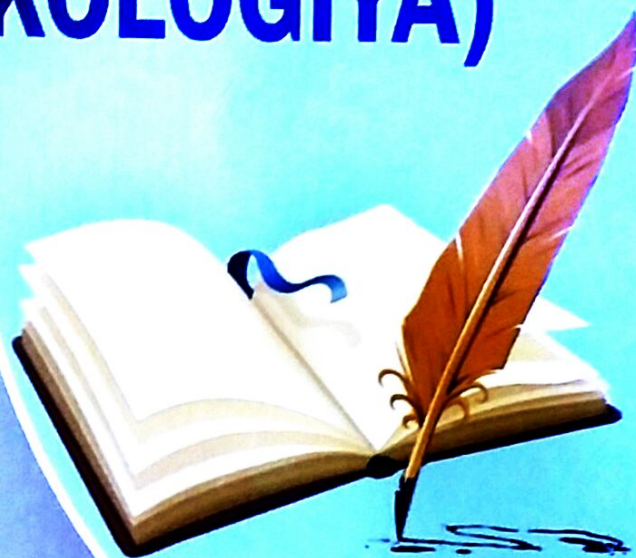


A.A. Haydarov

**O'RGANILAYOTGAN
TIL NAZARIY ASPEKTLARI
(LEKSIKOLOGIYA)**



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS
TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

A.A. HAYDAROV

**O'RGANILAYOTGAN TIL
NAZARIY ASPEKTLARI
(LEKSIKOLOGIYA)**

(O'QUV QO'LLANMA)

**5120100 FILOLOGIYA VA TILLARNI O'QITISH (INGLIZ),
5111400 XORIJIY TIL VA ADABIYOTI (INGLIZ)**

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“O'rganilayotgan til nazariy aspektlari” (Leksikologiya) fani talabalarga hozirgi zamon ingliz tili leksikasining rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini ochishga, ularda shu fan bo'yicha ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishdan iborat. Fan bo'yicha talabalarning tasavvur, bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarga qo'yiladigan talablarga mos tayyorlangan ushbu o'quv qo'llanma Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (ingliz tili) va Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz) ta'lim yo'nalishlari III kurs talabalariga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va O'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi tomonidan tasdiqlangan namunaviy fan dasturiga mos keladi. Qo'llanmada mavzularning qisqacha mazmuni bayon qilinib, talabalar bilimni mustahkamlash uchun mashqlar berilgan, shuningdek, test topshiriqlari, mustaqil ta'lim mavzulari, tayanch iboralar, mavzuga oid slaydlar va glossariy o'rin olgan. Ushbu qo'llanmani dars jarayoniga tadbiiq etish bilan undan mashg'ulotlarda keng foydalanish mumkin.

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KIRISH

Til o'rganish kishilik jamiyatida nihoyatda muhim sohalardan biridir. Aloqa vositasi sifatida tilni tabiiy muhitda amaliy jihatdan o'rganish katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xalqaro munosabatlar rivojlanib borayotgan hozirgi davr tillarni o'rganish, uning ichki qonuniyatlari va imkoniyatlarini bilishni taqozo etadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 10-oktabrdagi "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarini o'quv adabiyotlari bilan ta'minlash to'g'risida"gi 816-son qarorida belgilangan vazifalar ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida yaratilgan "O'rganilayotgan til nazariy aspektlari" (Leksikologiya) o'quv qo'llanmasi 5120100 Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (ingliz) hamda 5111400 Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz) bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishlari III kurs talabalariga mo'ljallangan. Ushbu fan ixtisoslik fanlar blokiga kiritilgan kurs hisoblanib, bosqichma-bosqich 3-4-kurslarda o'qitilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Ushbu fan xorijiy tillar bo'yicha mutaxassislar tayyorlashga ixtisoslashgan ta'lim yo'nalishlari talabalari uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, boshqa umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlarining nazariy va uslubiy asosi bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Fanni o'qitishdan maqsad – talabalarni til o'rganishdagi mazariy tushunchalar, chet tillarni o'rganishning uslub va yondashuvlari, tilning ilmiy bilimlar tizimida tutgan o'rni va ahamiyati bilan tanishtirish, ularga til sathlarining nutqiy muloqot jarayonida kuzatiladigan asosiy qonuniyatlarini o'rganishdan iborat.

