2) у семантико-функціональному плані умовні номінації зближуються з центральними розрядами ономастиченого поля (антропонімами і топонімами).

Висновки. Ергоніми прямо інформуючі, містять пряму вказівку на різні властивості об'єкта: на асортимент і вік споживача, на приналежність підприємству. Ергоніми побічно інформуючі, опосередковано вказують на властивості об'єкта номінації. В основі найменувань даної групи лежить умовно-символічний принцип номінації. Ергоніми умові, будучи мотивованими для номі-

натора, не дають уявлення про властивості реалії, а лише інформують про те, що сам ергонім – щось яскраве, виразне (кав'ярня *Шафран, Беловодье)*.

Значення ергонімів – складний комплекс смислів, що складається зі специфічних денотативних і конотативних компонентів.

Ергонім є знаком соціокультурного простору, частиною мовного простору міста, в межах якого відбувається його комунікативна реалізація. У зв'язку з цим ергонім є продуктом народної свідомості, який відображає всі сторони духовного і матеріального життя кожного соціуму.

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NOVELTY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEXICAL UNITS, GENERAL USE AND OBSOLESCENCE PROCESS

НОВИЗНА В РОЗРОБЛЕННІ ЛЕКСИЧНИХ ОДИНИЦЬ, СПІЛЬНЕ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ТА ПРОЦЕС ЗАСТАРІВАННЯ

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The article clarifies the issues as obsolescence in Azerbaijani linguistics, different approaches to this process, and the place of generalized ideas in the scientific cycle. Also, the views of archeisms in the world linguistics, the emergence of obsolete words and their position in the language were brought to the attention, and the requirements of world experience in understanding and studying the problem were compared with the existing approach to Azerbaijani linguistics, the relevance and different approaches of archaisms in Azerbaijani linguistics have been involved in comparative research. At the same time, the relationship between novelty and obsolescence has been explored in lexical and historical aspects. The generation of new words, along with the fact, the impact of this process on the disorientation factor has also been applied to the issue in modern precision principles. This process, which took place in the early years of independence, has entered a new phase with the rapid development of our country and its accession to the socio-political processes in the world. Globalization and the introduction of new technologies have also contributed to the enrichment of the lexical fund of our language and the introduction of new words into our language. Thus, the lexical obsolescence in the Azerbaijan language is related to two major events that contradict each other and promote the dynamics of language development. One of them is a continuous lexical update in the language, and the other is a case of lexical obsolescence for a variety of reasons. In fact, these conflicting processes, which are organically related to each other, determine the lexical dialectics of the language and the basic regularities of vocabulary development. The language evolves continuously throughout development history, and the most dynamic and rapidly changing part of this development is also related to lexical levels.

Key words: archaism, world experience, general use, obsolescence process, passive lexicon, historical lexicon.

У статті роз'яснюються такі питання, як застарілість в азербайджанській лінгвістиці, різні підходи до цього процесу та місце узагальнених ідей у науковому циклі. Також до уваги були взяти погляди на архаїзми у світовій лінгвістиці, поява застарілих слів та їх положення в мові, а вимоги світового досвіду розуміння та вивчення проблеми порівнювались з існуючим підходом до азербайджанської лінгвістики, актуальність та різні підходи до архаїзмів в азербайджанській лінгвістиці були залучені до порівняльних досліджень. Водночас взаємозв'язок між новизною та застарілістю досліджено в лексичному та історичному аспектах. Генерація нових слів, вплив цього процесу на фактор дезорієнтації також застосовується до цього питання в сучасних принципах точності. Цей процес, що відбувся в перші роки незалежності, вступив у нову фазу зі швидким розвитком нашої країни та її приєднанням до суспільно-політичних процесів у світі. Глобалізація та впровадження нових технологій також сприяли збагаченню лексичного фонду нашої мови та впровадженню нових слів у нашу мову. Таким чином, лексичне застарівання в азербайджанській мові пов'язане із двома основними подіями, які суперечать одна одній і сприяють динаміці мовного розвитку. Одна з них – це безперервне лексичне оновлення мови, а інша – випадок лексичного застарівання з різних причин. Насправді ці конфліктні процеси, органічно пов'язані між собою, визначають лексичну діалектику мови та основні закономірності розвитку словникового запасу. Мова постійно розвивається протягом усієї історії, і найбільш динамічна і швидкомінлива частина цього розвитку також пов'язана з лексичними рівнями.

Ключові слова: архаїзм, світовий досвід, загальне використання, процес застарівання, пасивний лексикон, історичний лексикон.

