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БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ

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SOCIOLINGUISTIC BACKGROUND ON THE FORMATION AND SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE TERMS OF ETHICS

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Аннотация. Мазкур мақолада этика терминларининг ясалиши (келиб чиқиши) ва тизимлаштириш масалалари ва ушбу соҳадаги мутахассисларнинг турли фикрлари муҳокама қилинган.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются создание и систематизация этических терминов и различные мнения экспертов в этой области.

Abstract. This article discusses the formation and systematization of ethical terms and various opinions of experts in this field.

Ключевые слова: принцип, наука, язык, соотношение, лексика, лексикография, лексическое значение, семантика, особенность, лингвисты, исследование, этапы, фонетика, морфология, термин, структура

Калит сўзлар: мезон, фан, тил, ўзаро муносабат, лексика, лексикография, лексик маъно, семантика, хусусият, тилшунос олимлар, тадқиқот, боскичлар, фонетика, морфология, атама, таркиб

Key words: principle, science, language, ratio, vocabulary, lexicography, lexical meaning, semantics, feature, linguists, research, stages, phonetics, morphology, term, structure

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 developing. 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 conflicts, remaining renaissance in terms of the breadth of human life and the height of the sound of humanistic ideals." 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.

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 16th-17th centuries and even the 18th 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 terminology.

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 Puttengham, 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 and clarity. It is with this phenomenon that we are faced when we analyze the terminology that reflects the worldview of a particular writer or thinker. This is especially clearly 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 Cawdrey, 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.

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SOME ISSUES ON THE PROBLEM OF TERMINOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article deals with issues of formation and development of the terms of ethics in the XVI-XVIII centuries English language and different points of specialists on this field.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется проблема образования (становления) и развития терминов этики в английском языке в течение XVI-XVIII веков и разные взгляды ученых в этой области.

Аннотация. Мазкур мақолада XVI-XVIII асрларда инглиз тилида этика терминларининг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши масалалари ва ушбу соҳадаги мутахассисларнинг турли фикрлари муҳокама қилинган.

Key words: ethics, society, diachronic, phonology, morphology, syntax, terminological system, philosophy, lexical system, semantic-syntactical parameters, word combination, prepositions, parts of speech.

Ключевые слова: этика, общество, диахрония, фонология, морфология, синтаксис, терминологическая система, философия,

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