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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF LEXICOLOGY IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH

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Abstract: In this article, it is thought about the efficiency in the development of the lexical competence of students when innovative pedagogical technologies are used in the teaching of vocabulary in English classes. Lexicology, the study of words and their meanings, holds a pivotal role in the teaching and learning of English. This article delves into the significance of lexicology in English language education, exploring its multifaceted contributions to language acquisition, vocabulary development, and linguistic competence. Through a comprehensive analysis of the principles and applications of lexicology in pedagogy, this article illuminates how a nuanced understanding of lexical structures and semantics enriches the educational landscape, fostering linguistic proficiency and communicative competence among learners.

INTRODUCTION

In the realm of English language education, the study of lexicology emerges as a cornerstone discipline, laying the groundwork for comprehensive language acquisition. The intricate tapestry of lexicon not only shapes the linguistic landscape but also serves as a conduit for effective communication. In this article, we embark on a journey to unravel the role and importance of lexicology in the teaching and learning of English, shedding light on its profound implications for language pedagogy and learner development.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Lexicology is the branch that studies the vocabulary of a particular language. That is, he learns each word not in isolation, but in connection with other words. In lexicology, issues such as semantically interconnected words, monosemy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, independent or dependent meanings of words are studied. Lexicology develops the laws of practical use and development of the vocabulary, the principles of methodological classification of words. The term lexis comes from the Greek words "lexikos" meaning a word or word, dictionary and "lexis" meaning a word, phrase. In some cases, it can also be used in the sense of "studying, reasoning, explaining". Since lexicology studies the meaning of words and their semantic relations, it often studies the history and development of words.

The lexicon of any language is constantly changing. This phenomenon is seen in processes such as the appearance of new words in the dictionary, some of the existing words becoming obsolete and falling out of use, changing their lexical meaning and acquiring a new meaning. In the 20th century, the lexicon of the English language, like all languages, grew and developed rapidly. International words have entered the English lexicon on a large scale. In addition, terms in science and various fields are constantly growing. The lexicon of the English language contains native and assimilated layers, as well as pan-European words and English words derived from them.

Vocabulary teaching is the basis of language teaching. Material for speech is very necessary. Speech cannot happen without material. It is possible to understand its content based on the words learned by listening to the English speech. If the reader or student cannot recognize the words, he or she cannot get information, the content of the speech remains abstract. When working on the lexical side of listening comprehension, listening comprehension exercises are widely used, because listening comprehension of vocabulary has its own aspects and characteristics. Pupils and students cannot speak if they don't know it. The lexical aspect of reading and learning is also a special challenge. A student will see and accept during his studies. Therefore, in order to get information by reading and understanding, one should be able to recognize and read words, know their meaning, and study them. It is also necessary to work separately on the lexical side of the written expression of the opinion. It is necessary for a student to be able to write, pronounce, and read a word in order to be able to write meaningful and correct information through it.

In the teaching of foreign language lexis, completely similar concepts are presented with words of the mother tongue, partially similar or through word combinations, and completely different words are presented with a word in the same language or with the help of a descriptive explanation. will be done. As can be seen from the above, a lexicon is needed for everything. For this reason, the role of the lexicon in teaching speech activities to language learners is important. It is appropriate to teach

lexical material when teaching speech activities in a foreign language program. Lexicon is the wealth of words in a language, it can be up to 3,000,000-5,000,000.

The words included in the dictionaries are mainly selected based on the following principles:

1. The principle of connection or connection
2. The principle of stylistic non-restriction
3. Semantic principle
4. Many meaningful and understandable words
5. The principle of word formation (words with the most meaning)
6. The principle of speech

The ability to understand words is called receptive knowledge and it is related to listening comprehension and reading. The ability to create words in the process of speaking and writing is called productive knowledge. In Uzbek and Russian language literature, active and inactive (passive and active), consistency in the phylogeny and ontogeny of speech development, words are first learned receptively (passively) and then can be learned productively (actively). But in the process of learning any foreign language, it is necessary to avoid such consistency. This is because listening comprehension is the ultimate practical goal at the initial A1 level of foreign language learning. For the A2 level, the acquisition of listening comprehension and speaking competences is defined as the final practical goal, and reading and writing are considered educational tools. A foreign language is learned based on experiences in the process of mastering the mother tongue. For example, a student who was able to understand the word (bright) when he heard it and was able to make a sentence with this word, may not be able to understand the graphic form of this word in the text when he sees it in the text or write it in the same way. Then it turns out to be wrong to learn the word receptively, that is, by listening and seeing.

