

LEXICOLOGY BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS . TYPES OF LEXICOLOGY

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ABSTRACT: *Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies the composition of the language dictionary, that is, the lexicon of a specific language. Lexicology studies each word not in isolation, but in relation to other words. Lexicology is closely related to such branches of linguistics as lexicography, phraseology, semasiology or semantics, etymology, stylistics, and the study of word formation. This article simply shows that what are homonyms and conversion as well as gives examples.*

АННОТАЦИЯ: *лексикология — раздел языкознания, изучающий состав словаря языка, то есть лексикон конкретного языка. Лексикология изучает каждое слово не изолированно, а в связи с другими словами. Лексикология тесно связана с такими разделами языкознания, как лексикография, фразеология, семасиология или семантика, этимология, стилистика и учение о словообразованиях. В этой статье просто показано, что такое омонимы и конверсия, а также приведены примеры.*

ANNOTATSIYA: *Leksikologiya til lug'ati tarkibini, ya'ni muayyan tilning leksikasini o'rganuvchi tilshunoslikning bo'limidir. Leksikologiya har bir so'zni alohida emas, balki boshqa so'zlarga nisbatan o'rganadi. Leksikologiya tilshunoslikning leksikografiya, frazeologiya, semasiologiya yoki semantika, etimologiya, stilistika, so'z yasalishini o'rganish kabi sohalari bilan*

chambarchas bog'liq. Ushbu maqola shunchaki omonimlarning konvertatsiya ekanligini ko'rsatadi va misollar keltiradi.

Key words : *Homonymy ,conversion, polysemy, words*

Kalit so'zlar: *Omonimiya, konversiya, polisemiya, so'zlar*

Ключевые слова: *омонимия, конверсия, полисемия, слова*

Homonyms are lexical units, which have the same form but different unrelated meanings. The classical examples of homonyms are bank I 'raised part of the river' and bank II 'office where we keep our money for a certain interest'. Homonymy is similar to polysemy in form though is not connected with lexical-semantic naming and homonyms, in contrast to polysems, do not appear in a language according to regular patterns. The only exceptions in this respect

are homonyms derived by zero derivation, or conversion, e.g., water (n) – water (v), which is very common in English. But this kind of homonymy is on the borderline between polysemy and homonymy because lexical units in this case unlike the classical examples above are semantically related. English is very rich in homonyms. There are 1542 entries in the dictionary of English homonyms by I. S. Tyshler

Can- Can:

Can you throw these cans in the trash?

He say he can draw these pictures.

Flat- Flat:

Flat number five sounded very loud last night.

We cleaned all the flat of the house.

Chile- Chili:

This summer we will go to Chile on vacation.

Did you put chili pepper in the dish?

Conversion is the formation of words without using specific word-building affixes. It is a kind of transposition by which the shift of a word from one part of speech to another comes about in such a way that the word-form of one

part of speech (or its stem) is used without any material change as a representative of another part of speech. Examples: salt, n -> salt, v; jump, v -> jump, n. Conversion is an extremely productive way of producing new words in English. There do not appear to be morphological restrictions on the forms that can undergo conversion, so that compounds, derivatives, acronyms, blends, clipped forms and simplex words are all acceptable inputs to the conversion process.

- **Noun – Verb**
- access – to access
- bottle – to bottle
- can – to can
- closet – to closet
- email – to email
- eye – to eye
- fiddle – to fiddle
- fool – to fool
- Google – to google
- host – to host
- knife – to knife
- microwave – to microwave
- name – to name

CONCLUSION.

In this article we consider explanation with simple way of a homonym and conversion. Homonym is when two or more words are spelled or pronounced the same, but have completely different meanings. The etymology of homonym is quite fitting for the word. It comes from the Greek prefix homo- meaning same and suffix -nym meaning name. Same name as well as Conversion is a type of word formation process in which a word is assigned to a new word class or part of speech without any change in form. Conversion does not produce the same

result as homophones. Conversion typically involves verbs and nouns but might also involve other parts of speech.

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