Introduction. The study of lexical units that make up the lexicon of the Azerbaijan language is one of the important challenges facing our linguistics. As the content of the dictionary is the most flexible and changing area of the language, its processes must always be kept in mind, the causes and consequences of the change must be clarified. Interdisciplinary and derogatory factors that facilitate the change of lexical units should be identified and the origin of the words that make up the vocabulary should be clarified. In this regard, the process of archaic lexical resources of the language should not be overlooked. It should be borne in mind that the obsolescence process is directly related to the renewal process and is formed in parallel. It is natural for every novelty in the world and in the country to find its expression in the language. In the context of globalization, the development of the economy, culture, art, and life also necessitates the obsolescence of a number of concepts. With the collapse of the Soviet regime, many words and phrases related to the socialism in the Azerbaijani language soon lost the function, while the changing socio-economic form brought with it a new word stock. This process, which took place in the early years of independence, has entered a new phase with the rapid development of our country and its accession to the socio-political processes in the world. Globalization and the introduction of new technologies have also contributed to the enrichment of the lexical fund of our language and the introduction of new words into our language. This, in turn, has a significant impact on the number of words in our language that have a passive background. Under these conditions, the renewal of the vocabulary of our language and, at the same time, the observation of the obsolescence of words, clarification of the legitimacy and theoretical aspects of this process, has become a pressing challenge facing linguistics. From this perspective, first of all, the study of the theoretical aspect of the issue on the basis of linguistic research has become one of the necessary issues. Thus, the lexical obsolescence in the Azerbaijan language is related to two major events that contradict each other and promote the dynamics of language development. One of them is a continuous lexical update in the language, and the other is a case of lexical obsolescence for a variety of reasons. In fact, these conflicting processes, which are organically related to each other, determine the lexical dialectics of the language and the basic regularities of vocabulary development. The language evolves continuously throughout development history, and the most dynamic and rapidly changing part of this development is also related to lexical levels. The lexical development of the Azerbaijani language continued uninterruptedly throughout its history, with history and epochs, cultures and civilizations influencing the vocabulary of the language, causing certain innovations in the language and obsolete words.

Analysis of recent researche and publications. With the introduction of a new word into the lexical stock of the language, there is a renewal in the vocabulary, which gradually becomes a universal word. This new word is often one word "old", squeezing it from the active fund of the language to its passive fund. There is always an innovation in the language, and on the other hand there is an old age that limits its functionality. They keep the vocabulary in motion and participate in the formation of lexical resources. This is an overview of the process of updating and aging the language dictionary.

Discussion. The lexicon of the Azerbaijani language is closely connected with all spheres of its historical and cultural development. Words in the language are very helpful in clarifying the way in which people go through history. Azerbaijan, as one of the main centers of the Turkic culture, is an ancient land, where along with the historical and political processes, the Turkic culture and language are actively developing. Therefore, the study

of the Azerbaijani language in the course of historical development and at the present stage should be studied in the context of Turkish culture and language and should be evaluated and compared with the languages of other Turkic peoples. The lexicon of the Azerbaijani language is also directly related to the lexicon of the Turkic languages. In addition to the majority common lexical units here, there are differences in the historical, geographical and socio-cultural context in which each language is located. Historical, geographical, and anthropological approaches to self-validation in linguistics theory also preserve the effectiveness of the vocabulary in determining the vocabulary of words in the language.

The lexicon of the Azerbaijan language constitutes a system related to the historical development of the people, the rich culture, the national traditions and the experience of statehood. The Azerbaijani language is Sumerian, Saka, Hun, etc. finds its approval in the common lexical units associated with ancient Turkic languages. At the same time, it is known that Azerbaijanis have relations with Arabic, Persian, Russian, Caucasian languages, European and other languages. The study of such links is important to clarify the lexical resources formation on the basis of linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

After the Saka and Hun empires all the Goyturk, Seljuk, Aggoyunlu and Qaraqoyunlu, Ottoman and Safavid states played a role in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Azerbaijan language.

The old Turkish words from the beginning of oghuz were subjected to a number of influences in the modern age and under new conditions, some of which were replaced by new ones in the Azerbaijan language. Prior to the advent of Islam, the religious terminology in the Azerbaijan language was formed on the basis of ancient Turkic godliness. We see traces of these approaches in the language of the Kitabi Dada Gorgud epic and other ancient written sources, as well as examples of folklore.

The study of ancient Turkic epics, following the initial ideas and cosmic myths, also plays an important role in the development of the common Turkic language and the formation of the Azerbaijani language. In this sense, the epic "Kitabi Dada Gorgud", which carries a great mission, is a special milestone. Given the historical and political significance of the epic, the national leader of the Azerbaijani people Heydar Aliyev appreciated the role of the Dada Gorgud epic in the formation of our language. The base book of the Azerbaijani people, "Daddy Gorgud", Gorgud father starts his first "saying" in the introduction like that:

Things cannot happen unless God says it,
The man will not die unless the Almighty gives it to him [1, с. 19].

