

PHILOLOGY

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Outdated vocabulary as a conservation factor of national culture

It is considered the lexical level as the most mobile level of the language, changes and additions to which are especially noticeable. The vocabulary reflects all the processes and events of the historical development of society. Over time, new words and meanings are fixed in the language, other language units leave it and become obsolete. The process of changes in the language is long, since two layers of words simultaneously exist in the vocabulary of the language: active vocabulary, passive vocabulary. All habitual and commonly used vocabulary used in any environment, sphere of language communication, which does not have shades of novelty and obsolete, belongs to the active vocabulary. The composition of the passive vocabulary includes words that are not familiar, ordinary and commonly used, in other words, the vocabulary that has lost or has not yet acquired its relevance has become incomprehensible at the present stage of language development. This article discusses the main approaches to defining the essence of the definition of "outdated vocabulary", which is represented primarily by historicisms and archaisms; the features of obsolete vocabulary are determined, the problems of classification of obsolete units are revealed.

Key words: archaisms, definitions, historicisms, vocabulary, vocabulary of the language, obsolete words.

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