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**LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ARCHAISM IN
AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE**

ABSTRACT

of the Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of
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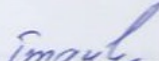
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INTRODUCTION

The relevance and development of the theme. The development of each language and the changes that take place in it are reflected in the dictionary of that language. The dictionary of language also includes various aspects of language related to reality. In this sense, the vocabulary of the language acts as the most reliable source for learning the language in the process of historical development. Existing written examples of the language from the past to the present allow us to study the historical-linguistic processes in that language.

Azerbaijani language is one of the richest languages with a long development and a wide vocabulary. This language belongs to the Oghuz group of Turkic languages and the Oghuz Seljuk subgroup. From this point of view, the Azerbaijani language should always be studied in connection with the related languages in the language family to which it belongs, including, first of all, with the Turkic languages. Because a great stage of the historical development of the language has been overcome together. The common vocabulary of the period before the separation of the Turkish languages retains its existence in the modern language. Vocabulary units that emerged after the separation of languages for various political and geographical reasons have already begun to differ.

The Azerbaijani language, as well as related languages, was closely connected with non-related languages (Persian, Arabic, Russian, European), and further enriched the vocabulary at the expense of borrowed words. This process has accelerated in modern times with the anthropogenic development that began with scientific and technological progress.

The vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language reflects the reality of a globalizing and rapidly modernizing world. Because in the renewed world, new concepts and words appear. These new concepts and words replace existing words in the language and remove them from the active vocabulary of the language.

Thus, a dynamic process in language has continued at all times. On the one hand, new words enter the language, on the other hand, certain words in the language become passive. Some of these passive words become archaisms. That is, these words are considered obsolete in the language, and become a special object of study, such as a lexicon that has lost its functionality and is no longer functional. The main issue to be studied here is to follow the historical dynamics of the language in the dictionary, to study the process of obsolescence in connection with the renewal.

The process of language obsolescence in the vocabulary is not limited to any specific period, it continues in all periods. Therefore, obsolescence should be studied as a linguistic phenomenon in language. This process is related to many factors and needs to be analyzed. Both historical and cultural development, as well as economic changes and political conditions, have a profound effect on language. The vocabulary of a language is most affected by such a reality factor. There are words that are renewed and obsolete. These words must be examined in conjunction with their obsolete factors. In addition, the events of activation and passivation also attract attention as an urgent problem in terms of clarifying the internal development of the dictionary.

Archaisms and historisms have a special place in the vocabulary of the language. There is a need to study such words from the linguistic, literary and cultural point of view. There are different views and opinions on the classification and analysis of archaisms in linguistic research, their semantic features. There are many significant studies on archaism in world linguistics. Roman Osipovich Jakobson, "*Work on Poetics*", Viktor Ivanovich Shakhovskiy, "*The Emotional Semantics of Words as a Communicative Essence*" ("*Emotional Semantics of Words as a Communicative Essence. Sat.: Communicative Aspects of the Meaning of Archaeological Concepts*"). Albert Doza, Alexander Nikolayevich Morokhovskiy, Nikolai Maksimovich Shansky "*Obsolete words in the lexicon of modern Russian*" ("*Old words in the lexicon of modern Russian*"), Viktor Valdimirovich Vinogradov

“*Stylistics. Theory of poetic speech. Poetics*” (“*Stylistics. Theory of poetic speech. Poetics*”), Charles Ballini's “*French stylistics*”(“*French stylistics*”), Olga Sergejevna Akhmanova “*Essays on general and Russian lexicology*” (“*Essays on general and Russian lexicology*”) issues of archaism were investigated.

In Azerbaijani linguistics the scholars A.Demirchizade, H.Mirzazade, M.Jahangirov, M.Shiraliyev, S.Jafarov, Y.Seyidov, A.Akhundov, A.Aslanov, T.Hajiyev, K.Valiyev, G.Kazimov, N.Jafarov have talked about changes in the vocabulary of the language, including the phenomenon of archaicization.

Although research has been conducted on the study of archaisms, both in theoretical linguistics and on the material of fiction, the problem of archaism remains relevant.

The relevance of this research is due to the fact that the problem of archaism and historiography is studied both on the basis of theoretical linguistics and the material of fiction. The functional aspects of archaisms and the features of their development in literary works are also determined.

The object and the subject of the research. The main purpose of the research is to study the characteristics of archaisms and historisms, the features of their development in a literary works. For this purpose, examples from Azerbaijani literature were selected. The following tasks have been identified for the study of obsolete words in the Azerbaijani language, their place and role in the vocabulary of the language:

- Clarify synchronous and diachronic aspects of obsolete words in the dictionary of the Azerbaijani language;
- Define the structure of obsolete words in the Azerbaijani language;
- To determine the main directions of the process of obsolescence of lexical units in the Azerbaijani language;
- To determine the place of archaisms and historisms in the modern Azerbaijani language;
- Define lexical-semantic groups of obsolete words in the lexical fund of the Azerbaijani language;

- To clarify the field of development of historisms in the Azerbaijani language;
- To explain the processes of passivation and activation of archaic lexicon in the Azerbaijani language.

