

## LEXICOLOGY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER LINGUISTIC DISCIPLINES

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**Abstract.** It delves into the examination of words and their structures, emphasizing their roles in language systems. It discusses how lexicology, as a scientific discipline, contributes to our understanding of language in the current linguistic science. The exploration encompasses the analysis of lexical units, their meanings, and the evolving nature of language. The study aims to provide insights into the crucial role lexicology plays in unraveling the intricacies of language and communication within the framework of present day linguistics.

**Key words:** lexicology, comparative lexicology, general lexicology, descriptive lexicology, special lexicology, lexis, branch, semantic.

**Introduction.** The term *Lexicology* is composed of two Greek morphemes: *lexis* meaning-“word, phrase”, hence *lexicos*-“having to do with words”, and *logos* which denotes “a department of knowledge”. Thus, the literal meaning of the term lexicology is “*the science of the word*”. However, the literal meaning gives only a general notion of the aims and subject-matter of this branch of linguistic science, since all its other branches also deal with words approached from different angles. Phonetics, as an example, investigating the phonetic structure of language, i. e. its system of phonemes and intonation patterns, studies the outer sound-form of the word. Grammar, which is inseparably bound up with Lexicology, is the study of the grammatical structure of language. It is concerned with the various means of expressing grammatical relations between words, and with the patterns after which words are combined into word-groups and sentences.

Lexicology as a branch of linguistics has its own aims and methods of scientific research, its basic task being the study and systemic description of the vocabulary of some particular language in respect to its origin, development and current use. Hence Lexicology investigates words, word-groups, word-equivalents and morphemes which make up words. There is also close relationship between Lexicology and Stylistics or, to be more precise, Linguo-Stylistics, which generally treats of a selection among the linguistic units investigated by Lexicology and Grammar, of the styles of speech and stylistic expressive means with relation to the contents expressed. The following

example is to illustrate the different approaches to a word. In studying the word “*football*” the phonetician will investigate the phonemes and their allophones that go to make up its phonetic shape and the distribution of the stress.

The lexicologist will first inquire into the semantic structure of the word, i.e. he will analyze its meanings; he will then turn to its morphological structure, i.e. he will classify the word as a derivative; he will finally consider the various types of word-groups in which the word “*football*” commonly occurs, such as “*to play football*”, “*football match*”, and others. In examining the word “*football*” in terms of its historical development he will establish its origin and combinative power or collocability evolved in the course of the development of the English language. The grammarian will point out that the noun “*football*” has no plural form, nor it is used in the possessive case, and that in speech it is always followed by a verb in the singular.

*Lexicology* is the part of linguistics dealing with the vocabulary of a language and the properties of words as the main units of language. The term vocabulary is used to denote the system formed by the sum total of all the words that the language possesses. The term “word” therefore is simultaneously a semantic, grammatical and phonological unit. There are five types of Lexicology: *general*; *special*; *descriptive*; *historical*; *comparative*.

*General Lexicology* is a part of words, the specific features of words of any particular language. It studies the peculiarities of words common to all the languages. General Lexicology attempts to find out the universals of vocabulary development and patterns. Linguistic phenomena and properties common to all languages are generally called language universals. The general study of words and vocabulary, irrespective of the specific features of any particular language, is known as *General Lexicology*. Linguistic phenomena and properties common to all languages are generally referred to as language universals. Special Lexicology devotes its attention to the description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given language. I.V. Arnold constitutes an introduction into study of the present-day English word and vocabulary [1]. It goes without saying that every special Lexicology is based on the principles of general Lexicology, and the latter forms a part of general linguistics.

The evolution of any vocabulary, as well as of its single elements, forms the object of Historical Lexicology. This branch of linguistics discusses the origin of various words, their change and development, and investigates the linguistic and extra-linguistic forces modifying their structure, meaning and usage. In the past the historical treatment was always combined with the comparative method. Historical lexicology has been criticized for its atomistic approach, i. e. for treating every word as an individual and isolated unit. This drawback is, however, not intrinsic to the science itself. Historical study of words is not necessarily atomistic. In the light of recent investigations it becomes clear that there is no reason why historical Lexicology cannot

survey the evolution of a vocabulary as a system, showing change and development in the course of time. Historical Lexicology can be called as well as diachronic. As it was mentioned above it deals with the development of the vocabulary and the changes it has undergone. For instance, the word “sport” - c.1400, from Anglo-Fr. *disport*, from O.Fr. *desport* "pastime, recreation, pleasure," from *desporter* "to divert, amuse, please, play". Meaning "game involving physical exercise" first recorded 1523. Sense of "stylish man" is from 1923.

*Descriptive Lexicology* deals with the vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development. It studies the functions of words and their specific structure as a characteristic inherent in the system. The descriptive Lexicology of the English language deals with the English word in its morphological and semantical structures, investigating the interdependence between these two aspects these structures are identified and distinguished by contrasting the nature and arrangements of their elements.

*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 example, Russian-English Lexicology, English-French Lexicology and others.

*Special Lexicology* deals with the words of a definite language. For example, English Lexicology[2], Russian Lexicology[3], Uzbek Lexicology[4] and so on. The exposition of the Course of Modern English Lexicology to be elaborated in R.S. Ginzburg's book makes it necessary that certain fundamental issues of General Linguistics should be clarified at the very outset.

Language is an object social phenomenon connected with thinking and with the social life of human society. Language is the basic, chief and most important means of communication effected through linguistic signs existing in the form of sound-clusters. The word is the principal and basic unit of the language system, the largest on the morphologic and the smallest on the syntactic plane of linguistic analysis. The word is a structural and semantic entity within the language system. The word or as far as it goes any linguistic sign is a two-facet unit possessing both form and content, or, to be more exact, sound-form and meaning. Neither can exist without the other.

Structural words are inseparable lexical units taking shape in a definite system of grammatical forms and syntactic characteristics, which distinguishes them both from morphemes and word-groups. When used in actual speech words occur in different forms generally referred to as word-forms; thus a word exists in the language not only as a system of all its meanings, but also as a system and unity of all its word-forms. The system showing a word in all its word-forms is called its “paradigm”. The lexical meaning of a word is the same throughout the paradigm, i. e. all the word- forms of one and the same word are lexically identical.

The relationship between language and speech is that between the general and the particular. Language exists in speech, through speech and knows no other forms of existence. It is in constant interaction with speech; the interchangeable between the two is indispensable to linguistic development. One of the innumerable examples illustrating this relationship is the coinage of occasional words or nonce-words, i. e. words not regularly reproduced, but fashioned on the spur of the moment after some structural pattern out of the material available in the language. There are two principal approaches to the study of language material in linguistic science, namely synchronic and diachronic. With regard to Lexicology the synchronic approach is concerned with the vocabulary of a language as it exists at a given time, for instance, at the present time. The diachronic approach deals with the changes and the development of vocabulary in the course of time. It should be stressed, however, that the two approaches should not be contrasted; in fact, they are interconnected and interdependent.

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