The Evolution of Lexicological Methodologies: The study of lexicology has witnessed a dynamic evolution in methodologies over the years. Traditional approaches often centered on descriptive analysis, focusing on the systematic examination of lexical items within a language. However, with advancements in linguistic theory and technology, contemporary methodologies have embraced a more interdisciplinary perspective. Corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics, and computational techniques have emerged as integral components of lexicological training, offering novel insights into lexical behavior and usage patterns.

Despite the advancements in lexicological methodologies, several challenges persist in the realm of training. One such challenge is the need for interdisciplinary collaboration. Lexicologists must possess a diverse skill set encompassing linguistic theory, computational analysis, and statistical modeling. Integrating these disparate elements into a cohesive training framework requires careful planning and coordination among educators and researchers.

Furthermore, the rapid evolution of language due to technological advancements poses a significant challenge for traditional lexicological methodologies. The emergence of digital communication platforms, slang, and neologisms necessitates adaptive training approaches that can accommodate the dynamic nature of language.

In light of these challenges, there is a pressing need to reevaluate and innovate lexicological training methodologies. Embracing emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning can enhance the efficiency and accuracy of lexical analysis. Additionally, fostering collaboration between academia and industry can facilitate the development of practical applications for lexicological research.

Moreover, there is a growing recognition of the importance of sociolinguistic factors in shaping lexical usage and variation. Incorporating sociolinguistic theory into lexicological training can provide students with a more comprehensive understanding of the social, cultural, and contextual dimensions of language.

It is believed that, the use of innovative pedagogical technologies in teaching lexis in English classes will ensure the effectiveness of developing lexical competence of students. If new words and their usage are taught through various pedagogical games, students will be able to remember these words better and use them in their speech without difficulty in the future.

One of the paramount roles of lexicology in English language education lies in vocabulary acquisition and expansion. Proficiency in vocabulary is undeniably pivotal for language learners, as it serves as the building blocks for effective expression and comprehension. Through systematic study and analysis of lexical items, students not only broaden their repertoire of words but also gain insight into their usage, collocations, and connotations. Lexicology provides a structured approach to vocabulary learning, offering strategies for retention and application in diverse linguistic contexts.

In addition to its pedagogical implications, lexicology plays a pivotal role in language planning and policy formulation. As English continues to evolve and adapt in diverse sociocultural contexts, lexicological research informs decisions regarding standardization, codification, and lexical innovation. By examining lexical variations across regions and communities, educators and policymakers gain invaluable insights into the linguistic landscape, facilitating the development of inclusive and culturally sensitive language curricula.

In the era of digital communication and globalization, lexicology intersects with technology to redefine the boundaries of language learning. From corpus linguistics to computational lexicography, technological advancements have revolutionized the study and analysis of the lexicon, offering unprecedented opportunities for research and pedagogical innovation. Digital resources and tools provide learners with immersive experiences, enabling them to explore lexical diversity and usage patterns in real-world contexts.

The significance of lexicology in English language education cannot be overstated. As a fundamental discipline within linguistics, lexicology underpins the acquisition, analysis, and utilization of vocabulary, fostering linguistic proficiency and communicative competence. From vocabulary acquisition to linguistic analysis, lexicological insights permeate every facet of language learning, enriching the educational journey of learners and empowering them to become effective communicators in the global arena. As educators continue to harness the power of lexicology, they pave the way for a future where linguistic diversity is celebrated, and language serves as a bridge connecting individuals and communities across the globe.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, it can be said that in the process of teaching and learning the English language, the meaning, use, reading, writing, speaking and listening of the words of the language are of great importance. As a foundational discipline within linguistics, lexicology offers a window into the intricate tapestry of words and meanings that comprise the English language. Through its systematic inquiry into lexical structures, semantic relationships, and communicative functions, lexicology enriches the educational landscape, empowering learners to navigate the complexities of language with confidence and proficiency. Methodological training in lexicology occupies a central role in shaping the future of linguistic research and analysis. By embracing interdisciplinary approaches, addressing emerging challenges, and fostering innovation, educators and researchers can ensure that lexicologists are equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary to navigate the complexities of language in the 21st century. As language continues to evolve and adapt to changing societal contexts, the importance of robust and adaptable lexicological methodologies cannot be overstated. As we continue to explore the dynamic interplay between language and learning, lexicology stands as a beacon of insight and understanding, illuminating pathways to linguistic mastery and intercultural communication.

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