The method of the research. The methodological basis of the research is descriptive, historical-comparative and structural-semantic methods. Using these methods, the role and function of obsolete words are studied. During the research, the achievements of world linguistics, turkology and Azerbaijani linguistics were used, their theoretical views on the problem were referred to.

The basic provisions for the defense:

The following theses are defended in the research:

- It is a historical and political necessity that the Azerbaijani language is constantly enriched in the process of historical development, and the process of archaicization takes place as new words enter our language;
- Archaisms are grouped according to the degree of obsolescence, some archaisms re-function or become semi-functional over time;
- Some archaic words in the Azerbaijani language with archaic background remain completely or partially changed in dialects and dialects;
- Our classical and modern literature-art samples in the study of archaisms is a rich base;
- A number of archaic words can be used in different meanings in our literary language with certain changes;
- The emergence of historisms is a direct result of historical and political processes;
- Historisms are also reflected in linguistic research as a form of archaism.

The scientific novelty of the research. For the first time, archaic words in the Azerbaijani language are studied in a historical-comparative method. At the same time, the dissertation deals with the degree of passivity of archaisms, the structure of archaic lexical units, functional-semantic aspects, for the first time. In particular, archaic

words for the modern Azerbaijani language are systematically involved in the research.

In the research, approaches, attitudes, different opinions in linguistics about historicisms and archaisms were summarized for the first time, and scientific conclusions were formed. Also, the examples selected by the works of many prominent representatives of our classical and modern literature were evaluated from the linguistic point of view, the process of archaization of words was traced on the historical background. As well, the process of formation of archaic lexicon, the frequency of processing of the words included in the literary language, dialects were determined and samples were approached from several aspects throughout the dissertation.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The study of the problem posed in the dissertation, first of all, helps to determine the general patterns of development of the Azerbaijani language, to clarify the main directions of changes in the vocabulary of the language, to prepare etymological and explanatory dictionaries of our language, to clarify lexical resources. The results of the research can be used in writing theoretical works on the lexicon and grammar of the Azerbaijani language. At the same time, this research is of great lexical importance. This is because a number of outdated words and meanings have been identified during the research, which should be included in future dictionaries.

The approbation and the application of the work. The dissertation was approved by the decision of the Scientific Council of Nakhchivan State University dated October 29, 2014 (pr. 02), the scientific adviser was appointed Doctor of Philology, Professor Sadagat Gurbanali gizi Hasanova. The topic was registered in the Problem Council on Linguistics of the Council for Organization and Coordination of Scientific Research of the Republic of Azerbaijan on November 24, 2015 (pr. 07). During the study, minimum exams in computer science, English, philosophy, specialty subjects were given. In connection with the research, 17 scientific works were published, of which one article was abroad, four conference proceedings, 12

local articles. Published articles and conference materials fully cover the chapters and semi-chapters of the dissertation.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation work was done at the "Azerbaijani language and literature" chair of Nakhchivan State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign, indicating the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately.

Chapter I-39902 signs, Chapter II – 59899 signs, Chapter III- 123304 signs, The total volume of the dissertation is-256 043 sings.

THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation, information were given about the relevance of the topic, the object and subject, the goals and objectives, the scientific novelty of the research, its methodological basis, theoretical and practical significance and the approbation of the dissertation.

The first chapter is called "**The problem of archaism in linguistics**" and consists of three sub-chapters.

“1.1. General characteristics of obsolete words in the Azerbaijani language” In the sub-chapter the origin of obsolete words in the Azerbaijani language, the value given to archaisms in linguistics, the principles of studying archaisms in modern research are analyzed with reference to numerous sources.

The analysis emphasizes that the term Archaism, like other similar words, is derived from the Greek word "arche" and means "obsolete." The concept of obsolete words means words and expressions that are not used in the active fund of the language, but have become part of the passive part of the vocabulary. The objects denoted by the word continue to exist and are expressed in new words. E.g. zənən-wife, ərnağan-gift, bimar-ill, donluq-salary, altun-gold, uyqu-sleep, baqqal-seller, airplane-plane, etc.

When we look at this question in Russian linguistics, we see that it is mainly Slavicism under the name of archaism. For example, kol (if any), poelku (how many), dokole (until), dab, ibo (otherwise) and other words can be shown. Archaism is not just about language or linguistics. Its field of development is very wide. Thus, the concept of archaism is also used in the sense of outdated examples and events in various fields of culture. In art criticism, the term archaism means to reflect the old style.

Every living national language is constantly evolving and changing. In different periods and conditions, language increases its resources and expands its functional capabilities. In the context of such a lexical or semantic expansion, the process takes place in the vocabulary of the language in two directions:

1. Lexical resources increase in the language;
2. Lexical units come out of language.

This process applies only to the living national language. This means that only in the living language new words and meanings appear and some words and meanings are forgotten. We can evaluate this process at the lexical level of the language in two ways:

1. The phenomenon of activation of lexical units;
2. The phenomenon of passivation of lexical units.

Of course, both events are taken in active language process. Otherwise, we cannot speak of language in the context of activation and passivation. Because language is reflected in written monuments, and in such examples of literary language all lexical units are kept in place. We cannot determine in isolation or synchronously whether the words in the language of such monuments are obsolete. To do this, we need to look at the literary language in a diachronic way. We can determine the nature of the lexical unit, its place and role in the process, not only in the synchronous, but also in the diachronic study of examples in the language of literary monuments.

