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FUNDAMENTALS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCABULARY OF ETHICS IN THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: *The article examines the basics of the development of an Ethical vocabulary in the history of the English language and also provides some examples based on theoretical and practical analysis*

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

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada ingliz tili tarixida etika lug'atining rivojlanish asoslari ko'rib chiqilgan, shuningdek nazariy va amaliy tahlilga asoslangan ba'zi misollar keltirilgan*

Kalit so'zlar: *semantika, leksik tizim, tamoyil, fan, so'z birikmasi, til, nisbat, lug'at, leksikografiya, leksik ma'no, xususiyat, tilshunoslar, tadqiqot, bosqichlar, fonetika, morfologiya, atama, tuzilish, etika, jamiyat, diaxronik.*

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются основы развития этической лексики в истории английского языка, а также приводятся некоторые примеры, основанные на теоретическом и практическом анализе*

Ключевые слова: *семантика, лексическая система, принцип, наука, словосочетание, язык, соотношение, словарный запас, лексикография, лексическое значение, признак, лингвисты, исследование, этапы, фонетика, морфология, термин, структура, этика, общество, диахронический.*

Every socio-humanitarian philosophical phenomenon, including ethics, has a historical component. It is one of the first theoretical fields of philosophy that developed at the same time as a society based on slavery. Since the advent of Homo sapiens, ethical issues have occupied a large part of public discourse. "Moreover, it is the emergence of ethical forms of relationships between individuals that gives us one of the grounds for distinguishing such a historical and sociological category as a reasonable person, to state his transition from a primitive state to a more developed one". At every stage of the development of human civilization, ethical issues have undoubtedly been discussed as a science and a way of life. However, the interpretation of ethical concepts and standards (norms), as well as the choice of terminology, have always had a certain historical and national character.

It is well known that ethics is a discipline that explores 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 morality. Ethics, like a number of other sciences, has experienced a number of paradoxes in its centuries-old history. The first philosophical science was physics, i.e. the study of nature in the form of philosophical reasoning. Socrates became the founder of an independent ethical direction in

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philosophy. "Aristotle singled out ethics as a special science", for which it is enough to recall his works such as "Nicomachean Ethics", "Big Ethics".

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 successfully carried out only when social relations provide unlimited scope for creative initiative of the individual. The historical mission of the bourgeoisie consisted precisely in the destruction of local and class feudal privileges and fragmented forms of handicraft labor, as well as in creating social prerequisites for the rapid development of personal initiative in accordance with the requirements of production, which was rapidly universalized under the influence of scientific and technical achievements of modern times.

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. Thanks to the great discoveries of N. Copernicus, J. Bruno, G. Galileo and others, a new experimental natural science is emerging, and new branches of science are rapidly developing. Cognition is becoming a central problem, and its relation to the studied material subjects is the core of new socio-ethical programs.

Shakespeare's dramaturgy "acquires the character of a clearly expressed national certainty in the live 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" [1, 138].

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" [2, 42]. Nevertheless,

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in 1531 Thomas Eliot wrote the book "The Governor" in English. This was the first attempt to create a scientific work in the native English language.

Another most consistent proponent of grammar, the author of the famous "Universal Rational Grammar" (1660), John Wilkins, in his book "An Essay on Material Writing and Philosophical Language" (1668), examines the language, English in particular, through the eyes of a rationalist and, ultimately, proposes to create a "single philosophical language" and a single alphabet for of all nations. He says: "If people everywhere agreed on the same way and manner of expression, just as they agree on the same concepts, then we could be freed from the curse of mixing languages with all the unpleasant consequences associated with it." [3, 47].

Let's move directly from the historical and ideological background to the general linguistic background of the epoch as a whole, because in it, extralinguistic and linguistic factors that determine the trends in the process of forming ethical and philosophical vocabulary and its systematization are refracted, interacting in a difficult way. The Renaissance Society, and especially the late Renaissance (late 16th-early 17th centuries), was ripe for ethical and philosophical literature to be able to move "out of the narrow circle of Latinists into the vastness of the wide life of the English public" and "therefore, language issues began to be put on the agenda, because language reflects what happened, is happening in society" [4, 124].

In England of the XVI-XVII centuries, proponents of the universal use of language (Thomas Nash, George Puttenham, Edmund Spencer, Thomas Eliot, etc.) acutely raised the issue of replenishing its lexicon and, above all, the creation of 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.

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"/ "Ruler" 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 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).

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However, as V.N.Yartseva notes, despite all the enthusiasm, attempts to create a terminology of philosophy based on native English morphemes turned out to be in vain, since the grammatical scheme proposed by English rationalist grammarians was nothing more than a logical and rational rethinking of Latin grammar, mechanically transferred to the soil of the English language the era under study. Another most consistent proponent of grammar, the author of the famous "Universal Rational Grammar" (1660), John Wilkins, in his book "An Essay on Material Writing and Philosophical Language" (1668), examines the language, English in particular, through the eyes of a rationalist and, ultimately, proposes to create a "single philosophical language" and a single alphabet for of all nations. He says: "If people everywhere agreed on the same way and manner of expression, just as they agree on the same concepts, then we could be freed from the curse of mixing languages with all the unpleasant consequences associated with it."

At the end of the XVI century, work began on the description of the language and its codification. Grammarians and orthoepists are included in this work, first of all (Hart, William Bullocar, A.Gill, C. Butler, C. Cooper). At the same time, lexicographers who sought to fix the vocabulary of the language developed their activities. If the first such dictionaries were bilingual Latin-English dictionaries of new words, then at the beginning of the XVI century dictionaries of so-called "difficult" words appeared (Robert Cawdrey, H.Cockeram, E.Coles). Bilingual dictionaries reached their apogee in the XVI century. These are dictionaries by Thomas Eliot, Richard Huloet, Thomas Cooper, John Barth, John Ryder, and others.

All this leads to a change in the nature and position of original and translated literature: it becomes highly demanded. 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.

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