



ON THE PROBLEM OF STUDYING OUTDATED VOCABULARY OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the issue of studying outdated vocabulary of the Russian language. The reasons for the occurrence of this process are indicated and examples are given.

It is noted that the process of emergence of lexical dearhaization is studied using a historical approach. As an example, the classification of Russian linguist N.M. is given. Shansky. In his classification N.M. Shansky, considering obsolete words, divides them into three groups: words that have completely disappeared; ancient words found as root elements of modern words and words included in stable phraseological units.

KEY WORDS: *vocabulary, obsolescence, process, dearhaization, Russian language, classification, passive vocabulary.*

INTRODUCTION

Studying the Russian language, among other foreign languages, is the most important factor in the sphere of education and upbringing in the conditions of the new Uzbekistan. That is why, I think, the study of outdated vocabulary of the Russian language, along with other issues, is one of the necessary and urgent tasks.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The question of studying obsolete words of the Russian language and the reasons for their archaization in the last decade has become particularly relevant. Against this background, a comparative study of the process of archaization using the material of contacting languages, in our opinion, is also an equally pressing issue for study today.

Outdated vocabulary is the most valuable material not only from the point of view of linguistic heritage, but also from the point of view of studying the current state of the language. A comprehensive study of the processes of archaization of the modern Russian language and generalization of the results of such research, first of all, helps to better understand the general laws of language development, explains some of the processes of the emergence of the Russian national language, reveals the dynamics of the development of its vocabulary (semantic and stylistic shifts in the lexical system at certain stages of development, processes of nominations), the development of new meanings in some words and the reasons for the archaization of individual meanings in others), or the obsolescence of the word as a whole.

As is known, all ongoing socio-political and other reforms are fully reflected in the lexical system of the language, the bearer of which is the people experiencing the process of transformation [1].

What has been said is fully applicable to the modern stage of development of the Russian language. As noted in the scientific literature, the main trends in the development of the Russian language in the modern period are the intensity and speed of language processes, the determining influence of socio-political factors on the development of the language system, the predominance of quantitative changes over qualitative ones, functional changes over systemic ones, as well as the predominance of changes in vocabulary and phraseology.

So, outdated words in the Russian language are no less a moving layer: they are replenished as a result of socio-historical processes, some words return to use as a result of these processes.



Review The issue of obsolescence of lexical units in the context of lexical-semantic fields makes it possible to establish the factors that influenced the transition to passive vocabulary of words of a certain field and to predict further stages of archaization.

Issues related to the archaization of the vocabulary of the Russian language, the functioning of obsolete words in the texts of works of art, periodicals, as well as in everyday communication are discussed in detail in the works of A.A. Khaburgaev, E.N. Prokopovich, A.N. Kozhina, V.V. Veselitsky, V.V. Vinogradova, G.O. Vinokura, D.N. Shmeleva, E.P. Voitseva, E.P. Khodakova, I.M. Maltseva, L.V. Shcherba, L.N. Granovskaya, N.M. Shansky, S.I. Ozhegova, F.P. Filina, Yu.S. Sorokina and other scientists.

Currently, much attention is paid to the development and enrichment of vocabulary, changes in lexical meaning, the history of the functioning of groups and individual words are studied in detail, but obsolescence processes are usually left aside.

Turning to the history of words helps to reconstruct changes in people's lives. When comparing the vocabulary of a language in different eras, one can imagine the nature of changes in the life of a particular people. It is an indisputable fact that modern language is fundamentally different from the language of the 19th century. The vocabulary of a language undergoes continuous changes - this is how it maintains its stability at every moment of its existence. This suggests that in the lexical system of a language, synchrony and diachrony are inseparable and indivisible.

Archaism (from ancient Greek ἀρχαϊσμός "obsolete expression"), obsolete vocabulary is an obsolete word, which in modern speech has been replaced by a synonym. A strict formulation in linguistics is a lexeme or grammatical form, which in the process of language development was replaced by others, but continues to be used as stylistically marked, for example, in poetic speech to create a high style. It should be distinguished from historicisms - words denoting objects that have completely fallen out of use.

In highly stratified developed languages, such as English or Portuguese, archaisms can serve as professional jargon, which is especially typical for jurisprudence and religious worship.