Leksikologiya fanining mazmuni, leksikologiya terminining paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishi, boshqa fanlar bilan aloqasi, fanning predmeti va obykti, leksikologiya fanining bo'limlari va uning boshqa qismlari bilan bog'liqligi masalalari qo'llanmada keng yoritilgan. Shuningdek, mavzuni mustahkamlash mashqlari, testlar, mustaqil ta'lim mavzulari hamda glossariy qo'llanmadan o'rin olgan.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmadan nafaqat bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishlari talabalari, balki magistrilar, ilmiy izlanish olib borayotgan tadqiqotchilar ham foydalanishlari mumkin.

THEME 1. INTRODUCTION TO LEXICOLOGY

Discussion points:

- Definition of the term "lexicology".
- Links of lexicology with other branches of Linguistics.
- Synchronic and diachronic approach to language study.
- Lexical units.
- Aims and significance of lexicology.

Key words: lexicology, phonetics, grammar, lingua-stylistics, contrastive lexicology, word-structure, word-formation, lexicography, semasiology, synchronic approach, diachronic approach, lexical units

Definition of the "lexicology"

Lexicology is a branch of linguistics, the science of language. The term Lexicology is composed of two Greek morphemes: *lexis* meaning 'word, phrase' (hence *lexicos* 'having to do with words') and *logos* which denotes 'learning, a department of knowledge'. Thus, the literal meaning of the term Lexicology is 'the science of the word'.

The term firstly appeared in the 1970s, though there were lexicologists in essence before the term was coined.

Aims and significance of lexicology

Modern English Lexicology aims at giving a systematic description of the word-stock of Modern English. Words, their component parts — morphemes — and various types of word-groups, are subjected to structural and semantic analysis primarily from the synchronic angle. In other words, Modern English Lexicology investigates the problems of word-structure and word-formation in Modern English, the semantic structure of English words, the main principles underlying the classification of vocabulary units into various groupings the laws governing the replenishment of the vocabulary with new vocabulary units.

Links of lexicology with other branches of Linguistics

Lexicology is closely connected with Phonetics. **Phonetics** investigates the phonetic structure of language, i.e. its system of phonemes and intonation patterns. So, it is concerned with the study of 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 a study and systematic description of vocabulary in respect to its origin, development and current use. Lexicology is concerned with words, variable word-groups, phraseological units, and with morphemes which make up words.

Distinction is naturally made between **General Lexicology** and **Special Lexicology**. **General Lexicology** is part of **General Linguistics**; it is concerned with the study of vocabulary irrespective of the specific features of any particular language. **Special Lexicology** is the **Lexicology** of a particular language (e.g. English, Russian, Uzbek, etc.), i.e. the study and description of its vocabulary and vocabulary units, primarily words as the main units of language.

Needless to say, that every **Special Lexicology** is based on the principles worked out and laid down by **General Lexicology**, a general theory of vocabulary.

There is also a close relationship between **Lexicology** and **Stylistics** or, to be more exact, **Linguo-Stylistics** (**Linguistic Stylistics**).

Linguo-Stylistics is concerned with the study of the nature, functions and structure of stylistic devices, on the one hand, and with the investigation of each style of language, on the other, i.e. with its aim, its structure, its characteristic features and the effect it produces as well as its interrelation with the other styles of language.

Closely connected with **Historical Lexicology** is **Contrastive and Comparative Lexicology** whose aims are to study the correlation between the vocabularies of two or more languages, and find out the correspondences between the vocabulary units of the languages under comparison. Needless to say, one can hardly overestimate the importance of **Contrastive Lexicology** as well as of **Comparative Linguistics** in general for the purpose of class-room teaching of foreign languages. Of primary importance in this respect is the comparison of the foreign language with the mother tongue.

Synchronic and diachronic approach to language study

There are two principal approaches in linguistic science to the study of language material, namely the synchronic (Gr. syn — 'together, with' and chronos — 'time') and the diachronic (Gr. dia — 'through') approach.

With regard to Special 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. It is special Descriptive Lexicology that deals with the vocabulary and vocabulary units of a particular language at a certain time. A Course in Modern English Lexicology is therefore a course in Special Descriptive Lexicology, its object of study being the English vocabulary as it exists at the present time.

The diachronic approach in terms of Special Lexicology deals with the changes and the development of vocabulary in the course of time. It is special Historical Lexicology that deals with the evolution of the vocabulary units of a language as time goes by. An English Historical Lexicology would be concerned, therefore, with the origin of English vocabulary units, their change and development, the linguistic and extralinguistic factors modifying their structure, meaning and usage within the history of the English language.

