

Linguo-Culturologic Features of Cultural, Historical and Archaic Words in Abdulla Kadiriyy's Novel "Bygone Days"

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Abstract: This article analyzes the artistic and linguistic functions of historical and archaic words used in Abdulla Kadiriyy's novel "Bygone Days." During the research, obsolete lexical units occurring in the novel were examined with regard to their semantic characteristics, their role in reflecting the historical environment, and their function in shaping the speech of literary characters. The analysis shows that historical and archaic vocabulary serves as an important stylistic tool in strengthening the national color of the narrative, recreating the historical atmosphere, and demonstrating the writer's artistic mastery.

Keywords: Literary text, linguo-culturologic features, historical words, archaic words, obsolete vocabulary, literary language, Abdulla Kadiriyy.

Introduction: The distinctive feature of literary language is that it incorporates different layers of the national language, lexical wealth formed throughout historical periods, and traditions of national speech. For this reason, the linguistic study of literary works is of great importance not only for literary studies but also for linguistics. In the process of creating a literary work, writers make extensive use of the possibilities of language and employ words, expressions, and speech units belonging to different periods in order to portray reality in a vivid and convincing way.

In Uzbek literature, Abdulla Kadiriyy's novel "Bygone Days" occupies a special place in the development of the historical novel genre. The novel is considered one of the brightest examples of Uzbek realistic prose and presents a wide depiction of the social life, political atmosphere, traditions, and human relationships of Turkestan in the nineteenth century. In order to authentically represent the historical setting, the author skillfully uses linguistic elements characteristic

of that period, including historical and archaic words. This feature significantly increases not only the artistic but also the linguistic value of the novel.

When analyzing a literary text, studying the lexical layers of language is particularly important. In linguistics, obsolete words are usually divided into two types. The first group consists of historical words, which refer to concepts related to a certain historical period and are no longer used in modern language. The second group includes archaic words, which denote concepts that still exist today but are expressed by outdated lexical forms. Such words serve as important sources for studying the history and development of language.

The linguistic units used in Abdulla Kadiriyy's works demonstrate not only the writer's artistic mastery but also the rich expressive potential of the Uzbek literary language. Therefore, the study of obsolete lexical units in the novel "Bygone Days" is an important scholarly task.

METHODOLOGY

The present study applies a qualitative linguistic approach to analyze the use of historical and archaic vocabulary in Abdulla Kadiri's novel "Bygone Days". Since the main objective of the research is to identify the stylistic and semantic functions of obsolete lexical units in a literary text, methods commonly used in literary linguistics and lexical analysis were employed.

First, the primary research material - the full text of the novel - was carefully examined in order to identify lexical units that belong to the category of obsolete vocabulary. During this stage, special attention was paid to words that reflect the linguistic features of the historical period depicted in the novel. Such units were selected on the basis of their semantic characteristics and their relation to social, political, and cultural realities of nineteenth-century Turkestan. In addition, explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language were consulted to confirm the meanings, historical status, and modern equivalents of the identified lexical items.

After collecting the relevant lexical units, a contextual analysis was conducted. Each word was studied within the narrative environment in which it appears in order to understand its semantic nuances, stylistic value, and communicative function in the text. In literary works, the meaning of a lexical unit often becomes clearer when examined in relation to surrounding sentences, narrative descriptions, and the speech of characters. Therefore, contextual interpretation played a central role in determining how these words contribute to the artistic structure of the novel.

Another important methodological tool used in this research is comparative linguistic analysis. Through this method, obsolete lexical units found in the novel were compared with their contemporary equivalents in modern Uzbek language. Such comparison made it possible to determine how linguistic changes have affected the usage of these words and how the author intentionally preserved certain archaic or historical forms in order to recreate the authentic atmosphere of the historical period.

The research also relies on elements of stylistic analysis. Literary texts frequently employ specific lexical choices to create artistic imagery and to convey particular emotional or cultural meanings. By examining how historical and archaic words function in

descriptive passages, narrative commentary, and character dialogues, the study evaluates their role in enhancing the stylistic richness of the text. This approach allows the researcher to understand how linguistic elements contribute to the broader artistic purpose of the work.

In addition, the study draws on theoretical perspectives from Uzbek linguistics and literary studies related to the classification of obsolete vocabulary, the linguistic features of literary discourse, and the stylistic analysis of prose texts. Scholarly works on the Uzbek literary language, lexicography, and literary stylistics were consulted to provide a theoretical foundation for the analysis. These sources helped clarify the distinction between historical words and archaic words and provided a methodological framework for analyzing their usage in literary texts.

Overall, the methodology of the research is based on the integration of lexical analysis, contextual interpretation, comparative study, and stylistic examination. Such a combination of methods makes it possible to provide a comprehensive understanding of how historical and archaic vocabulary functions within the artistic system of Abdulla Kadiri's novel "Bygone Days". Through this approach, the study not only identifies specific lexical features of the text but also reveals the broader linguistic and artistic strategies employed by the author to portray the historical environment and cultural atmosphere of the depicted period.

RESULTS

The linguistic analysis of Abdulla Kadiri's novel "Bygone Days" demonstrates that historical and archaic vocabulary occupies a significant place in the lexical system of the work. These lexical units serve not merely as decorative elements but function as an essential means of reconstructing the historical atmosphere of nineteenth-century Turkestan. Through the deliberate use of obsolete vocabulary, the author successfully creates a linguistic environment that reflects the social realities, cultural traditions, and political structures of the time.

