

LEXICOLOGY AND LEXICOGRAPHY: POINTS OF INTERACTION AND ISSUES

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Accepted: 24 Sentabr 2026

Published: 24 Sentabr 2026

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Iqtibos uchun: Sharafutdinova, M. R. LEXICOLOGY AND LEXICOGRAPHY: POINTS OF INTERACTION AND ISSUES / M. R. Sharafutdinova, U. Bukhara, // Buxoro xalqaro universiteti ilmiy axborotnomasi. — 2026. — T. 10, № 1. — B. 389–392.

Abstract. This article outlines the concepts of lexicology-which shapes scientific understanding of the structure and developmental patterns of a language's vocabulary-and lexicography-which applies this knowledge to the creation of various types of dictionaries-as well as the constant interaction between the two fields.

Keywords: lexicology, lexicography, interaction, dictionary, object, structure, functioning, lexical meaning, origin.

ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИЯ ВА ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЯ: О'ZARO TA'SIR NUQTALARI VA MUAMMOLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tilning lug'at tarkibining tuzilishi hamda uning rivojlanish qonuniyatlari haqida ilmiy tushunchalarni shakllantiruvchi leksikologiya va ushbu bilimlarni turli tipdagi lug'atlarni tuzishda qo'llaydigan leksikografiya — ikki o'zaro aloqador tilshunoslik fanining mazmuni yoritiladi, shuningdek, ushbu sohalar o'rtasidagi uzviy hamkorlik ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: leksikologiya, leksikografiya, o'zaro ta'sir (o'zaro aloqadorlik), lug'at, obyekt, tuzilishi (struktura), amal qilishi (faoliyat ko'rsatishi), leksik ma'no, kelib chiqishi (etimologiya)..

ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИЯ И ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЯ: ТОЧКИ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ И ПРОБЛЕМАТИКА

Аннотация. В настоящей статье раскрывается содержание двух взаимосвязанных лингвистических дисциплин - лексикологии, формирующей научные представления о строении словарного состава языка и закономерностях его развития, и лексикографии, применяющей эти знания при создании словарей различных типов, а также рассматривается постоянное взаимодействие между этими областями.

Ключевые слова: лексикология, лексикография, взаимодействие, словарь, объект, структура, функционирование, лексическое значение, происхождение.

Introduction. Vocabulary is one of the most important levels of the language system. It is through words that people name objects and phenomena of the surrounding world, express thoughts, feelings, and judgments, and convey knowledge and cultural experience. Lexicology studies the vocabulary of a language, while lexicography deals with the practical description and presentation of lexical units in dictionaries. These two fields of linguistics are closely interconnected, as the object of their attention is, to a significant extent, the same phenomenon-the word and its functioning within the language.

Lexicology shapes our scientific understanding of the structure and developmental patterns of the lexicon, while lexicography applies this knowledge to the creation of various types of dictionaries. In turn, dictionaries provide lexicology with a wealth of empirical data, enabling the observation of the actual functioning of words-including their meanings, collocability, stylistic nuances, and changes over time. Thus, there is a constant interaction between lexicology and lexicography: lexicology provides the theoretical basis for dictionary description, while lexicography transforms the results of the scientific study of vocabulary into systematized reference material.

1. Lexicology as the science of the language's vocabulary

The term "lexicology" derives from the Greek words *lexikos* ("of words") and *logos* ("study" or "doctrine"). Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies the vocabulary of a language, word meanings, origins, relationships between lexical units, usage patterns, and the regularities of the vocabulary's historical development. The primary object of study in lexicology is the lexical unit-above all, the word. However, the word is not viewed in isolation but rather as an element of a specific system. Lexicology investigates, for instance, polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, paronymy, phraseological units, terminology, dialectisms, professional jargon, archaisms, neologisms, and other groups of words.

A crucial concept in lexicology is the lexical meaning of a word. A single word may

have one or several meanings, be used literally or figuratively, and possess a specific emotional and stylistic coloring. Therefore, when describing a word, it is necessary to consider not only its primary meaning but also the specific characteristics of its functioning in speech.

