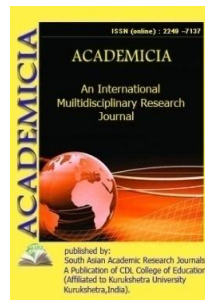




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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ON THE SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE VOCABULARY OF ETHICS

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the comparative study of the historical background on the systematization of the vocabulary of ethics of the XVI-XVII centuries, which is considered to be very actual for investigation. The views expressed in this article about the systematization history serve as a scientific source when highlighting various aspects of the terms of ethics of the Renaissance period.

KEYWORDS: *Period, Development, Fragment, Culture, Experience, Determinate, Determination, Interpretation, Semantic, Research, Linguistic Changes, Semantics, Method, Effect, Literature, Principles*

INTRODUCTION

In the historical development of the English language, the epoch we are studying seems to be especially important, since during this period the existence of the linguistic norm becomes undoubted¹.

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 human being. And as you know, social progress is successfully carried out only when social relations provide unlimited scope for the creative initiative of the individual. The historical mission of the bourgeoisie consisted precisely in the destruction of local and estate feudal privileges and

fragmented forms of handicraft labor, as well as in the creation of social prerequisites for the rapid development of personal initiative in accordance with the requirements of production, which was quickly universalized under the influence of scientific and technological achievements of modern times².

It took “a kind of reorientation towards the restoration of the bodily-material ideal of being in antiquity, accompanied by a gradual rejection of the ascetic-quietist ideals of the Middle Ages, which is reflected in the self-name of the upcoming early bourgeois era - the Renaissance.” This was also facilitated by a number of critical natural science discoveries that radically changed the picture of the world. Thanks to the great discoveries of N.Copernicus, G.Bruno, G.Galileo and others, a new experimental natural science appeared, new branches of science were 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 lead to an urgent need for a critical analysis of the knowledge gained.

Cognition becomes the central problem, and its relation to the material subjects being studied becomes the core of new social and ethical programs. Due to the interest of artists of the word to the inner world of a person, a tendency towards psychologization and individualization of the depicted or described becomes quite noticeable. Themes of personal suffering and intimate experiences of a person increasingly penetrate into literature. All this leads to a gradual departure from medieval symbolism in art and its growth in realistic principles of reflecting reality, since harmonious proportionality in literary creativity should be the messenger of the soul, because for an artist, the main thing, according to Leonardo da Vinci, is not just a person, but an idea of his soul.³

At the same time, interest in the idea of unlimited freedom as the basis of social progress and a person as an active, creative individual is shifting towards society, society. The key issue is about the place and role of a person in society, about his rights, attitude to power, about his place in the state system. This is how two cores, two centers are formed, around which the interests of the artists of the word are grouped: society and cognition. Having put forward this idea, the thinkers of the epoch defend in their work a new life-affirming worldview, in which the ideal still prevails over the real one for granted and therefore cannot be expressed in the forms of life itself. Thus, art as a whole becomes the main form of objectification of the universalized abilities of a new person, and such objectification is still possible on the basis of a symbolic artistic language⁴.

Thus, the successes of experimental sciences testified to the fruitfulness of new methods of accumulating observations and their rational processing. Scientific work, at the same time, of the period of research, by its nature, acts as a universal labor. Taking into account the organizing and orienting functions of science in relation to all types of practice and cognition, we can say that the sphere of production and functioning of philosophical knowledge is a certain axis of the cross section of the entire culture⁵.

The formation of a new worldview was given impetus by the great socio-economic and technical shifts associated with the names of J. Hilbert, D. Napier, W. Harvey and others. A new powerful rise of realism in literature is associated with the formation of bourgeois nations and the national

consciousness of the English people, which is expressed in a specific national culture and becomes generally accessible and democratic in nature⁶.

Expansion and enrichment of the practice of the peoples of Europe and England, in particular, gave rise to the need for a corresponding restructuring of theoretical concepts, revision of the methods and tasks of cognition⁷.

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"⁸.

As far as England is concerned, here already from the end of the 15th century and especially in the 16th century, a breakdown of the old worldview of the era of feudalism 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 - 15th 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 Historyes of Troe" ("Collection of stories about the Troe") W. Caxton wrote in 1475.

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 materialist 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 "the Latin language in the linguistic life of England in the 16th-17th centuries and even in the 18th century was the center around which the search for the norm of the English literary language was carried out." However, in 1531 Thomas Eliot wrote *The Governour* / 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.

Some scholars, for example, Ralph Lever (16th century), tried to adapt the national language for the expression of scientific concepts, tracing Latin terms by means of the English language, although the English language of that era was already heavily oversaturated with Latin borrowings. Unnecessary, at first glance, Latinisms provoked the protest of the champions of good style - the purists, who strongly opposed the contamination of the English language with foreign words (John Chick, Thomas Wilson). However, as V.N.Yartseva, despite all the enthusiasm, attempts to create a terminology of philosophy on the basis of primordial English morphemes turned out to be in vain, 16 since the grammatical scheme proposed by the English rationalist grammarians was nothing more than a logical and rational rethinking of Latin grammar, mechanically transferred on the basis of the English language of the studied era⁹.

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 tendencies 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 one or another language policy.

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, the creation of English scientific terminology. A review of the genre-diverse literature of this period shows that the most 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, for clarity and clarity, is figuratively compared with already known concepts. 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 the 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 social reality of his era¹⁰.

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 fictional literature, when, as S. Ullmann notes, the positive (from the speaker's point of view) properties of an object are highlighted, or the speaker's goal is to highlight it from other objects¹¹.

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 the so-called "difficult" words appeared (Robert Cawdrey). 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 nature and position of the original and translated literature is changing: it is becoming 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, it is especially necessary to emphasize the interaction of the scientific and artistic literary language with the spoken language, for the language in which Shakespeare spoke was the language in which he wrote.¹²

CONCLUSION

Based on the above mentioned information, it can be argued that the tasks of 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 vocabulary was on the agenda.

The emergence of new concepts, and therefore new words, depended on the socio-historical conditions, capabilities and interests of the nation. Bright revolutionary ideas associated with the era of deep national transformations and revolutionary storms also led to an explosion of term creation in the areas of special demand, such as ethics and morality in that era, and, as a result, the emergence of new lexical units, including the vocabulary of philosophical - ethical order.

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