



# TO THE PROBLEM OF ARCHAIZATION OF THE VOCABULARY OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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## ABSTRACT

The article deals with the features of the lexical system of the Russian language. The issues of archaization of the vocabulary of the Russian language are raised. It is noted that in the linguistic literature there is no systematic and monographic study of the reasons for the archaization of the vocabulary of the Russian language of a certain period. Linguistic considerations of the reasons for the emergence of this process are given. It is concluded that dearhaization is a specific process that has not received a generally accepted formulation and assessment, taking into account extralinguistic and intralinguistic conditions.

**KEY WORDS:** dearhaization, lexical system, process, vocabulary, obsolete words.

## INTRODUCTION

Well-known scientific postulates say that all processes of the historical development of society are reflected in vocabulary. Therefore, a characteristic feature of the lexical system is its openness. This is because the tongue is in constant motion; at a certain period in the life of a language at all levels of the system (in phonetics, syntax, vocabulary) there are elements that are lost and elements that arise. It follows that gradually some phenomena in language disappear, while others appear. Such processes form the trajectory of language over time. Naturally, a change in one phenomenon undoubtedly entails a change in other phenomena and, of course, the entire language system.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

It should be noted that in the linguistic literature there is no systematic and monographic study of the reasons for the archaization of the vocabulary of the Russian language of a certain period. Identification of thematic groups of obsolete words that specify the linguistic expression of the surrounding world in the minds of the Russian people, and the study of changes within these sets of words will allow us to identify cause-and-effect relationships of linguistic changes in the lexical system of a given language[1].

Scientific knowledge of language in its integrity appears most objectively when referring to diachrony in the synchrony of language. This can be done by establishing synchronous sections in the history of the language system, in the continuity of transitions from one state of language to another. With this approach, a synchronous slice represents the state of the language system at a certain point on the diachronic axis in time.

For the first time, the dichotomy passivization/activation as a tool for a multidimensional theoretical lexicological description of the mass transition to the periphery of the language of entire spheres of functioning of vocabulary units in the lexical system under the influence of a change in cultural and historical paradigms in a specific period in the history of the Russian language becomes a scientific object for studying the problem of archaization of the vocabulary of the Russian language.

Undoubtedly, the social transformations of the present time affect the modern linguistic situation, the distinctive feature of which is the dynamism of changes found at different levels of the linguistic structure. It is believed that, for example, in terms of the number of borrowings and the totality of transformations, our time in the history of the Russian language can be fully compared with the era of Peter I and can be called one of the most interesting and significant in the history of the development of the language.



“Significant movements of lexical arrays, stylistic shifts, various semantic transformations can be recognized as a very active phenomenon in modern language creation, even against the backdrop of an all-encompassing appeal to non-literary areas of the language or against the backdrop of turbulent processes in word formation.”[2].

The current stage of development of linguistics is characterized by increased interest in the dynamic aspects of language, with a transition to anthropocentric linguistics, which studies language in relation to man, thinking, consciousness and types of activity.

“Anthropocentrism as a special principle of research lies in the fact that scientific objects are studied, first of all, according to their role for a person, according to their purpose in his life, according to their functions for the development of the human personality and its improvement”[3].

Since language and its vocabulary represent a constantly changing, open system, for which the ability to develop is a natural way of its social existence, it is natural to assert that the development of language occurs in conditions of its constant improvement and enrichment. In the sphere of vocabulary, this development occurs especially intensively due to the mobility of the vocabulary of the language and the dependence of the process of word generation on many social conditions in which objects and phenomena of reality appear. The result of this dependence is precisely expressed in a two-pronged process - archaization and neologization of vocabulary.

The determining factor in the development of a language and its vocabulary is the direct connection of the language with the society that speaks this language. “Nevertheless, the social nature of language is manifested differently in different aspects of its existence and development. This provides the basis for distinguishing between external factors of the direct and immediate impact of society on the vocabulary of a language and internal factors associated with the structure of the lexical system itself.

External factors determine the need for change, and internal factors represent the capabilities that the language has to implement them”[4]. The activity of social factors is currently reflected especially clearly in economic terminology: in the field of semantics, in stylistic shifts, in the activation of foreign language borrowings. Modern le ksika – in this regard demonstrates a reflection of time. Language dynamics, for example, in this area can be represented as follows: the emergence of new words - business, holding, marketing; returning words to the active stock – privatization, commerce; updating of words – profit, deposit, cash; the withdrawal of words into the passive reserve of the language - above-planned, socialist competition.

