

Theoretican and Practical Investigation of the Terms of Etics of the XVI-XVII Centuries

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Abstract: *The article deals with issues of formation and development of the terms of ethics in the XVI-XVII centuries in the English language and different points of language specialists on this field which is considered to be very actual for investigation. The views and scientific theories given in this article serve as a basic source when highlighting various aspects of the terms of ethics of the Renaissance period.*

Keywords: *principle, science, language, ratio, vocabulary, lexicography, lexical meaning, semantics, feature, linguists, research, stages, phonetics, morphology, term, structure, ethics, society, diachronic, phonology, morphology, syntax, terminological system, philosophy, lexical system, semantic-syntactical parameters, word combination, prepositions, parts of speech.*

Introduction. In the historical development of the English language, the Era we are examining is especially important, since this period the existence of the linguistic norm becomes undoubted. The steady development of production and social consciousness in the Middle Ages, certain achievements of science and technology led to the fact that the cultivated ideological postulates began to restrain the further progress of mankind. Providing the relative freedom of the human person, and hence a certain flourishing of his creative activity, feudalism could not, however, create the necessary conditions for the all-round connections of the individual with nature and society and, thereby, the material prerequisites for the all-round development of man. It took “a kind of reorientation towards the restoration of the bodily material ideal of being of antiquity, accompanied by a gradual rejection of the ascetic-quietist ideals of the Middle Ages, which is reflected in the self-designation of the coming early bourgeois era - the Renaissance”. This was also facilitated by a number of crisis discoveries in natural science, which radically changed the picture of the world. Thanks to the great discoveries of N.Copernicus, G. Bruno, G. Galileo and others, new experimental natural science appears, new branches of science are rapidly developing¹. Under the influence of great geographical and scientific discoveries, religious and mythical ideas about the world collapse and the principles of a scientific-realistic worldview are gradually formed, which, accordingly, leads to changes in ethical and aesthetic canons. As a result, the results become unexpected, impudent - assumptions and guesses, which naturally leads to an urgent need for a critical analysis of the knowledge gained. The formation of a new worldview was given impetus by the great socio-economic and technical shifts associated with the names of J. Hilbert, T. Garriot, D. Napier, W. Garvey and others. The new powerful rise of realism in literature is associated with the formation of bourgeois nations and the national self-consciousness of the English people, which is expressed in a specific national culture and becomes generally accessible and democratic in nature. Already Shakespeare’s dramaturgy “acquires the character of a clearly expressed national certainty in the living reproduction of historical processes and topical social

¹ Методологический анализ историко-философского знания. – Киев: Выша школа, 1984. – С. 157.

conflicts, remaining renaissance in terms of the breadth of human life and the height of the sound of humanistic ideals”². The completion of this process was undoubtedly facilitated by a comprehensive study of the classical heritage, which led primarily to the enrichment of the vocabulary of the English language. Scientific works are already being created in English, translated literature is undergoing significant development, the scientific and philosophical movement is widely deployed, the crown of which is the materialistic philosophical system of Francis Bacon - the founder of all experimental science and which completes the philosophy of the Renaissance and opens a new stage in the development of European scientific philosophical thought of the New Time.