The process of renewal of lexical units in a language on the one hand, and obsolescence on the other, is primarily due to a historical factor. Historical development brings new words to the language, and these new words cause a number of previous words to disappear from

the language. The new lexicon leads to changes in the phonetic, lexical, morphological, grammatical, syntactic levels of the language. In this way, language becomes passive not only in words but also in meanings. This passivity occurs when the word itself loses its activity. Such obsolescence is due to time, culture, and language. Some words acquire new equivalents and, in a way, keep up with the times, while others become obsolete and disappear. Here we use the process of "extinction" conditionally. Because archaism is not annihilation. When the word becomes archaic, it can hold itself in three sources:

1. In dialects or any dialect of that language;
2. In any of the languages to which that language is related;
3. In the literary monuments of that language.

In this way, we can find an archaic lexical unit in one of the three sources we have shown. In this way we can learn the language conditions in which it is functional.

Changes in lexical units in the language, updating and obsolescence of the dictionary is a natural phenomenon. Because nature, society and culture are changing. It is impossible that these changes are not reflected in the language.

When we talk about the factors that have the greatest impact on the obsolescence of lexical units in a language, we can distinguish them in two main directions:

1. Factor of globalization;
2. Factor of modernization.

The factor of globalization affects all spheres of public life and culture, as well as the means of communication and language. On the one hand, the innovations brought by globalization affect the language, on the other hand, the processes of integration between the languages themselves are accelerating and the volume of common resources in the vocabulary of languages is expanding. Such an effect increases the number of obsolete words in the language and in the dictionary.

The factor of modernization also affects the language. Renewal of items also leads to the obsolescence of other items. Accordingly, the names of unused items become obsolete.

“1.2. The scientific-theoretical view of archaisms in Azerbaijan linguistics” sub-chapter deals with the history of studying archaisms. The problem of archaism in linguistics begins with the Arabic school of linguistics. We can get information about this from the work of Mahmud Kashgarli, the founder of classical Turkish philology, "*Divani-lughat-it Turk*". Giving information about how he compiled his famous Turkish-Arabic dictionary, Kashgarli wrote that he did not follow Khalil's approach and did not classify words as active or passive. It is known that Khalil, referred to by Mahmud of Kashgar, was a prominent Arabic linguist and the founder of the science of Arabic linguistics, Khalil al-Faridhi¹, known for his famous work "*Kiabul-ayn*". Here we face the problem of whether the passive part of the words is included in the dictionary. For example, M. Kashgarli does not choose this way and does not see any benefit in including archaic words in the dictionary. Because Kashgarli's goal was to prepare a dictionary of the living language. Of course, from a modern scientific point of view, the registration of archaic words is very important. In fact, the main problem in classical European philology, which was formed in the 16th century, was the study of archaisms. The study of Hellenism, ancient Greek words, and archaic Latin words have been the main focus of this science. In general, the study of archaisms was a stage in the development of classical European philology and linguistics.

When we look at Russian philology, with which we have closer scientific ties, we come across serious research on the problem of archaism. In particular, the works of A.S.Pushkin, L.Tolstoy, S.Yesenin and others. The language of each of the great writers was studied separately on the problem of archaism. These studies are undoubtedly useful for our linguistics, both theoretically and

¹Divanü Luğat-it Türk. Çeviren Besim Atalay. –Ankara: -1992.

practically.

The problem of archaism in Azerbaijani linguistics is not researched much. In linguistic research, we encounter the issue of archaism in two ways. One of them is the direction of research on the history of the Azerbaijani literary language. Here we can mention the researches A.Demirchizade, M.Huseynzadeh, H.Mirzazade, T.Hajiyev, K.Valiyev, G.Kazimov, N.Jafarov and others. Archaic words have also been considered in the research conducted in this direction when talking about the historical development of the language and changes in vocabulary². The second area of research is research on the lexicon of the modern Azerbaijani language. Such studies have also touched on the subject of archaism when discussing the vocabulary of a language. A.Aslanov, M.Jahangirov, S.Jafarov, Y.Seyidov, H.Hasanov, A.Gurbanov and others were involved in the researches carried out in this direction³ are examples of his works. In addition to these two areas, some studies also focus on archaisms. We can show the language of various monuments and works as example⁴.

Research on archaisms in Azerbaijani linguistics began during the Soviet era. If we pay attention, we can see that this type of research began in the mid-1950s. Because under Stalin, it was difficult to conduct objective research on the national past.

²Jafarov N. History of nationalization of Azerbaijani Turkish. –Baku: -Azerbaijan State Book Chamber, -1995, -p. 208; Demirchizade A. History of Azerbaijan literary language, I part. –Baku: -1979; Hajiyev TI, Valiyev K.N. History of the Azerbaijani language. –Baku: -Maarif, -1983, -187 p; Mirzazade H. Historical grammar of the Azerbaijani language. –Baku: -AU publication, -1990, -376 p.

³Jafarov S. Modern Azerbaijani language. –Baku: -1982, -155 p; Jahangirov M. Local and archaic words in Azerbaijan Soviet poetry // Azerbaijan, -Baku: -1955, -- p. 35; Hasanov H. Vocabulary of modern Azerbaijani literary language. –Baku: -1988; Gurbanov A. Modern Azerbaijani literary language. –Baku: -1985.

