

THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN LEXICOLOGY FOR OTHER SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES

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Abstract: This article examines the significance of modern lexicology and its interdisciplinary connections with various scientific fields. Lexicology, as a branch of linguistics concerned with the study of words, vocabulary systems, lexical meaning, and semantic relations, has evolved considerably in recent decades. Modern lexicology is no longer confined to the analysis of vocabulary alone but contributes substantially to disciplines such as cognitive science, psychology, sociology, education, translation studies, artificial intelligence, communication studies, cultural studies, and computational linguistics

Keywords: lexicology, vocabulary, linguistics, cognitive science, psychology, sociology, education.

Language is one of the most important instruments of human communication, and words constitute the fundamental units through which knowledge, ideas, emotions, and cultural values are expressed. The scientific study of words and vocabulary is known as lexicology. Traditionally, lexicology has focused on the structure, meaning, origin, and use of words within a language. However, the rapid development of science and technology has significantly expanded the scope of lexicological research.

Modern lexicology investigates lexical systems not only from linguistic perspectives but also through cognitive, social, cultural, and technological approaches. The interdisciplinary nature of contemporary lexicology has established close connections with numerous scientific fields. Researchers now recognize that vocabulary is not merely a collection of words but a complex system reflecting human cognition, social interaction, cultural identity, and technological innovation.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the importance of modern lexicology for other scientific disciplines and to demonstrate how lexical studies contribute to contemporary academic and practical knowledge. Modern lexicology is concerned with the systematic study of lexical units and their functions in communication. It examines various aspects of vocabulary, including:

- Lexical meaning;
- Semantic relations;
- Word formation;
- Lexical variation;
- Phraseology;
- Lexical borrowing;
- Terminology;
- Lexical change and development.

Contemporary lexicology incorporates insights from structural linguistics, cognitive linguistics, corpus linguistics, psycholinguistics, and computational linguistics. These approaches have transformed lexicology into an interdisciplinary field capable of addressing complex linguistic and social phenomena.

One of the major achievements of modern lexicology is the recognition that vocabulary represents a dynamic system closely connected with human experience and knowledge. Words

function not only as linguistic units but also as cognitive and cultural categories through which individuals conceptualize reality.

Cognitive science investigates how the human mind processes information, acquires knowledge, and represents concepts. Modern lexicology contributes significantly to this field by examining the relationship between words and mental representations. Researchers in cognitive linguistics argue that lexical meanings are closely linked to conceptual structures stored in the human mind. Words activate mental schemas, frames, and conceptual networks that facilitate understanding and communication. Lexicological studies help cognitive scientists explore:

- Concept formation;
- Categorization processes;
- Mental lexicon organization;
- Semantic memory;
- Knowledge representation.

For example, the study of semantic fields reveals how individuals classify objects and experiences into conceptual categories. Such research contributes to understanding human cognition and language processing mechanisms. Furthermore, lexical analysis provides valuable data for investigating metaphorical thinking, conceptual blending, and cognitive models that shape human perception of reality.

Psychology and lexicology share a common interest in language behavior and mental processes. Psychologists investigate how words are stored, retrieved, and processed in the brain, while lexicologists analyze the structure and meaning of lexical units. The concept of the mental lexicon occupies a central position in psycholinguistic research. The mental lexicon refers to the internal vocabulary system through which speakers access linguistic knowledge.

Modern lexicology assists psychologists in studying:

- Language acquisition;
- Vocabulary development;
- Memory processes;
- Speech production;
- Language disorders;
- Cognitive development.

Research demonstrates that vocabulary size and lexical richness are closely associated with intellectual development and academic achievement. Lexicological studies also contribute to the diagnosis and treatment of language-related disorders such as aphasia, dyslexia, and speech impairments. Additionally, lexical choice often reflects emotional states, personality traits, and psychological conditions, making lexicological analysis valuable for psychological assessment and discourse analysis.

Language functions within society, making lexicology highly relevant to sociological research. Sociolinguistics, which examines the relationship between language and society, relies heavily on lexical analysis.

Vocabulary often reflects social structures, cultural values, and group identities. Different social groups may employ distinct lexical items that indicate age, profession, gender, education, ethnicity, or social status.

Lexicology contributes to sociology by facilitating the study of:

- Social identity;
- Language variation;

- Social stratification;
- Professional jargon;
- Slang and colloquial language;
- Language attitudes.

For instance, the emergence of new lexical items frequently reflects social changes and technological developments. Words such as “selfie,” “hashtag,” and “cybersecurity” illustrate how vocabulary adapts to evolving social realities. Lexicological research also provides insights into linguistic discrimination, social inclusion, and cultural integration processes within multilingual societies.

Modern lexicology has evolved into a highly interdisciplinary field that extends far beyond the traditional study of words and vocabulary. Its theoretical frameworks and methodological tools contribute significantly to cognitive science, psychology, sociology, education, translation studies, cultural studies, artificial intelligence, computational linguistics, and communication studies.

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