



GENERAL LINGUISTIC THEORIES IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS OF THE XVI-XVII CENTURIES AND THE PRACTICE OF NORMS IN VOCABULARY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 2 th April 2021 Accepted: 17 th April 2021 Published: 30 th April 2021	This article is devoted to the general linguistic theories in English linguistics of the XVI-XVII centuries and the practice of norms in 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.

Keywords: Transition, language, society, interpretation, vocabulary, research, origin, construction, restriction, attention, research, characteristics, ethics, terms, scientific views

INTRODUCTION.

Ethics, like any other humanitarian philosophical phenomenon is of a historical nature. It is one of the most ancient theoretical disciplines. The issues of ethics were the focus of attention of society from times immemorial. Moreover, exact appearance of ethical relations forms between individuals give us one of reasons for separation such a historical-sociological category as rational human being, and define the transition of the latter from primitive into more developed stage of evolution. Modern linguistics is characterized by steady growing attention to notional side of language as a means of communication. However, searching deeply into the meaning of the word diachronically still lags behind the investigations and descriptions of other levels of the language. In particular, we have general and detailed works on historical phonology, morphology, syntax of modern English, but there are no more or less generalizing works on its historical semantics of the main periods of the language formation and development. In general, the scale and nature of lexical changes in the system of language has not been studied enough, and even internal mechanism of evolutions of ethical-philosophical terminological system of the English language is not fundamentally studied at all. Investigations devoted to changes in modern lexicon of the humanities disciplines, including terminological ones are comparatively few. Much attention is paid to the investigation of the ethical heritage of the past in national Uzbek and foreign literature. The main stages of the development of ethical thought were analyzed detailed enough according to the following scheme: Antiquity – Renaissance – Classicism – Enlightenment [2].

In connection with the rapid surge in the growth of the layer of terminological vocabulary caused by the development of science, technology and production in the context of globalization, the number of works in which the specificity of terminological vocabulary in general is considered, as well as individual terminological systems in comparison with common vocabulary and other terminological systems, is constantly increasing.

Most of the available works are devoted to the simultaneous study of vocabulary terminology issues, which, of course, is determined by the vital interests of constantly developing science and technology. However, there is no doubt that it is extremely important to study terminology in its historical development, since "the experience of the past gives us a rational grain for work today," and also deepens our knowledge of the development and improvement of the language, because "only in the light of the history of the language can truly understand its most important contemporary problems". [1, 4]

Diachronic research, in our deep conviction, allows us to reveal some patterns of lexical and semantic formation of terms, which, no doubt, is important for the systematization and streamlining of industry terminology. In addition, the data of such a study can arouse keen interest just because they allow revealing the dynamics of the process of terminology of words in the history of language and the evolution of society. [6, 286]

ANALYSIS.

From this point of view and in the light of the above, it seems to us that certain excursions to the origins of the period of the formation and development of the national English literary language, its formation as the language of science and public opinion, are very appropriate. For without clarifying these origins, it is impossible to come to objective conclusions regarding the specifics of the language and style of scientific presentation in a particular historical period of the nation's development. And here a new problem arises, connected with the fact that the texts on social topics in general and ethical-philosophical, in particular, contain lexical units of two quite clearly opposed classes: philosophical terminology and philosophical vocabulary.

As for the units that make up the category of the first class, they, obviously, should have common features characteristic of the terms in general: inclusion in the terminology system, connectivity with a known scientific concept, the ability to strictly define their semantics, etc. The main, at the same time, specific feature of the terms under consideration is that they should be included in the terminology of the scientific and philosophical text. This statement would be true if we were talking about a science that has its own scientific apparatus, worked out to varying degrees, where the aggregate of terms expressing philosophical concepts can have varying degrees of perfection - from spontaneously formed or emerging terminology to already unified, having a complete structure in the form of a terminology system. However, in our case we are talking about science, although with a long period of existence and development, but not yet having its status to be called ethics in the strict sense of the word in the system of English national consciousness and the period of formation of the nation itself. [4, 90]

The languages that most fully reflected the "universal grammar" were Latin and Greek. The task of any grammarian, therefore, was to change and improve his native language to such an extent that it corresponded as closely as possible to the grammar of the classical languages.

In order to get more deeply into the nature of ethical-philosophical units we put the concrete aim to find out how systematic links revealed on semantic analysis of the ethics lexicon correlate within each other on syntagmatic level. Let's draw our attention on the types of the syntactic models and their foreign original forms so as to define suitable identification marks of the written literary language and limit it from various verbal-colloquial variants. As a result we have cleared out that the borrowings of XVI–XVIII centuries are characterized by the following functional peculiarities:

1. The analysis of the syntagmatic relationships of the investigated lexicon revealed the main combinations models in the context minding the initial period: a) Nominal – N+prep+N(N+of+N); Pron+N(Pron. pers.+ +N; Pron. ind.+N); N+Conj +N; N+and+N; N+or+N; A+N; b) Verbal – V+prep+N; V mod.+N; Vbe+N. In spite of a definite restriction of the semantic structure, the analyzed lexicon enters into various combinations both with basic words and auxiliary words. At the initial period of usage no restrictions in the usage of constructions of different types were fixed.