Lexical units

Lexicology studies various lexical units: **morphemes, words, variable word-groups and phraseological units**. We proceed from the assumption that the word is the basic unit of 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.

It should be pointed out that there is another approach to the concept of the basic language unit. The criticism of this viewpoint cannot be discussed within the framework of the present study. Suffice (достаточно) it to say that here we consistently proceed from the concept of the word as the basic unit in all the branches of Lexicology. Both words and phraseological units are names for things, namely the names of actions, objects, qualities, etc. Unlike words proper, however, phraseological units are word groups consisting of two or more words whose combination is integrated as a unit with a specialised meaning of the whole. To illustrate, the lexical or to be

more exact the vocabulary units *tattle* (болтовня), *wall*, *taxi* are words denoting various objects of the outer world; the vocabulary units *black frost*, *red tape*, *a skeleton in the cupboard* are phraseological units: each is a word-group with a specialised meaning of the whole, namely: *black frost* is 'frost without snow or rime', *red tape* denotes bureaucratic methods, *a skeleton in the cupboard* refers to a fact of which a family is ashamed and which it tries to hide.

The course treats the following basic problems:

1. Semasiology and semantic classifications of words;
2. Word-groups and phraseological units;
3. Word-structure;
4. Word-formation;
5. Etymological survey of the English word-stock;
6. Various aspects of vocabulary units and replenishment of Modern English word-stock;
7. Variants and dialects of Modern English;
8. Fundamentals of English Lexicography;
9. Methods and Procedures of Lexicological Analysis.