Main part. The establishment of the English language as the language of scientific and philosophical literature took a more difficult path. There were no significant changes in the language of science of this period, since “Latin in the linguistic life of England in the XVI-XVII centuries and even the XVIII century was the center around which the search for the norm of the English literary language was conducted. However, in 1531 Thomas Eliot wrote the book “The Governor” / in English. This was the first attempt to create a scholarly work in the native - English - language. T. Eliot made it quite deliberately in order to prove that serious works can be written in English, although the English language of that time did not yet have its own specialized industry terminology³. Formation of ethical and philosophical vocabulary in the XVI-XVII centuries in England took place, on the one hand, under the influence of the national specifics of socio-economic and cultural development, and on the other, it reflected the main trends of general linguistic evolution. Despite the presence of two contradictory and opposite directions - purism, on the one hand, and the widespread use of Latinisms to create missing terms, on the other. Both the first and second directions are indicated by the conscious nature of the struggle for a particular language policy. A new interest in language issues was relevant not only for England, it was a sign of the times when the struggle for the native language is becoming one of the most effective ways of manifesting national identity. Many researchers note that the main factor of scientific thinking in this era is the interpreter’s ideological criteria, depending on which the research methodology is built. This also fully explains the scientific orientation of the formation of scientific terminology. Therefore, in the terminology of ethical and philosophical content, there may be lexical units that, at first glance, refer to the terminology of natural and didactic psychological sciences. However, the phenomena related to them are included in the scope of the author’s philosophical worldview, therefore the meanings of these units also have a philosophical character. In England of the XVI-XVII centuries, supporters of the universal use of the language (Thomas Nash, George Puttenham, Edmund Spencer, Thomas Eliot, etc.) sharply raised the question of replenishing its vocabulary and, above all, creating an English scientific terminology. A review of the genre diverse literature of this period shows that the bulk of terminological vocabulary is created by rethinking the semantics of words and phrases of the general literary language. Moreover, its characteristic feature is imagery and connotation, that is, an expansive interpretation of a word-concept. This imagery is characteristic of the initial stage of term creation - when a new concept is introduced for the national linguistic consciousness and which is figuratively compared with already known concepts for clarity. It is with this phenomenon that we are faced when we analyze the terminology⁴ that reflects the worldview of a particular writer or thinker. This is especially clearly

² Шадманов К.Б. Английская духовность и язык. – Бухара, 2010. – С. 164.

³ Ступин Л.П. Проблема нормативности в истории английской лексикографии XVI-XX вв. – Л.: ЛГУ, 1989. – С. 42.

⁴ Askarovna, S. M., & Djurabayevna, D. N. (2019). Some principles of the formation and development of ethical terms in the English language in the XVI-XVIII centuries. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 2(6), 31-39; Shukurova, M. A. (2017). Coherence and cohesion as essential parts in effective writing. *Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука*, (1 (1)), 143-145; Шукурова, М. А. (2021). Анализ специальной лексики английского языка

manifested in works of a deep, vivid philosophical and ethical orientation, where the author strives for the most objective, in his opinion, reflection of the phenomena of the social reality of his era. The actual linguistic picture in England was quite complex both in territorial and socio-political terms. Although the existence of Latin in the higher spheres of communication of the English language was still largely supported by the strength of centuries-old traditions, in the 16th century the activity of humanists and their views on the relationship between the two languages became a new impetus. In the field of the structure of the language, the main questions concerned spelling and expansion of the lexical composition. Learning the native language in England is gradually becoming an end in itself. At the end of the 16th century, work began on the description of the language and its codification. This work includes grammarians and orthoepists, first of all (Hart, William Bullokar, A. Gill, C. Butler, C. Cooper). Simultaneously with them, lexicographers also developed their activities, striving to fix the vocabulary of the language. If the first such dictionaries were bilingual Latin-English dictionaries of new words, then at the beginning of the 16th century dictionaries of so-called "difficult" words appeared (Robert Cowdrey, H. Cockeram, E. Coles). Bilingual dictionaries reached their apogee in the 16th century. These are the dictionaries of Thomas Eliot, Richard Huloet, Thomas Cooper, John Barrett, John Ryder, etc. All this leads to the fact that the character and position of the original and translated literature is changing: it becomes highly demanded. The conquest of the English language the right to use in all genres of scientific and literary creativity was the most important issue of the time. At the same time, the interaction of the scientific and artistic literary language with the spoken language should be emphasized, for the language in which Shakespeare spoke was the language in which he wrote. Based on the foregoing, it can be argued that the tasks of the language here went far beyond pure linguistics - it was a struggle for a new humanistic thinking, for a genuine cultural flourishing, which required adequate forms of its linguistic explication, expressed in a vivid form also in the process of term creation in the field of philosophical vocabulary in general and vocabulary of ethics in particular. The creation of scientific terminology on a national-English basis by significantly filling the lexicon was on the agenda.