Lexicology also studies the systemic relationships between words. For example, the words *smelyi*, *khrabryi*, and *otvazhnyi* (all meaning "brave" or "courageous") are linked by synonymy, while pairs such as *dobryi*–*zloi* (kind–evil) and *vysokii*–*nizkii* (tall/high–short/low) stand in an antonymic relationship. Such connections help us view vocabulary not as a random collection of isolated words, but as a complex, organized system.

Historical lexicology, which studies the origin and evolution of a language's vocabulary, holds a special place. Some words fall out of active use, others acquire new meanings, and new words emerge; consequently, the language's vocabulary constantly changes alongside the development of society.

2. Lexicography and its main tasks

Lexicography is the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries. It encompasses both the scholarly principles of dictionary creation and the actual practical work involved in their preparation.

A dictionary represents a specific method of systematizing linguistic information. Depending on the dictionary's purpose, it may contain various types of information: definitions of word meanings, etymology, correct pronunciation and spelling, grammatical characteristics, stylistic classification, usage details, translations into other languages, and so on.

There are many types of dictionaries. These include: explanatory dictionaries, which define word meanings; orthographic dictionaries, which establish standard spellings; orthoepic dictionaries, which reflect pronunciation norms; etymological dictionaries, which reveal word origins; historical dictionaries, which show the evolution of vocabulary over time; dialect dictionaries, which describe regional vocabulary; and phraseological dictionaries, which focus on fixed expressions. terminological dictionaries that systematize specialized vocabulary; bilingual dictionaries that establish correspondences between languages; word-formation and grammatical dictionaries that describe the structure and grammatical properties of words; dictionaries of synonyms, antonyms, and paronyms.

The primary task of lexicography is not merely to collect as many words as possible, but to present information about them accurately, consistently, and clearly.

3. Key points of interaction between lexicology and lexicography

The connection between lexicology and lexicography manifests itself primarily in their shared object of study. Both disciplines deal with the vocabulary of a language, yet they approach it from different perspectives.

Lexicology primarily addresses theoretical questions: what constitutes a word, how its meaning is structured, what relationships exist between words, why polysemy arises, and how new words emerge while old ones disappear.

Drawing on this knowledge, lexicography addresses a practical task: how to present a specific lexical unit in a dictionary.

For instance, a lexicologist investigates the phenomenon of polysemy and establishes that a particular word has several interrelated meanings. The lexicographer must then decide how to arrange these meanings within the dictionary entry, which illustrative material to select, which nuances of meaning to highlight, and which usage examples to provide.

A second important area of collaboration concerns the study of semantics. A modern dictionary should provide not only a brief explanation of meaning but also, whenever possible, reflect its structure, collocability, stylistic nuances, and usage context. This requires drawing upon the findings of semasiology and lexical semantics.

A third point of interaction is the study of systemic relationships between words. Lexicology identifies synonymic, antonymic, homonymic, hyponymic, and other relationships. Lexicography utilizes this information when creating specialized dictionaries and constructing dictionary entries.

For example, a dictionary of synonyms is impossible without a deep lexicological analysis of the semantic differences between words with similar meanings. A mere listing of synonyms is insufficient; it is necessary to demonstrate their nuances of meaning and style.

A fourth area of interaction is the historical development of vocabulary. Historical lexicology studies the emergence, change, and disappearance of words, while historical lexicography records these processes in dictionaries. Historical dictionaries make it possible to trace how a word's meaning has changed, when it entered the language, and the contexts in which it was used.

4. The lexicographical entry as the result of lexicological analysis

The connection between the two disciplines is particularly evident in the structure of the dictionary entry. A high-quality dictionary entry is the result of a comprehensive set of lexicological studies.

It may include: the headword; grammatical information; a definition of meaning; etymological information; stylistic labels; usage notes; examples from speech or literature; information on collocations; phraseological expressions; derivative forms; and other linguistic characteristics.

