COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF ARCHAISMS AND HISTORICISMS

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The concept of "outdated vocabulary", despite its traditional character in linguistics, is debatable. In particular, there is no consensus among researchers regarding the relationship between the terms "archaism" and "historicism".

Some linguists classify all units of obsolete vocabulary as archaisms.

Other researchers distinguish between two types of archaisms:

1) words denoting obsolete objects and concepts;

2) words that exist in parallel with other, active vocabulary units denoting the same objects and concepts.

Some scholars single out archaisms and historicisms as two separate lexico-semantic classes of obsolete vocabulary, others consider historicisms as a kind of archaisms.

Of great importance in the degree of obsolescence of the word or its meaning is:

1) the place of the given word with the corresponding meaning in the nominative system of the national language;

2) the initial prevalence of the word and the duration of its use in the active dictionary.

According to the degree of obsolescence, obsolete vocabulary units should be divided into:

Archaisms are obsolete words that have gone out of active use and have synonyms in the vocabulary of the active dictionary.

Historicisms are obsolete words of the passive vocabulary, serving as the only expression of the disappeared concepts, objects, phenomena.

Some researchers distinguish archaisms and historicisms as separate classes of obsolete vocabulary units, offering the following definitions:

1) archaisms – "obsolete words that have been preserved in the language, but are no longer used in everyday life";

2) historicisms – "words that have ceased to be used in reality, they are resurrected in order to give vitality to the past era they depict".

In addition, it should be noted that archaisms are a stylistic category; they are not the only nomination of objects, phenomena, concepts, next to them there are necessarily synonyms that are words of active use, which proves the stylistic determinism of the use of archaisms. In the fiction works one can find a large number of historicisms and archaisms.

To translate proper lexical archaisms, the following techniques are used:

selection of adequate replacements, for example:

Original	Translation
…if he had fewer cakes and *sweetmeats*… (*archaic*; an item of confectionery or sweet food) [Bronte, 2006]	*... agar ular unga kamroq pirog va shirinliklar yuborishsa ...*
…railing against Lord Lowborough's *poltroonery*… (*archaic*; an utter cowardice) [Bronte, 1999]	*... lord Lofboroning qo'rqoqligini haqorat qildi ...*

Since an adequate replacement is a match chosen based on the context, the archaisms *sweetmeats* and *poltroonery* are conveyed with the help of adequate replacements in Uzbek for sweetness and cowardice, suitable for the contexts of these examples.

selection of analogues, for example:

Original	Translation
…I knew him; it was Mr. Lloyd, an *apothecary*,… (*archaic*; a person who prepared and sold medicines and drugs) [Bronte, 2006]	*... Men uni bilardim, bu dorixonachi janob Lloyd edi...*

Analog – correspondence based on synonymy (similarity) of the external form of units of different languages. For the translation of the archaism *apothecary*, an analogue of the pharmacist in Uzbek was used, since the English and Uzbek versions have a similar external form.

Both archaisms and historicisms of such thematic groups as professions / occupations, garments, food/drinks recreate the atmosphere of a historical era.

Archaisms, which are references to religion, the text of the Bible, reflect the religiosity of the heroine, characteristic of English society at the time the novel was written. They are also used to give the hero's line a playful effect.

Archaisms – words related to the field of jurisprudence and archaisms – indicators of time recreate the atmosphere of the era.

The historicisms of such thematic groups as transport, public institutions, illnesses, military equipment, monetary units / land units, social realities recreate the atmosphere of a historical era.

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