Here the conversion of Allah to God, on the one hand, and the second presentation of God on the other, already involves a serious process of renewal. It is an indication of a global, epoxy culture change. Although both religions are monotheistic, this change has led to a major shift in culture and language. The rich goddess terminology, the cult of the "Yaradan", the lexicon of belief about ancient Turkic ideas, the lexical signs of a large part of ancient culture are altered, archaicized or converted into history.

The renewal of the dictionary content of the Azerbaijani language has opened a new stage in the adoption of Islam. Since the 10th century, this influence has begun to grow and intensify. Following the adoption of Islam, the rich religious terminology of the Arabic language in Azerbaijan began to take place. The words from the Arabic language were not limited to religious terminology, but began to cover a very wide area. This is especially important in such fields as science, education, health, public administration, politics and culture. In these areas, we see the use of Arabic words. The beginning of large-scale classical works with the minacat (praise of Allah) and the end (the praise of the Prophet) is one of the factors influencing the impact of Islam on our language.

With the adoption of Islam, the religious terminology of deity is also obsolete. Concepts of Worship of Old Divine Religion "God" (God), "burden" (worship), "worship" (faith), "begging" (prophet), "scribe" (prophet, envoy), "book", applause (prayer), "yeg" (Satan), "tın" (spirit), "fly" (paradise), "damu" (hell), and so on. words are substituted for words of Arabic origin. Of course, some of them are outdated, as some of them replace each other with the same meaning. The facts evaluated in the context of the linguistic impact of the historical process are important as an indicator of gradual development in language history. As can be seen from the examples, both the new words and the words that have lost their functionality in the language covered different areas. Historias are especially selective in this regard. Other group words are archaic. One of the highlights here is the timely reinforcement of vocabulary gained in a particular historical period in the language, and the persistence. We find this in the language of the book Kitabi Dada Gorgud. For example, we are told of "sağış günü", "ayna günü (the day of the mirror)", "yum", "yumışçı" [2, с. 76] and so on. lexical units in which words are replaced are not known. These words either lost their variants

in the historical process, or the persistence coefficient was weak. Here a completely archaic group of words can also be expressed by a low degree of persistence.

In the Middle Ages, "milk", drinks such as "kumys" made from milk, and clothes such as "kahtan" [2, c. 82] are old-fashioned words in the history of national culture. Some of them are still preserved in dialects.

One group that focuses on the classification of obsolete words is also exoticism. Exoticism (obsolete acquisitions), which is described as a process of obsolete words, is distinguished by the fact that the language is directly related to historical processes in the vocabulary and retains a particular structural element.

There are many reasons and factors that contribute to the passage of words in the language from passive to active. The language, on the one hand, seeks to maintain its lexical resources, on the other hand, some of these resources leave the active field of the language for one reason or another and gradually become passive. The language passive phenomenon contains many issues. In general, the process of passivation itself is a lexical phenomenon, a consequence of certain legitimacy. Because there is an internal dynamic of the composition of the dictionary, and there is a process of continuous and continuous updating. Part of this update is to create wear. It is appropriate to call the lexical substitution of a new word and the replacement of an existing word and thus the obsolete passage of the word. Linguistic obsolescence is characterized by linguistic science: "The process of historiography is related to extralinguistic causes (the relevance of subject and reality events), while archaicization is linked to linguistic reasons (the existence of synonyms, variants, etc.)" [13, c. 54]. A number of linguists consider this approach to be true when considering this issue [8; 16; 15]. Contrary to the linguistic view, obsolete words cannot be categorized by the process of obsolescence, and archaisms and histories can only be exploited for extrinsic reasons [12, c. 13].

A group of linguists do not accept separate and linguistic reasons separately, but suggest that they be taken together. The basis of these types of approaches is that both linguistic and spurious factors influence the development of vocabulary, creating joint effects rather than separately [5, c. 14; 6, c. 56].

