



LEXICAL SYSTEM AND COMPOSITION OF THE LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This article discusses the lexical system and composition of the language. Lexicology is said to be the study of all aspects of a word, including its formation, spelling, origin, usage, and definition. Lexicology also deals with the relationships that exist between words. In linguistics, it is expressed through examples and examples that the lexicon of the language consists of lexemes, which are abstract units of meaning corresponding to the set of similar forms of the word. It has been suggested that the root is the final component that remains after removing all functional and derivational affixes and does not allow further analysis.

Keywords: Lexicology, communication, linguistics, lexicon, synchronic, morphemes, spelling, origin, lexicography.

Introduction

Lexicology as a branch of linguistics has its own aims & methods of scientific research. Its basic task is study & systematic description of vocabulary in respect to its origin, development & its current use. Lexicology is concerned with variable word-groups, phraseological units & morphemes, which make up. Lexicology investigates various meaning relations existing in the language, how the lexicon works to provide & support meaningful communication. Lexicology is the branch of linguistics that analyzes the lexicon of a specific language. A word is the smallest meaningful unit of a language that can stand on its own, and is made up of small components called morphemes and even smaller elements known as phonemes, or distinguishing sounds. Lexicology examines every feature of a word – including formation, spelling, origin, usage, and definition. Lexicology also considers the relationships that exist between words. In linguistics, the lexicon of a language is composed of lexemes, which are abstract units of meaning that correspond to a set of related forms of a word. Lexicology looks at how words can be broken down as well as identifies common patterns they follow.

Distinction is made between general & special lexicology. General lexicology is a 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. It employs synchronic & diachronic approaches:

- special descriptive lexicology (synchronic) deals with the vocabulary & vocabulary units of a language at a certain time;
- special historical lexicology (diachronic) deals with the changes & the development of vocabulary in the course of time. Lexicology can study the development of the vocabulary, the origin of words & word groups, their semantic relations & the development of their sound form & meaning – historical



lexicology. Descriptive lexicology studies the vocabulary at a definite stage of its development. Comparative lexicology studies closely relative languages from the point of view of their identity & differentiation. Contrastive lexicology studies both relative & non-relative languages, establishes their differences & similarity. Applied lexicology combines translation, lexicography, pragmatics of speech. Since lexicology studies the meaning of words and their semantic relations, it often explores the history and development of a word. Etymologists analyze related languages using the comparative method, which is a set of techniques that allow linguists to recover the ancestral phonological, morphological, syntactic, etc., components of modern languages by comparing their cognate material. This means many word roots from different branches of the Indo-European language family can be traced back to single words from the Proto-Indo-European language. The English language, for instance, contains more borrowed words (or loan words) in its vocabulary than native words. Examples include park our from French, karaoke from Japanese, coconut from Portuguese, mango from Hindi, etc. A lot of music terminology, like piano, solo, and opera, is borrowed from Italian. These words can be further classified according to the linguistic element that is borrowed: phonemes, morphemes, and semantics. In the field of science, each concept has a logically justified place, which is reflected in its classification links. The systematization of concepts is expressed in the allocation of categories of concepts - objects (device), processes (compensation), their properties and magnitudes, interaction, etc. As a lexical unit included in the lexical-semantic system of the language, where it occupies a certain place among other units of this level based on its linguistic characteristics. The object of linguistic research is the description of the term in the language and speech by the component composition of the meaning of the given word in the language. Different types of ambiguity are also characterized by a different ratio of the meaning of the term and context. A term that is unambiguous in each system or a word whose terminological meaning is direct is characterized by the least conditional context. A word with a semantically derived terminological meaning has a more complex contextual formula with many mandatory positions. In addition to polysemy, the systemic connections of the term are also reflected in the presence in the terminologies of different sciences of such semantic phenomena and lexical groupings as synonymy, homonymy, and the formation of phraseological combinations. In terminology, the same types of synonyms are distinguished that are known in common vocabulary. Synonymous terms in paradigmatic terms can differ in shades of meaning (with incomplete coincidence of differentiated semantic components), the degree of ambiguity, the degree of semantic derivativeness, stylistic affiliation, the degree of motivation, word-formation possibilities. In syntagmatic terms, they can differ in frequency, the degree of conditionality of the context, the semantic features of the combining words. The language is constituted of two parts: langue and parole. And the linguistic communication is just not possible if these two works independently and individually. The Langue represents the system of language having signs, rules, and patterns devised by a particular social group for communication. The parole meaning the utterance of that Langue and thus, it varies from community to community and region to region. (However, this dichotomy is now overshadowed by Chomsky's distinction between competence and performance.)