⁴Ashig Alasgar's ocean of words. –Baku: -Science and education, -2017, -313 p; Western group dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language. I cild. –Baku: -ANAS publishing house, -1967, -281 p;

In M.Jahangirov's researches, local and archaic words began to enter the circulation of linguistics. The object of M. Jahangirov's research was Soviet poetry. From this point of view, the research was again related to Soviet reality and socialist realism. Observing literary texts, M.Jahangirov wrote: "*Literary language is related to images and images, type and conditions, time and space, and sometimes even archaic or obsolete words, expressions related to local or any narrow profession, foreign. or vulgar words, phrases, or expressions*".⁵

One of the noteworthy issues in the study is that there is an overview of the vocabulary of the language and an attempt is made to classify it. The researcher decides that the words included in the vocabulary of the language can be divided into two places according to the nature of their development⁶:

Jafarov S. Modern Azerbaijani language. Baku 1982. P.155.19.; Jahangirov M. Local and archaic words in Azerbaijani Soviet poetry. "Azerbaijan" magazine, Baku, 1955, p.3. s.35.; Hasanov H. Vocabulary of modern Azerbaijani literary language. Baku, 1988; Gurbanov A. Modern Azerbaijani literary language. Baku, 1985.

Ashig Alasgar's ocean of words. Baku: Science and education, 2017, 313 p. s. 188; Western group dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language. Volume I, Baku: AMREA Publishing House, 1967, 281 p.; Explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language. In 4 volumes, II volume. Baku: East-West, 2006, 792 p.; Explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language. In 4 volumes, II volume. Baku: East-West, 2006, 792 p.; Explanatory dictionary of the

⁵Ashig Alasgar's ocean of words. –Baku: -Science and education, -2017, -313 p; Azerbaijani bayats. -Baku: -XXI New Publishing House, -2004, -304 p; Demirchizade A. The language of "Kitabi-DadaGorgud" epics. –Baku: -1959; Kitabi-Dada Gorgud Encyclopedia, Volume II. –Baku: -New Publishing House, -2000, -367 p.

⁶Western group dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language. Volume I, Baku: AMREA Publishing House, 1967, 281 p.

Azerbaijani language in 4 volumes, I volume, Baku: East-West, 2006, 742 p.; Explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language in 4 volumes, I volume, Baku: East-West, 2006, 742 p.

Ashig Alasgar's master pieces. Baku: Science and education, 2017, 313 p. ; Azerbaijani bayats. Baku: XXI New Publishing House, 2004, 3004 p. s. 187; Demirchizade A. The language of "*Kitabi-DadaGorgud*" epics. Baku, 1959; Kitabi-Dada Gorgud encyclopedia. B., New Publishing House. 2000, Volume II, 367 p.

Many Azerbaijani language textbooks published during the Soviet era also mention archaisms when explaining the vocabulary of the language. In particular, archaic words are included in the lexicon textbooks of philological faculties of universities. S.Jafarov, who has long taught the lexicon of the Azerbaijani language at BSU, also divides the passive vocabulary of the language into two parts:

1. Outdated words;
2. New words.⁷

Z.Jafarova writes that "words included in the passive vocabulary can be grouped as follows:

1. Relatively inactive words;
2. Outdated words.⁸

"Relatively inactive words can be called a group of words that are included in the lexicon of narrow specialties or are rarely used. The group of obsolete words should include words that have come out of the language or are "dated" in the language.⁹

Explaining archaisms, Y.Seyidov writes: "*Archaisms*" or "*archaic words*" and "*obsolete words*" are synonymous with each other, their meanings and scope are the same. In this sense,

⁷Jafarov, S. Modern Azerbaijani language. –Baku: -1982. -p.155

⁸Jafarova Z. Outdated words in the language of historical novels. -Baku: -Nurlan, -2006, -98 p.

⁹Western group dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language. Volume I, -Baku: -AMEA Publishing House, -1967, -281 p.

historisms are also archaisms, that is, archaic words. Historisms refer to the part of archaic words related to the extinct social structure, the state apparatus. For example, (kəndxuda, yüzbaşı, pristav, qazi, qubernator) etc. *The part of archaic words that does not belong to historiography are words that are not related to the social structure, the state apparatus. Different names of clothes (arxalıq, çuxa, şarıq), tool names (xış, cüt), etc. are includes.*¹⁰

The place of archaisms in our language, the points of development, the impossibility of language development without archaisms are analyzed in the sub-chapter “**1.3. The place of archaisms in the language**”. Archaisms also have a place in the dictionary of the Azerbaijani language. Words that lose their relevance over time do not disappear completely. Such words lose their function and are forgotten over time. However, these words are preserved in monuments, works of art and examples of written language, which are the source of literary language. Some obsolete and passive words are preserved in dialects. Other archaisms remain active in the vocabulary of related languages. In “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud”, a written example of the medieval Oghuz language, the word “*salkim-salkim*” in the sentence “*salkim-salkim dan yelləri əsdiyində*” has become archaic. We cannot explain this word with the possibilities of the Azerbaijani language. However, in the language of the Turks living in Altai, Tuva and Siberia, the word means cold. From here, we can understand "cool" in a cool sense.