2. The amount of constructions increased during the first hundred years function in the borrowed language. They are characterized by the variety of structure. In particular, new models were added that were not fixed at 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. The most widespread model was A+N (Adj.+N). Significant increase of the amount of combinations in model N+prep+N was fixed, prepositions increased in number. The usage of prepositions in model N+prep+N brought to the formation of its varieties of the type N+between+N; N+upon+N; N+with+N and others. The prepositions *of* and *in* were mostly widespread, and their positions were more increased hereinafter i.e. increased the frequency of their usage; prepositions *between*, *with*, *upon* were also added; only the preposition *of* expressed the most abstract attributive relations (cause of ratiocination, inequality of, of coherence, fact of knowledge, gradation of consequence) [3, 207].

Speaking about the correlation of consciousness, language and style of scientific and philosophical presentation of the period of research, one should touch and briefly highlight both general theoretical and particular aspects of this problem in terms of its historical evolution. One of such private aspects of it is its relation to foreign language, borrowed words. In relation to such vocabulary, as many researchers note, in the English language of the 15th-17th centuries, two opposite points of view were outlined.

Supporters of one believed that in order to improve the English language, it must be enriched with borrowings, while stating that the language should be given complete freedom to enrich with words from other languages, and especially from classical and French. Supporters of the opposition point of view, on the contrary, saw the way to improving the English language in curbing the influx of foreign language vocabulary, because, as they believed, borrowings clog the language, prevent it from using its own internal resources for development and improvement. Among the first are W. Caxton, W. Tyndall, T. Eliot, J. Petty, T. Digges and others. [5, 114]

DISCUSSION.

There are two more aspects of the negative attitude on the way to improving the English language - firstly, the attitude towards dialectal and regional words and, secondly, the attitude towards common speech and "inelegant" vocabulary.

As for the attitude to dialectal and regional words, two directions were outlined here: 1) disapproval of regional and dialectal variants of pronunciation of common widely used words and 2) disapproval of the regional and dialectal words themselves, which had a territorially limited use in the English language of that time.

A special attitude was towards the so-called "inelegant" words, which in the period under review meant words, expressions or pronunciation variants of words that were considered, for various subjective reasons, "inelegant" or simply devoid of "grace" and "beauty". In contrast to the attitude to vernacular vocabulary, here criticism of such a series of words, their use was directed not against the speech of socially lower groups or classes, but against those representatives of privileged groups who, for one reason or another, departed from the artificially established canons of "beauty" and "grace".

Thomas Eliot, the author of the famous book "The Mentor" (1531), wrote that "one should speak in such an English language that would be pure and polite, while pronouncing the words clearly and clearly and without omitting a single letter or syllable". Approximately in this spirit many prominent figures of science and literature have expressed their opinion, such as Thomas Wilson, Thomas Smith, and John Dryden, Ben Johnson and others.

In such a linguistic atmosphere, works were written of a philosophical, moral-ethical, didactic order. Consequently, all these factors of an extralinguistic nature were directly reflected in the language of ethical and philosophical works. Therefore, in many treatises of this order, due to the use of descriptive research methods in them, there is no strictly outlined system of concepts, and therefore their terminology is replete with terms with a vague meaning. Nevertheless, it can be stated that tests of this order already contain a class of lexical units that can be classified as terms. These are mainly new borrowed words, denoting new concepts and expressing the individual style of presentation of their authors, who, in turn, strove to ensure that the lexical composition in their works should be understandable for the perception of wide layers of native English speakers.

Hence the natural conclusion that the vocabulary of such works is characterized by a conglomeration of terms, common words, free and stable word combinations. At the same time, the vocabulary of the ethical nature of the period also has some specific signs or specific ways of manifesting these common signs - this is, first of all, a direct, explicitly expressed dependence of terminological vocabulary on a certain theory, a certain system of views of the thinker. A specific feature of the language of ethics and style of presentation in such periods is widely developed synonymy, homonymy and polysemy. All this is inherent in the initial stage of the formation of a system of ethical and philosophical concepts in the national English language. Another specific feature of the terminology of works on ethics and morality of that period is the inclusion of the evaluative factor in their semantics and formal structure. At the same time, it should be especially noted that the lexical and semantic way of forming the terminology of the language of ethics, and more broadly - philosophy, is characteristic of the early stage of development of ethical and philosophical terminological vocabulary.

CONCLUSION.

Based on the foregoing, 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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