The list of used literature

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Illustration #1.1

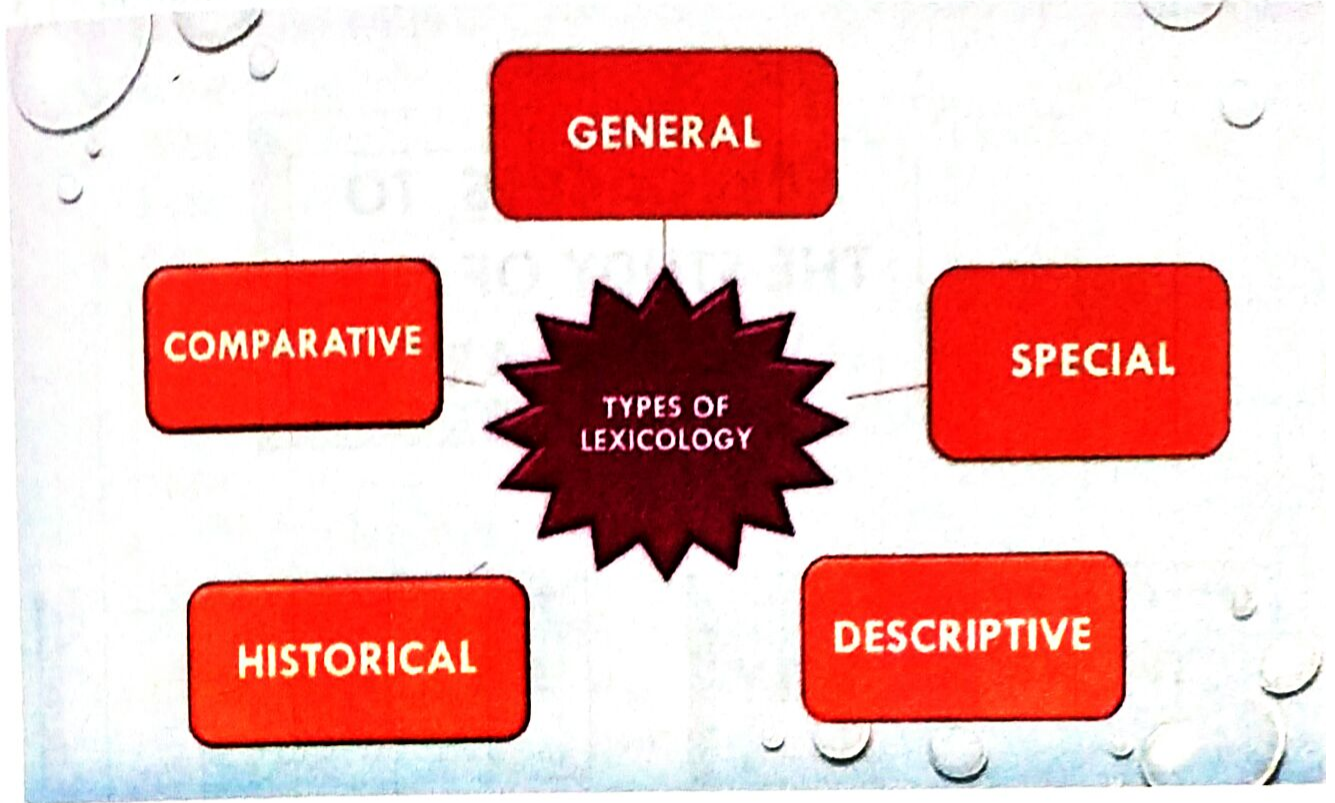
