by reading and understanding, one should be able to recognize and read words, know their meaning, and study them. It is also necessary to work separately on the lexical side of the written expression of the opinion. It is necessary for a student to be able to write, pronounce, and read a word in order to be able to write meaningful and correct information through it. In the teaching of foreign language lexis, completely similar concepts are presented with words of the mother tongue, partially similar or through word combinations, and completely different words are presented with a word in the same language or with the help of a descriptive explanation. will be done. As can be seen from the above, a lexicon is needed for everything. 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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