External factors that determine the need to develop the vocabulary of a language, as a rule, include the state of society, the content of public consciousness, the level of social needs that characterize a given society at a certain stage of its development. The content of public consciousness, in turn, is determined by changing reality.

In the constant development and improvement of the lexical system of a language, internal factors play an equally important role. In this regard, the organic connection between language and thinking should be given first place. “A person’s ability to think determines his ability to understand the surrounding reality, which determines the endless enrichment of language, primarily its vocabulary. Secondly, it is necessary to take into account the source of enrichment of the vocabulary of a language, which “lies in its very structure, which contains great potential for updating and improving means of expression. Therefore, the number of real words is always many times less than the possibilities inherent in the inventory of morphemes used to form words in the Russian language”[4]. It should also be noted that the constant enrichment of the vocabulary of a language takes place on the basis of transfers of names, which are a constant property of human thinking, built on the associative capabilities of a native speaker.

It is also important to realize that the listed linguistic processes (borrowing, democratization of language, word formation and semantic actualization) are universal, because they are characteristic of all languages throughout the entire course of linguistic evolution, including in our time of social cataclysms, which differ only in their particular intensity.

The process of development of the vocabulary of the Russian language is not one-sided, aimed only at replenishing it with new vocabulary units. At the present stage, there is another no less active and significant phenomenon - the process of the departure of individual elements, including words, or their modification under the influence of the above-mentioned circumstances of the functioning of the language. Therefore, the lexical composition of the Russian language in terms of its usage is divided into two groups of words that make up the active and passive



vocabulary. The concept of active and passive language stock in lexicographic theory and practice, as is known, was introduced by L.V. Shcherba (in the work "An Experience in the General Theory of Lexicography"[5].

The active vocabulary of a language now, by tradition, includes all the vocabulary that is familiar, everyday used in various spheres of linguistic communication, without any hint of obsolescence or novelty. The active stock includes both words of general popular use and words that are limited in their use (terms, professionalisms, dialectisms, jargon, argotisms). Naturally, the active vocabulary of a language is wider than the active vocabulary of an individual native speaker.

In parallel with the active one, on the periphery of the language there is a passive stock of words, including everything that "has not yet become or has ceased to be necessary, habitual and obligatory. In other words, the passive stock includes two categories of words: obsolete words and new ones (neologisms), i.e. words that have not yet finally entered into general literary, popular use"[6].

The path of a word from activity to passivity and, perhaps, vice versa is a certain process that many researchers pay attention to. However, many aspects of this phenomenon have still received insufficient attention in science, although it reflects a very important aspect of the process of linguistic dynamics, which depends on many extralinguistic factors. That is why addressing this problem seems very relevant from the standpoint of the state of the modern Russian language.

L.O. Savchuk believes that "the loss of words from use and the emergence of new words in everyday life against the background of "chronologically stable" vocabulary are two differently directed processes that occur with different intensity[7].

According to M.V. Panov, the process of vocabulary obsolescence is due to the opposition between code and text that has developed in the modern linguistic situation, namely: "If the speaker and the listener understand each other, this means that they have a common code (set of characters) in their memory and according to the laws common to them, they combine them, creating a text."

O.P. Ermakova in the monograph "Modern Russian Language: Active Processes at the Turn of the 20th-21st Centuries" notes in the corresponding section: "Such key words of the era of the late 1980s - early 90s as glasnost, pluralism, democracy". V.G. Kostomarov also emphasizes that "Significant movements of lexical arrays, stylistic shifts, various semantic transformations can be recognized as a very active phenomenon in modern language creation - even against the backdrop of an all-encompassing appeal to non-literary spheres of language or against the backdrop of rapid processes in word formation. They most directly, sometimes mirror, what is happening in society, the emerging and passing needs of communication, speech tastes, new linguistic flair..."

## CONCLUSION

So, many researchers, considering the issue of archaization of vocabulary of the newest period, describing the transition of lexical units from active use to the periphery of the language, characterize it as a specific process, a certain state, which has not yet received a generally accepted formulation and assessment, taking into account the extralinguistic and intralinguistic conditions of its occurrence.

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