

BRNACHES OF LEXICOLOGY

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Phraseology

- In linguistics, phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and other types of multi-word lexical units or phraseological units.

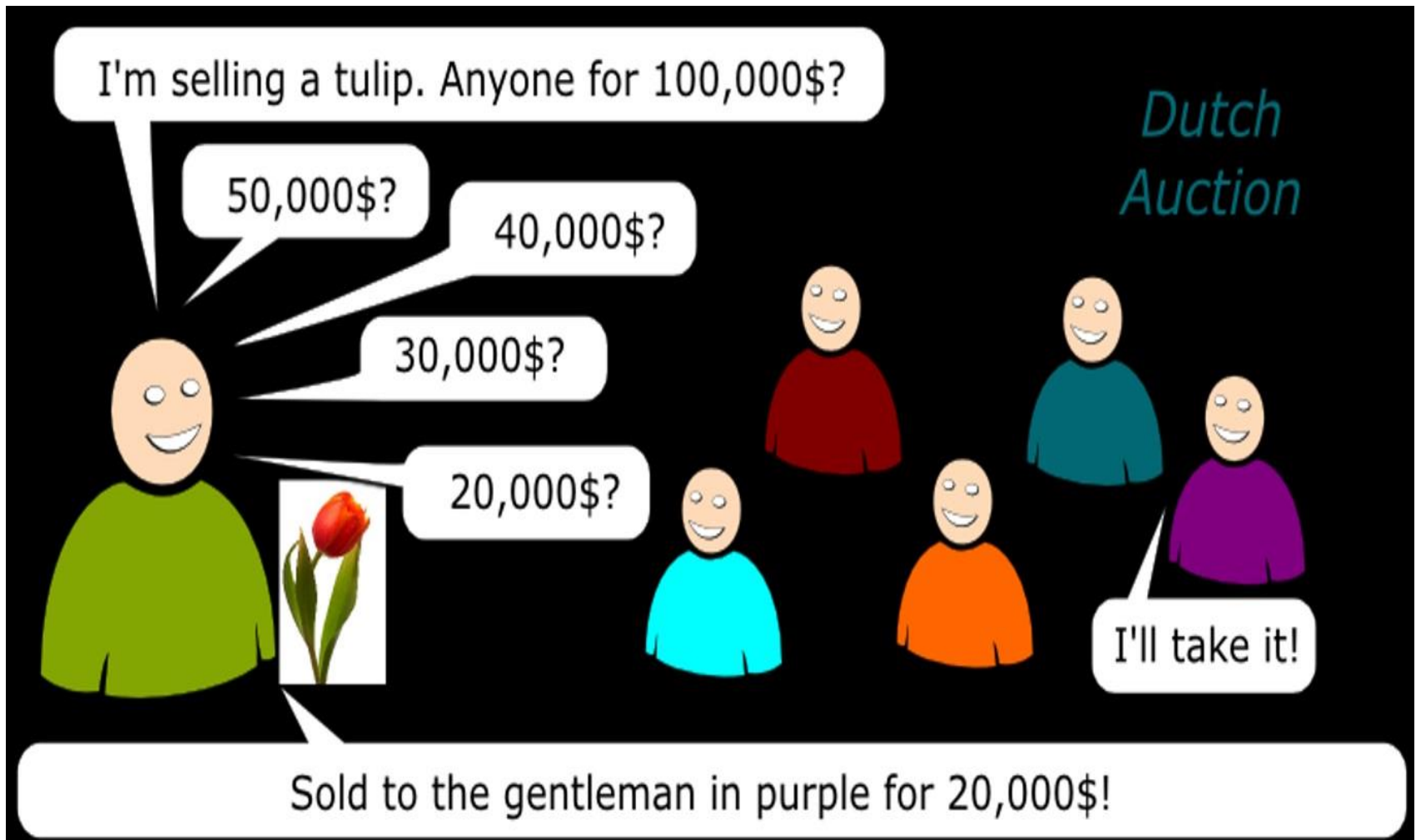
What are phraseological units ?

