Formation and Systematization of Ethics Vocabulary in a Historical Background

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*Abstract***:** *This article examines the process of formation and systematization of the vocabulary of ethics in the historical background, and also outlines the sociolinguistic prerequisites for the formation of the vocabulary of ethics.*

Key words: feature, linguists, research, stages, phonetics, morphology, semantics, lexical system, principle, science, vocabulary, lexicography, lexical meaning, term, structure, ethics, society, word combination, language, ratio.

It is well known that ethics is a discipline that studies morality, as well as morality as a form of social behavior and expression of social consciousness. The most significant and essential aspects of the existence of human society are morality and ethics. Ethics, like a number of other sciences, has experienced a number of paradoxes in its centuries-old history. The first philosophical science was physics, that is, the study of nature in the form of philosophical reasoning. The founder of an independent ethical trend in philosophy was Socrates. "Aristotle singled out ethics as a special science, for which it is enough to recall his works such as "Nicomachean Ethics", "Great Ethics"[1].

In the historical development of the English language, the epoch we are studying is particularly important, since this period the existence of a 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. While ensuring the relative freedom of the human personality, and hence a certain flourishing of its creative activity, feudalism could not, however, create the necessary conditions for a comprehensive relationship of the individual with nature and society and, thereby, the material prerequisites for the comprehensive development of man. And as you know, social progress is

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[1] Термин «этика» (от греч. Ethika<ethos «обычай») был введён Аристотелем для обозначения учения о нравственности.

successfully carried out only when social relations provide unlimited scope for creative initiative of the individual.

This required "a kind of reorientation towards, so to speak, the restoration of the corporeal-material ideal of being from antiquity, along with a gradual rejection of the ascetic-quietist ideals of the Middle Ages, which was reflected in the self–designation of the coming early bourgeois Renaissance". This was also facilitated by a number of major scientific discoveries that radically changed our understanding of the world. New scientific disciplines are rapidly emerging, and as a result of the major discoveries of N.Copernicus, J.Bruno, G.Galileo and others, a new experimental natural science is developing. Great geographical and scientific discoveries led to the destruction of religious and mythical ideas about the universe and the gradual emergence of the foundations of a scientific and realistic worldview. As a result, the ethical and aesthetic canons have changed. A thorough study of the newfound knowledge is urgently needed, as the results become unexpected, and assumptions and guesses are audacious.

Major socio-economic and technological changes attributed to J.Gilbert, T.Herriot, D.Never, W.Harvey and others led to the development of a new worldview. "A new powerful rise of realism in literature is associated with the formation of bourgeois nations and the national self-awareness of the English people, which is expressed in a specific national culture and becomes publicly accessible and democratic in nature"[2].

Such innovation led to a truthful reflection of the social psychology of the people, their morals, customs, tastes, and inclinations." Already Shakespeare's dramaturgy "acquires the character of a clearly expressed national identity in the living reproduction of historical processes and topical social conflicts, while remaining Renaissance in the breadth of human life and the height of humanistic ideals". As for England itself, since the end of the XV century and especially in the XVI century, the breaking of the old worldview of the feudal era begins and this formation is replaced by a new socio-economic formation characterized by the rapid development of science and technology, an unprecedented flourishing of literature and art, the invention of printing (William Caxton - XV century) - the largest event in the field of cultural development, not only in England, but throughout Europe. The first book in English, The Recuyell of the Histories of Troy, was written by W. Caxton in 1475.

Scientific works are already being created in English, translated literature is receiving significant development, a scientific and philosophical movement is widely developing, the crown of which is the materialistic philosophical system of Francis Bacon, the founder of all experimenting science and who completes the philosophy of the Renaissance and opens a new stage in the development of European scientific and philosophical thought of Modern Times.

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 "the Latin language in the linguistic life of England in the XVI-XVII centuries. and even in the XVIII century. was the center around which the search for the norm of the English literary language was conducted." Nevertheless, in 1531 Thomas Eliot wrote the book "The Governour" in English, and it is the first attempt to write a scholarly work in his native English. Although at that time the English language did not yet have its own unique industry terminology, T.Eliot wrote it with the explicit intention of demonstrating that serious works can also be created in English. It should be noted that at

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[2] Шадманов К.Б. Английская духовность и язык. – Дюссельдорф: LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, 2015. – С. 164.

this time, some of the scientists, for example, Ralph Lever (XVI century.) tried to adapt the national language to express scientific concepts, thereby calculating some Latin terms through the means of the English language, although the English language of that time was already heavily oversaturated with borrowings from the Latin language. Unnecessary, at first glance, Latinisms provoked a protest by the advocates of good style - purists, who strongly opposed the clogging of the English language with foreign words (John Chick, Thomas Wilson).