In linguistics related to the archaicization process, G. Vinokour, GI Richter, LI Barannikov. and others have opinions and judgments [8, c. 100; 10; 7]. It has also been argued that such a process of linguistics in language is difficult to explain, and it is a difficult task

Generally, every "old" is a result of new one. There is a reason which makes it "old". The new unit replaces an existing unit and causes it to become obsolete. In this case, "obsolescence" is directly related to "renewal". Therefore, the reason for archaicization is "renewal". Therefore, to learn "obsolescence" in a language, it is necessary to study 'renewal' in the language. The nature and composition of "renewal" is a complex event. It should be regarded as an integral part of a unified system, in addition to language updates, as well as "renewal" in the world as a whole. Only then can we clarify archaicization from a scientific point of view. This approach allows us to divide the problem into two main parts:

1. Analysis of "obsolescence". Here it is necessary to conduct research on the results. But there is still a need to record the consequences of obsolescence, determine what level of language they are associated with, classify terminological areas, and divide them into lexical-semantic groups. Analysis of "wear" allows you to identify areas where the language is prone to wear or tear. It also helps to identify the tendency and tendency of the language. Lexical obsolescence at the language level can, on the one hand, clarify the language's resistance to renewal and its protective power. Thus, the process of archaicization as a "result" can also help to identify the causes. The connection between the result and the cause can provide interesting facts.

2. Analysis of "novelty". The process of updating the language is directly related to the real conditions, environments, and relationships in which the language is embedded. Renewal, on the one hand, is conditioned by linguistic factors, on the other hand, is out of the language and is social in nature. That is, the renewal is not directly related to the internal processes of the language, but is directly related to the dynamics of society's development. This process is linked to the trends of "modernization", scientific and technical progress in the world. Every innovation in the world and in the country justifies the emergence of new expressions in the language. The language is influenced by the environment, conditions and, to a large extent, the reality and operates with them. Each new understanding is based on a new event and creates a new word. When you do not create a new word, it changes the meaning of the old word. From this point of view, the word of innovation can be changed in two ways:

1. Sözün formasını və mənasını.

2. Sözün mənasını.

The word itself takes on a new meaning along with the form, in this case a new word is formed. As the new understanding can take on the old form, the word remains in the form and continues to be used in the new sense. Such a meaningful renewal

often leads to the emergence of a line of verbs in the language. When the same meanings are expressed in different forms, a sequence of synonyms occurs. These processes in the language lexicon are influenced by global, regional and local factors. Here, global change, the rapid modernization of the world, can be attributed to extralinguistic factors when evaluating language lexicons. Because the language can be considered a linguistic phenomenon when the language is accepted at its own expense and provided with lexical resources. When a language is unable to mark the update with its lexical resources, and when it is readily available, it is characterized as an extrinsic phenomenon.

From this point of view, the study of obsolete words and meanings reflecting the process of archaicization in the language reflects the path of historical development of our people as a whole. The vocabulary of our language reflects this reality with its fullness. The task of identifying the active and passive parts of the dictionary is found in a number of lexicological studies [9; 11; 17; 16]. Although linguistic research, especially in the years of independence, refers to newly introduced language, the words that go into the archaic fund of language, the historical conditions that underpin the archaeological process have not been properly evaluated or the reasons for archaicization have not been identified. In this regard, Professor A. Babayev's approach is of interest. He summarizes the archaic words: "1. Archaic elephants: to heal (to say). At the same time, we can say that the reasons given by archaicization in the language, as shown by Professor A.Babayev, are, in principle, the reasons for archaicization. It discusses the impact of concrete historical and political conditions, changing social forms, Persian, Arabic, Russian and Ottoman languages in Azerbaijan at different periods of history, as well as interstate relations, socio-political, literary and cultural in the Renaissance. relations, technological innovations, the process of globalization, interconnectedness, and many other reasons should

also be mentioned as factors that lead to new vocabulary in the language, as well as passive vocabulary in the language fund".

There are also different approaches to modern linguistics to vocabulary groups that have become archaic and passive to the language. According to these studies, passive vocabulary of the language is also included in the modern language vocabulary, and obsolete words should be included in dictionaries. In such a case, the idea that "passive vocabulary reserve should not be confused with the passive vocabulary of one or another language carrier regarding its profession, education or work" [17, c. 56]. Discussions around this idea have also made differing views on the role of archaism in linguistics.

Conclusions. In Azerbaijan language linguistics archaism is not the subject of separate research with all sides of the theoretical problems, the concrete solution is not, first and foremost, the definition of "archaism". "Archaism" is a broad concept and covers all areas of the socio-cultural life of society. Such a wide range of language also applies to language. It is also possible to engage in extensive and narrow analysis of archaeological language. In the broadest sense, under the name of archeism, all the processes of aging in the language are thought of [14, c. 248]. Except for the process of language obsolescence as a whole, the study of lexical units and vocabulary involves the lexical level of language and the process in the dictionary.

Observations on the materials of the Azerbaijani language show that lexical obsolescence in the language is influenced by three main factors:

1. The global factor.
2. Regional factor.
3. Local factor.

Each of these factors also contributes to the process of aging, as it can create "renewal" in the language. New concepts emerging in the world are included in the language vocabulary and, accordingly, some words are outdated.

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