For example, in English, an apple is called an apple whereas it is called яблоко in Russian, in Kazakh it is called алма. Hence, the language in English has rules and patterns of letters which allows the parole to utter an apple as an apple. The same goes with the latter. In the terminology, there are also stable combinations of words, the components of which have undergone semantic shifts, i.e., became phraseological units, for example, work force - жұмыс labor force. These semantic relations have a natural character in the terminology. The foregoing allows us to conclude that the term is a functional unit, not a structural one. Establishment of systemic links between terms among themselves, with other lexical units and with elements of other levels of the language, as well as the ratio of the logical structure of scientific terminology and the systemic organization of this lexical subsystem, both in terms of expression and in terms of content. One of the manifestations of the connection of special terminology with the general lexical-semantic system of the language is the formation of new terms. Numerous studies have shown that the ways of forming new terms do not differ from the ways of replenishing the vocabulary as a whole: these are derivation (derivation), compounding (composition), borrowing (word borrowing), abbreviation, changing the meanings of existing words, expanding, or narrowing word meanings. There is a constant two-way interaction between scientific terminology and general language vocabulary. This is evidenced by the transition of words from the area of special use to the general vocabulary, the possibility of using everyday words as terms in their direct meaning or the development of their derivative terminological meanings through specialization. The formation of derivative meanings from existing words is one of the most productive ways of replenishing special terminology. At the same time, the new terminological meaning remains in the semantic structure of a poly semantic word as an independent meaning, connected with other meanings of this word, by relations of semantic derivativeness. In other words, it forms oppositions, being correlated with other meanings based on a common semantic invariant and opposed to them on a differential basis: direct - figurative or general - specialized. The logical organization of scientific terminology is reflected in paradigmatic relations that connect the terms of one lexica-semantic group, united by some invariant meaning and contrasted by differential features, the set of which for each lexica-semantic group is limited and quite specific. There are several branches of lexicology. 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 referred to as language universals. Special lexicology focuses on the description of the peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given language. A branch of study called contrastive lexicology provides a theoretical foundation on which the vocabularies of different languages can be compared and described, the correlation between the vocabularies of two or more languages being the scientific priority. Vocabulary studies include such aspects of research as etymology, semasiology and onomasiology. The evolution of a vocabulary forms the object of historical lexicology or etymology discussing the origin of various words, their change and development, examining the linguistic and extra-linguistic forces that modify their structure, meaning and usage. It is the most relevant to polysemy and homonymy. Onomasiology is the study of the principles and regularities of the signification of things / notions by lexical and lexicon-phraseological means of a given language. It has its special value in studying dialects, bearing an obvious relevance to synonymy.



Descriptive lexicology deals with the vocabulary of a language at a given stage of its evolution. It studies the functions of words and their specific structure as a characteristic inherent in the system. In the English language the above science is oriented towards the English word and its morphological and semantic structures, researching the interdependence between these two aspects. These structures are identified and distinguished by contrasting the nature and arrangement of their elements. These extra-linguistic forces influencing the evolution of words are taken into the priority consideration in modern lexicology. With regard to special lexicology the synchronic approach is concerned with the vocabulary of a language as it exists at a certain time. The diachronic approach in terms of special lexicology deals with the changes and the development of the vocabulary in the course of time. It is special historical lexicology that deals with the evolution of vocabulary units as time goes by.

