

METHODS USED IN LEXICOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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Abstract: In this article, different ways of teaching lexicology aspects, its importance, methodology, training, development of programs, effective teaching methods, assessment strategies, challenges and perspectives directions are discussed

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Lexicology is the study of words and their meanings. It is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the vocabulary of languages. Studying lexicology involves a specific methodology that helps researchers analyze different aspects of words and their usage. One of the key methods used in studying lexicology is corpus analysis. This involves collecting and analyzing large amounts of text to identify patterns and trends in language use. By examining corpora, linguists can gain insights into how words are used in different contexts and how their meanings change over time. Another important method is semantic analysis, which focuses on the meaning of words and how they are structured. Linguists use semantic theories and frameworks to understand how words relate to each other and form a coherent system of meaning. This approach helps researchers uncover the underlying principles that govern language and how words are used to convey specific messages. Morphological analysis is also crucial in lexicology. This method involves studying the internal structure of words, including their prefixes, suffixes, and roots. By examining word formation processes, linguists can learn about the rules and patterns that govern how new words are created and how existing words change over time. Etymology, or the study of the origins of words, is another important aspect of lexicological methodology. By tracing the history of words and their development over time, linguists can gain insights into the cultural and historical factors that shape language. Etymology helps researchers understand how words evolve and how they come to acquire new meanings.

In addition to these methods, lexicologists also use psycholinguistic techniques to study how words are processed and understood by speakers. By conducting experiments and analyzing cognitive processes, researchers can gain insights into how words are stored in the mind and retrieved during language use. This approach helps researchers understand how language is processed and how words are accessed in real-time communication. Lexicologists also rely on contrastive analysis to compare and contrast the vocabulary of different languages. By examining the similarities and differences between languages, researchers can gain insights into how words are used

to express similar concepts in different linguistic systems. This approach helps linguists understand the universal principles that govern language and how words are adapted to different cultural contexts. Another important method in lexicological study is lexicography. This involves the compilation of dictionaries and lexicons to document the vocabulary of a language. Lexicographers use sophisticated tools and techniques to collect, organize, and analyze lexical data, providing invaluable resources for language learners, researchers, and speakers. The study of lexicology is a crucial component of linguistics, as it focuses on the examination and analysis of words and vocabulary within a language. In order to investigate and understand the complexities of lexicology, researchers utilize a variety of methodologies to uncover the underlying patterns, structures, and meanings of words. One of the primary methodologies used in studying lexicology is corpus linguistics, which involves the collection and analysis of large bodies of text in order to identify patterns in language usage. By examining massive amounts of written and spoken language, researchers can gain insights into how words are used in context, the frequency of their occurrence, and the various meanings they convey. Corpus linguistics provides a systematic and empirical approach to studying lexicology, allowing researchers to make informed observations and draw meaningful conclusions about language. Another important methodology in the study of lexicology is etymology, which involves tracing the origins and historical development of words. By exploring the etymology of words, researchers can uncover the cultural, social, and linguistic influences that have shaped their meanings and usage over time. Etymology allows researchers to understand the connections between words and their historical roots, providing valuable insights into how language evolves and changes over generations.

Morphological analysis is another key methodology in lexicology, focusing on the structure and formation of words. By examining the morphological components of words, researchers can identify prefixes, suffixes, and root words that contribute to their meaning and function. Morphological analysis allows researchers to explore the internal structure of words, revealing how they are constructed and how they relate to other words in the language. Semantics is another important methodology in the study of lexicology, focusing on the meanings and interpretations of words. By analyzing the semantics of words, researchers can examine how words convey meaning, how they are interpreted in context, and how they are linked to other words in the language. Semantics provides valuable insights into the nuances and subtleties of language, allowing researchers to uncover the deeper meanings and implications of words. Pragmatics is another methodology used in studying lexicology, focusing on the social and cultural aspects of language use. By examining the pragmatics of words, researchers can investigate how language is used in different contexts, how it is influenced by social factors, and how it shapes communication between individuals.

Pragmatics allows researchers to explore how words are used to convey meaning, express emotions, and negotiate social interactions, providing insights into the complex ways in which language functions in society. Cognitive linguistics is another methodology used in the study of lexicology, focusing on the mental processes involved in language use. By examining the cognitive aspects of words, researchers can explore how words are stored, processed, and accessed in the mind, as well as how they are linked to concepts and experiences. Cognitive linguistics provides valuable insights into how language is understood and produced by individuals, shedding light on the underlying mechanisms that govern language use.

Lexicography is another important methodology in the study of lexicology, focusing on the compilation and analysis of dictionaries. By examining the entries, definitions, and examples in dictionaries, researchers can investigate how words are categorized, defined, and organized, as well as how they are used in different contexts. Lexicography provides valuable insights into the conventions and principles that govern dictionary making, allowing researchers to understand how words are presented and interpreted in written form. Another methodology used in studying lexicology is contrastive analysis, which involves comparing and contrasting words and vocabulary across different languages. By examining the similarities and differences between words in different languages, researchers can gain insights into how languages are structured, how they convey meaning, and how they are used in communication. Contrastive analysis allows researchers to explore the relationships between words in different languages, revealing how they are connected and how they diverge in terms of form and function. Experimental research is another methodology used in the study of lexicology, focusing on the empirical investigation of word use and meaning. By conducting experiments and surveys with speakers of a language, researchers can gather data on how words are used, interpreted, and processed in different contexts. Experimental research provides valuable insights into the cognitive and communicative processes involved in language use, shedding light on the mechanisms that govern word meanings and usage.

In conclusion, the methodology of studying lexicology is a diverse and multifaceted field that relies on a range of techniques and approaches to understand the complexities of language. By using corpus analysis, semantic analysis, morphological analysis, etymology, psycholinguistics, contrastive analysis, and lexicography, linguists can gain deep insights into the structure and use of words in different languages. Through these methodologies, researchers can uncover the underlying principles that govern language and how words function in communication. Lexicology plays a crucial role in our understanding of language and how it shapes our world.

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