- Phraseological units are units in which the component parts of the expression take on a meaning more specific than or otherwise not predictable from the sum of their meanings when used independently. They convey a single concept and their meaning is idiomatic. It should be noted that when we speak about phraseological units we mean a word group consisting of two or more words, e.g. *Black Death*, *to show one's teeth*.

EXAMPLE OF CONVENTIONALIZED MEANING

- For example, 'Dutch auction' is composed of the words Dutch 'of or pertaining to the Netherlands' and auction 'a public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder', but its meaning is not 'a sale in the Netherlands where goods are sold to the highest bidder'. Instead, the phrase has a conventionalized meaning referring to any auction where, instead of rising, the prices fall.

Dutch Auction



Lexicography

Lexicography (from the Greek "lexicon", meaning "a dictionary", and "grapho" – "to write") is perhaps the most important branch of applied lexicology, dealing with the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries. It studies, among other things, the classification of dictionaries, their structure and general principles of dictionary-making.

Lexicography 2

- The art of dictionary making is as old as the field of linguistics. People started to cultivate this field from the very early age of our civilization, probably seven to eight hundred years before the Christian era. Through a long historical course, the discipline has evolved as one of the areas of linguistic research with application both in mainstream linguistics and language technology.

Semasiology

- Semasiology is the branch of lexicology devoted to the study of meaning. Its name comes from the Greek "semantikos" which means "significant".
- Semasiology may use both the synchronic and diachronic approaches to the study of meaning. In the first case, it studies types of meaning found in present-day English, providing a classification of English words according to their meaning; in the second case, it deals with changes that the meanings of words undergo in the course of the development of the language.

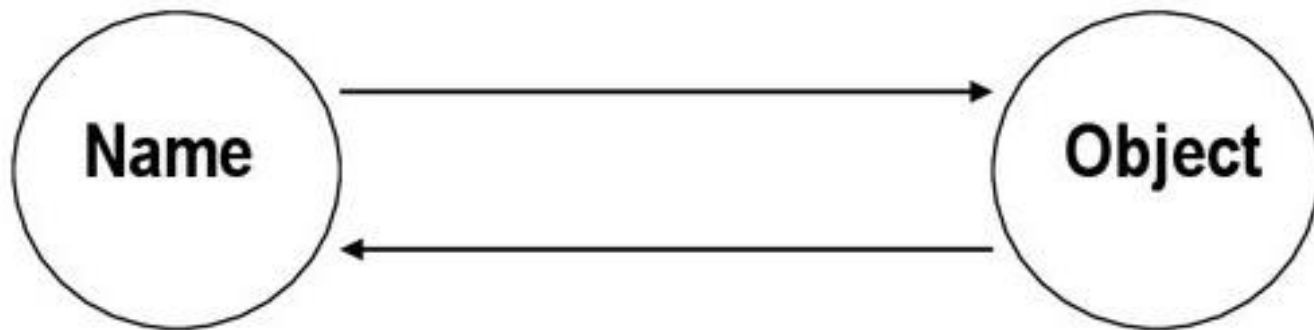
Semasiology & Onomasiology

Semasiology is closely connected with another branch of linguistics, onomasiology (from the Greek "onoma" – "name"), which also studies meaning but from, as it were, the direction opposite to semasiology. While semasiology proceeds from the word to its meaning, onomasiology proceeds from the object of naming to its name, i.e. it studies the ways in which things are named in a language. (Another name for onomasiology, much used by Soviet linguists in the recent past, is the "theory of nomination".) Proper names – i.e. names of people, geographical names – are studied by the branch of onomasiology called onomastics. Both onomasiology and onomastics are highly specialized branches of lexicology.

