

HISTORICAL ORIGIN OF LEXICAL UNITS RELATED TO CRAFTSMANSHIP IN ENGLAND

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Abstract: *At present, conducting research on lexical units occupies a special place in the linguistics of our country and the world. It creates the need for scientific research of the lexical system used in many areas and professions.*

Key words: *Lexical units, period, handicrafts, language, ancient era.*

Now we will present information about the lexical units of the field that have been created in England.

The Anglo-Saxons are the people who lived in Britain from 400 BC. The term mainly refers to people from the Germanic regions of Europe who immigrated to Britain after the end of Roman rule, and among the people who settled in Britain. The Anglo-Saxons are the people who lived in Britain from 400 BC. The term mainly refers to people from the Germanic regions of Europe who immigrated to Britain after the end of Roman rule, and among the people who settled in Britain.

Old English period - Old English. During this period, craft was in its infancy in Britain, and society was largely engaged in agriculture, manual labor, and activities related to the lifestyle of the common people. Community crafts include the following areas:

Metalworking: Old English craftsmen made weapons, tools, jewelry, swords, and spears from bronze, iron, and silver. Metal weapons were especially important for military purposes. According to our analysis, metalworking was divided into two types, taking into account the social background of the society [1]. Although these craft lexical units do not fully cover the lexical layer of modern goldsmithing and smithing, they do represent the kinds of levels that may have been appreciated in Old English culture.

Metalworking

Metalworking	
Upper layer for the royal house and nobility	Bottom layer for peasants and ordinary people
<i>geolu (yellow) – gold; seolfor- silver; hring - ring; cyninges wæstm - king's adornment; wristbenda “wrist band” - bracelete; brosol – brooch or pin; gemynd</i>	<i>slege – hammer or mallet; æx – axe; smið – smith; slegeærn – a hammering tool (from "slege," meaning hammer, and "ærn," meaning tool or instrument); scēarp</i>

(meaning "memory" or "precious stone")
- gem; earcnyng (literally "ear king") -
earring

- sharp; irn (*īsern*) - iron; scear -
plowshare; sina - sickle or scythe; spādu -
spade

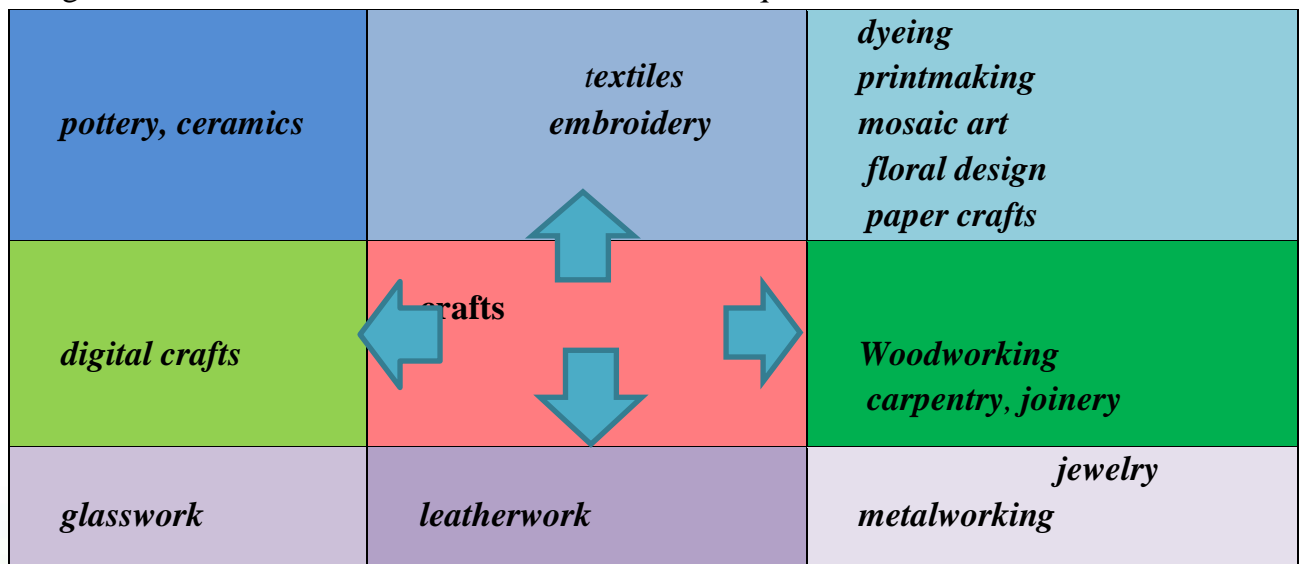
In addition, weaving and sewing were important crafts for most families. Making fabric from sheep's wool, sewing clothes was an integral part of village life during this period. For example, webb - cloth, fabric, or woven material - mato; webbestre - female weaver; a woman who weaves cloth - weaver (woman); seoloc - a loom, used for weaving fabric - weaving machine; wefan - to weave, - to weave; gār - a yarn or thread used in weaving; stam - warp thread, the vertical threads held on a loom; nedl - needle; scēar - scissors or shears; searc - a piece of sewn clothing or a sewn garment - such clothes belong to this period[2].

