



# ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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## REVIEW OF LINGUISTIC THEORIES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE OF THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD

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**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the review of linguistic theories in English linguistics of the Renaissance period and the specific features of the vocabulary, which is considered to be very actual for investigation. The views expressed in this article, as well as the comparative examples that are given in the English language, serve as a scientific source when highlighting various aspects of the terms of ethics of the Renaissance period.

**Key words:** transition, language, society, interpretation, vocabulary, research, characteristics, ethics, terms, scientific views, division

**Аннотация.** Статья посвящена обзору лингвистических теорий в английской лингвистике периода Ренессанса и специфическим чертам лексики, которая является очень актуальной для исследования. Взгляды, выраженные в этой статье, а также сравнительные примеры, приведенные на английском языке, служат научным источником при освещении различных аспектов этических норм периода Возрождения.

**Ключевые слова:** переход, язык, общество, интерпретация, словарь, исследование, характеристики, этика, термины, научные взгляды, разделение

**Annotatsiya.** Maqola Uyg'onish davri ingliz tilshunosligidagi lingvistik nazariyalarni ko'rib chiqishga va o'rganish uchun juda muhim bo'lgan so'z boyligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tahliliga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu maqolada keltirilgan qarashlar, shuningdek ingliz tilida keltirilgan qiyosiy misollar Uyg'onish davri axloqiy me'yorlarining turli jihatlarini yoritishda ilmiy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

**Kalit soz'lar:** o'tish, til, jamiyat, talqin, lug'at, tadqiqot, xususiyatlar, axloq, atamalar, ilmiy qarashlar, bo'linish

**Introduction.** In the field of terminology of world linguistics, structural-semantic, morphological, systemic, lexicographic, lexico-semantic and derivative features, the formation and functioning of terms have been studied in sufficient detail. However, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, communicative-pragmatic features of ethical terms in the text, philosophy, etymological and semantic aspects, ethical-terminological layer and intentional structure, boundaries and correlations of lexical layers used in ethical-philosophical, scientific texts, general stratification necessitate the study of the phenomena of objective reality. First of all, it serves to identify the most general trends in its development, to study methods of analyzing their motivational nature, to develop a mechanism for equivalent translation of the semantics of ethical terms of the English language into modern Uzbek.

**Literature review.** Since antiquity, the greatest minds of mankind have contributed to the formation of ethical thought, its philosophy and categorical and



conceptual apparatus: Heraclitus, Democritus, Plato, Aristotle, Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd, Jami, Navoi, Leonardo da Vinci, Shakespeare, Francis Bacon, Thomas More, Hobbes, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, George Moore, Lessing, Kant, Schelling, Hegel and others[1].

The normative requirements for the concept of “term” were first formulated by the founder of the Russian terminological school, D.S. Lotte, as “consistency, non-connectedness of the term with the context, brevity, absolute or comparative unambiguity, simplicity and clarity, the degree of embeddedness of the term”[2]. R.G.Piotrovsky believes that “terminology is closely related to other layers and the main fund of words of the vocabulary of the language, however, it manifests itself in the formation of terms correlated primarily with the general means of word formation of the language”[3].

The first publications in the field of terminology were primarily devoted to the problems of ordering technical terminology[4], but today terminology has become a separate field of linguistics, which deals with a wide range of practical issues, including lexicographic systematization, information retrieval, automatic translation and standardization issues, since they relate to the most mobile and receptive parts of the lexicon. As a result, a fundamental study was prepared, offering an overview of the current state and future prospects for the development of terminology, highlighting key theoretical and methodological issues related to the organization, standardization and unification of terminology, as well as the creation of dictionaries in the context of bilingualism and multilingualism[5].

**Analysis and Results.** In the XV-XVI centuries, the influence of the Latin language on all levels of the English language is the deepest and widest[6]. Moreover, the syntactic structure of the English language of that period was, according to many researchers, one of the most permeable levels, which is explained by three reasons[7]: 1. the influence of the substrate; 2. cultural impact when two languages collide; 3. the influence of translations from one language to another and the penetration from the original language of those syntactic turns into which this document is translated. The formation and development of new language models is carried out as a result of conscious efforts of speakers and proceed under their more or less clearly conscious control. This is, along with the emergence of new words, their use in inappropriate meanings and the formation of new syntactic constructions: linguistic changes of this nature, always caused by the needs of expressing some new contents or a clearer designation of already known objects of thought, in the case of their spread to the speech practice of the entire language collective, become particular moments of the general process of enrichment and language development. It is well known that mutual influence as an important factor in the historical development of many languages can play a significant role in the formation of different styles within a literary language as a result of the direct influence of bilingualism or the actual language at a certain historical interval (for example, Latin). An example is the process of formation of the style of the language of philosophy in the English literary language system in the XVI-XVII centuries. under the direct influence of classical languages. It is very important to understand the special role of Latin in this period and to identify its linguistic status in the fate of the English national language, the fact of penetration into the English

language is not so much isolated, although significant in its significance units, as the fact of the entry into it of large, integral semantic and structural groups. This also shows the peculiarity of the formation and formation of English philosophical vocabulary within organized thematic groups.

