



## THE PROBLEM OF CLASSIFICATION OF ARCHAISMS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article provides information on the archaisms and their specific features, determining factors and the classification problems related to them. Furthermore, different theories on categorizing the vocabulary of a particular language according to the use of its constituents are explained and difference between archaic words (archaisms) and obsolete words (historisms) are analyzed. Moreover, diverse approaches to the classification of archaic words, their types are presented.*

**KEY WORDS:** *archaism, obsolete words, historisms, classification, derived archaisms, lexic archaisms, lexic-phonetic archaisms,*

Language is a dynamic phenomenon, and over time, it is constantly evolving, changing, enriching, and losing certain properties. As Trask points out, “the speech of each generation is somewhat different from that of their predecessors, as each language is constantly changing” [17]. Therefore, the change of language is an unavoidable phenomenon, as a result of various internal and external factors in the language, new words, linguistic units appear, and some words become obsolete, shrinks the scope of its use and becomes passive, or acquires a special meaning and is revived in language. These processes are common to all languages in the world, and through a comparative study of them within different languages, the specific features of languages are revealed, their similarities and differences are determined.

It is known that lexical units are divided into two groups according to the frequency of use in the language: passive vocabulary and active vocabulary. Passive vocabulary are subdivided into lexemes, which, in turn, are limitedly used, according to the period of use, as well as the scope of use. Words are further grouped according to the period of use:

1. Old vocabulary;
2. New vocabulary
3. Neutral vocabulary [12; 120].

Some sources use the terms old stratum, new stratum, and modern stratum instead of these terms [18; 36]. In this case, the concept of old lexicon or old stratum is applied to lexical units that have been used in the language in history, but are not currently actively used. They are divided into archaism (“ol”-red) and historicism (qozi, mirshab).

New vocabulary refers to language units (web design, smm, blogger, vine) that have just emerged in the language and represent new concepts that are not yet clear to everyone.

The concept of neutral lexicon or modern stratum refers to lexemes that are actively used in the language (flower, tree, book) that do not have the color of novelty or antiquity.

While much of the research in linguistics is done within the modern stratum and the linguistic units specific to the new stratum, the focus on the study of old words, including archaisms and historisms, which are among the major literary treasures of a particular language, has declined significantly. However, archaisms and historisms are linguistic stratums specific to each language, they appear in historical sources related to the political, artistic, scientific, medical, pedagogical, philosophical, legal, diplomatic, social relations of the population, as well as communication. Therefore, the problems of understanding,



comprehending, and translating such words here lead to a focus on the study of old stratum-specific words.

Speaking of the old stratum, it is worthwhile to dwell on the peculiarities of the two large groups of archaisms and historisms that are part of this stratum, and their differences from each other. The differences between archaisms and historisms in foreign and native scientific work carried out within the old stratum are interpreted as follows [12; 120]:

1. While historisms refer to things and events that existed in the past but are not present in everyday life, archaisms refer to the old name of something that still exists today;

2. Archaisms differ from historisms in that they have their own synonyms in the modern stratum. It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that the inactive use of one of the words in a synonymous line in relation to the others gives rise to archaisms;

3. Archaisms remain in the language along with the linguistic unit it calls, while historisms are the name of a past event and there is no lexical unit to replace it, to express the meaning it conveys;

4. The methodological relationship between synonyms plays an important role in the emergence of archaisms: the activation of one leads to the passivation, archaicization of the other. Historisms, on the other hand, do not have this feature: the loss of reality causes the word (lexeme) that is the name of that reality to be completely dropped from the dictionary [2; 207-208].

3. Historism serves only a nominative function. Archaisms, on the other hand, serve both a nominal and a stylistic function [18; 36].

Based on the above theories, we do not want to compare archaism and historism with each other and show that the importance of one is higher than the other, because both have their own linguistic and artistic significance and their place in language is separate. Based on the purpose of this research, we aim to discuss in this dissertation the specifics of archaisms, the similarities and differences of archaisms in Uzbek and English, the problems and solutions associated with their translation. Because, despite the fact that a lot of work is being done in the field of translation today, in the translation of old words in English and Uzbek, we often encounter lexical-semantic, stylistic and logically

incorrect alternatives. One of the main reasons for this is the lack of research on archaic words, and the lack of a source that includes real alternatives to archaisms in English and Uzbek, which have been tested by experts. Therefore, in this paper, we have focused on issues related to the analysis and translation of archaisms in both languages.

The study of archaisms is one of the most widespread linguistic disciplines in world linguistics. In particular, in Russian linguistics I.V. Vladimirovna [15], M.N. Shmeleva [14], T.V. Korosteleva [6], in European and Asian linguistics Z.A. Aziz et al. [19], S. Ö. Eratalay and M. Keklik [13], K.J. and others, D.Rusady and S.Munawarah [1], N.Desriawati, and others [10] worked on archaisms. However, there is not enough scientific work on the comparative study of archaic units in Uzbek and English, so the study of the features, similarities and differences of archaisms in these two languages determines the purpose of our work.

Much of the work done on the study of archaisms has focused on the development of their types, types, in other words, their classification, and there are several classification approaches in this regard. In particular, N.M. Shanskiy [9], E.G. Mixaylova [8], V.F. Mariempolsky [3], OS Akhmonova [11], J. Maruzolar [7] conducted research in this regard.

In particular, N.M. Shanskiy divided archaisms into lexical and semantic groups, and lexical archaisms into simple, derivative, and lexical-phonetic.

Examples of simple archaisms are old words that do not contain suffixes, for example, the pronoun "thou" is now used instead of the word "you", which does not contain any word-formation additives. In Uzbek, the word "sayyod" means "hunter" and is now considered inactive.

Examples of derived archaisms are lexical units that contain word-formative suffixes, such as "silvern-silver" or "o'tlug'-firy"

Lexical-phonetic archaisms include archaic units whose sounds differ to some extent from a historical point of view. For example, "hath- has" or "yolvormoq-yolbormoq".

The analysis of these examples shows that the phenomenon of lexical archaisms is specific to both Uzbek and English, and archaisms of both languages



can be further divided into groups of joint, double and repeated archaisms. For example, yesteryear- last year, whereinsoever (anywhere), somedeal (to some extent, in part).

Shuba introduces the concept of grammatical archaisms into science, distinguishing between morphological (related to gender, number, and cases) and syntactic (related to parts of speech and sentence structure) archaisms of grammatical archaisms. Akhmanova speaks of orthographic archaisms related to the spelling of words, referring to the historical spelling of words as orthographic archaism [11], but in our opinion, the term "graphic archaism" is more appropriate instead. Because "orthography" is a lexical meaning of "correct spelling" and is often evaluated in relation to the synchronous state of the language. However, since archaisms are words of historical color, it is incorrect to look at them from the point of view of current spelling rules, so it is appropriate to use the term graphic archaisms in relation to them. In general, graphic archaisms are common in both English and Uzbek, including words such as bul (this), shul (that), andoq (that is), which are examples of graphic archaisms in Uzbek. In English, words like maketh (makes), enow (enough), aright (right) are examples.

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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