The process of archaization in language manifests itself in one way or another in parts of speech. The most archaic parts of speech here seem to be nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Among the archaic words, nouns occupy the main place. Most historians are also nouns and verbs. Passivity is less common in other parts of speech.

¹⁰Explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language. In 4 volumes, I volume. – Baku: -East-West, -2006, -742 p.

N.G.Yedneralova initiated the division of archaism and historicism into thematic groups and proposed the following Classification:

1. *Household vocabulary;*
2. *Personal-physiological and psychological vocabulary;*
3. *Socio-political vocabulary;*
4. *Economic vocabulary;*
5. *Military vocabulary;*
6. *Vocabulary of culture, education and upbringing;*
7. *Vocabulary of nature, space and time;*
8. *Scientific and technical vocabulary*¹¹.

The researcher himself noted that the classification was not accurate. Because here archaic lexicon can be divided into two groups at the same time.

It is also noted that obsolete words in these groups are mostly related to domestic, military, personal-physiological and psychological vocabulary.

There are many such classifications of archaisms, and each of these classifications in itself reveals approaches to language from a particular sphere. Among such approaches, it is more appropriate to divide obsolete words into two parts:

1. Lexical obsolescence. Here the word itself wears out. For example, çeşm, eyn, dide is used in the sense of the word eye. Two of them (fountain, dide) are Persian and one (same) is an Arabic word. Since the Middle Ages, these words have been used in literary texts.

2. Phonetic obsolescence. Here the sound of the word changes, but the meaning remains. For example, city instead of city, tomorrow instead of morning, and so on. It is also important in what way such obsolete words become obsolete.

3. Wear on word correction tools.
4. Grammatical obsolescence.

¹¹Akhundov, A. Language and style issues. -Baku: -1970.

5. Semantic obsolescence. For example, in the XVIII-XIX centuries, the word article from the French in Russian was used in the sense of an article (article). Currently, the word is used in Russian in the sense of a suffix.

There is no common position in research on the classification of archaism and historicism. This problem remains relevant in modern linguistics. Along with all this, the Azerbaijani language has always been based on its Turkic language and expanded its vocabulary on its own words. Acquisitions begin to decrease in our language over time, lexical units that once left our language for non-objective reasons return to the language and regain their place in the active vocabulary. In the following sections of our study, the issue of reactivation of archaisms is also given a special place.

The archaisms in the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language reflect the process of historical development of the language. At the same time, archaisms reflect the past of the historical and cultural life of the people. Archaisms are a rich source for both linguistic, that is, for language and vocabulary, and for cultural, that is, for the study of culture. In order to build the future development of our language on a more sound basis, it is very important to study the past with obsolete words, to direct the processes of obsolescence and renewal to the national language.

II chapter of the dissertation is entitled "Archaic words in the Azerbaijani language". This chapter consists of three sub-chapters.

“2.1. "The process of innovation, commonality and obsolescence in the development of lexical units” In the sub-chapter the degree of generality of the word, its archaicity as a result of historical and political processes and other factors influencing it are taken into account. It should be noted that obsolescence is directly related to renewal. Every innovation in the world and in the country must be expressed in language. In the context of globalization, the development of the economy, culture, art and everyday life has led to the obsolescence of a number of concepts. Globalization and the application of new technologies have also enriched the lexical fund of

our language and introduced new words into our language. This, in turn, determined the order of words in our language that pass on a passive background. In such a situation, to control the renewal of the vocabulary of our language and, at the same time, the obsolescence of words, to clarify the regularities and theoretical aspects of this process has become a topical issue facing linguistics.

The process of lexical obsolescence in the Azerbaijani language is associated with two main events that contradict each other and determine the dynamics of language development. One of them is the continuous lexical renewal of the language, and the other is the phenomenon of lexical obsolescence for various reasons. In fact, this contradiction, which is organically connected with each other, determines the lexical dialectic of the language, the basic regularity of the development of the dictionary. Language is constantly evolving throughout its history of development, and the most dynamic and rapidly changing part of this development is the lexical level. The lexical development of the Azerbaijani language continued uninterrupted in all its periods, history and epochs, cultures and civilizations had an impact on the lexicon of the language and led to the emergence of certain innovations in the language and the obsolescence of some words.

With the addition of a new word to the lexical fund of the language, the dictionary is updated, and this new word gradually becomes a common word. This new word is often a "word" that pushes it from the active fund to the passive fund. There is always an innovation in the language on the one hand, and an obsolescence that limits its functionality on the other. They keep the dictionary in motion and participate in the formation of lexical resources. This is a general picture of the process of updating and obsolescence of the language vocabulary.

After the Saka and Hun periods, the Goyturk state, the Seljuk state, the Aghgoyunlu and Garagoyunlu states, the Ottoman and Safavid states each played a role in enriching the vocabulary of the Azerbaijan language.

In the Azerbaijan language, the old Turkish words from the beginning of Oghuz were subjected to a number of influences in the new period and new conditions, some words were replaced by new ones, and some by acquisitions. Prior to the adoption of Islam, religious terminology in the Azerbaijani language was formed on the basis of ancient Turkish theology. We clearly see traces of these meetings in the language of the epos "*Kitabi-Dada Gorgud*" and other ancient written sources, examples of folk art.