Let's focus on the types of syntactic models and their foreign-language sub-basis in order to explicate convenient identification milestones of the written variety of the literary language and limit it from oral-colloquial variants. When considering semantic and syntactic parameters, we found that the functioning of borrowings of the XVI-XVII centuries is characterized by the following features[8]. 1. The analysis of syntagmatic connections of the studied vocabulary reveals the main models of combinations and their partners in the context in the initial period: a) nominal - N+prep+N (N+of+N); Pron+N (Pronpers+N; Pronind+N); N+sopj.+N; N+and+N; N+or+N; A+N; b) verb - V+prep+N; Vmod.+N; Vbe+N.

2. During the first hundred years on the basis of the borrowing language, the number of constructions increased. They are characterized by a variety of structures. In particular, models were added that were not fixed in the initial period of the functioning of borrowings in the recipient language: Ns+and+Ns; Ns+prep+Ns; N's+N; N+to+N; Num+N; N+upon+N; N+of+Pron. With the dominance of two-part combinations, among which the most common model is A+N (Adj.+N). There is also a significant increase in the number of combinations in the N+prep+N model, where the range of prepositions used increases. The refinement of the preposition in the N+prep+N model leads to the formation of its type N+between+N; N+upon+N; N+with N, etc., the frequency of occurrence of models characteristic of the initial period also increases. (Examples: cause of ratiocination, inequality of, of coherence, fact of knowledge, gradation of consequence).

The acquisition by lexical units of new meanings, shades characteristic of the expression of moral and ethical thought confirms the fact that there is a process of gradual professional differentiation of the language of ethics in connection with the specialization of knowledge, its separation into a separate science[9] (anticipation, concurrence, gradation etc.): "anticipation is when we prevent those wordes that another would saie" (T.Wilson. Rhetorics. P.100) (SOD, P.75); "so shall my anticipation prevent your discovery" (Shaks. Haml. 11.2. 304).

**Discussion.** The analysis of phrases with borrowings of the XVI-XVII centuries revealed the presence of 9 basic models, while in modern English 23 models are generally accepted. It follows that during the study period, the complete design of all currently known models has not yet been observed: the absence of strict norms of literary use affects. The most common were prepositions of and to, the positions of which strengthened even more in the future, i.e., the frequency of their occurrence increased, and prepositions between, with, upon were added to them, inferior in this parameter only to the preposition of, which conveys the most abstract attributive relations (cause of ratiocination, inequality of, of coherence, fact of knowledge, gradation of consequence).

The vocabulary of ethics was used in models of various types, a total of 9 models[10] were identified (while 23 models are generally accepted in modern English), which indicates the absence of strict norms of literary use of ethics terms of



the research period. Among the most productive models are A+N, N+prep+N, Pron+N. It should be noted the predominant functioning of two composite combinations, among which the most common model is A+N (eternal reality; serious reflex; hopeful expectation).

One of the defining features of the writing of the XIV-XVII centuries is the use of ethical and philosophical terminology in various genres. In addition, the diversity of the genre testifies both to the work of one author, whose works are diverse, and to the works of numerous thinkers whose work is characterized by the monotony of the genre (T. Eliot, Putenham, etc.). In addition, the development of new shades and meanings for words used to describe ethical thought suggests that the language of ethics gradually becomes more specialized and becomes its own science in accordance with the specialization of knowledge[11] (anticipation; consistency; gradation; fact).

Differences in the meanings of the same borrowing, which are not accompanied by a violation of its identity, the appearance of two or more ethical and philosophical meanings in it is the result of the expansion of the semantic boundaries of the unit due to the development of internal semantic possibilities. In the written and literary language, new layers of vocabulary are added, allowing to express new concepts and a new interpretation of the semantics of lexical units in the context of the established materialistic system of F.Bacon [12], who is called “the true progenitor of all experimental science.” Strong changes in the entire socio-political life of England in the XVI-XVII centuries led to the enrichment of the language of that era with borrowed lexical units. The lexical structure and set of syntactic techniques used to organize linguistic material of a moral and ethical nature in various spheres and genres were influenced by this linguistic situation, in which Latin prevailed in such areas as science, politics, education, upbringing and religion. One of the defining characteristics of the literature of that era is the widespread use of ethnic terminology in the vast majority of genres.

**Conclusion.** According to the results of the study, it can be argued that the vocabulary of ethics is a single, integral system that corresponds to the exact objective laws of history and thought, reflects the actual dialectical relationship and further development of the most important ethical concepts, as well as the worldview of representatives of the XVI-XVII centuries. The use of moral and ethical terminology by playwrights, poets and theologians shows that these authors were able to master a new worldview and are sufficiently familiar with the most important works of ethical and philosophical character of the old and new times, as well as with the vocabulary used in such works.

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