



## The importance of communication in learning lexical units

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the importance of communication in the study of vocabulary items and the process by which new vocabulary items can be formed. In addition, information about their types is given.

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## Луғавий бирликларни ўрганишда мулоқотнинг аҳамияти

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Ушбу мақолада луғавий бирликларни ўрганишда мулоқотнинг аҳамияти ва янги ҳосил бўлиши мумкин бўлган луғавий бирликлар жараёни ҳақида фикрлар баён этилган. Бундан ташқари уларнинг турлари ҳақида маълумотлар келтириб ўтилган.

**Калит сўзлар:**

лексик бирликлар,  
тил,  
ўргатиш,  
ижтимоий ўрганиш,  
усуллар,  
муҳит,  
жараён,  
салбий таъсир,  
товушлар,  
транспозиция,  
билим,  
қўникма,  
малака,  
алоқа.

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## Важность общения в изучении лексических единиц

### АННОТАЦИЯ

#### **Ключевые слова:**

Лексические единицы,  
язык,  
обучение,  
социальное обучение,  
методы,  
окружающая среда,  
процесс,  
негативное влияние,  
звуки,  
транспозиция,  
знания,  
навыки,  
компетентность,  
общение.

В данной статье обсуждается важность общения при изучении словарных единиц и процесс формирования новых словарных единиц. Также представлена информация о их видах.

### INTRODUCTION

In the world of linguistics, the problem of continuous innovation processes in the language system has never lost its relevance. Especially in the last decades of the 20th century and the first decades of the 21st century, there were sharp changes, radical changes, and unprecedented updates in various aspects of social life. Extra linguistic factors such as the reunification of Germany, the establishment of the European Union, and the rapid development of information and communication technologies. The processes of globalization and integration have led to the acceleration of innovative processes in the vocabulary of the English language, the enrichment of the language through lexical units, because of which their special study has become a more urgent issue.

Currently, in world linguistics, research is being conducted in the directions of researching lexical units, which are considered the main source of language development, in semantic-derivative, integrative, lingua-cultural, semantic-communicative, lingua-cognitive, functional-pragmatic, psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic aspects.

Studies are being carried out on issues such as the role of everyday colloquial speech in the current English language system. The specific features of the development of its vocabulary, the creation of new lexical units through non-standard methods, and their variability, some unclear situations and aspects need to be studied regarding the research of lexical units within the framework of colloquial speech. Expressiveness, emotionality, imagery, evaluation, etc., are important problems because their solution provides an opportunity for a deeper study of the fundamental issues of the new lexical meaning. Also, while explaining the essence of new lexical units, the specificity of their semantics and the mechanisms of their creation, the process of the emergence of lexical units, and the research methods of lexical and phraseological materials of different styles, it creates a basis for the comprehensive study of the new lexicon in texts and dictionaries.

The relevance of this issue is determined by studying the pragmatic factors of speech activity.

## REFERENCES OF USE AND METHODS

In world linguistics, innovative processes in the language system are widely studied based on the materials of different languages. During the past period, M.D. Stepanova, V.D. Devkin, E.V. Rosen, M.I. Umarchodzhaev, B.T. Ganeev, I. Ibrahimkhodzhaev, S.I. Alatortseva, S.I. Toshalieva, W. Fleischer, P. Brown, R. Baayen, B. Gardin and others were involved.

An approach aimed at in-depth study of the development processes in any state of the language is a characteristic of modern linguistics. It is also necessary to describe typical forms of language dynamism, including innovation from a differential perspective. In 1954, A. Maye paid attention to this issue, presenting his ideas about general and specific innovations. Although classics of theoretical linguistics such as H. Paul, F. de Saussure, S. Bally, and L. Bloomfield have paid attention to this problem from different angles, the place of innovation in the language system has not been studied in depth.

Moreover, the systematic status of the innovation was not specifically studied, it was limited to the research of the existing theoretical state of the language, namely the norms of language change, synchrony, and diachronic. Lexical units that appeared in the German everyday language in the last decade of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st century was taken as research materials. The stylistic sign of a new lexical unit recorded in the system of lexical signs is a criterion indicating that these words belong to the colloquial lexicon. Since most of the studied lexemes have a stylistic sign, it is appropriate to express the colorful new words and phrases specific to the colloquial language with the term colloquial lexical unit.

A differential approach to this universal language phenomenon is entirely appropriate in connection with the wide range of problems involved in learning new lexis.

Now, issues such as the description of lexical units in several functional styles of the language have already attracted the attention of linguists, and research in this regard continues, but the issue of "renaming" concepts that have taken a firm place in the lexical system is not sufficiently covered in linguistic sources. Lexical innovations are studied in depth in studies devoted to functional-stylistic analysis of new lexical material. In addition, it is necessary to identify productive word formation methods that enrich the colloquial lexicon with new lexical units, as well as to study some types of semantic processes that lead to the formation of new colloquial meanings.

New lexical units are an important source of enrichment of English vocabulary. Their scope is extremely wide and includes from stylistically neutral, general literary units to slang vulgarisms. Lack of in-depth study of lexical and phraseological stylistics, the border of different functional styles, as well as the frequent changes in the norms of word usage, create serious difficulties in determining the stylistic status of lexical units. Moreover, the new lexical system cannot be called stable, because it cannot keep pace with the language system, and therefore needs constant semantic-stylistic correction.