Archaism is a lexical unit that has fallen out of use, although the corresponding object (phenomenon) remains in real life and receives other names (obsolete words, superseded or replaced by modern synonyms). The reason for the appearance of archaisms is the development of language, the updating of its vocabulary: one words are replaced by others.

Words that are forced out of use do not disappear without a trace: they are preserved in the literature of the past and as part of some established expressions used in a certain context; they are necessary in historical novels and essays - to recreate the life and linguistic flavor of the era. In modern language, words may be preserved that are derived from words that have fallen out of active use (for example, "now" and "today" from the archaic and "this")

The process of archaization, i.e. the obsolescence of lexical units or their individual meanings is a very interesting linguistic phenomenon that occurs slowly, leading to the loss of a word from the lexical system. As a result of archaization, a particular word first passes into the passive dictionary and only then is it gradually forgotten and completely disappears from the language system. The process of obsolescence of individual words in the vocabulary of the modern Russian language cannot be imagined as one-sided, since in a number of cases obsolete units subsequently return to the active word in the modern Russian language, gradually becoming entrenched in everyday life. Naturally, what happens in this case, as a rule, is a change in their semantics. As an example, we can use words like beat (manufacture), branch (descendant), peace (interior), repair (replenishment of the loss of horses in the troops), surname (family), etc.

Outdated lexical units of the modern Russian language together form a complex and multi-structured system. The reason for this is their heterogeneity and diversity in terms of the degree of their obsolescence, the reasons for their archaization and the possibility and nature of their use. Let's look at these three main questions separately.

As just indicated, obsolete words differ from each other primarily in the degree of their obsolescence. Among them, those that stand out first of all are those that are currently completely unknown to the average speaker of the modern Russian literary language and therefore completely unknown understandable without the corresponding certificates. These words include words that have disappeared from the Russian language (ramo -



shoulder, tyti - fat, loki - puddle, beef - cattle, etc.), and words, although forgotten at the present time, but still known to us from ancient Russian monuments of writing and which can be used occasionally (myto - a type of trade duty in Ancient Russia, cf. Mytishchi, Mytnaya Square; thief - thief; all - village, kamo - where, etc.).

According to N.M. Shansky, “establishing the reasons for the transformation of words from the fact of active vocabulary into archaic We, the reasons for repression, replacing one word with another is, as a rule, a very complex matter”[2]. It is completely clear to us why, for example, the words caftan, city, petition and others turned into historicisms (their corresponding objects, phenomena, things, etc. disappeared); on the contrary, special linguistic research is required in order to answer the question why the words finger, this, hitherto, person were supplanted from the active use of the words finger, this, still, forehead.

In the vocabulary of any language, two large groups are distinguished: actual words and irrelevant ones. Current words are units that serve society for many years and do not become obsolete, are not new (man, earth, walk, big, cheerful, quiet, up, down, hundred, five, etc. ak further). All these units make up the active vocabulary and the main fund of the modern Russian language. Irrelevant words are those words that are either not yet familiar to native speakers due to the fact that they have recently appeared (neologisms), or they are unfamiliar because they have come out of widespread use. o for some reasons, i.e. outdated. All this represents the passive vocabulary of the language, which includes neologisms. If we compare how the processes of neologization and archaization proceed, then everything is obvious: new words appear in the language actively, almost every day. This indicates that the process of neologization is vigorous and clear. Necessity in this case can be called new concepts, phenomena, signs, realities. And for a word to leave the language it takes a lot of time, sometimes even tens of years are needed. Therefore, we can say that archaization is a slow and imperceptible process.

The process of archaization in the Russian language was considered in the works of such linguist scientists as Y.S. Sorokina[3], E.V.Babenko[4], V.F.Belyanskaya[5], E.V.Kovaleva[6], M.N.Nesterov[7], Sh.A.Toksanbaeva[8], L.A.Shneiderman[9], A.P.Yalysheva[10] and some others.

If we turn to the classification of N.M. Shansky, who distinguishes two large groups:

- 1) ancient words;
- 2) actually outdated words.

Among the actually outdated words, traditionally archaisms and historicisms stand out.

Ancient words represent units that have been completely forgotten. They are the subject of research by language historians; they do not appear on the pages of books. They can be found in monuments of ancient Russian writing and culture. Unlike them, historical words themselves are a fact of the modern Russian language. We meet them in the texts of works of art, and sometimes we also use them ourselves for one purpose or another. They are recorded in special dictionaries of obsolete words. Some similar dictionaries also contain illustrations that depict some of the obsolete items that the authors write about.

