

USE OF OBSOLETE WORDS IN ARTISTIC TEXT

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ABSTRACT

In the literary text, obsolete words 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

As society grows and changes, some concepts in socio-economic, cultural and spiritual life become completely obsolete and go out of practice. 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) Archaisms are used in order to realistically describe the reality of the period described in the artistic text, to ensure the historic spirit of the work. The spirit of the era is emphasized when words such as *army-army*, *geometry-geometry*, *translator-interpreter*, *mirza-secretary*, *sadr-raisa*, *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 uplifting spirit to the speech:
At the hour when you knocked on the lid of the blue

The sun would wake up in the blink of an eye. (G. Ghulam)

On the outskirts of big cities

Shosh, who has found an eternal place. (A. Oripov)

Ne-ne survived the earthquake

You are a great place with a brighter fire. (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 time it was written and later fell out of use" (2, p. 38). (3, 52-b)

Obsolete lexical units in the literary text do not leave the attention of researchers. The linguist Sh. Norova in her research on the linguopoetics of the works of the famous writer Asqad Mukhtar, a major representative of modern Uzbek literature, describes the outdated lexicon used in the writer's novel "Chinor" as follows: "An outdated lexicon is incomprehensible to most readers. Archaic and historical words are meant. Words and units with a color of obsolescence, which require dictionaries or explanations given by the author when reading, can be studied under the terms agonym-historicism, agonym-archaism, agonym-Sovietism. It should be noted that the units included in the term agonym-Sovietism are actually outdated lexicon, created only during the Soviet era, and were considered a part of the country's history, the management system, farming, cotton growing, profession and education, and in general words related to political and social reality were summarized under this term. Since the work was written in the former Soviet era, it contains lexical units that reflect the Soviet ideology and management system. For example, regional council, state farm, chairman, soviet, collective farm, foreman, Gazik, selpo, district committee, secretary, district committee secretary, profitable, desert development, vodkhoz, editor, poster, class struggle, revolution, plenum. Examples: If a person were to create such an environment that what he thought at home, he would say the same in the meeting, whatever thoughts in his mind do not give peace, both in the district council and the district council... In the district council? Or: What is it doing? Do you want to cancel the work done by the Regional Committee for seven years, the initiative that brought out the grain of the region? ... Grandmother Akhil lived in a separate room in the yard with her middle son Brigadier Talibjon. When Irgay came back from the village knocking his stick, "GA3-69" of collective farm 1 was ready in the yard; Citizen Ochilov Arif took care of the boy from his infancy, gave him education as best he could, and did a noble deed typical of a Soviet man; The lobby is full of people. The chairpersons, several directors of the state farm, editor Nazarov are also here; Brother Arif's eyes immediately fell on Tolagan, whom he had lost, and he lost consciousness. (4, 13-b)

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

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