In the works of most domestic and foreign linguists of recent decades, it is noteworthy that the development of terminology in them is associated with the reflection not only of the scientific and technical, but also the social, linguocultural and culturological aspects of the development of society. However, the socio-linguistic aspect of the evolution of terminological vocabulary is still did not receive wide coverage, such as structural-semantic, morphological, syntactic, stylistic and other characteristics of the formation and functioning of units of a terminological nature. True, in the domestic science of recent years, works have appeared that seriously and in detail consider this aspect from the standpoint of the philosophy of language. This gap, apparently, is due to the fact that most of the works are aimed at studying specific technical terminological systems, which are studied mainly within the framework of one language and are sufficiently distinguishable from general literary vocabulary. Meanwhile, since terminology is emerging and developing within the framework of the national language system, it must be organically linked with the vocabulary of the general literary language. If the first publications in the field of terminology focused researchers, first of all, on the issues of streamlining technical terminology, today terminology has grown into an independent branch of linguistics, which faces a variety of practical tasks: from teaching languages and lexicographic systematization, automatic translation and information retrieval, to problems rationing and deep structures of terminology as the most mobile and receptive part of the lexicon of the national language.

XVI века по аспектам терминологичности. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА*, 4(2); Askarova, S. M. (2021, March). Comparative investigation on the semantic meaning of some terms of ethics of the XVI-XVII centuries. In *E-Conference Globe* (pp. 285-287).

As a result, fundamental research has appeared that gives an overview of the state and prospects for the development of terminology, highlighting the main theoretical and methodological issues related to the ordering, standardization and unification of terminology, with the development of dictionaries in the context of bilingualism and multilingualism. The attention of many is also attracted by the history of the development of terminological systems in connection with the history or other branch of knowledge. To a lesser extent, the problems associated with lexical-comparative, typological studies in the terminological field have been developed. Actual directions of linguistic study of complex theoretical issues of the creation and development of terminology in national languages, the principles of the formation of terminology systems and problems associated with the improvement of terms and their spelling, requiring attention from both specialists in various fields of knowledge and linguists, are reflected in the collective monographic works of the latter years. The terminology of the humanities was much less often the subject of fundamental monographic and dissertation research. Meanwhile, it is the humanitarian, especially the ethical and philosophical terminology that allows us to trace how the vocabulary of the general literary language is transformed into the language of science. Therefore, the study of the humanitarian and, in particular, the terminology of ethics seems to be very relevant, since this layer of special vocabulary is the most developed, rich and saturated language of the scientific worldview. Optimally accurate sampling of data on a certain slice of language development allows the method of synchronous analysis. However, in order to establish some general trends, it becomes necessary to trace those changes that are determined by the time factor. This applies primarily to the semantic area, and, as M.A. Halliday, the line between intra-linguistic changes and socially determined ones is rather vague. It is appropriate to recall this remark in connection with the analysis of the vocabulary of ethics, which is especially socially susceptible and ideologically vulnerable. The essence of linguistic changes is well defined by M. Samuels in his work "Linguistic Evolution". All changes occur according to the laws of linguistic development⁵ and, therefore, are in principle distinguishable, although some have decisive meanings, while others do not. It should be noted that changes in the semantic nature are not necessarily accompanied by transformations of the formal structure of linguistic units (affixation, word composition, etc.). This pattern is of great importance for linguistic research when comparing structural changes in form and content in order to establish the source of transformations. The reasons for such changes are manifold. For example, S. Ulmann indicates four main ones: 1) linguistic and 2) historical, including: a) change of objects; b) change of public institutions; c) change of ideas; d) changing scientific concepts; 3) social and 4) psychological, including: a) emotional; b) the impact of taboo. According to the methodology of modern linguistics, this scheme must be somewhat rebuilt, highlighting the historical factors reflecting the essence and basic laws of social development. Then - the social factors in which these laws get concrete implementation. In third place are psychological factors that fix the results of the operation of the laws of social development in a specific area, in particular, in the process of communication. And, finally, the fourth stage is the concrete linguistic realization of all the above-mentioned patterns. All this fully applies to terminological vocabulary. So, for example, the development and spread of the