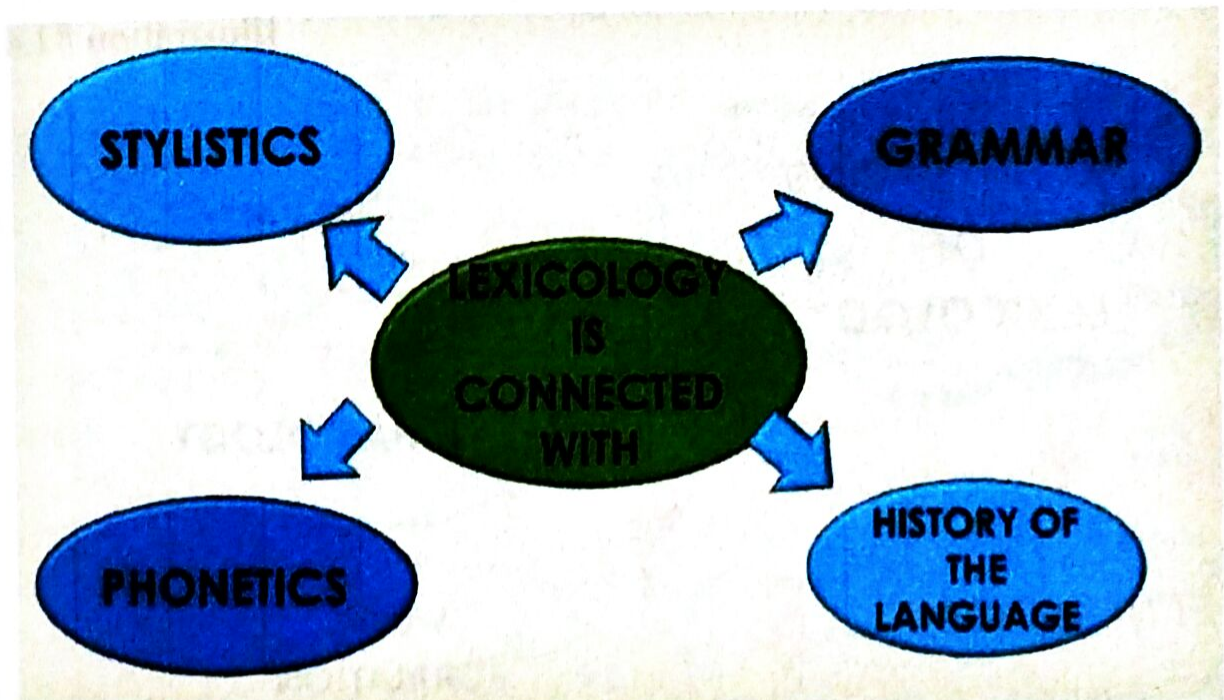
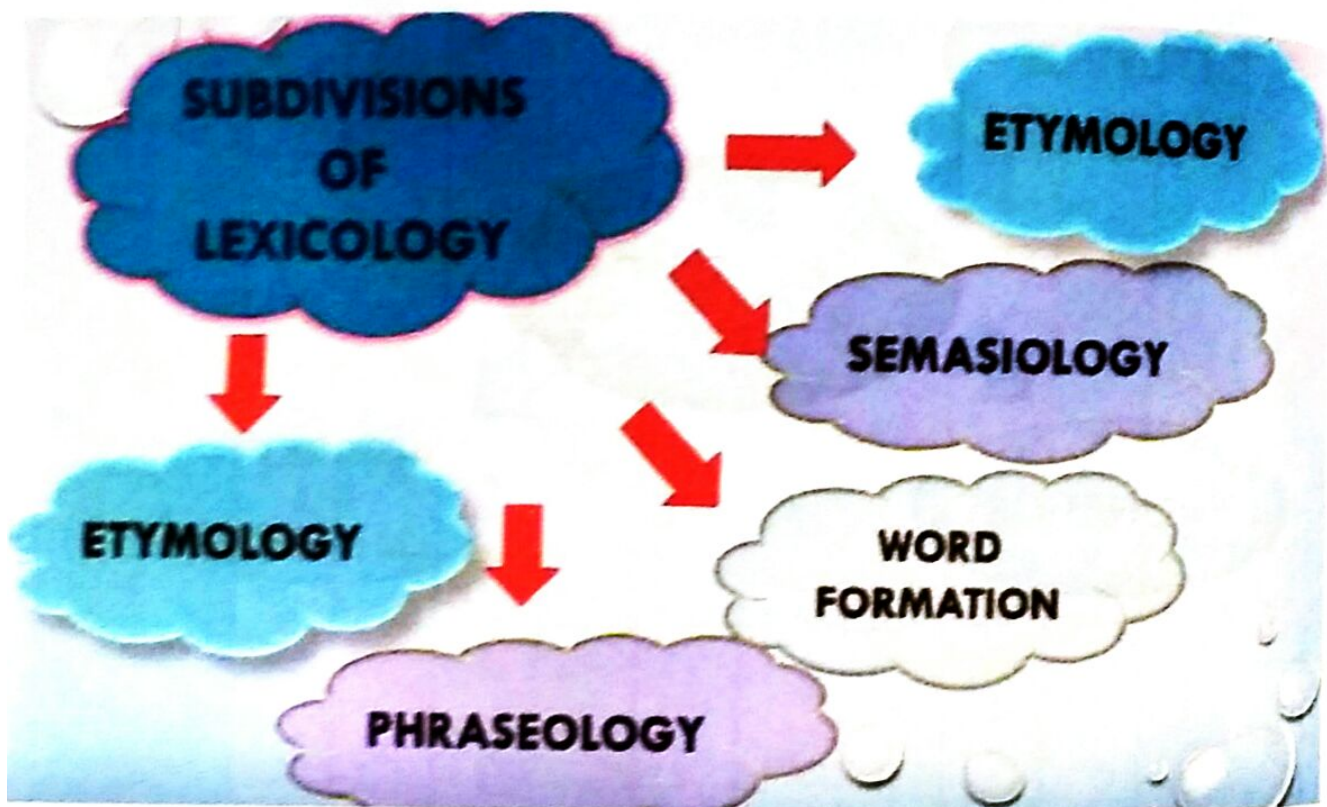
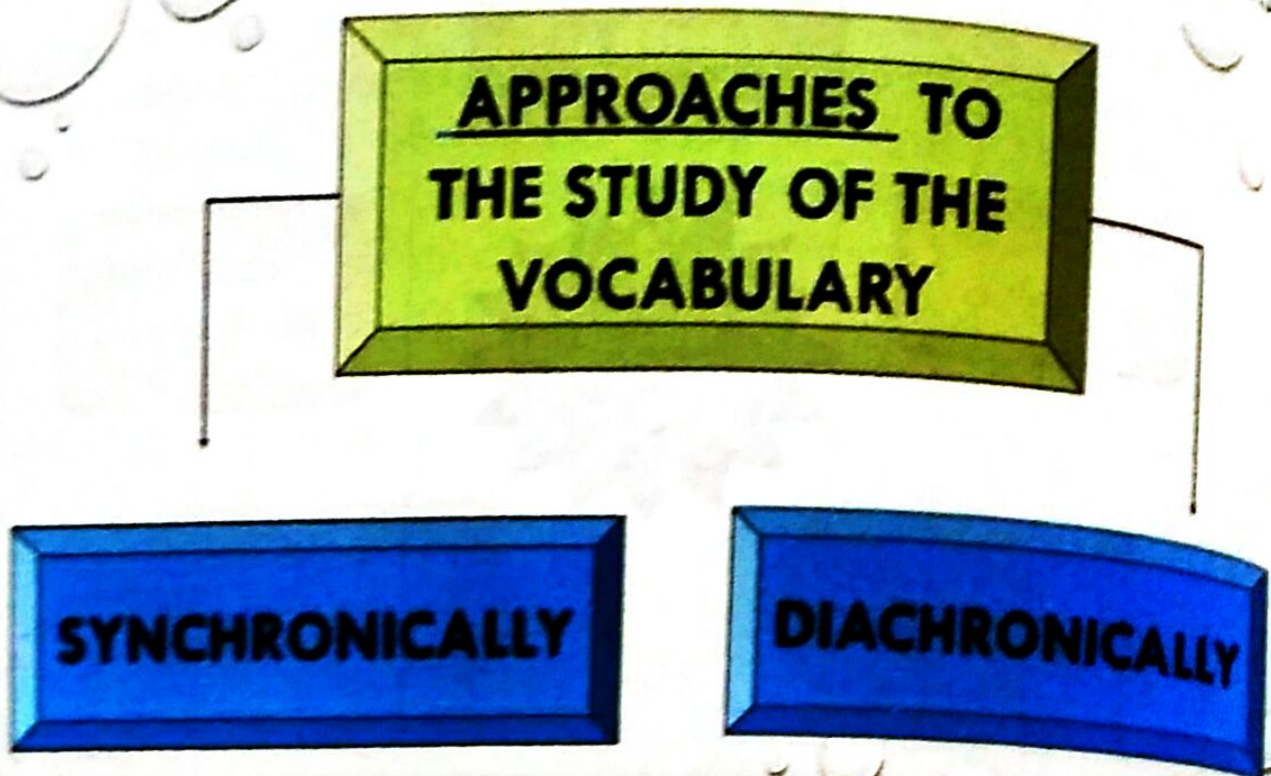