The process of words going out of active use is usually prepared by their gradual “obsolescence”, narrowing of their usage, the range of their compatibility with other words and a change in their meaning and stylistic characteristics, a gradual transition from the category of ordinary, active words to the category of passively perceived peripheral words that are more common in use one social or one age group of speakers and writers. Note that obsolete during the 20th century. words in the Russian language are heterogeneous in their degree of obsolescence. For example, the words: Makhnovist, White Guard, bomber, White Cossack left the active dictionary at the dawn of Soviet power, but their meanings are still clear to speakers. On the contrary, the words: ukom, shkrab, brigademil, continuous, which were in active use in a later period compared to the words noted above, have now been completely forgotten, completely unknown to the overwhelming number of Russian speakers. And such lexemes as collective farm, state farm, collective farmer, social competition, social obligation are currently becoming obsolete.

Speaking about ancient words, it should be noted that despite the complete disappearance of these words, touching them is very interesting, because can lift the veil of secrets of some modern language phenomena. N.M. Shansky distinguishes three groups among ancient words:

- 1) Completely lost units. For example, such as strict (paternal uncle), kotopa (ssopa), bebr. Let's dwell on the last unit in detail. The fact is that a derivative of the word bebr (bebryan) is found in “The Tale of Igor’s Campaign”: “I will wash the bebryan sleeve in the Kayala River and morning to Prince Igor his bloody wounds,” says



Yaroslavn and in your cry. Some translators have traditionally translated *bebryan* sleeve as beaver sleeve, which is due to the consonance of these words (*bebr* - beaver). In N. Zabolotsky we read:

“And a sleeve with beaver trim,
Leaning over, I’ll soak in Kayala.
The fogs will fly away and clear,
Prince Igor will close his eyes.”

Here we are faced with a certain illogicality in wiping bloody wounds with beaver fur. Researchers of the text of the work asked the question “Is the word *bebryan* translated correctly?” Only in the 20th century did they discover the meaning of this word: the word *bebr* had nothing to do with the word beaver. It means thin natural silk fabric of special manufacture. The longest sleeves of the clothes of ancient Russian beauties were made from it. Hence, a *bebryan* sleeve is a sleeve made of natural silk fabric.

2) Let's turn to the next group of words. These are ancient words found as root elements of modern words. For example, a thin person is skillful. We find this element in the word *artist*; *scora* - skin. We observe the connection between these units in the example of the word *furrier* (master of making fur from skins, making fur products). No less interesting is the word *beef* (cattle meat, in this way the word is explained by the modern word and finally one more) in the unit *beef*.

3) Words found in stable phrases, i.e. phraseological units. For example, in the middle of nowhere, an expression that is used when we are talking about something far away. Many of us immediately imagine Easter and Easter cakes. But what do Easter cakes have to do with evil spirits? Easter cakes are not baked goods at all. This was the name given to swampy places in the forest that were far away, and About another version, this was the name given to illegal deforestation, which was done by peasants in order to plant a small vegetable garden there in secret from the master. Naturally, these illegal actions intersected after some time and the small clearing became overgrown with weeds. According to legend, it was there that evil spirits lived. No less interesting is the expression “*gol like a falcon*”. This is how we talk about people who have nothing. But why is the falcon naked? Indeed, the bird is covered in feathers. Let us note that the falcon has nothing to do with the falcon. This was the name of a smoothly planed log used as a battering ram (an ancient weapon for destroying fortress walls - a log with a tip, reinforced with chains on a movable wooden base *ashne*). This same falcon was indeed naked. Let's look at another expression to get into trouble. Once upon a time, the problem was written separately (in the hole). We say this when we find ourselves in a hopeless or difficult situation. In fact, a *prosak* is a machine for weaving ropes. He had a complex device. If something got into it, for example, a hand or a piece of clothing, then it was very difficult to get out of there. A truly hopeless situation.

Thus, N.M. Shansky, considering obsolete words, divides them into three groups:

- 1) Words that have disappeared completely;
- 2) Ancient words that are found as root elements of modern words;
- 3) Words that occur as part of stable phraseological units.

This division, in our opinion, is very logical and justified.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study of obsolete words expand and deepen modern ideas about the processes occurring in modern vocabulary, provide specific information about their meaning in the linguistic consciousness of the native speaker in Russian language.

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