One of the most noticeable groups of lexical units in the novel is composed of historical words connected with social hierarchy, administrative organization, and political authority. Terms such as *bek*, *khan*, *qushbegi*,

and mingboshi frequently appear in the narrative and are closely related to the historical system of governance that existed in Central Asia during the period described in the novel. These words represent official titles and positions that defined the structure of political power and social relations in the society of that time. Their usage allows the reader to perceive the hierarchical organization of the state and to understand the roles played by different characters within that structure.

For instance, the term *bek* historically referred to an influential official or a regional governor within the political system of Turkic khanates. In the narrative, this word is used not only to denote a formal title but also to emphasize authority, prestige, and social influence. Similarly, the word *khan* represents the highest level of political leadership and symbolizes the central power around which the administrative system of the state was organized. The use of these terms reflects the socio-political realities of the time and reinforces the authenticity of the historical setting depicted in the novel.

Another historically significant term frequently encountered in the text is *qushbegi*, which referred to a high-ranking official serving in the court of a ruler. In historical practice, the *qushbegi* often held administrative responsibilities and played an important role in the governance of the state. The presence of such terms in the novel provides insight into the structure of the ruling elite and illustrates the mechanisms through which authority and power were exercised in the society portrayed by the author.

In addition to these titles of authority, the novel also contains words connected with social and economic relations, such as *gumashta*. This term historically referred to a trusted representative or agent who managed commercial activities on behalf of a wealthy merchant or landowner. Its appearance in the narrative reflects the economic practices of the period and provides further detail about the everyday realities of trade, business relationships, and social interactions.

Alongside historical words that describe institutional and political structures, the novel also includes a considerable number of archaic lexical units. These words are particularly important for understanding the linguistic environment of the period because they

represent earlier forms of expressions that have gradually fallen out of everyday usage in modern Uzbek. Unlike historical words, which often denote concepts that no longer exist, archaic words typically refer to concepts that are still present in contemporary society but are expressed through different lexical forms today.

Examples of such archaic vocabulary include words like *firqa*, *faqir*, and *adad*. In the context of the novel, the word *firqa* refers to a group or faction and corresponds to the modern concept of a political party or organized collective. Although the concept itself remains relevant in modern society, the lexical form used in the novel reflects the linguistic norms of an earlier historical period.

The word “*faqir*” also appears in various narrative contexts and functions as a stylistic marker of humility or modest self-reference. In traditional speech, particularly in formal or respectful communication, speakers sometimes referred to themselves as *faqir* to express modesty or social deference. The presence of this lexical form in the novel contributes to the authenticity of character dialogue and reveals elements of cultural etiquette that were common in earlier linguistic practices.

Similarly, the word “*adad*”, meaning number or quantity, represents another example of archaic vocabulary that once existed as part of everyday speech but has gradually been replaced by more modern lexical equivalents. Its usage in the narrative reflects the lexical diversity of the historical period and illustrates how language evolves over time while preserving traces of earlier linguistic forms within literary texts.

The analysis of these lexical units reveals that historical and archaic words perform several interconnected functions in the structure of the novel. First, they contribute to the realistic depiction of the historical period by reproducing the terminology and linguistic style characteristic of that time. Through the use of such vocabulary, the author reconstructs the communicative environment of nineteenth-century society and allows readers to experience the cultural and social atmosphere in which the characters live.

Second, the use of obsolete vocabulary strengthens the national and cultural identity of the narrative. Many of

the lexical units used in the novel are deeply rooted in the historical traditions and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. By incorporating these elements into the narrative language, the author preserves linguistic features that reflect the worldview, customs, and social values of the society portrayed in the work.

Third, historical and archaic words play an important role in shaping the individuality of characters' speech. In literary texts, dialogue often serves as a key tool for revealing a character's social position, education, and worldview. The use of certain lexical forms may indicate whether a character belongs to the ruling elite, the merchant class, or ordinary members of society. Through such linguistic differentiation, the author creates a more complex and convincing portrayal of social relationships within the narrative.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that obsolete vocabulary often appears in descriptive passages where the author seeks to emphasize the atmosphere of the historical setting. In these contexts, historical terminology helps to construct vivid images of social life, political authority, and everyday interactions. As a result, the language of the novel becomes not only a means of narration but also a powerful instrument for creating historical authenticity.

Overall, the results of the analysis indicate that the use of historical and archaic words in "Bygone Days" is not accidental but represents a deliberate artistic strategy. Abdulla Kadiriyy employs these lexical units to recreate the linguistic reality of the past while simultaneously enriching the expressive potential of the narrative. Through this careful integration of obsolete vocabulary, the author succeeds in combining historical accuracy with artistic creativity, thereby producing a literary work that remains both linguistically valuable and culturally significant.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study show that historical and archaic words are widely used in the novel "Bygone Days" as important artistic tools. These lexical units enrich the language of the work and contribute to the vivid depiction of historical reality. Through such vocabulary, the author effectively conveys the social environment, societal structure, and the social status of the characters portrayed in the narrative.

Furthermore, the obsolete lexical units found in the

novel serve as valuable sources for studying the historical development of the Uzbek literary language. For this reason, "Bygone days" can be considered not only an outstanding literary work but also an important linguistic resource for scholarly research.

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