

Study of Obsolete Words in Turkology

Khudayberganova Dildora

Associate Professor of the National University of Uzbekistan, PhD, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article analyzes the history of the study of obsolete words, which are an important part of the lexical layer in Turkology, and modern research methods. The work highlights the differential signs of archaisms and historicisms, the degree of their preservation in the language, and their linguistic functions in artistic discourse. Also, extralinguistic factors influencing the process of lexical obsolescence are comparatively studied on the example of different languages. The results of the research serve as a theoretical source in the development of historical lexicology of the language and etymological lexicography.

Keywords: Turkology, lexicology, obsolete words, archaism, historicism, linguistic dynamics, artistic style, passive vocabulary, etymology.

Introduction: Turkic languages are a set of disciplines that study the languages, ethnography, history, literature, folklore and culture of the peoples speaking that language. Uzbek linguists and foreign scholars have made a great contribution to the development of Turkology, and their research allows us to deeply understand the language, culture and historical development of the Turkic peoples.

Turkology initially developed as a philological discipline, and its most important sources include the Orhun-Enasoy inscriptions of the 7th-11th centuries, monuments of Uyghur writing, and the works of authors who lived and worked in the Middle Ages. Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit turk" is the main source for studying the lexical layer of Turkic languages. As is known, the lexical-semantic level of a language consists of a set of existing words. This level differs from the phonetic-phonological and grammatical levels of the language in that it is constantly changing and developing. The development of science, technology, and culture requires a constant change in the lexical-semantic level. Accordingly, the lexical level of the language consists of several layers that differ from each

other in terms of formation and scope of application.

Western European and Russian scientists made a great contribution to the creation of the theoretical foundations of Turkological studies. For example, in Western Europe, the first Turkish language manual was created in 1533, and in 1612, the first printed grammar of Hieronymus Megizer appeared.

Comparative-historical, structural, typological, and cultural-anthropological methods are used in Turkological studies. In linguistics, the compilation of comparative dictionaries (for example, Lazar Budagov's "Comparative Dictionary of Turkic Dialects" and Vasily Radlov's "Experience of a Dictionary of Turkic Dialects") is of important methodological importance. In historical studies, source studies and archaeological methods occupy the main place. Fuad Köprülü (1890–1966) was one of the founders of Turkish literature and historiography, who made a significant contribution to the study of the ethnographic and cultural history of the Turkic peoples. His work "The Early Sufis in Turkish Literature" analyzed the religious and cultural layers of the Turkic peoples. Köprülü put forward theories about the ethnogenesis of the Turkic peoples. Alkey Margulan

(1904–1985) was a Kazakh archaeologist and historian who contributed to the study of ancient Turkic culture and monuments in Kazakhstan. His work "The Ancient Culture of the Kazakh People" analyzed the cultural heritage of the Turkic peoples. Margulan's research focuses on ancient Turkic written sources and archaeological finds.

Garnik Asatryan (born 1953) is a specialist in Iranology and Turkology, who has contributed to the study of the historical development of Turkic languages and Turkic-international relations. His work "Iranian Languages: History and Typology" analyzes the interaction of Iranian and Turkic languages. Asatryan also studied the dialects of Turkic languages in the Caucasus region.

Vladimir Minorsky (1877–1966) was an Armenian orientalist who studied the historical connections between Turkic and Persian languages. His work "Turkic Peoples and the Caucasus" analyzes the historical and cultural connections of the Turkic peoples in the Caucasus region. Minorsky also studied the interaction of Persian and Turkic cultures during the Seljuk period.

Velyaminov-Zernov (1830–1904) was a Turkmen historian and linguist who contributed to the study of historical dialects of Turkic languages and the cultural heritage of the Turkmen people. His work "Turkmen Languages and Their Historical Development" analyzed the dialectical features of the Turkmen language. Velyaminov-Zernov studied the oral and written heritage of the Turkmen people. A detailed study of the lexical (native and borrowed) layers of the language is of great importance in determining the laws of lexical and semantic development. After all, the lexicon is interconnected with history, culture, science, and socio-economic development, and without taking them into account in scientific analysis, it is difficult to identify the sources and causes of changes in word meanings.

The study of historical layers and archaisms in Uzbek linguistics has been an important direction that has been carried out for a very long time. A number of prominent scholars in this field have studied the historical development of the Uzbek language with their valuable research. Among the most famous scholars, one can mention specialists such as G. Abdurakhmonov, Sh. Shukurov, Q. Mahmudov, Otabek Jo'rayev and Ravshan Rahmonov. G. Abdurakhmonov,

Sh. Shukurov, Q. Mahmudov have studied the historical grammar of the Uzbek language in depth. Their work "Historical Grammar of the Uzbek Language", published in 2008, and B. Abdushukurov's work "Eski Turkiy adabiy til lexikasi" published in 2015 are considered one of the most important works in this field. Shavkat Rahmatullayev has done a great deal of work in the field of etymology. His "Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" provides detailed information on the origin and historical changes of more than 5,000 words. Ravshan Rahmonov has studied the historical aspects of Uzbek dialects. His work "Historical Phonetics of Uzbek Dialects" reveals the ancient language features preserved in dialects. Scientists used various methods to study the historical layer. The main directions were the analysis of ancient texts using the philological method, the comparison of Turkic languages using the comparative-historical method, and the study of dialects using the dialectological method.

Linguistics is one of the most important fields reflecting the development of human thought and culture. It encompasses such diverse areas as phonetics, morphology, syntax, lexicology, and stylistics, forming an extremely broad scientific system in terms of content. All of these areas are closely interconnected and cover the historical development of the language, the processes of change, obsolescence, and renewal of its lexical layers. One of such processes is the phenomenon of obsolete words, which are of particular importance in linguistics and literary studies. It is worth noting that approximately half of the current Uzbek vocabulary consists of Turkic words, the rest of which are Iranian, Arabic, Mongolian, and over the past hundred years, words that have entered the language from Russian and through Russian from Western European languages, as well as, to a lesser extent, from Hindi, Urdu, Pashto, Chinese, and other languages. Obsolete words are lexical units that have disappeared from modern speech under the influence of various historical, social or cultural factors. They are divided into two main types: historical words (historicisms) and archaisms. Historical words express concepts that existed in the past, but are not used in real life today (for example: executioner, yasovul, ellikbashi, siege). Such words are usually found in historical sources and works of art. Since they do not have functional

synonyms in the modern language, they are used only in a historical context. On the contrary, archaisms are words that express concepts that exist in the modern language, but are not actively used in the present, and they can be replaced with synonymous units (for example: bart - batyr, bitik - book, achun - world). Their main function in a literary text is to create a historical flavor, to adapt the description of events to the spirit of the era.

The rapid pace of social development, globalization, and science directly affects the vocabulary of the language. New concepts appear, and new words are introduced for them. At the same time, over time, some words fall out of use or are replaced by new units. In linguistics, such units are called obsolete words. From the point of view of the current literary position of our language, there is a group of words whose use has somewhat weakened or has ceased to be used at all, which, due to the decrease in the frequency of their use, have become quite limited in terms of functionality. That is, they are practically not used in colloquial speech.

Research shows that the Uzbek language consists of different layers: the Turkic layer, the Persian-Tajik layer, the Arabic layer, the Russian layer, and the Mongolian layer. Each layer entered the language in its historical period and left its mark. Currently, new methods are being used in this field. Research is becoming much deeper with the help of modern methods such as digital linguistics, corpus linguistics, and statistical analysis. However, there are still many problems that need to be solved.

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