

LINGUOPOETIC POSSIBILITIES OF SOME UNITS BELONGING TO THE LIMITED LEXICAL LAYER

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ABSTRACT

Obsolete words that are part of the limited lexicon in the literary text are used as an important stylistic tool to express the written style of a certain period or to give the character's speech characteristics. In poetry, it is used with a special aesthetic purpose in order to give an uplifting spirit to the speech. Obsolete words are studied under the terms "archaism" and "historicism". The article talks about the linguopoetic features of archaisms and historicisms used in literary texts.

Keywords. obsolete words, archaism, historicism, artistic text, linguopoetic analysis, proverb, aphorism.

INTRODUCTION

The words in our dictionary are distinguished by their generality or limitation according to their level of use. While certain words are widely used (for example, bread, water, big, run, etc.), the range of use of some words is somewhat limited. For example, dialectal words are territorially limited (sas - sound, want - search, bolish - pillow, door - yard, house, etc.); terms are limited from a social point of view, that is, they are limited to their use in the speech of people in a certain profession (For example, accent, lexicon, affix - terms related to linguistics; cone, pyramid, square - terms related to geometry ; cultivation, storm - agricultural terms; basketball, goal, knockout - sports terms, etc.). Lexicology studies the composition of the general vocabulary from this point of view. (8, p. 4) From this it is understood that limited lexicon can be a separate object of research. When this phenomenon is examined in the example of a work of art, it appears as units with significant poetic value. Linguists emphasize that limited lexicon should be studied in two large groups: 1. Methodologically limited lexicon of oral speech. Common words characteristic of oral speech are distinguished from words of written speech by their simplicity and comprehensibility. In oral speech, words with stylistic colors are used a lot, simplicity, impressiveness, and sometimes freedom are felt in them. Dialectal words to the lexicon of oral speech, related to ordinary behavior: harm-harm, necessary-necessary, table-table, wall-wall, three times-three mats, nothing-necessary, beautiful-carrying, wonderful-slave let him learn; words of care: ninica, asalim, shakarim, girgitton, kaqandiq; rude words (barbarisms): papulya, mamulya, oke, kharasho, ladno, patom; insulting words (vulgarisms) juvanmarg, zantalok, kizitalak; slangs include words such as mullajiring, hit, kharif. The lexicon of oral speech is given in the speech of the characters in the works of art. For example: Why are you dragging this ezmachuruk around? (S. Ahm.) My girls, your folded hands are a blessing. (G'.G'.) 2. The stylistically limited lexicon

of written speech is a relatively stable, stable, stylistic color of words used in books, magazines, newspapers, etc., which is characteristic of written works in general. It requires words with or without 'i'. In particular, words related to official style, poetic lexicon, folk epics, and popular style will have additional coloring to a certain extent. Therefore, the words characteristic of these styles are different from the words related to oral speech. For example, choose, obligation, article, decree, penalty, explanation, proof, this, personally; infinite, great, original, eternal; permission, duty, direct, greeting, leadership, achieve; blue, wonderful, quiet, gentle, face, beauty, love; dilovar, dragon, giant, violent; capital, freedom, advanced, backward, brotherhood, friendship, peace, etc. (12, p. 36)

Linguist Ziyodulla Hamidov in his monograph entitled "Lexicon of Gafur Ghulom's Prose" pays special attention to obsolete units included in the limited lexicon used in creative prose and puts forward the following points: scientific analysis of obsolete words is only possible for the creative It is important not only to determine the style of the language, but also to show the peculiarities of the language of the writer's special work on a historical topic, and also to determine the etymology of obsolete words. (12, p. 33) The scientist emphasizes that such units belong to the limited lexical layer from the point of view of the language of the period, some of them are still preserved in some dialects and dialects, and their new meaning as a source of modern language notes that it also helps determine whether a node is being used. Although such units have been studied to some extent in related studies (p. 4, 150), they have not been specifically studied within the framework of the language of each artistic work or Uzbek folk art. Historicism and archaisms, which form the basis of obsolete words, belong to the functionally limited lexical layer, and it is also indicated in the sources that only archaisms have their own synonymy. (8, p. 41) Archaic words and forms have their own alternatives, as they are different from historicism, and as obsolete words, they increase the artistry and create a unique style, allowing concrete description of real historical events. shows. (9, p. 42)

When the events of a certain period are described in a work of art, it is impossible not to refer to the old concepts related to this period. In linguistics, the words expressing such concepts are summarized under the names "archaisms" and "historicisms". A language unit that has the color of antiquity for the current period of the language is called archaism. "Archaism lives side by side with the lexical unit that represents the reality it names." (1, p. 98) The definition of the term archaism is interpreted close to each other in almost all sources: "Archaism (Greek *archaios* - ancient, old) - a word or phrase, a rule, which has become obsolete and out of use. concept meaning demand, principle, etc. In the field of literature, there are lexical (*arkon*, *mirza*, etc.), phonetic (*ersa*, *birlan*, *emdi*, etc.), morphological (*bilur*, *turur*, *bolgay*, *burguni*, etc.), as well as phraseological and semantic archaisms. Archaism is used in fiction and art as a stylistic tool to reflect the historical color and scenery, to express the spirit of the time. In spirituality, obsolescence is understood as a thing and a phenomenon that is denied. (5, p. 56) Archaisms are used in order to realistically describe the reality of the period described in the artistic text, to ensure the historical spirit of the work. The spirit of the era is emphasized when words such as *army-army*, *geometry-geometry*, *translator-interpreter*, *mirza-secretary*, *sadr-raiz*, *lak-yuz* thousand are used. Some archaic words have a stronger meaning than their modern counterparts. For example, if we pay attention to the archaic words "poor" and "poor", the meaning of "having nothing" is much greater in the lexeme of "poor" than in the lexeme of

"poor", because the composition of these words is historically If we compare the etymological analysis of the words no - less, it is felt that the same sign is at the "zero" level in the first one. Archaic words are also used as a stylistic tool to express the written style of a certain period or to give the character's speech characteristics. In poetry, it is used to give an upbeat spirit to the speech: At the hour when you knocked on the blue sky, the Sun would wake up with a wink. (G'. Ghulam); Shosh, who has found an eternal place among the big cities. (A. Oripov); Manglayi, who survived the earthquake, is a brighter place, you are great. (A. Oripov).

Words that are not found nowadays, but only denote the names of historical things or events, are called historicism (historical words). The difference between historicism and archaism is that today there is no other lexical unit representing that historical reality itself, so historicism is the only name of the phenomenon it represents. For example, when words such as amin, pristav, mingboshi, nayib, elikboshi, ponsad are used in a literary text, the reader brings to mind the historical reality related to the social management system. Historical words are also used in the artistic text in order to realistically describe the reality of the past.

When analyzing obsolete words in the language of a work of art, the period in which the work was written should not be neglected. Because "words may become obsolete during the period when the writer lived and created, so it may be that the work was in active use during the period of writing and later fell out of use" (1, p. 38). (2, 52-b)

Based on the opinions and analyzes of experts, it can be said that obsolete words and units included in the limited lexicon are used to realistically describe the reality of the period described in the artistic text, and to ensure the historical spirit of the work. The use of such units requires special responsibility from writers. Because the use of words without knowing exactly the characteristics of a certain period can lead to the distortion of historical truth.

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