

ANALYSIS OF ARCHAIC WORDS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *This article presents a comparative analysis of archaic words in the English and Uzbek languages. Archaic words are examined as lexical units that have become outdated in modern usage but still possess contemporary equivalents. The study investigates the origin, semantic development, stylistic functions, and usage of archaisms in literary and historical texts. Similarities and differences between English and Uzbek archaic vocabulary are identified, highlighting their role in reflecting national culture and language history. The findings demonstrate the significance of archaic words in preserving linguistic heritage and enhancing the artistic value of literary texts.*

Keywords: *archaism, archaic words, historical vocabulary, English language, Uzbek language, comparative analysis, semantics, literary text, language history, lexicology, stylistic features, cultural heritage.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье проводится сравнительный анализ архаизмов в английском и узбекском языках. Архаизмы рассматриваются как лексические единицы, вышедшие из активного употребления и заменённые современными синонимичными словами. В исследовании освещаются происхождение архаизмов, их семантические изменения, особенности функционирования в художественных и исторических текстах, а также их стилистические функции. Выявляются сходства и различия архаической лексики английского и узбекского языков, определяется её роль в отражении национальной культуры и истории языка. Результаты исследования подтверждают важность архаизмов для сохранения языкового наследия и изучения исторического развития языка.*

Ключевые слова: *архаизм, архаические слова, историческая лексика, английский язык, узбекский язык, сравнительный анализ, семантика, художественный текст, история языка, лексикология, стилистические особенности, культурное наследие.*

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi arxaik so‘zlarning lingvistik xususiyatlari qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Arxaik so‘zlar til taraqqiyoti jarayonida eskirgan, ammo zamonaviy tilda sinonimik muqobillari mavjud bo‘lgan leksik birliklar sifatida o‘rganiladi. Tadqiqotda arxaizmlarning kelib chiqishi, semantik o‘zgarishlari, badiiy va tarixiy matnlardagi qo‘llanish xususiyatlari hamda ularning uslubiy vazifalari yoritiladi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi arxaik birliklarning o‘xshash va farqli jihatlari aniqlanib, ularning milliy madaniyat va til tarixini aks ettirishdagi ahamiyati ko‘rsatib beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari arxaik leksikaning badiiy-estetik qiymatini hamda tilning tarixiy rivojlanish bosqichlarini o‘rganishdagi muhim rolini tasdiqlaydi.

Kalit so‘zlar: arxaizm, arxaik so‘zlar, tarixiy leksika, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, qiyosiy tahlil, semantika, badiiy matn, til tarixi, leksikologiya, uslubiy xususiyatlar, madaniy meros.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a dynamic system that continuously evolves alongside social, cultural, and historical changes. As societies develop, some lexical units become obsolete and gradually disappear from everyday communication, while remaining preserved in literary works, historical documents, and cultural heritage. Such words are commonly referred to as archaisms. Unlike historicisms, which denote objects and phenomena that no longer exist, archaisms have modern lexical equivalents but retain their significance as markers of earlier stages of language development. The study of archaic vocabulary occupies an important place in historical linguistics and lexicology because it provides valuable insights into the evolution of language and the cultural history of a nation. Archaisms reflect the worldview, traditions, social relations, and linguistic norms of previous generations. Therefore, the analysis of archaic words contributes not only to understanding lexical change but also to preserving national cultural identity. Both English and Uzbek possess a rich layer of archaic vocabulary formed during different historical periods. In English, words such as *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, and *hath* are associated with earlier stages of the language and are primarily encountered in classical literature and religious texts. Similarly, in Uzbek, archaic units such as *anda*, *emdi*, *ulus*, and *bitik* appear in classical literary works and historical sources. Although these words are rarely used in contemporary communication, they continue to perform important stylistic and cultural functions. In modern linguistic research, increasing attention is being paid to comparative studies of lexical phenomena across languages. However, comparative investigations of archaic vocabulary in English and Uzbek remain relatively limited. Examining archaisms from a comparative perspective makes it possible to identify both universal and language-specific patterns of lexical

obsolescence, semantic change, and stylistic usage. The purpose of this study is to analyze archaic words in the English and Uzbek languages, identify their linguistic characteristics, compare their semantic and stylistic functions, and determine their role in preserving cultural and historical heritage. The research employs comparative, descriptive, semantic, and contextual methods to investigate the use and significance of archaic vocabulary in both languages.

