

Comparative Analysis Of Historisms In English And Uzbek

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Abstract— This article is a comparative analysis of historical words in English and Uzbek. The analysis also reveals the integral and differential features between the two languages. It also provides a comparative analysis and detailed information on historical words and their characteristics.

Keywords— historical words, comparative analysis, English and Uzbek languages, vocabulary, theory.

1. INTRODUCTION

"The greatest wealth of a nation is its language!" Millennials accumulate in the priceless treasures of human thought and experience and live forever. "

Mikhail Alexandrovich Sholokhov

During the historical development of a language, changes take place in all its parts, including lexicon. As a result, some words in the language become obsolete, obsolete, or new words appear. These phenomena divide the lexical structure of the language into 2 layers

requires separation:

1. Modern layer (neutral layer).
2. Worn layer.
3. New layer.

Modern layer. This layer is the main layer of the Uzbek lexicon which consists of words related to the general lexicon - lexicon of unlimited use, as well as terms, words related to the profession. Words in this layer have neither the color of novelty nor the color of old.

2. MAIN PART

In the modern world, words are not used more or less in speech, they are used by all people, or they are used only by certain groups of people.

So, words that are neither new nor old are obsolete layer. Due to the disappearance of the object or concept of the word in life, or the emergence of other words that express their meaning, some words are gradually forgotten without being used. They are rarely used in speech. Some of them are understandable, some are not understood by many, and if they are used in fiction and scientific literature, they require explanation. Obsolete words are called obsolete vocabulary. Outdated vocabulary 2 types

are divided into:

1. Historical words or historisms.
2. Archaic words or archaisms.

Historical words are words that are the names of things and events in the past, but are now obsolete. Historical words are used to refer to things that have disappeared from society, to individuals. There are no synonyms for them in the current language. For example: foytun, yasovul, throne, concubine, dinar (gold money), miles (1 km), stone (8 miles - 8 km), gas (71 cm), batman (176, 128 kg), misqal (4.25 g.), miri (5 tiyn).

Masalan: foytun, yasovul, taxt, kanizak, dinor (tilla pul),

chaqirim (1 km), tosh (8 chaqirim – 8 km), gaz (71 sm), botmon (176, 128 kg), misqol (4,25 g.), miri (5 tiyin).

Some words mean different things during language development remains. While one meaning of such words is obsolete, the other meaning is used in the modern layer.

For example: compare the meaning of the word rich: The rich man silently watched the traveler (Oybek). What did you not do to become rich, and what was the result?

Masalan: boy so‘zining ma‘nosini qiyoslang: Boy Yo‘lchini zimdan kuzatdi

(Oybek). Sen boy bo‘laman deb nima ishlarni qilmading, oqibati nima bo‘ldi?

Archaic words. The current situation is outdated names are called archaic words. The set of archaic words is called archaisms. Archaism is a Greek word that means "ancient." The old adage is, "Everything is possible in this life." for a word belonging to a modern stratum that cannot change its outdated name will be available. In fact, if something has more than one name, speak it will be preserved in a language that can respond to the laws of development, respond what you can't get is old paint that won't be used. For example, secretary - secretary, mirzo, secretary. The secretary is one of them widely used by The word secretary is outdated and archaic the rest. Archaic words are becoming obsolete in the eyes of the speaker words are revolution, district, region, international (international). For example: bitik (book), ulus, budun (people), omiz (chest).

Masalan, sekretar – kotib, mirzo, kotiba. Ular ichidan kotib so‘zi hozirgi

kunda kishilar tomonidan keng ko‘lamda qo‘llanilyapti. Sekretar so‘zi eshik, arxaklashib qolgan. Arxak so‘zlar so‘zlovchining ko‘z oldida iste‘moldan chiqib ketayotgan so‘zlardir. Revolyutsiya (inqilob), tuman (rayon), viloyat (oblast), baynalmilal (internatsional).

Masalan: bitik (kitob), ulus, budun (xalq), o‘miz (ko‘krak) kabi.

It is important to understand that a living national language does not survive in its development, and the lexical reserve of a language changes at different stages. It has to do with the event itself. New words replace old words, their content changes at all language levels: phonetic, morphological, grammatical, lexical, syntactic. Some words have modern equivalents that correspond to the period and the literary norms of the language, while others remain unused and disappear altogether. First, it depends on the historical changes that take place in everyday life, in culture, in behavioral characteristics, in nature, i.e. the very specificity of existence determines the vocabulary of the mother tongues. Scientific and technological progress, the emergence of new objects, things, devices, discoveries in various fields of science, the phenomenon of borrowing from other cultures, assimilation and conquest processes lead to the emergence of new words, including by replacing existing ones. The disappearance of certain objects of the material world leads to the disappearance of the words that denote them. It can be said that changing the content of a language is an absolutely "natural" process. In addition to the appearance of neologisms, some of the actively used phrases fall into the category of obsolete words or are not used at all. It is known that the basis of language is active and passive vocabulary. In fact, neologisms that have not yet taken root in the structure of speech, and therefore words that gradually go out of fashion or lose their semantics, as well as changes in historical reality, belong to passive phrases.

