

## LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL STUDY OF ARCHAIC AND HISTORIC WORDS IN ENGLISH

Seytmuratova Dilbar Sultamuratovna

2-course Masters' degree student at the department of English language  
linguisticsa at the Karakalpak State University

Supervisor: f.i.k, dots. Kuldashov A.

### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the archaisms, their distinctive characteristics, identifying traits, and categorization issues associated with them. Additionally, various views on classifying a language's vocabulary according to how it is used Components are described, and the distinction between historic terms (historisms) and archaic words (archaisms) is examined. Additionally, many methods for categorizing ancient terms and their categories are described.

**Keywords:** derived archaisms, lexis archaisms, lexis-phonetic archaisms, obsolete words, historisms, and classification.

### Introduction

As dynamic phenomena, language is continually changing, enriching, and losing some of its characteristics.

Since every language is evolving, each generation's speech differs slightly from that of their forebears [17]. Therefore, language change is a natural phenomenon that cannot be avoided. As a result of various internal and external factors, new words and linguistic units appear in the language, while others become obsolete, lose their original meaning and become passive, or regain their original meaning and become active again. These procedures are the same across all languages, and by comparing them amongst them, it is possible to identify the distinctive characteristics of each language as well as their similarities and contrasts. It is common knowledge that lexical units are classified into two categories, passive vocabulary and active vocabulary, based on how frequently they are used in the language.

Passive words are separated into lexemes, which are then restricted in use based on the context in which they are employed. The following groups of words are further divided by time of use:



1. Outdated terminology;
2. New terminology
3. Words that are neutral [12; 120].

Instead of these words, some authors [18; 36] use the terms ancient stratum, new stratum, and modern stratum. In this instance, the idea of outdated terminology.

The term "stratum" is used to describe lexical items that have historically been utilized in the language but are not currently being used. They are separated into historicism and archaism ("ol"-red").

The term "new vocabulary" refers to linguistic constructions (web design, some bloggers, vine) that have just entered the language and stand for novel ideas that are not yet universally understood.

The term "neutral lexicon" or "modern stratum" refers to lexical items that are actively utilized in the language but lack novelty or antiquity coloring, such as "flower," "tree," and "book."

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The number of terms, particularly archaisms and historisms, which are among the greatest literary assets of a language, has substantially decreased. However, archaisms and historisms are linguistic strata unique to each language, and they can be found in historical texts discussing communication as well as political, artistic, scientific, medical, pedagogical, philosophical, legal, and diplomatic issues.

Because it is difficult to grasp, comprehend, and translate these words in this context, attention is directed toward the study of terms that are particular to older strata. Speaking of the old stratum, it is interesting to consider the unique characteristics of the two sizable groupings of archaisms and historisms that make up this stratum, as well as how they differ from one another. According to [12; 120], the distinctions between archaisms and historisms in foreign and domestic scientific work conducted within the old strata are as follows:

1. Historisms refer to previous occurrences that are no longer relevant to modern life, whereas archaisms refer to the old name of anything that archaisms are still used today;
2. Unlike historisms, archaisms have their own synonyms in the contemporary stratum. Therefore, it is not overstated to suggest that archaisms are created when a term in a synonymous line is not actively used in relation to the others;



3. Historisms are the names of historical events and have no lexical counterparts, whereas archaisms persist in the language together with the linguistic unit they call to express the meaning it conveys, replace it;

4. The methodological link between synonyms, which causes one to become active and the other to become passive and archaic, is crucial in the creation of archaisms. Historisms, on the other hand, lack this characteristic, which is the total erasure from the lexicon of the term (lexeme) that serves as the name of the reality that has vanished [2; 207-208].

5. The only purpose of historism is nominative. However, archaisms provide both a nominal and a stylistic purpose [18; 36]. We don't wish to compare archaism and historism and demonstrate which is more significant based on the aforementioned ideas because each has its own linguistic and artistic significance and has a unique place in language.

In conclusion, although the work on the classification of archaisms is significant, it is possible to change the existing classifications based on the specific characteristics of each language.

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