



## MULTIPLICITY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS IN MODERN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** In this article, we will look through what is archaeological term, the main features of this and why we need archaeological terms in Modern English literacy. The role of dialectal words and speech as a genetic source of archaeological terminology is insignificant. This article is explained clearly and shortly about classroom management styles.

**Key words:** Archaeology, dialectal words, a genetic source, syntax method, clicker, pictures, morrow, thou, rue, compassion, woe.

Archaeology has always used literature as a source of information, almost as a confirmation of the interpretation of the sites or behaviours we study. From classical authors to contemporary novels the description of landscapes, buildings, objects... was used by archaeologists.

Archaeological terminology is a comprehensive subsystem of special vocabulary of the general literary language, which has both certain features of similarity with other groups of special lexicology, and its inherent specificity. A characteristic feature of archaeological terminology is its weak isolation, separation from the vocabulary of general use, which is due to the object of archeology as a science studying the historical past of mankind on the remains of material culture. In this regard, it should be distinguished between archaeological terminology in a broad sense, which includes the names of all objects of archeological research, and the actual archaea terminology, in a narrow sense, that unites the name of the highly specialized concepts of Archaeology and constitutes the nucleus of archaean terminology. The absence of a clear distinction between the archaeological terminology in a broad sense and the actual archaea terminology explains the presence between the niches of a number of transitional groups, in particular the multifunctional vocabulary, acting simultaneously in the function of the term, and in the functions of the word of the general literary language.

The role of dialectal words and speech as a genetic source of archaeological terminology is insignificant. The morphological method of terminology is less inherent to the language of archaeology than the lexical-semantic, which is explained by the specificity of the subject of archeology studying such realities that have already received their designation in the language. For the nomination of fundamentally new objects discovered by archaeologists, common language word-forming tools and models are used. Active methods of word formation are suffixation and wording.

The most productive way of forming archaeological terms is the syntax method of terminology, which allows a number of species concepts to be formed on the basis of one lexema. More frequent in archaeological terminology are attributive structures expressed by a combination of adjective and substantive. The structure is dominated by two-member



phrases. From the point of view of semantic coherence among archaeological terms the least represented are indissoluble composite terms, the number of non-free disintegrable terminological phrases is significantly greater, and the amount of free disintegrated composite terms is very large.

Here it is also important to touch on the significance of anthropology in its connection with the development of the English language. The language is undoubtedly an integral part of all the branches of anthropological science, as defined by Wolf, and carries the imprints of the entire history of its development, so that the presence of a person with at least basic knowledge in the history of the countries of the language studied is a sense for both the teacher and the student. Literature is also a significant source of supplementation of the vocabulary and changes in the meanings of words under the influence of popular works (there, apparently, can be other types of art, first of all cinema).

Students who study a foreign language, but have no serious experience of meeting the environment of its natural functioning, will almost always choose variants of pronunciation that logically correspond to the patterns of their own language.

The most interesting area of study of linguistic anthropology is the study of argo and slang, used by representatives of various social, professional and age groups. And the results of these studies can be successfully applied in the development of professionally oriented AI courses recommended for students of non-language specialties. In particular, teaching French to students studying advertising and public relations, teachers face the same phenomenon as tribalmarketing (the same phrase borrowed from English), where tribe (fr. tribu) means various youth subculture. Without understanding the characteristics of these cultures, it is impossible to make a true idea of how and why French-speaking marketers work with them. Any language is dynamic, there are constant changes in it: some words disappear, others appear, grammar rules become irrelevant and replaced by others. Words that came out or came out of use for various reasons are called archaisms, historisms and obsolete words.

What is the difference between archaisms, historisms and obsolete words? Both are no longer used, but for different reasons. Archaisms are not used because they have been replaced by more convenient synonyms or forms of words to date. Historisms have exhausted themselves as a phenomenon, i.e. such an object or phenomena today no longer exists, or it is not used, and the word for its designation has remained since the times when it was relevant.

Obsolete words have come out of use recently or are still used, but very rarely and by a narrow circle of people.