Illustration #1.2





EXERCISES:

- I. Answer the following questions.
1. What kind of science is Lexicology?

2. What does the word "Lexicology" mean?
3. How many types of Lexicology do you know? What are they?
4. What is the subject matter of Lexicology?
5. What is the difference between General and Special Lexicology?
6. Can you define Descriptive Lexicology?
7. Tell about the connection of Lexicology with other aspects of linguistics
8. What is the aim and methods of scientific research?
9. How is Lexicology connected with Phonetics?
10. How is Lexicology connected with Grammar?
11. What can you say about the connection between Lexicology and Stylistics?
12. What do you know about diachronic and synchronic approaches to the study of the vocabulary of the language?
13. What are the main subdivisions of Lexicology?

II. Read the following passage and retell it with your own words.

Piet Hein is probably the most quoted man in Scandinavia. His grooks (in Danish, Greek, a name of his own invention) are short aphoristic poems, witty and wise and warmly human, often wonderfully many-faceted, revealing new perspectives almost from one word to the next.

Piet Hein began writing them during the new occupation of Denmark. They were a kind of underground literature. Piet Hein was the president of the anti-Nazi Union "Kultur kampen" when the Nazis invaded Denmark and Norway.

Soon becoming effective weapons of the resistance, they enabled Danes to talk to one another about what really mattered in a range just beyond German understanding.

This play of multiple meanings survives in his later grooks.

Grook-writing is just one dimension of Piet Hein's creative life. He has published longer poems, fiction and essays, patented several technical inventions, painted pictures and built mobiles.

III. Call the names of Lexicology which you know in many languages and define to which types of Lexicology they belong to.

IV. Explain the synchronic and diachronic approaches to the study of the following words:

Beautiful, terrible, clever, kingdom, childhood, friendship, produce, take, bring, also

V. Explain the meaning of the words: *capital, independent, valley, population, several, mountain, mosque, avenue, square, building* connecting them with the links of Lexicology with Phonetics.

VI. Read and retell the extract.

Abdurauf Fitrat holds an important place in Uzbek literature as a poet and scholar, a clever teacher and writer. He was educated at Istanbul Madrasah and University. There he had many intelligent and clever friends. As he know Arabic, Farsy and Turkish, he could read the famous books of Asia, because his father was a wise man of trade, they stayed in Kashgar until 1918.

VII. Call the subdivisions of Lexicology

- that study origin of words, dialects and slangs;
- that study all possible ways of the formation of new words in English;
- that study the meaning of the word;
- that study compiling dictionary;
- that study of set-expressions and phraseological units.

THEME 2. LEXICOGRAPHY

Discussion points:

1. English dictionaries and their development.
2. Types of dictionaries.
3. The selection of Lexical units in dictionaries.
4. The entry of dictionaries.
5. The structure of English dictionaries.

Key words: Lexicography, dictionary, dictionary-compiling, historical evidence, neologisms, volume, problem, encyclopedic,

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