



Linguoculturological Study of Archaism and Historicisms in English and Karakalpak Language

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Abstract: Due to the fact that archaisms and historicism often reveal the possibilities of the figurativeness and expressiveness of our language, it is important to study the participation of linguoculturological aspects. Therefore, in English, Karakalpak linguistics, a number of works have been created. The article provides the importance of archaisms and historicism on linguaculture.

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There is no doubt that language is constantly developing, altering some characters along with losing some words. We all know language is evolving, the speech of generations is differentiated from the elder one. Therefore, it is natural phenomenon to come across the terms "historicism, archaisms". In this article we will look through authentic examples of both mentioned terms.

The problem of correlation, interconnection, mutual influence of language and culture, a cultural phenomenon in the language, has a general scientific value in linguistics and, in fact, is interdisciplinary. Therefore, linguoculturology plays a significant role in the modern research. It appeared in the 90-s of the 20th century as a result of the attempts to integrate culturology, culture-oriented linguistics and linguistics. It appeared thanks to the interest in the language and culture interaction. A language is seen not only as a means of communication, but also as one of the most important cultural codes of the nation. This approach was developed by Heraclitus of Ephesus and it was also used in the scientific works by J.A. Comenius, Wilhelm von Humboldt, and A. Potebnja. In addition, it was carefully studied by E. Sapir, B. Whorf, L.V. Shcherba, members of the Prague Linguistic Circle and other scientists. The term "linguoculturology" came into use thanks to the scientific works by V.V. Vorobyev, N.D. Arutyunova, Y.S. Stepanov, V.T. Klovov, V.A. Maslova, V.I. Karasik, V.N. Teliya, N.F. Alefirenko, V. Avramova, I.G. Olshansky, V.M. Shacklein, E.E. Yurkov, E.N. Zinovieva, G.V. Tokarev, V.I. Tkhorik, N.Y. Fanyan, A.S. Mamontov, R.G. Tirado, A.A. Gorodetskaya, V.V. Krasnykh, A.G. Khrolenko.¹

The theoretical basis of the modern linguoculturology was created by V.V. Vorobyev. The development of linguoculturology was significantly influenced by the work that is well-known to the scientific community — "Language and Culture: Linguistic Studies in Teaching Russian as a Foreign Language". It was written by E.M. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov (Vereshchagin, Kostomarov, 1990). It was first published in 1973, and then it was republished several times and became a basis for this new direction. In 1980 these authors published "Linguistic and Cultural

¹. Guzman Tirado R. Russian language studies, 2018, 16 (4), 380—397387 REVIEW ARTICLE

Theory of the Word” (Vereshchagin, Kostomarov, 1980), and in their research they also touched upon the problems of linguoculturology.

Cultural linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and cultural concepts (Sharifian, 2011). Cultural linguistics accelerates the theoretical and analytical progress of both cognitive science (including the study of complex systems and the distribution of cognitive ability) and anthropology. Cultural linguistics studies how different languages reflect cultural concepts, including cultural patterns, cultural categories, and cultural metaphors, through their characteristics. Within the framework of cultural linguistics, language is seen as something rooted at the group, cultural level of cognition. Cultural linguistics approaches are already applied in some branches of applied linguistics, including intercultural communication, second language acquisition, and contact variantology of the English language.

According to the Macmillan dictionary, archaisms is defined as an old word or phrase that is no longer used, ancient. In addition to that, archaism is language or writing that uses archaic language. In other words, when read today, archaic writing stands out because it looks old-fashioned. For example, "thee" and "thou" are archaic words most people who read the English language have come across.

As for another definition, Archaism is the use of very old language, derived from the Greek word, *arkhaios*, meaning "from the beginning" or "ancient". Archaism is language or writing that uses archaic language. In other words, when read today, archaic writing stands out because it looks old-fashioned.²

Furthermore, we can find out the archaisms in literary works of previous generation works, such as Shakespeare's "Hamlet", "Othello", the words or sentences, collocations that are not understandable without googling. Archaic Language Examples

Some archaic words (and their meanings) that are commonly found in literature are:

Aye-eye	Commend - entrust	Morrow - tomorrow
Betwixt - between	Degree - social rank	Knave - a dishonest man
Behold - see or observe	Fair - beautiful	Nay - no
Bruit - spread rumors	Fie - shame	Thee/ thou - you
Doth - do	Forsooth - Indeed	Wherefore - as a result of which