For example, if a dictionary labels a word as archaic, this indicates that the lexicographer has based this classification on research into how the word functions in the modern language. Similarly, if a word is marked as "colloquial," "bookish," "low-register" (or "vulgar"), or "poetic," that characterization is also grounded in lexicological analysis.

5. Major challenges in modern lexicography

Despite significant achievements, modern lexicography faces a number of serious challenges.

5.1. The Problem of Word Selection

Language is constantly evolving; therefore, it is impossible to create a dictionary that captures the entire lexicon once and for all. New words, terms, loanwords, Internet vocabulary, and professional jargon emerge. At the same time, some words fall out of active use.

A lexicographer must determine which units have already become part of the standard language and which remain merely incidental or temporary formations. The question of including new words is particularly complex: recording them too early may prove premature, whereas doing so too late fails to reflect the language's current state.

5.2. The Problem of Defining Meaning

One of the most challenging tasks is the precise interpretation of a word's meaning. A definition must be simultaneously scientific, accurate, and understandable to the user. It is particularly difficult to describe polysemous words, figurative meanings, emotionally charged or evaluative vocabulary, and words with blurred semantic boundaries

5.3. The Problem of Distinguishing Meanings

For a polysemous word, it is necessary to determine whether its various uses constitute distinct meanings or merely shades of a single meaning. Such a determination requires a rigorous analysis of a large number of contexts.

5.4. The Problem of Normativity

A dictionary is often perceived as a source of linguistic norms. However, actual language usage may differ significantly from traditional normative concepts. Therefore, modern lexicography must take into account the relationship between linguistic norms and living speech practice.

5.5. The Issue of New Loanwords

Modern Russian actively interacts with other languages. The influence of English is particularly noticeable in the fields of information technology, business, popular culture, and internet communication.

This raises the question: when should a borrowed word be considered sufficiently assimilated into the Russian language to warrant inclusion in the general lexicon? Factors such as frequency, consistency of usage, grammatical assimilation, and the word's ability to participate in Russian word-formation processes must be taken into account.

5.6. The Issue of Electronic Lexicography

The development of digital technologies has significantly altered the concept of the dictionary. An electronic dictionary can contain far more information than a traditional printed dictionary. It enables rapid data updates, the use of large text corpora, and the inclusion of audio, hyperlinks, and various search options.

However, the electronic format also creates new challenges: the need for constant updates, source verification, data standardization, and ensuring scientific reliability.

6. The significance of the interaction between lexicology and lexicography for language teaching

The relationship between lexicology and lexicography is also of great importance for the methodology of teaching the Russian language. A student must not only know the meaning of a word but also be able to use dictionaries correctly.

Working with dictionaries develops important language skills: determining the meaning of an unfamiliar word, finding information on its pronunciation and spelling, identifying its stylistic nuance, selecting synonyms and antonyms, and tracing the word's origin.

Vocabulary work is particularly important when learning Russian as a foreign language. Students encounter polysemy, idioms, culturally marked vocabulary, and distinctions between words with similar meanings. In this context, the dictionary becomes not merely a reference tool, but a vital instrument for developing communicative competence.

Thus, lexicology and lexicography are closely related fields of linguistics, united by a common object of study: the vocabulary of a language. Lexicology investigates the theoretical principles governing the organization, functioning, and development of vocabulary, whereas lexicography applies this knowledge to the creation of dictionaries and other reference resources.

Modern lexicography faces new challenges: the rapid turnover of vocabulary, the emergence of neologisms and loanwords, shifting linguistic norms, the need to accurately describe polysemy, and the development of electronic and corpus-based lexicography. In this context, modern technologies, large text corpora, and the continuous updating of dictionary resources become particularly important.

The primary significance of the interaction between lexicology and lexicography lies in the fact that, together, they ensure the scientific study, systematization, and preservation of a language's lexical wealth.

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