It was the philosophers of the late Renaissance who unified ethics, made it a global, unified criterion and phenomenon. This is, first of all, Francis Bacon, the pioneer of the development of "natural philosophy", who was one of those who laid the foundation for the concept of "natural morality" in England, and J.Locke, who paid serious attention to ethics. The English philosopher and moralist A.E.Shaftesbury emphasized the intrinsic value of morality and the fact that the moral principle in man is not connected with religious feeling[3].

 I. Kant, in his treatise "The only possible basis for proving the existence of God" (1762), noted that morality is a universal human rather than a divine judgment, that morality and religion are different phenomena, that there are moral peoples who have not known God, and that society should tolerate atheists if they behave morally. George Edward Moore is an English philosopher, the founder of the analytical tradition in philosophy (together with L.Wittgenstein and B.Russell) in his fundamental work "Principia Ethica" (Principles of Ethics), also paid special attention to the semantics of terminology. "J.Moore, one of the most influential thinkers of modern Anglo-American philosophy, who stood on the positions of intuitionism, defended the concept of autonomous ethics in his fundamental work "Principia Ethica" (Principles of Ethics), devoted to the problems of megaethics. This concept of Moore remains one of the most fundamental for the 20th century"[4].

Terminology related to the field of ethics, as a reflection of the culture and language of modern society, is closely related to the activities of linguists, literary critics and critics. "In other words, the scientific study of this terminological corpus in the full sense of the word will contribute to the development and strengthening of a new branch of English and Uzbek linguistics – sociolinguistics"[5].

Society as a whole sets certain tasks for language, and this is reflected in the language itself in the form of specific linguistic examples. Thomas Nash, George Puttenham, Edmund Spencer, Thomas Eliot and other proponents of the widespread use of the language in England in the XVI-XVII centuries raised the issue of replenishing its vocabulary and emphasized, first of all, the need to create 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 in this case is imagery and connotation, that is, an expansive interpretation of the word-concept. This imagery is characteristic of the initial stage of terminology creation - when a concept new to the national linguistic consciousness is introduced and which, for clarity and intelligibility, is figuratively compared with already known concepts. It is precisely this phenomenon that we encounter when analyzing terminology reflecting the worldview of a particular writer or thinker.

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[3] Шефтсбери А. Эстетические опыты. – М.: Исскуство, 1975. – 543 с.

[4] Moore G.E. Principia Ethica. – Cambridge University Press, 1903. – ISBN 0879754982. – 224 р.; Голубинцев В.О., Данцев А.А., Любченко В.С. Философия науки. – Ростов на Дону: Феникс, 2007. – С. 270-271; Principia Ethica - Wikipedia. Electronic resource: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principia_Ethica. Access date: 18.01.2020; Principia Ethica (1903). Electronic resource: http://fair-use.org/g-e-moore/principia-ethica. Access date: 18.01.2020.

[5] Джураев Х.А. Структурно-семантический анализ литературоведческой терминологии в таджикском и узбекском языках: Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Д., 2019. – С. 3.

Moreover, its characteristic feature in this case is imagery and connotation, that is, an expansive interpretation of the word-concept. This imagery is characteristic of the initial stage of terminology creation - when a concept new to the national linguistic consciousness is introduced and which, for clarity and intelligibility, is figuratively compared with already known concepts. It is precisely this phenomenon that we encounter when analyzing terminology reflecting the worldview of a particular writer or thinker[6].

It is important to note that the choice of means of linguistic expression of scientific concepts is influenced by both the style traditionally adopted in this genre and the individual linguistic approach of the thinker. This explains, in our opinion, the fact of sometimes extraordinary means of expression in the field of socio-philosophical and fiction, when, as S. Ullman notes, the positive (from the speaker's point of view) properties of an object are highlighted, or the speaker's goal is to isolate it from other objects. This phenomenon, as our research confirms, is widespread in general in the ethical and philosophical and especially in the terminology of the sphere of morality and ethics of the period. Actually, the linguistic picture in England was quite complex both geographically and in socio-political terms. Although the existence of Latin in the higher spheres of communication in English was still largely supported by the "power of centuries-old traditions, in the XVI century the activity of humanists and their views on the relationship of both languages became a new impulse. In the field of the structure of the language, the main issues related to spelling and the expansion of lexical composition"[7].

Over time, in England, mastering the native language became an end in itself. It is believed that the idea that philosophers like Francis Bacon were interested in "things, not words" explains why there was a need to develop a holistic language already in the second half of the XVI century and, in particular, in the XVII century.

Proponents of preserving Latin as the language of science and philosophy referred to its perfection, richness and elegance of expression, discussing the influence of the scientific, literary and rhetorical tradition of classical languages on the practice of the epoch and, in particular, of the XVI century; "in turn, as proof of the possibility of improving and developing the English language, their opponents cited the fact that and the Latin speech itself did not immediately acquire perfect forms"[8].

The conquest of the right to use the English language in all genres of scientific and literary creativity was the most important issue of the time. At the same time, the interaction of scientific and artistic literary language with spoken language should be emphasized, because the language Shakespeare spoke was the language in which he wrote[9].

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