Even though considerable work has been done on the study of continuous innovation processes in the language system. The role and systemic status of innovation in the language system have not been thoroughly studied, lexical innovations have not been analyzed based on the external relation and internal-structural aspects of the activation of the complex dynamic system of the current English language. Lexical units are semantically and pragmatically within the framework of spoken speech. Not studied in a monographic way. It is desirable to carry out the research of innovation because of

specific language material within the framework of a particular acquired language level. Speech activity, first, consists of the methods of speech information transfer, which are associated with the importance of distinguishing features such as the interaction of information, processing, semiotics, logic, and emotionality. In the process of speech, information transfer is carried out by preparing the text and processing it. In this process, large-scale changes are observed in the understanding of the received information, but the mutual compatibility of the transmitted and received material is partly due to the interest, that is, the addressee's readiness to absorb information of the relevant content.

### **DISCUSSION**

The pragmatic features of the new lexicon are unique. Focusing on information about the use of new words in texts belonging to a certain genre or author makes it possible to obtain objective results that contribute to the development of a general theory of language. To obtain such information, a complete knowledge of the new words being studied is necessary. First, it is necessary to take into account the exemplary, ontological features of new words. At this point, it is appropriate to cite the following thesis of G.V. Kolshansky, the unity of form and content, which is the basis of communicative linguistics, the monistic vision of the integrity of the communicative function of language. The recognition of the multifaceted nature of the qualities and characteristics of the language within the framework of the single communicative-content function, in the future not only from a general theoretical but also from a practical point of view, can lead to certain positive results in the study of different levels and units of concrete languages. The situational factor is important in the emergence of colloquial speech, this factor allows the study of speech options, and the theory of modern speech activity covers a wide range of the science of language and the emergence of words, the essence of information in the emergence of words. The transmission of information in the process of speech communication, its reception changes related to making, functional and pragmatic features of the new lexicon are important in the emergence of colloquial speech and the emergence of new lexical units. Evaluation is the basis of speech activity and is one of the main means of creating emotionality. The content of the assessment is both intellectual and intellectually motivated. Imagery and intensity are important aspects of expressiveness. All structural-semantic innovations are divided into evaluative and non-evaluative innovations. Semantic and pragmatic types are distinguished according to the principle of connection with linguistic and extra-linguistic factors. Each type of communication requires a specific situation. Written mass communication is characterized by a communication situation in which the participants of the dialogue perform through a specific speech object. As a result, this type of communication takes the form of indirect communication, which is further complicated by the distance of the participants in terms of space and time and the presence of an intermediary person. The mediator plays an important role in the communicative act of written mass communication. For example, in written advertisements that are constantly used in everyday life, a copywriting bureau is an intermediary. The intermediary receives the relevant content information from the advertiser.

### **RESULTS**

The following features distinguish the external-attitude aspect of the complex dynamic system of the language:

- 1) A specific attitude to the changing external environment;

- 2) Speech realization;
- 3) Use in accordance with the customs and norms of the community;
- 4) Synchrony and dynamic interdependence.

The stable connection and relationship between language and the external environment is characteristic of the first characteristic. The third feature of the external-relational aspect of the complex dynamic system of the language is combine with the second, that is, the use of the complex dynamic system of the language in the process of speech communication in accordance with the customs and norms of the community. The internal-structural aspect of the complex dynamic system of the language covers the concept of language as a construction system special attention is paid to the analysis of system elements and construction models of system elements and a system of relations special attention is paid to the study of connections of system elements. The following features characterize this aspect:

- 1) Integrity of the language system and the fact that language construction is not completely dependent on some changes in material existence;
- 2) Differences between language system elements and their actual signs;
- 3) Interaction and influence of language elements at the same level;
- 4) Development of inter-level communication and relations;
- 5) Structural changes of construction models of language elements. It is distinguished by taking into account the communication process from all sides, paying attention to speech creativity, the language and style of the "speech work", and the interaction between individuals in the exchange of information through the medium of language. At the same time, also consistency envisages scientific research related to the generalization of the new lexicon and the study of new meaning features in the communicative act, which is one of the important areas in the aspects of general language practice.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, communication is a social activity and belongs to the system of types of purposeful human activity. Therefore, it is a social phenomenon in terms of its occurrence, nature, and development laws. The purpose of communication is social communication, which tends to influence society. In this way, the characteristic of human communication is determined. Relative completeness of thought in terms of content and grammar, in general, is the basis of any conscious communication. The main condition for the use of any language unit is its completeness in terms of form and content. This completeness is ensured by the legal connections of independent and auxiliary words. The first unit of language studied in the communicative aspect is the thought, which is the reason for its recognition as the initial category of any linguistic analysis. As at the formal level, so at the semantic level the interrelationship of all thought-forming units, first, the semantic relations existing in the thought, as well as individual units for example, words and combinations phraseological unit, word combination and a syntactic construction, primary and secondary requires the study of interrelationships in fragments. The interrelationship of language units is precisely the context that occurs simultaneously with the process of formation of each word, construction and thought. The use of any language unit requires the description of its immediate environment. In particular, it is required to analyze the complete thought as the smallest communicative link and device at the layer of the phrase.



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