A root is the lexical nucleus of a word bearing the major individual meaning common to a set of semantically related words, constituting one word cluster/word-family (e.g. үйренетін-үйренетін үйренген-үйренетін; жүректі, көңіліз, естіген-жарық, жүректі, мейірімді etc.) with which no grammatical properties of the word are connected. In this respect, the peculiarity of language as a unique language is explained by its analytical language structure – morphemes are often homonymous with independent units (words). A morpheme that is homonymous with a word is called a root morpheme. Here we have to mention the difference between a root and a stem. A root is the ultimate constituent which remains after the removal of all functional and derivational affixes and does not admit any further analysis. Unlike a root, a stem is that part of the word that remains unchanged throughout its paradigm (formal aspect). For instance, heart-hearts-to one's heart's content vs. жүректі-жүректірек-ең жүректі. It is the basic unit at the derivational level, taking the inflections which shape the word grammatically as a part of speech. There are three types of stems: simple, derived and compound. Simple stems are semantically non-motivated and do not constitute a pattern on analogy with which new stems may be modeled (e.g. pocket, motion, receive, etc.). Simple stems are generally monomorphic and phonetically identical with the root morphemes (sell, grow, kink, etc.). Derived stems are built on stems of various structures, they are motivated, i.e. derived stems are understood on the basis of the derivative relations between their immediate constituents and the correlated stems. Derived stems are mostly polymorphic (e.g. governments, unbelievable, etc.). Compound stems are made up of two immediate constituents, both of which are themselves stems, e.g. сіріңке қорабы, қалам ұстағыш, бұрынғы кино жұлдызы, etc. It is built by joining two stems, one of which is simple, the other is derived. The derivational types of words are classified according to the structure of their stems into simple, derived and compound words. Derived words are those composed of one root-morpheme and one or more derivational morphemes. Compound words have at least two root-morphemes, the number of derivational morphemes being insignificant.

By the way there are some practical questions in Kazakh language.

1. Сөзді а) әлеуметтік, ә) тілдік тұрғыдан қалай талдауға болады?
2. Сөздің құрылымдық жақтары қандай?
3. Тәзгісіз сөздің сыртқы құрылымы қандай? Бұл сөздің ішкі құрылысы қандай?



4.Сөздің формалық бірлігі дегенді қалай түсінесіңдер? Сөзді бөлінбейтін деп айту неге дұрыс емес?

5.Тақта сөзін неліктен бірлік деп санауға болатынын және қара тақта сөздерінің тіркесімі неге мұндай бірлікке ие болмайтынын түсіндіріңіз. 6.Сөздің мағыналық бірлігі деп нені түсінеміз?

7. Сөздің негізгі белгілеріне қысқаша мәлімет беріңіз. Ағылшын тіліндегі сөздердің негізгі құрылымдық түрлері қандай? Төмендегі сөздерді а) қарапайым; б) туынды; в) қосылыстар; г) туынды қосылыстар. Теміржол, бұзылған, әдепсіз, бәрі, бал-ай, ескі, үлкен, тар, ыңғайлы, жүректі, ойыншық, балалық, күннің шығуы, не болса да, ерекше, сүйкімді, сыртқы түрі, уақытты үнемдейтін, өлшенетін, күштер, жауапты, атақты, демалыс, саңырау-мылқау, күш-жігерсіз, адамгершілік, табысты, жазу, жылтыратылған, ашық-көк. 8.Лексикологияның негізгі мәселелері қандай? Сөздерді синтагматикалық және парадигматикалық тұрғыдан зерттеудің қандай айырмашылықтары бар? 9.Ағылшын тілінің сөздік қорын байытудың негізгі жолдары қандай?

10. Ағылшын тіліндегі сөзжасамның негізгі өнімді жолдары қандай? 11.Туынды/аффиксация деп нені айтамыз?

As a conclusion I want to say, extra linguistic in the emergence of lexical innovations factors are important. One of these factors is a social reality. The new that appeared in social reality subject and the new events that happened with appropriate words expressed and of the members of the community using the language is reflected in the general mind. Modern speech activity based on the theory of language-using society collective consciousness of its members, individual and collective (or defined for a special purpose) recognition of the division into consciousness should be done. Collective consciousness is large social groups (in society existing class and social groups) in their minds finds its expression.

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