

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



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



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



 Studies the relations between various lexical layers of the English vocabulary



- 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



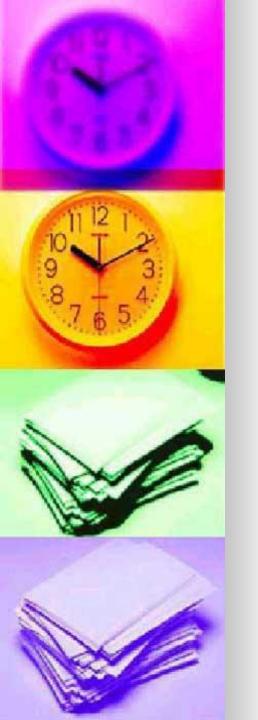
- General Lexicology general study of words and vocabulary, irrespective of the specific features of any particular language
- part of general linguistics



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



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



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



 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