

Linguistic Description Of The Lexical Level And Its Learning Status

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Abstract: Language is created by society, and its fate is closely related to the fate of society. Language is a social phenomenon. As a social phenomenon, it is distinguished from natural phenomena. For example, natural-biological and physiological characteristics of people (eating, breathing, development, etc.) develop in accordance with the laws of nature, independently of society. But in order to speak and think in a language, there must be a community of people. Therefore, unlike natural phenomena, language is a social phenomenon created and served by human society.

Key words: acoustics, lexicology, hierarchy, concept, integrative, compositional, representative, constitutive.

INTRODUCTION

Each level has its own units and concepts, which are different from each other. For example, the phonetic-phonological level differs from the vocabulary level, and the vocabulary level differs from the grammatical level. However, these levels are interconnected and form the whole language system. The main levels that make up the language system are as follows: 1. Phonetic-phonological level. 2. Vocabulary level. 3. Grammatical level. Phonetic-phonological level. This level of language studies speech sounds in the language system. The words and sentences used for the exchange of ideas, of course, find their expression in the system of sounds. The sound system of the language can be studied from different angles, because speech sounds are a complex phenomenon according to their nature and the function they perform in the language system. The sounds of human speech are a type of sounds that appear in nature according to their physical properties. Therefore, the study of the sound system is approached from the acoustic point of view. However, human sounds, unlike other sounds in nature, are a product of speech organs controlled by the human nervous system.

Scientific significance. The vocabulary level of a language consists of the sum of words that exist in the language. The vocabulary level is different from the phonetic-phonological and grammatical levels of the language as it always changes and develops. The process of development of science, technology, and culture requires that the vocabulary level is constantly changing. Accordingly, the vocabulary level of the language consists of several layers, which differ from each other in terms of the scope of emergence and use. People express objects and events with the help of the word, which is the main unit of the vocabulary level; and in a sentence, words combine together to create an opportunity to express an idea. Lexicology studies the vocabulary level. Definition of a word, word and object, word and concept, change of vocabulary, relationship of words with each other, problems such as layers of vocabulary are the main issues studied by lexicology. Changes in the initial meaning and form of words are studied by etymology, the dictionary and its structure by lexicography, and the meaning of the word and its development by semasiology. Phraseologisms are studied in connection with lexicology. The vocabulary of a language can be studied from several points of view. From the point of view of

history, the vocabulary layer of the language can be divided into original and acquired words. In every language, along with the words of its own layer, there are also words of the acquired layer, which is explained by the position of the language, the socio-historical process, and the influence of various relations between peoples and languages. A certain part of the vocabulary layer consists of dialect words.

Dialect words serve as the main means of communication. Dialect words have a special place in enriching the vocabulary of the literary language. The vocabulary of the language varies according to the level of use. The main source of increasing the vocabulary of the language is word creation, borrowing words from dialects, changes in the development of the meaning of the word, and transfer of meaning. Sentences in a particular language are made up of words, words are made up of syllables, and syllables are made up of speech sounds. In other words, the words that make up the sentence are combined based on the rules of the language. Any combination of words cannot be a sentence. In order to form a sentence, the words must be correctly formed from the meaning point of view. Words gathered in a disorderly picture do not serve to express content. The sequence of words is required to follow a certain order and general rule. This fact itself shows that language is a system. Sounds specific to a certain language make up the phonetic system of that language, the lexical system of words. A word adopted from one language to another is subject to the phonetic system-pronunciation norms of that language. For example: some words that entered the Uzbek language from the Russian language adapt to the pronunciation standards of the Uzbek language: teapot-teapot, podnos-patnis. On the contrary, the words adopted from the Uzbek language to the Russian language are subject to the pronunciation standards of the Russian language: karovul-karaul, caravan-caravan, bazar-bazar.

According to linguists who recognize language levels, there is an integrative relationship between different level units. Proponents of this concept view language as a single hierarchically formed system of levels, taking into account the relationship between language levels. This approach to the internal structure of language is called the compositional concept, and it is contrasted with the representational concept. According to the compositional concept, the internal structure of the language consists of a progression (hierarchy) in the same direction. This is because there is a stepwise relationship between phoneme, morpheme, and larger units in the same direction. The lower level unit serves as the building material for the higher level unit. A lower-level unit functions as a component (constituent) of a higher-level unit. Therefore, a bottom-up relationship between language levels is recognized, and this relationship is considered a constitutive relationship of the same type. Each unit of level shows the dialectic of generality and particularity. Common, invariant units in the style of opportunity are directly manifested in the speech process through various options. Such an invariant-variant relation is characteristic for all level units of the language. Units that directly affect our sense organs are called options. By comparing these options with each other, invariants are determined based on the determination of the substance underlying them. At the phonological level, phonemes are considered invariant units. Each of them is manifested in direct observation, in the speech process through several options. Therefore, the smallest segment units separated from the text in direct observation are not phonemes, which are invariant units, but its variants.

The lexicon of the language is considered a source of study in the fields of lexicology, semasiology and onomasiology. Lexicon directly or indirectly expresses existence, reflects changes in society, the material life and spiritual world of the people, is constantly filled with new words to express new objects, events, processes and concepts. It fully reflects wear and tear. And the units whose level of consumption has decreased will not completely leave the lexicon.

Various areas of material production regularly develop and become enriched with new directions, constant development of science and technology creates and develops new special words - terms and terminological layers. It is worth noting that some common words acquire a terminological nature, while some terms acquire a common character depending on the level of use of their expressions in everyday life. The development of general education in the society also leads to the popularization of the terminological system of the language in the middle level of the language.

The social stratification of society (professional, age, gender, etc.) is reflected in the lexicon of the language. Accordingly, the lexicon of the language is divided into different social dialects: jargon, slang, slang. Social characteristics of the language lexicon are studied by social dialectology, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, etc. In the lexicon, the belonging of the language owners to different regional dialects, in particular, regional adjectives, is expressed. Regional variation of language is studied by dialectology. Dialectal words are one of the two most important means of filling the general literary lexicon.

Dialect words used in literary speech, which have not yet been fully assimilated, local color and regional color are clearly noticeable, are called "dialectisms".

In short, the vocabulary of the language is not the same. Words are divided into many types according to different basis. For example, according to the level of use, it is divided into such types as general consumption and limited (or private) lexicon, according to the period of use, obsolete words, modern words and neologisms, dialectism, professionalism, jargon, according to the scope of use. Lexicology, when studying the enrichment of language vocabulary, distinguishes 3 types of it. 2 of them (making a new word, using a word in a new meaning) are internal enrichment opportunities, and one is an external (word acquisition) opportunity.

Conclusion. Studying the relationship of a lexical unit to existence is one of the important aspects of lexicology. In this, their relationship to the life of a person, to the period in which they are acting, is revealed. For example, in the recent past, the word trader had a negative connotation, but today it is widely used as a word with a positive connotation. Applied lexicology includes lexicography (dictionary), translation, linguopoetics and speech culture. Each of them enriches lexicological theory. For example, translation provides valuable material for comparative lexicology. Theoretical lexicology distinguishes linguistic and speech aspects in the lexicon and studies their systematic relationship.

Lexicology uses general linguistic research methods in the study of its subject - distributive (determining the boundaries of words, determining the morphological structure), substitution (analyzing the semantic properties of words), component analysis (determining the semantic content of lexemes and words), transformational and statistical methods.

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