The study of ancient Turkish epics, which bear the traces of primitive ideas and cosmogonic myths, also plays an important role in the development of the common Turkish language and the formation of the Azerbaijan language. In this sense, the epos "*Kitabi Dada Gorgud*", which has a great mission, is a special stage. In the introduction to the epos "*Kitabi Dada Gorgud*", the genealogy book of the Azerbaijani people, Gorgud Ata begins his first "*stripping*" as follows:

*“Allah, Allah deməyincə işlər onmaz,
Qadir Tanrı verməyincə ər bayılmaz”.*

Here, the appeal to God, on the one hand, and the second presentation of God, on the other hand, involve a process of serious renewal. This is an indication of a global, epoch-making cultural change. Although both religions were monotheistic, this change led to a major stage in culture and language. Rich theological terminology, the understanding of the cult of the "Creator", the lexicon of beliefs associated with the ancient Turkish ideas, the lexical signs of a large part of the ancient culture are changing, becoming archaic or becoming historical.

The adoption of Islam opened a new stage in the renewal of the vocabulary of the Azerbaijan language. After the tenth century, this influence began to grow and intensify. After the adoption of Islam, rich religious terminology from Arabic began to take place in the Azerbaijan language. Words derived from Arabic are not limited to religious terminology, but begin to cover a very wide area. This includes, in particular, important areas such as science, education, health, public administration, politics and culture. In these areas, we

observe the development of Arabic words. It is clear from observations on the materials of the Azerbaijan language that lexical obsolescence in a language is affected by three main factors:

1. Global factor;
2. Regional factor;
3. Local factor.

“2.2. XIX Factors that weaken the frequency of word processing” in the sub-chapter focused on the factors causing weakening of word processing frequency in archaic background in Azerbaijani language, transition of word to archaic background. We think that a word that weakens the frequency of processing begins to become passive and, as a result, passes into the passive fund of the dictionary. In this case, the word gradually becomes obsolete. From this point of view, it is possible to consider the weakening of the frequency of development of lexical units in the language as an integral part of the process of obsolescence. Words in this situation gradually become less processed, and this underdevelopment gradually increases, leading to a passive position of the word. The process of decommissioning of words that weaken the activity of the language and pass into a passive background over time is also related to some time and events, and the period of withdrawal from the active fund can vary depending on the word and circumstances.

When we look at the weakening of the frequency of word processing in a language in the process of archaization, we do not fully equate it with archaization. Less word processing is not archaic in itself. Because some words may be less processed according to the terminology to which they belong. At the same time, the word can weaken its position in the competition among synonyms. Given these reasons, we can classify the process of obsolescence in three ways:

1. Obsolete words;
2. Historisms;
3. Archaisms

In linguistic research, there are different views on the classification of obsolete words¹². Despite such different approaches, it is more appropriate to study obsolete words from two perspectives. At the same time, the idea of characterizing obsolete objects and concepts in the form of the first and second types of archaisms was put forward. According to this view, obsolete objects and concepts are characterized as the first type of archaism, and units that exist along with other active words and express the same objects and concepts are characterized as the second type of archaisms.

The frequency of word processing does not decrease only when the word is completely archaic. Just as the word itself can become obsolete as a whole, so do the elements in which it is organized, its meaning, its relationship to other words, and so on. can also wear out. From this point of view, it is more correct to look at obsolescence as a continuous and dynamic process in language. In this case, the weakening of the frequency of word processing will be one of the links in the process.

The role and place of historians as one of the points to be considered here must be correctly defined, the process of obsolescence of the subject and the process of obsolescence of the concept should not be confused with each other. There are also different views on the lexical and semantic state of historisms in the process of obsolescence¹³. In some studies, these are presented as a form of archaism. One of the interesting points among the different approaches is that the obsolete words are considered only as archaisms¹⁴, and here, too, there is a certain inconsistency.

1. The political reality of ancient Azerbaijan, the rule of

12. Israfilova R. Enrichment of the Azerbaijani language vocabulary in the Soviet period due to its internal capabilities and its reflection in dictionaries. Phil. Candidate's abstract of sciences. –Baku: -1971.

13. Mirzazade H. Historical morphology of the Azerbaijani language. –Baku: -1962.

14. Gafarov G. Lexical-semantic system of the Azerbaijani language. –Baku: -1985.

monarchy: (padşah) king, (şah) shah, (xan) khan, (bəy) sir, (taxt) throne, (tac) crown, (el) el, (yasa), (törə) tora, etc.

2. Ancient and medieval Azerbaijani military reality: captain, centurion, captain, etc.

3. Old state attributes: tug (flag), tugtutar (flag bearer), stamp (symbol), yurd (homeland), el (state), etc.

2.3. “Lexical-semantic features of archaisms in the Azerbaijani language ” are studied in the semi-chapter on the example of selected examples of lexical-semantic features of archaisms. A certain part of the process of archaization that takes place in a language also occurs due to lexical-semantic archaization. During the semantic archaization of lexical units, the word becomes obsolete and becomes a passive part of the dictionary. In this regard, obsolete words are divided into two parts: obsolete words (veraltend) and obsolete (veraltet) words. Archaization of lexical units occurs for the following reasons:

1. Absence of any event; such archaism in relation to the transcendence of historical reality belongs to historicisms;

2. Synonymy; during archaization one or more of such synonyms become obsolete;

3. Homonymy; one or more lexical units with different meanings that sound the same may become obsolete and may be replaced by another.

