ANALYSIS OF ARCHAIC WORDS IN THE STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS

Madiyorova Valida Quvondiq qizi  
*Master, Foreign Philology Faculty, National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

**ABSTRACT**

Reading and understanding examples of folklore, to interpret some of the outdated, archaic words and phrases in them are quite problematic issue. To overcome this difficulty, it is important to analyze outdated historical and archaic words. Due to the urgency of this issue, in this article the relevant conclusions and recommendations for overcoming such complexities are given.

**KEY WORDS:** proverbs, archaisms, historisms, language change, outdated vocabulary

**INTRODUCTION**

Language is considered to be a dynamic process, not a steady phenomena. As the time passes by, the word stock, that is, the vocabulary of any language modifies by being supplemented with new words and expressions appearing simultaneously with the alterations of the culture, social life of people, development of science, national identities and people’s mentality. A certain part of the outdated words in the language usually drops out of the vocabulary of the language completely or remain as elements performing purely historical descriptive functions. As an example, the word “*aboard*” was used for expressing the meaning of “out of doors”, but overtime this word changed into preposition, which expresses to be on a ship, plane or train, moreover, out of the country. This list can be continued to *purblind* (short-sighted), *lurdan* (an idle or incompetent person), *coz* (cousin), *afeard/afeared* (frightened) and others. Such archaic words are preserved mainly in the genres of folklore, including proverbs, riddles, fairy tales and epics.

Therefore, we can say that our research work has a paremiologic features that combine the origin, etymological, semasiological sides of proverbs. Any attempt to describe the present state of proverb scholarship and its desiderata for the nature must by necessity look back upon past accomplishments.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Archaic words have attracted the attention of scientists throughout the world. In particular, M.Ondar [1] analyzes outdated words in the texts of Tuvan heroic tales and divided archaic words into the following thematic groups: words referring to the character’s title or status; names of military weapons and attributes of the hero; words referring to household items; and names of human body parts. Karagulova [2] identified a set of archaisms, acquired new terminological meanings, which will serve as a material for compiling glossaries in law and medicine, as well as a linguistic means for professionals of law and medicine. Dobrovolska [3] presents the results of a study of functional, semantic and chronological issues concerning Middle English occupational terms with Scandinavian word stems.

In Uzbek linguistics, the issue of archaic words were included in the works of N.Turniyazov and A.Rahimov [4], M.Hamroyev et.al.[5], Ulmas Sharipova and Ibrohim Yuldashev [6]. But they have confined themselves to explaining and giving examples of the term archaism, as well as to distinguishing it from historical words.

In order to accomplish the tasks of the research, we used system-structural, historical-comparative and descriptive methods, moreover, methods of etymological, functional, comparative,
statistical, semantic analysis, as well, the component analysis in this work.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The interest in proverbs can, after all, be traced back to the earliest Sumerian cuneiform tablets and the philosophical writings of Aristotle. Renaissance scholars, such as Erasmus of Rotterdam, and modern folklorists, such as Archer Taylor, have all built on previous research as they put forth their own collections and studies of proverbs. There is indeed an impressive history of the two major aspects of proverb scholarship, i.e., the collection of proverbs (paremiography) and the study-of proverbs (paremiology). Naturally these two branches are not separate. An Expression of a form of speech or writing that is no longer current. Another term that can be confused with an archaism is historism. Historisms belong to obsolete words. The causes of their appearance are extralinguistic. It is the denotatum that is outdated.

Coming to the definition of an archaic words, they are the use of a form of speech or writing that is no longer current. Another term that can be confused with an archaism is historism. Historisms belong to obsolete words. The causes of their appearance are extralinguistic. It is the denotatum that is outdated. They are very numerous as names for social relations and institutions and objects of material culture of the past. The names of ancient weapons, types of boats, types of carriages, instruments belong to historisms.

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Love begets love.
In two versions, the archaic meaning of the word beget retains its archaic concept. Another proverb containing archaic word “clout”:

Never cast a clout, till May be out
A clout is an old word for a piece of clothing. Some people think “May” refers to the month but others take it to mean the May flower or hawthorn. The tree flowers in late April or early May. In other words, the old saying means don’t take your warm clothes off until the May blossom is out because cold weather can return during the spring months which is what is happening at the moment.

Let’s look first at the ‘cast a clout’ part. The word “clout”, although archaic, is straightforward. Since at least the early 15th century “clout” has been variously meant to mean “a blow to the head”, “a clod of earth or (clotted) cream” or “a fragment of cloth, or clothing”. It is the last of these that is meant in “cast a clout”. This was spelled variously spelled as clowt, clowte, cloot, clute.

So, “never cast a clout…” simply means “never discard your [warm winter] clothing…”.

The “till May be out” part is where the doubt lies. On the face of it this means “until the month of May is ended”.

Here is another interpretation. In England, in May, you can’t miss the Hawthorn. It is an extremely common tree in the English countryside, especially in hedges. Hawthorns are virtually synonymous with hedges. As many as 200,000 miles of hawthorn hedge were planted in the Parliamentary Enclosure period, between 1750 and 1850. The name ‘haw’ derives from ‘hage’, the Old English for ‘hedge’.

The tree gives its beautiful display of flowers in late April/early May. It is known as the May Tree and the blossom itself is called May. Using that allusion, ‘till May is out’ could mean, ‘until the hawthorn is out [in bloom]’.

All in all, although the May blossom interpretation seems appealing, the ‘May’ in this proverb is the month of May. Uzbek equivalents of this proverb can be “suv ko’rmaguncha etigingni yechma”, “xamir qormaguncha tandirga o’t yoqma” and others.

CONCLUSION
The most interesting and at the same time sophisticated process in the study of linguistics is a change of a language in a course of time. Complicated word integrations, appearing and evanescence of words, phraseological units, and grammatical constructions – all these are undividable part of language progress. We can compare archaisms with an echo of ancient times, because they deliver us information about cultural life of previous generations. Archaisms also reflect an inner aspect of people consciousness.

In conclusion, archaic words are preserved mainly in the genres of folklore, including proverbs, riddles, fairy tales and epics. We analyzed more than 600 proverbs and found 19 examples that contains archaic words. In this article, we have tried to explain the contextual meaning of archaic words in the proverbs, and have given their Uzbek equivalents.

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