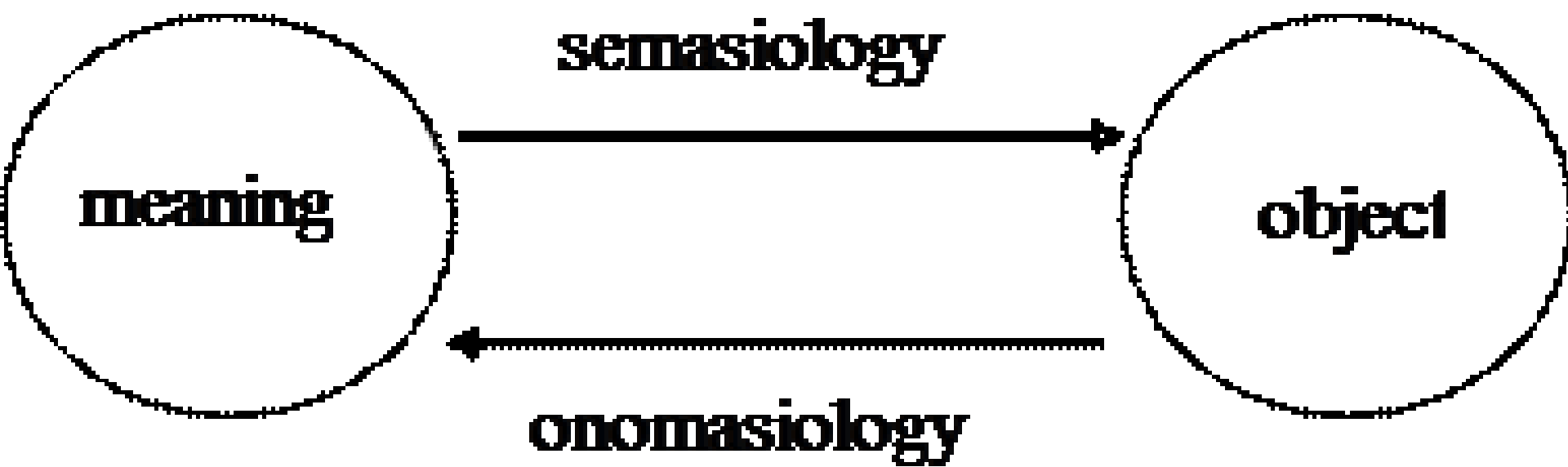
Semasiology & Onomasiology 2

- In the onomasiological perspective, one starts from a meaning. In semasiological perspective, one starts from an expression. The two perspectives may be related to speech production and speech recognition. In a systematic view, the speaker proceeds onomasiologically, as he starts from a meaning and looks for an appropriate expression; the hearer proceeds semasiologically, as he starts from expressions and looks for their meanings.

The ***semasiological approach*** (polysemy)



The ***onomasiological approach*** (synonymy)



Diachronic/Historical Lexicology

Historical Lexicology deals with the evolution of any vocabulary, the origin of words, their change and development. It also studies linguistic and extra-linguistic factors influencing the structure of words, their meaning and usage

Synchronic/Descriptive Lexicology

The subject matter of Descriptive Lexicology is the vocabulary of a particular language at a given stage of its development. It studies mainly the structure and specific functions of words. It also deals with the functions of words, morphological and semantic structures of words

Synchronic Lexicology and Diachronic Lexicology are Interconnected

- The two approaches shouldn't be set one against the other. In fact, they are interconnected and interrelated because every linguistic structure and system exists in a state of constant development, so that the synchronic state of a language system is a result of a long process of linguistic evaluation, of its historical development. Closely connected with the Historical lexicology is Contrastive and Comparative lexicology whose aims are to study the correlation between the vocabularies of two or more languages and find out the correspondences between the vocabulary units of the languages under comparison.

Contrastive Lexicology

- Contrastive Lexicology studies the lexical systems of two languages from a contrastive point of view and based on the method of comparison Contrastive Lexicology focuses upon the study of common and divergent features of lexicons of two or more languages, and finding out correspondences between the vocabulary units of the languages under investigation.

Contrastive Lexicology

- Contrastive lexicology also takes into account data obtained by comparative linguistics, which is being a branch of historical linguistics concerned with comparing languages in order to establish their historical relatedness.