4. Taboo phenomenon in language; There are a number of terms in the Azerbaijani language that are losing their function for one reason or another. Such words as "*kolxoz*", "*sovxoz*", "*kommunist*" and so on. such as "*Sovietisms*." Their current development is not well received and they are losing their functionality in the language.

5. The phenomenon of euphemism; any rude word is expressed relatively "softly" by changing it in an effeminate way. This, in turn, leads to the archaization of the word being replaced.

6. Archaicism related to social and political change.

Archaization is still a process in modern language. Political, economic, socio-cultural changes in the life of society, scientific and

technological progress, the rapid development of information technology determine the process of archaic language. Thus, the lexicon, as an actively changing level of language, reflects all the events that take place in reality, names the events of different periods, connects the periods and time, becomes a memory of the people's past.

The lexicon of "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" has a wide range of general and terminological resources for the study of archaisms of the Azerbaijani language. Archaic vocabulary still lives in the mouths and dialects today.

1. Common words, which make up the majority, are very important for the study of lexical processes.

2. Although terminological vocabulary covers different areas, it mainly covers three groups:

- a) agricultural-economy;
- b) military-state concepts;
- c) religious vocabulary;

Since the formation of terms is related to the development of society, the level of development, change-dialectic must be taken into account here. Both professional vocabulary and words that have not yet fully undergone the process of terminology can be analyzed in this group.

2. Nomenclature is a special part of KDG dictionary in lexicon. It means onomastic units, especially toponyms, anthroponyms, ethnonyms, as well as oronyms, theonyms, miphonyms.

"2.4. Lexical and semantic features of historisms in the Azerbaijani language" examines the historisms that form an important branch of archaisms. Some of the obsolete words in the lexical structure of the Azerbaijani language are historisms. Historiography, as its name implies, refers to a historical event or object of a certain period. The main feature of the names of such events and objects is their obsolescence and obsolescence. Such words are connected with various spheres of the past life of our society. Developments in these areas have led to the obsolescence of

a number of words. Outdated events and objects have become historicisms and have taken their place in the passive vocabulary of the language.

In order to better observe historicisms, it is necessary to refer to historical dictionaries and literary monuments. Among such sources that clearly reflect the historical landscape of the language's vocabulary, such monuments as "Divani-lügət-it türk", "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud", "Oğuznamə" texts have an important place. Because these monuments are able to present the language in different aspects, to show the diversity of vocabulary.

The historiography of the Azerbaijani language has emerged throughout the historical development of Azerbaijan and reflects it in political, legal, economic, cultural and spiritual terms. The terminology of statehood, the system of economic relations and the culture of the pre-Islamic period remain in the historiography in the language of monuments. As timeless items become obsolete, so do their names.

The existence of a proverb in "Oghuzname" such as "Ər ləqəbilə anılır" confirms that it was necessary for a person who was considered Ər (brave man) among Oghuz people to get a nickname. This means that the nicknames of many heroes of "Dada Gorgud" are associated with specific events, the active participation of the heroes in the events, their skill, this aspect must be decisive in the linguistic interpretation, correct transcription, etymological interpretation of these names. Now it is clear why the poet Oghuz, who narrated the epos "Dada Gorgud", calls the dream "a small death"! Apparently, the Oghuz people saw a similarity between sleep and death (*such an expression still exists: "You slept, you died!"*) Therefore, they avoided sleeping as much as possible, and even when they slept, as stated in the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud", His dreams were strong and long.¹⁵

¹⁵ Kitabi-Dada Gorgud Encyclopedia, Volume II. –Baku: -New Publishing House, -2000, -367 p.

Chapter III of the dissertation is entitled "The role and importance of obsolete words in the enrichment of vocabulary" and consists of two sub-chapters.

“3.1. The sub-chapter “Distribution of obsolete words according to the degree of development” focuses on the scope of obsolete words and the factors influencing it. Issues such as the process of obsolescence of obsolete words in literary language, lexical and stylistic possibilities of words living in dialects, weakened scope of development, their return to language from time to time, study of lexical-semantic features of obsolete words used in fiction are analyzed and studied in detail in this subsection. In the semi-chapter, words are classified according to the degree of their development, the factors that lead to the weakening of the function of words that have lost their function, the traces of changing language processes, the background of the weakening of the function of words in different historical periods. It is clear from the analysis of the examples that changes in the semantic features of words in the post-archaic stage are inevitable, just as the decline of words in the stage of historical development manifests itself in several forms. In this case, the return of the language in a new form in the process of historical development with certain changes in the lexical sense of the word is mainly due to historical, socio-political and anthropological factors. We can evaluate the process of returning the word to the language from two aspects. There are words that retain their previous lexical meaning and return to the language over time, but are not fully understood by everyone. There are also some words that return to the language and retain their original lexical meaning and are understood by everyone. Words of this type can be divided into three groups:

1. Words that have lost their function in the literary language and returned to the inactive vocabulary. Such words remain only in the examples of classical literature.