The appearance of this special group of obsolete words, as a rule, for non-linguistic reasons occurs according to: social changes in society, development of production, weapons renovation, household goods, etc.[19]. Historicity, unlike other obsolete words, has no synonyms in modern Karakalpak. That's because reality itself is outdated, that's it for them words served as names. Thus, in describing long times, relive the flavor of past times in restoration, historicism performs a special vocabulary function: they have no competing equivalents works as a type of terms. As for the formal documental appearance of Karakalpak, it was claimed as a nation in 1598 years in historical document since then the Karakalpak language has been studied with different aspects of linguistics along with typological characteristics have been proven by lingua culturological studies. Words that differ from each other according to the time of their appearance in the language are called historicism becomes: they can be associated with very long periods and recent events. Linguistic the superiority of the function of historical stylization performed by historicisms in literature is emphasized. Historicity is obsolete words denoting the names of things, events, concepts that have

² Study.com

disappeared from modern life, for example: chain mail, space, light, zemstvo, pishchal³. The emergence of historicisms in the language the reason is the change of everyday life, traditions, development of technology, science, and culture. Some things and relationships are replaced by others. For example, types of clothing such as armyak, kamzulga, kaftan with its disappearance, the names of this type of clothes disappeared from the Karakalpak language: now they are only historical can be found in the records. Historicism is not used in the speech, there are no objects, concepts that they called. Archaisms refer to things and events that still exist today, but have been replaced by other expressions. The difference between the two groups is that archaisms have synonyms, which is important. Examples: otarba-poezd(train), shaytan arba-velosiped, (bicycle), qanterek-kelisim(contract), ga'rdish-qiyinshiliq(difficulty), na'ha'r-awqat(meal)

Historiography has been used for a very long time. These words, popular during the Soviet regime, have long been forgotten - pioneer, communist, Soviet power, political bureau. Sometimes words belong to the general vocabulary: lyceum, gymnasium, militia, governor, department. In addition, obsolete words are returned to the speech with a new meaning. For example, the word continue means "princely army" in Old Russia. In the dictionary, its meaning is "a voluntary group of people formed for a specific purpose" - a squad of the people. To illustrate this, the words which are no longer used such as bolis, aqsahal, tarqan, pa'stek, shig'irliq, no'ker.

The word "no'ker" is found in the written traditional poetic masterpiece like "Kirk kiz" referring to the word "army, soldier".

.....Qirq qizin jiynap Gu'layim no'ker tartip kelipti

Another word which is considered as historicisms is "ha'mir" meaning announcement followings:

.....Xannan ha'mir keldi de alip ketti Berdaqti.... (from Karakalpak folklore)

Moreover, it is phenomenal to find lexical archaisms which are single archaic words or expressions used regularly in an affair (e.g. religion or law) or freely; literary archaism is the survival of archaic language in a traditional literary text such as a nursery rhyme or the deliberate use of a style characteristic of an earlier age—for example, in his 1960 novel *The Sot-Weed Factor*, John Barth writes in an 18th-century style.[1] Archaic words or expressions may have distinctive emotional connotations—some can be humorous (forsooth), some highly formal (What say you?), and some solemn (With thee do I plight my troth). (wikipedia)

A distinction between archaic and obsolete words and word senses is widely used by dictionaries. An archaic word or sense is one that still has some current use but whose use has dwindled to a few specialized contexts, outside which it connotes old-fashioned language. In contrast, an obsolete word or sense is one that is no longer used at all. A reader encounters them when reading texts that are centuries old. For example, the works of Shakespeare are old enough that some obsolete words or senses are encountered therein, for which glosses (annotations) are often provided in the margins. Archaisms can either be used deliberately (to achieve a specific effect) or as part of a specific jargon (for example in law) or formula (for example in religious contexts). Many nursery rhymes contain archaisms. Some archaisms called fossil words remain in use within certain fixed expressions despite having faded away in all other contexts (for example, vim is not used in normal English outside the set phrase vim and vigor).

An outdated form of language is called archaic. In contrast, a language or dialect that contains many archaic traits (archaisms) relative to closely related languages or dialects spoken at the same time is called conservative.

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