Among the final tasks of any research in the field of Contrastive Lexicology are the following:

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Tasks of Contrastive Lexicology

- To study lexical units of the languages compared
- To investigate the problems of word structure and word formation in the languages under consideration
- To study the problem of interrelation of a word and its meaning
- To identify and classify the main isomorphic and allomorphic features characteristic of lexicons of the languages studied .
- To single out the isomorphic regularities and describe allomorphic singularities in the lexicons of the languages investigated.
- Practical data obtained from the researches in the Contrastive Lexicology contribute to General Lexicology, Typology, Translation, Smasiology and other linguistic sciences

What is etymology ?

- “Etymology is the investigation of word histories.”
- Every word in every language has a unique origin and history; words can be born in many ways, and often their histories are quite adventurous and informative. Etymology investigates and documents the lives (mainly the origins) of words.



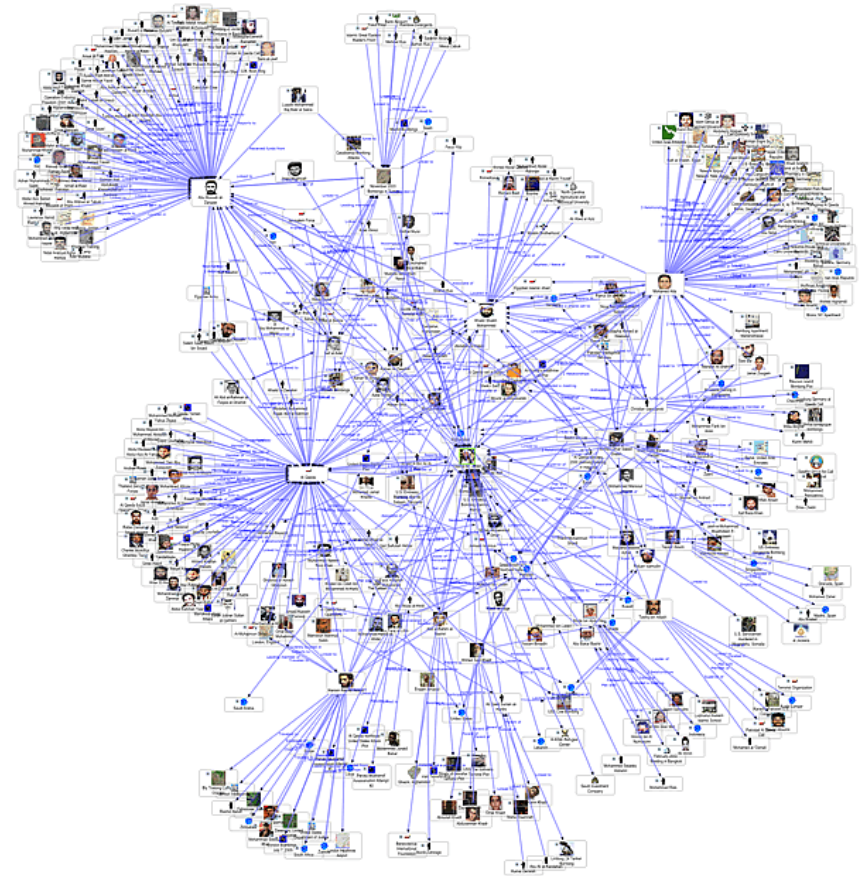
The Importance of Using Etymology

- Etymology is important because by knowing it you can become a better wordsmith. If you understand where your words came from, you understand them better and may be able to use them more effectively, precisely and beautifully. Knowing etymology will also often help you know the meanings of words you have never seen before. If you look at two people who are related, you can see their similar features and their family tree becomes obvious. In the same way, if you are familiar with word roots and know the etymologies of some words, you can infer the meanings of other words. In this way, your vocabulary can begin to grow on its own.

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Simple & Complex Etymologies

Etymologies can be simple or complex. Much like the lives of people, it depends upon how much a word has traveled and what adventures it has had.



THNAK YOU