Making clay dishes and pots was a common craft at that time. These pottery were mainly used for household items. For example, crocc - pot or crock - pot or large container; fæt - a container or vessel - earthenware; cupp - cup - cup; eorðfæt - literally "earth-vessel" or earthenware pot; brycgels - a term referring to a kiln or oven - ceramic cooking pot, oven; fangfæt - a vessel used to hold something; scealfæt - a shallow dish or bowl[3].

Medieval English. In medieval England, crafts developed, and there were different types of professions and trades, and each area had its own lexical units. Woodworking was an important craft among ordinary society during this period, and carpenters, carvers, and other woodworkers played an important role in construction, furniture, and jewelry. Therefore, based on our analysis, we present some lexical units related to woodworking. Including tools: Ax - ax (or axe) - ax (for cutting wood); ads - adze - hole; augru - auger - drill; chisel - chisel - chisel; sawe - saw - saw; mallet - mallet - wooden hammer; gouge - gouge - half-moon pin; plan- plane - randa; lathe - a special machine that gives shape to wood is part of the tools of that time, carpentere - carpenter- craftsman; ioyntre - joiner - carpenter; bord - board - board; morteyns - mortise - a hole for a wooden stake; tenon - tenon - wooden stake; bem - beam - beam; framen - frame - a rib made of wood are considered common lexical units. During the Middle Ages, carpenters held an important position in English society, as they were one of the artisans in society responsible for building many wooden structures, including houses, barns, bridges, and household furniture. Their skills were also important in the construction of ships, chariots and various wooden tools. Carpenters were often considered as important a link in large-scale construction projects as other craftsmen, such as stonemasons and blacksmiths.[4] Builders were representatives of the craft that reflected the social, cultural and technological changes of this period. To this day, the method names created by them still exist in architecture. In particular, Romanesque - the Romanesque architectural style - was used in the construction of churches and castles from the early Middle Ages to about the 12th century. (The Tower of London - London tower, Durham Cathedral - Durham temple); Gothic - Gothic architectural style - observed in architectural works created

from the end of the 12th century to the 16th century (Westminster Abbey - Westminster Cathedral, Canterbury Cathedral - Canterbury Temple); Half-Timbered Houses - Half-timbered houses - common since the late Middle Ages, with wooden frames and clapboard or brick cladding (Stratford-upon-Avon - Stratford-upon-Avon) architectural style. Reflecting the complexity of Middle English architectural society, from religious devotion to individuality, the period reflected[5].

In the Modern English period, the types of crafts are so diverse that they include a variety of traditional and modern crafts, which reflect the rich cultural heritage of England and at the same time include modern techniques and materials.



Modern Crafts showcases the creativity and skill of artisans from across the country, combining community tradition with innovation. Whether through pottery, textiles, woodworking, or other crafts, these handcrafted items reflect an individual's national expression and cultural heritage.

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