Outdated dictionaries, in turn, are characterized by historians and archaisms. This linguistic phenomenon is carefully studied, which allows linguists to observe changes in language at all levels, as well as to analyze ancient texts. Writers use labeled phrases to convey the atmosphere of the historical period described. Words to this category are also of interest to historians, archaeologists, ethnographers, and culturologists, as they help in many ways to reconstruct the historical realities of a particular period. Even psychologists, when studying mental properties, ask linguists for help in determining the meaning of obsolete words.

Historical words

These include words that denote special things, positions, events that have ceased to exist in the modern world but have occurred before. Examples of such words are boyar, voivode, petitioner, property. They have no synonyms in modern language and you can only learn their meaning from an explanatory dictionary. Basically, such obsolete words refer to the description of the daily life, culture, economy, hierarchy, military and political relations of ancient times.

For example, a petition: 1) to bow the forehead to the ground; or 2) a written request. A steward is a palace clerk who is one degree lower than a boyar who usually serves at the boyar or royal table.

Masalan, iltimosnoma: 1) peshonani erga tekizib ta'zim qilish; yoki 2) yozma so'rov. Styuard - bu odatda boyar yoki qirolik stolidan xizmat qilgan boyardan bir daraja pastroq bo'lgan saroy xodimi.

Most importantly, obsolete historiographical words are found among the names associated with military themes, as well as those associated with household items and clothing: chain mail, visor, redoubt, pishchal, endova, prosak, armyak, sevalka, kamzul.

Here are a few examples of sentences that contain obsolete words. "The petitioners came to the king and complained to the commander, and they said that they seized the property from them and then distributed it; the nobles, stewards, and boyars also complained that the governors were seizing their palace villages. The Cossacks and archers came to the king. raised applications., asked for bread and money wages. "

Cognitive analysis of historical words in English and Uzbek shows that compound words in these languages mainly have the following cognitive models.

1. Animal + body part = plant name
2. Crop + field // crop = plant name.
3. Animal + food = plant name
4. Body part + plant = plant name
5. Number + body part = plant name
6. Color + thing = plant name
7. Color + body part = a word denoting appearance.
8. Animal + body part = word for appearance
9. Shape + body part = word for appearance
10. Object + body part = word for appearance
11. Color + body part = bird name
12. Animal + animal = bird name
13. Quality + human name = bird name

1. ANIMAL + BODY PART = PLANT NAME. English and Uzbek languages have this cognitive model, and in both languages this model is considered non-productive. Because such words usually refer only to specific fields and are not widely used in everyday life and linguistics. Examples of these in English are: Tiger's Jaw (Latin name - chasmatophyllum masculinum), Snakehead Dog – toothed (Erythronium) Bird's food (Lotus cornicatus) Lamb's ear (Stachys) Dragonhead (Dracocephalum)

Goatsbeard 'Arun The leaves of this plant, called the lbars tooth, turn green like an aloe flower. Only its thorns are so long and thick that it reminds us of a tiger's teeth. The reason for creating the above cognitive model is that the "tiger" is the cognitive basis (domain) of the animal concept, the "tooth" is the cognitive basis of the body part concept. The current lexical meaning of this idiomatic compound word is based on similarity. The flower looks like a tiger's tooth. Due to its semantic nature, it contains unsubstantiated content. A new concept emerged from two unfounded concepts. The above snake (snake), dog (dog), lamb (lamb), dragon (dragon), goat (goat) is the cognitive basis of the animal concept, the second component in them is tooth (tooth), food (foot), ear (ear), head (head), beard (beard) is the cognitive basis of the concept of body part. In these examples, too, the lexical meaning of these idiomatic conjunctions is based on similarity. Two concepts were able to give us another new concept. In the cognitive linguistics of modern English today, we can also observe such examples under the term metftonomy. Cognitive linguistics analyzes such examples of the combination of metaphor and metonymy as follows: "dragonhead" is the name of a dragon's head, a plant. In terms of metaphor, the dragon is a compound word derived from a combination of metaphor and metonymy, with the second component head being formed by metonymy.

3. CONCLUSION

In summary, the level of consumption of historical words has stopped in both languages, but the level of study is wide. The study revealed that historical and English words in English and Uzbek have many integral and differential features.

4. REFERENCES

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