

Types of Obsolete Words (Archaisms and historicisms)



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ABSTRACT: Obsolete words not used in the dictionary are divided into two groups: archaisms and historicisms. There are certain differences between them. Archaisms included words representing objects, events, processes, and concepts; they can reflect existing and currently defined events and concepts. They are often not related to the language itself, but they can be replaced by more modern tools. The process of emergence of archaisms is called as the process of archaization. Thus, any archaism can have a synonym in a given language. For example: Grumpish – this word was used around the 1720s. Meaning: bad-tempered and sulky. Currently, the synonyms of this word are more commonly used: sulky; bad-tempered; sullen; gloomy, etc.

Archaisms are divided into several groups depending on the degree of obsolescence of words and how they are currently used in the language: linguistic, lexico-semantic, grammatical, morphological, poetic and lexical.

KEY WORDS: historicisms, archaisms, language, synonyms, antonyms, obsolete

INTRODUCTION

Language is a living, constantly evolving, self-renewing system. The most mobile part of the language is its vocabulary. We would not be wrong if we say that the dictionary composition is sensitive to changes in the life of the society. Thus, the language is enriched with new words and can 'get rid' of a group of words that are out of active use. Such words, i.e. historicisms, belong to the passive fund of the language and, as a rule, are found in 'outdated' dictionaries.

The essence of 'historism' has been explained with different approaches over time. Elements of historicism are more common in the writings of the French essayist Michel de Montaigne and the Italian philosopher G.B. Vico and developed more fully with the nineteenth-century European dialectics of G.V.F.Hegel (1770-1831) [Reynolds 1999, p. 275-287]. Influenced by G. Hegel, K.Marx also included historicism in his writings. Historicism tends to be either hermeneutic, because it values careful, rigorous and contextualized interpretation of data, or it tends to be relativist, because it rejects universal, fundamental and immutable interpretations [Katamba 2005, p. 1202].

Historicism is a perspective that advocates the need to take into account the historical period, geographic location, and local culture of writing in all types and styles [Ankersmit 1989, p.137-153].

Most scholars agree that the concept of historicism was proposed by the German philosopher K. W.F. Schlegel at the beginning of the 19th century. The term 'historicism' was proposed by the same German philosopher [Collingwood 1994, p. 312].

The term historicism is a term widely used in philosophy, anthropology, sociology as well as in linguistics [Leiter 2007, p. 156]. Only in the 18th century, as in a number of other sciences, the idea of historicism was formed in linguistics, which was not based on actual materials specific to that period, and here the main attention was focused on the problems of the origin of the language and the transition from 'primitive' languages to modern languages [Pasternak 1989, p. 37].

DISCUSSION

Thus, in the 30s and 40s of the 20th century, historicism began to function as a comparative and organizational basis for maintaining and strengthening the only true worldview, and the introduction of the historical-semantic approach to language teaching and, accordingly, the achievement of a higher level of integration of interdisciplinary knowledge and the inclusion of historical facts are used to serve in order to ensure the adaptation to material bases [Donskaya 1998, p. 94].

Historicisms are stable expressions that are the names of events of human life that once existed but disappeared. Historicisms belong to the passive vocabulary and do not have a synonym in the modern language. Thanks to scientific and technical progress, a large number of new concepts have appeared that enrich the vocabulary of the language. The opposite is also found in the language. Some words are no longer used or fall out of use, because many things, concepts have already disappeared from everyday life.

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Over time, the main reason for the emergence of historicisms in the language was the change in the traditions of our ancestors, the development of science and culture. The non-use of words with time is justified by the following reasons in various literatures [Pasternak 1989, p. 73]:

- a) Change of objective reality, care or passing of some objects and events (historicisms);
- b) Intra-linguistic motives: reconstruction of the lexical system, replacement of one previous noun by another (archaisms);
- c) Change of the mental system of the society, deactualization of some concepts, etc.

Proceeding from the above, the entire obsolete lexicon can be divided into two types: *historicisms and archaisms*.

Words can, on the one hand, be 'self-obsolete', that is, they can be 'removed' from living use by other words that are synonymous with them, and on the other hand, they can be 'obsolete' in this sense. Sometimes, these words are replaced by other words. Archaisms and historicisms are often equated in the language.

Note that a small detail helps to determine whether the word is historicism or archaism. The differences between these two similar terms are as following:

1. Compared to archaisms, synonyms are not used in historicisms. It is necessary to mention that these two concepts are quite conditional. Words may or may not be used for various reasons, but in some cases they may return to the active vocabulary after a long period of time. An example of this is a number of historicisms that returned to use (circulation) after a while: lieutenant, minister, officer (lieutenant, minister, and officer), etc. It should be noted that linguists have created special dictionaries that include such words.
2. Historicisms do not coincide with archaisms, as "archaisms are obsolete names of modern realities", "historicisms are names of obsolete realities that determine the characteristics of meaning." It is impossible to pay attention to the specificity of the semantics of historicisms without considering the separation of the semantic structure of the word into denotative and connotative parts. Here, the first refers to the meaning of the word content, and the second includes emotional-evaluative and functional-stylistic meanings.
3. Another important difference between archaisms and historicisms is that archaisms have a certain degree of obsolescence. They are specifically distinguished by linguists to trace the age of a language's vocabulary. Many words often fall out of use and become passive or disappear. Two options can exist for words that have passed into the passive state: when replaced by others, the word becomes archaic, and when the object itself disappears, the word becomes historicism. Do not forget that they differ in meaning. Historicisms can be divided into several categories according to which historical period the dictionary belongs to.

So, the main criterion that defines historicisms is that both the word and the concept it expresses are out of active use and both of them are obsolete.