2. Words that have been developed in our literary language for a long time and later became obsolete and returned to the inactive

vocabulary. These are words used in the works of both classical and modern writers and in the vernacular, as well as in dialects.

3. Words that were once used in our literary language, which have lost their generality as a result of changes in the social structure. These are archaisms that return to the active vocabulary of our literary language.

Research has shown that it is possible to approach from parameters such as the weakening of words, their return to language over time, their retention or change of lexical meaning when they return, and whether or not they are understood today while maintaining lexical meaning. With this type of approach, the analyzes in the subsection are based on concrete examples.

3.2 In the sub-chapter “**Moments of development of archaisms in fiction**” the points of development of archaisms in classical and modern Azerbaijani literature, as well as traces of such words in dialects, as well as features of word development in our modern literary language are studied. Word groups that are unable to maintain their function in the language have entered the archaic background. However, our artistic word art, which is considered to be the most important direction in the enrichment and development of the language, from time to time passed into the archaic fund of the language or performed the necessary function in terms of development and survival of word groups. Fiction is the most important tool for enriching and developing the language. In our opinion, we can approach the obsolete words used in fiction from two directions. Outdated words in the language are distinguished by the degree of development. According to the frequency of using, archaic words can be divided into three groups:

1. Obsolete words that are not used in the Azerbaijani literary language after archaization.

2. Obsolete words that are rarely used in the Azerbaijani literary language after archaization.

3. Obsolete words that are often used in the Azerbaijani literary language after archaization.

In the semi-chapter, we considered it expedient to put these principles first in the study of the degree and frequency of development of archaic words.

The first is that we draw attention to the obsolete words in the works of Shah Ismail Khatai, a poet and statesman who lived and worked in the 15th century. It is important to note that the word groups we have chosen as archaic words in Khatai's works are words that lost their function during the poet's lifetime. The second group is the word groups used in the language of Khatai, but in the archaic fund for today. And just as there is a difference between these two word groups, there must be a different approach to these word groups. Approached in this context, our classical literature is also the most valuable treasure because it has preserved the words used in the works of prominent representatives of our classical literature, which have lost their relevance for today. Also, the stylistic features of obsolete words in the literary language were identified, and their specific features were highlighted. It is known that obsolete words can be translated into the most artistic language among the styles of literary language. This, in turn, is a natural phenomenon, as there are words that have never been developed in the literary language after archaization, and there are words that have been developed in the literary language after the archaization. The point to note here is that the word becomes archaic, used over time in literary language, either in the old sense or in a new sense. If this is one of the points to consider when analyzing a word, the other point is the factor of creative personality in the development of the word used in the literary language after archaization. The words used in the dialects of the region where the artist was born and lived are reflected in his personal creative style. Due to the direct influence of the creative style, the word that has fallen out of use is re-introduced into the literary language by the poet-writer. It is difficult to define any criteria here, because the poet-writer can be used or changed the word in the previous sense before leaving the job. This is the individual creative style of the poet-writer, and this process is not subject to the rules of language. Take, for example, the word "Dan" in English

dawn. The word "Dan" has been widely used in our language historically and is now obsolete. But in the literary language, it continues to exist as part of the "dan ulduzu" morning star and "dan yeri" sunset combinations. The word retains its function in the classical literary language in today's literary language. There are words that retain their form in the classical literary language, but have changed their lexical meaning, or used the word artist in a different sense in an artistic example. All such cases have become the object of analysis and research in half a chapter, and have found a scientific solution in comparisons.

In the "**Results**" part of the dissertation, the results of the research are summarized as follows:

1. For the first time in the dissertation, archaisms were systematically involved in research;

2. As a result of the research, along with determining the place and role of archaisms in the Azerbaijani language, the process of archaicization was observed in world languages, especially in the post-Soviet space and Turkic languages, and the experience of studying archaisms was used in world practice;

3. The dissertation systematizes certain stages of the process of archaicization in the historical path of our language, certain classifications are made;

4. The ways of formation of archaisms, intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic reasons influencing it are studied in a complex way in the research work;

5. The role of archaisms in the process of word formation was observed, it was determined that in our classical literature, which is the main basis for the protection of archaisms, words that lost their functionality in different historical periods expanded their scope in later processes. In addition to the involvement of such word groups in research, their semantics, lexical and grammatical features have also been identified;

6. The dissertation classifies archaisms, works in our classical literature, does not work in our modern literary language, works in a limited circle in our modern literary language, maintains its existence

in dialects, etc. ways of formation of archaisms systematized in groups, lexical and grammatical features, etymology, etc. symptoms have been studied on the basis of modern scientific principles.

The following thesis and articles relating to the subject of the dissertation have been published:

1. Azərbaycan dilində adların formadüzəldici şəkilçi morfemləri (Dərs vəsaiti). Naxçıvan: Əcəmi NPB, 2018, 136 s. (həmmüəlliflə- E.Ə.Vəliyev- filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru).

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seriyası), -Bakı: - 2018. № 1,(14), - s. 107-112.

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