Examples of History in English:

Mace is bulava.

cup – cup of cup;

thrall is slavery;

Mosstrooper - a robber (on the border with Scotland in the 17th century).

Such words are found in literature and academic texts.

Examples of obsolete words and their modern synonyms in English:

flight attendant – stewardess

pictures → movies – movies;

clicker → remote – control (from the TV)

goingsteady is dating.

Such words you will often find in the literature of past decades or in the speech of the older generation, i.e. they are no longer popular, used less and less often, but still present in the language and their meaning is understandable to all.

Examples of Archaisms in English:

aback – from behind;

Morrow is tomorrow.

meaning of "account";

Thou, thee is you.

English archaisms can be divided into several groups: lexical, semantic, grammar, poetic.

Lexical archaisms are those words that have been replaced by synonyms, or have changed their shape due to the replacement of any phoneme, the cut off of the end.

Blind headache – migraine

rue → pity, compassion – compassion

woe → sorrow – woe

Morrow is tomorrow.

Semantic archaisms are words in which one of the meanings has lost its relevance, but other meanings are actively used in modern speech.

fair – beautiful (archaicism), bright (modern)

hall - estate, house of the landlord (arch.), corridor, hall (cave);

Tolabour - to work the land, to suffer births (arch.), to work, to work (sovr.).

Grammar archaisms include forms of words that are not currently used due to changes in grammar. Most often this:

verbs in the third person of a single number ending in -(e)th - doth, hath;

personal and attractive places – thou, thee (you), thine (yours);

the verb ending -(e)st in Present Simple in 2 persons of a single number - makest, canst;

termination of the substantive in the multiple -en -horsen (to the modern language this termination came together with some substantives, for example, oxen, children).

Poetic are archaisms used in speech today to give special solemnity, pathetic tone:

wight - being, man, creation

Behold – to look;

Trump is a trump voice.

The so-called official archaisms, i.e. words from the field of law and official documents, can be put into a separate line. You can find them in the legal field today:

with this, with this;

This is true, in this way;

here to this;

aforesaid – the aforementioned.

In modern speech you can find archaisms in the composition of idioms, phrases, proverbs. Separately these archaisms are not used. And for such words in English there is even a special term - fossilwords. Literally, this term is not translated into Russian, but it can be transmitted as "conserved words".

Kith and kin - friends and relatives;

Hither and thither;

Good riddance – the road.

Days of yore – past days.



Champing at the bit;

Vim and vigor – enthusiasm

Out of wedlock – out of marriage.

Thewholeshebang is like this.

hoistbyownpetard - to fall into your own trap, to burn on your own machinations;

beyondone'sken – beyond competence, beyond knowledge.

The use of outdated words allows us to bring modern man closer to a certain historical time.

To know the history of the country of the language being studied, it is important to know and obsolete words.

Archaisms, like historians, are used in oral and written speech when it is necessary to create the colour of the era. Such words are used in various historical books, scenarios of historical films. Archaisms are also used to create an elevated style of language.

Another case where you can use archaicisms or outdated words is creating irony. Due to their rare use and proper application, they can noticeably revive your speech and make it ironic.

Obsolete words and archaicisms are still used in certain fields, especially in the fields of law, government, and religion. These spheres are the most conservative in our world, and they retain a lot of words that are no longer used anywhere.

Knowledge of archaicisms will allow you to read the texts of Shakespeare, Moam, Byron and other great English writers in the original.

But some archaicisms and especially outdated words in speech are better not to use, so as not to look funny and as if you are behind life. There is always a replacement:

television → TV – TV;

pupil → schoolgirl, schoolboy – student

Refrigerator → fridge – refrigerator

What a pity! I'm sorry, it's a pity! I am sorry!

How do you do? How is it going?

In conclusion, the evolution of archaeological terminology in English has been influenced by a number of factors, including scientific developments, discipline development, technological progress, cultural and social influences, and a growing recognition of the importance of inclusion and diversity. As the discipline continues to evolve, it is likely that new words and phrases will appear to describe new discoveries, approaches, and perspectives in archaeological research.

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