In addition to all the mentioned features, historicisms also have certain functions in the language:

1. The main function of historicisms is that they act as a means of lexical expression in fiction. Therefore, when writing works on historical topics, historicisms can be used to create an effect (pleasure) typical for the period. It is sometimes possible for historicisms to return to the active vocabulary.
2. One of the functions of historicisms in scientific-historical literature is the nominative or "giving names to the realities of past times" function. Thus, when working on a scientific historical monograph, it is possible to use "historicisms" to recreate historical features.

Historicisms are called "signs" of the era, so they have no lexical items to compete with in the modern language. Historicisms belonging to a certain period are used to revive historical paintings of different centuries. For example,

- historicisms related to distant eras: governor, governor, etc;
- historicisms expressing the realities of the recent past: district committee, province, etc.

3. Historicisms also "carry a social function. This function included words related to vehicles, types of clothing, and daily necessities that were used and popular in society in ancient times. For example, in the middle of the 19th century, 'bloomers' were Turkish-style pants that were gathered up to the ankles and were worn by women as 'rational clothes'. It was presented by the editor and social reformer Mrs. A. Blumer as a contribution to the women's rights movement. Later, "bloomers" were worn by girls and women for cycling games, when they were shortened and only reached the knee [Lee 1954, p. 569].

Not all historicisms date back to ancient times. For example: bloomers – an outfit designed for women in mid-nineteenth century. It consisted of Turkish-style trousers gathered at the ankles and worn by women as "rational clothing". It was presented as a contribution to the women's rights movement by editor and social reformer Mrs. Blumer. A little later, bloomers were worn by girls and women for games and cycling, but then they were shortened and only reached the knee.

It is possible to find many historicisms in the works of the genius U. Shakespeare. For example, one such term was doublets. The meaning of this term is explained as follows: a close-fitting jacket with or without sleeves worn by men in the 15th – 17th centuries. It should be noted that the descriptions of ancient clothing given in dictionaries often include their social functions at one time or another. Thus, the 15th century tabard was a short coat with open sides and short sleeves, worn by a knight over his armor and decorated with armorial supports on the front, back and sides.

In historical novels, there are many historicisms that refer to different types of weapons. For example: a battering ram 'an ancient machine for breaking walls'; a blunderbuss 'an old type of gun with a wide muzzle'; breastplate 'a piece of metal armor worn

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by knights over the chest to protect it in battle'; a crossbow 'a medieval weapon consisting of a bow fixed across a wooden stock', etc.

Thus, there are the following types of historicisms in English:

1. Words indicating social position:
2. Words indicating the names of weapons related to battle:
3. Words denoting types of ships:
4. Out-of-use types of carriages:
5. Names of old musical instruments:

As for the Azerbaijani language, let's note that historicisms in this language mainly include obsolete words that appear related to the state structure, public means and relations. The words related to the change of the state structure and the improvement of the labor process is called historicisms or historicisms in our lexicon. In historicisms, both the concept and the word expressing it become obsolete. For example: *khan*, *wedding*, *soviet*, *landlord*, *dinar*, etc. The explanatory dictionary does not mention the expressions "archaism" and "historicism", and this category is interpreted under the term "obsolete words". Historicisms and archaisms, which are presented as types of obsolete words in the literature of theoretical linguistics, are various terms in the dictionary - ethnography, neighborhood, religion, a word or phrase used in classical literature, it is given under the name obsolete word, ancient word [8, p. 35, 73, 102]. This division leads to confusion and confusion among those who use the dictionary.

None of these words are included in the normative lexicon, most of them are words that should be included in the composition of obsolete words. Some of the obsolete words are still used in dialects today. Such words are called "obsolete words" because they were once used in the literary language and then dropped out of the language and "dialect words" because they do not live in the literary language, but in separate dialects. For example, *hancari* (how), *shower* (sleep), *asruk* (drunk), *anari* (that side), *becid* (quickly), etc. Therefore, the obsolescence of the concepts expressed by historicisms is mainly related to the high progress and development of society and social structure. Since this group of words appeared in different periods, some of them have a short and some have a long history. For example: *golchomag*, *rancbar*, *madrasah*, *mollakhana*, etc. However, some words have become obsolete, or are becoming obsolete, even recently.

Historicisms in the Azerbaijani language can belong to different fields. For example,

Names of positions;

Names of weapons;

Dimensional nouns;

Names of clothing;

Instrument nouns;

Those who express religious understanding: *sheikh*, *dervish*, etc.

Denoting the name of the institution: *gazamat*, *madrasa*, *mollakhana* [9, p. 23, 72, 83, 127].

CONCLUSION

It is a remarkable fact that there are a large number of historicisms in the Russian language. In the Russian language, it is possible to classify historicisms according to different types.

1. Types of clothing that are not used or are being removed from use: *armyak* - *armyak*, *кафтан* - *kaftan*, *камзула* - *camisole*, *пишак* - *helmet*.
2. Words related to serfdom in one way or another in Russia: *оброк* – *fee*, *барщина* – *hard work*, *налог* – *tax*, *смерд* – *peasant* directly dependent on the prince.
3. Title words in Russia: *боярин* - a person belonging to the highest class of society in ancient Russia, *опричник* - *military servant*, *усурдник* - *sergeant*, etc.

Thus, the formation of a group of historicisms is related to social transformations in the life of society, the development of production, the emergence of new technologies, the renewal of household items, etc. is related to Therefore, historicism is the reality of the past time identified by the name found in the historical text.

Historicism is a linguistic term for a word that refers to something that no longer exists in today's world. For example, *vassal*, *telegraph office*, *dataset*, etc. In accordance with the development of the world, the words defining them have often become historicism in a long process. Historicisms, unlike archaisms, are not obsolete, but they still survive, at least in part, but are used only in statements about the past and are therefore words that are only partially familiar to experts.

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