

# FUNDAMENTALS OF LEXICOLOGY

- Object of Lexicology
- Links of Lexicology with Other Aspects of Linguistic
- Types of Lexicology
- Two Principle Approaches in Linguistic



# Lexicology

- “lexis” - word, phrase
- “logos” - science



# Language Units

- Morphemes
- Words
- Word groups
- Phraseological units



# Aims of Lexicology

- Investigates the problems of word-structure and word-formation in Modern English
- The semantic structure of English words



# Aims of Lexicology

- Principles of the classification of vocabulary units into various groupings
- The laws governing the replenishment of the vocabulary



# Aims of Lexicology

- Studies the relations between various lexical layers of the English vocabulary



# Aims of Lexicology

- The specific laws and regulations that govern development of the vocabulary
- The source and growth of the vocabulary and changes it has undergone



# Lexicology and Other Linguistic Sciences

- phonetics
- grammar
- stylistics
- history of the language
- social linguistics
- typology





# Types of Lexicology

- **General Lexicology** – general study of words and vocabulary, irrespective of the specific features of any particular language
- part of general linguistics



# Types of Lexicology

- **Special Lexicology** – description of the characteristics peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given language



# Types of Lexicology

- **Historical Lexicology** – origin of various words, their change and development, linguistic and extra-linguistic factors influencing the structure of words, their meaning and usage



# Types of Lexicology

- Descriptive Lexicology – vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development
- functions of words, morphological and semantic structures of words



# Types of Lexicology

- **Comparative and Contrastive Lexicology** – correlation between the languages , correspondences between the vocabulary units of different languages



# Synchronic (Descriptive) Approach

- syn – “together, with”  
chronos - “time”
- concerned with the language vocabulary as it exists at a given time



# Diachronic (Historical) Approach

- dia – “through”  
chronos – “time”
- development and changes of the language, evolution of vocabulary units as times goes by