⁵ Shukurova, M. A. (2017). Useful strategies in teaching grammar in english language classes. *Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука*, (1 (1)), 146-148; Askarovna, S. M. (2021). Historical background on the systematization of the vocabulary of ethics. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(3), 25-29; Шукурова, М. А. XVI-XVIII АСРЛАРДА ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИДА ЭТИКА АТАМАЛАРИНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШИГА ДОИР БАЪЗИ МАСАЛАЛАР НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ XVI-XVIII ВЕКОВ SOME ISSUES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERMS OF ETHICS IN THE. *ANIQ VA TAVIIY FANLAR*, 165; Шукурова-БухГУ, М. А. (2020). КОРРЕЛЯЦИЯ СОЗНАНИЯ, ЯЗЫКА И СТИЛЯ НАУЧНО-ФИЛОСОФСКОГО ИЗЛОЖЕНИЯ ПЕРИОДА XVI-XVII ВЕКОВ. *ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА ЧЕТ ТИЛЛАРНИ ЎРГАНИШНИНГ ЗАМОНАВИЙ МУАММОЛАРИ ВА ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ* *Халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман 5-6 март 2020 йил*, 597.

English language in the XV-XVII centuries to those areas of scientific and philosophical literature in which Latin previously dominated, - notes V.N. Yartseva, - posed with all its acuteness the problem of terminology and, in general, the problem of replenishing the vocabulary of the English language. It is obvious that V.V. Nalimov, T. Savory, D. Davie and others mean a structurally stable and, indeed, in many cases isomorphic chemical, medical and other nomenclature. The latter, however, is not an element of the terminological system, since, not being literary and normative, the nomenclature does not mean, but “labels” scientific concepts⁶. In addition, it should also be noted that the nomenclature is a derivative of the “third” order of terms, acquiring a stable, often abbreviated form, and is not numerous or, at least, a significant layer in the general mass of terminological vocabulary. As for the immediate sphere of philosophical, including ethical, vocabulary, in most works on terminology, the authors define the term based on the specifics of the studied terminology. There are many such definitions, but none of them fits the definition of a philosophical term. Since the development of the terminological system is determined by the specifics of the field of human activity, the philosophical terminological system is determined, first of all, by the system of concepts and ideas of a particular philosophical school, trend, or even an individual author. Based on the foregoing, we define the term ethics as a unit of vocabulary included as an integral component in one or another thematic group of a certain philosophical and terminological system, and quite clearly denoting a certain concept within this philosophical and ethical system. At the same time, in the study and description of terminological units, where the influence of the semantic factor is especially noticeable, the main attention should be paid to the meaningful characteristics of the terms, and not to their morphological or morphosyntactic structure, since this concerns the philosophical terminology of ethics and morality.

Conclusion. A term is a reflection of an abstract concept by means of language. The concepts associated with a given area of knowledge constitute a system of concepts, and the words denoting them constitute a system of terms. Terminology presents the greatest difficulty in ordering special words. At the same time, terminology is the most important part of special vocabulary, it is she who “actively participates in the production, accumulation, synthesis and socialization of knowledge about the essence of things, phenomena, processes in nature, society and thinking”. The terminology of a given area of knowledge is a set of terms accepted in it. Terminological system - all terms of a certain field of knowledge, taken in their relationship. The structure of a terminological system is the nature of the relationship of its constituent terms, or, in other words, what kind of semantic relations exist between the terms of a given system and which of them (that is, of these relations) prevail in it.

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