MAIN BODY

Archaic words constitute an important layer of vocabulary that reflects the historical development of a language. They are lexical units that have fallen out of common use and have been replaced by newer forms, yet they remain valuable sources for understanding linguistic evolution and cultural heritage. The presence of archaisms in a language demonstrates the continuity between past and present stages of linguistic development. Linguists generally distinguish archaisms from historicisms. While historicisms refer to objects, institutions, or phenomena that no longer exist in modern society, archaisms denote concepts that still exist but are expressed by newer lexical forms. For example, the English pronouns *thou* and *thee* have been replaced by *you*, while the archaic Uzbek word *emdi* has largely been replaced by *endi*. Such changes illustrate the natural process of lexical renewal that occurs as languages adapt to new social and communicative needs. In the English language, archaisms are most frequently encountered in classical literature, religious texts, and historical documents. The language of contains numerous archaic forms such as *thy*, *thine*, *hath*, and *dost*, which contribute to the stylistic richness of his works. Similarly, the language of the preserves many archaic expressions that are rarely used in contemporary English. These lexical units often create a sense of solemnity, antiquity, or poetic beauty. The Uzbek language also possesses a significant number of archaic words preserved in classical literature and historical manuscripts. Works created by contain numerous lexical items that are no longer actively used in modern Uzbek. Words such as *anda* (there), *ulus* (people, nation), *bitik* (writing, document), and *ko'ngul* (heart, soul) illustrate the richness of the historical Uzbek lexicon. Although some of these words have become obsolete in everyday communication, they continue to appear in poetry and literary discourse because of their expressive and aesthetic value. A comparative analysis reveals both similarities and differences between English and Uzbek archaisms. In both languages, archaic words serve as markers of historical periods and contribute to the preservation of cultural memory. They are frequently used in literary texts to recreate historical settings, characterize particular social groups, and provide stylistic coloring. However, English archaisms are often associated with earlier

grammatical structures and pronoun systems, whereas Uzbek archaisms are more closely connected with historical cultural traditions, administrative systems, and literary conventions. Another important aspect of archaic vocabulary is its stylistic function. Writers frequently employ archaic words to evoke a historical atmosphere, create emotional depth, or emphasize cultural authenticity. In literary works, the deliberate use of archaisms can distinguish a character's speech, indicate a specific historical era, or enhance the artistic quality of the text. The analysis demonstrates that archaisms are not merely remnants of the past but valuable linguistic resources that connect modern speakers with earlier stages of language development. Through their preservation in literature, folklore, and historical records, archaic words continue to contribute to the cultural and linguistic identity of both English- and Uzbek-speaking communities.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of archaic words in the English and Uzbek languages has shown that archaisms occupy a special place in the lexical systems of both languages. As linguistic units inherited from earlier stages of language development, they preserve traces of historical events, cultural traditions, and social values that have shaped the identity of each nation over time. The study has revealed that, despite belonging to different language families and cultural backgrounds, English and Uzbek share similar patterns in the use of archaic vocabulary. In both languages, archaisms are primarily preserved in literary works, historical documents, folklore, and religious texts, where they help convey the atmosphere of a particular historical period and enrich the expressive potential of language. At the same time, certain differences have been observed. English archaisms are frequently associated with obsolete grammatical forms, pronouns, and verbal structures, while Uzbek archaic words are more closely connected with traditional customs, classical literary heritage, and historical social relations. These distinctions reflect the unique historical and cultural development of each linguistic community. The findings confirm that archaic words are more than outdated lexical items. They function as carriers of cultural memory and provide valuable material for understanding language evolution. Their preservation in written sources allows modern readers to establish a connection with the past and gain deeper insight into the historical development of language and society. For this reason, the study of archaisms remains relevant in contemporary linguistics. A deeper examination of archaic vocabulary can contribute to comparative linguistic research, literary analysis, translation studies, and the preservation of national cultural heritage. Future

research may focus on the semantic transformation of archaic words and their stylistic role in modern literary discourse.

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