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## LITERARY AND RHETORICAL TRADITIONS OF LATIN AND GREEK LANGUAGES ON THE FORMATION OF ENGLISH PHILOSOPHICAL LITERATURE

## ЛИТЕРАТУРНО-РИТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАДИЦИИ ЛАТИНСКОГО И ГРЕЧЕСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ НА СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ФИЛОСОФСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

## INGLIZ FALSAFIY ADABIYOTINING SHAKLLANISHIDA LOTIN VA YUNON TILILARINING ADABIY VA RITORIK AN'ANALARI

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**Abstract**

*The article is devoted to the problem of formation and replenishment of the vocabulary of the English literary language and the language of philosophy, in particular, as an important factor and reserve of conscious language creation. The author believes that it was the latter that characterized the searches of the authors of the research period, especially in the XVI century, in the field of the lexical composition of the language and its replenishment for the needs of the nascent and developing styles and genres of English national literature and, first of all, the style of philosophical prose.*

**Аннотация**

*Статья посвящена проблеме формирования и пополнения словарного состава английского литературного языка и языка философии, в частности, как важному фактору и резерву осознанного языкотворчества. Автор полагает, что именно последнее характеризовало поиски авторов исследовательского периода, особенно в XVI веке, в области лексического состава языка и его пополнения для нужд зарождающихся и развивающихся стилей и жанров английской национальной литературы и, в первую очередь, стиля философской прозы.*

**Annotatsiya**

*Maqola ingliz adabiy tili va falsafa tilining lug'atini shakllantirish va to'ldirish muammosiga, xususan, ongli til yaratishning muhim omili va zaxirasiga bag'ishlangan. Muallifning fikricha, tadqiqot davri mualliflarining, ayniqsa XVI asrda, tilning leksik tarkibi va uni yangi paydo bo'lgan va rivojlanayotgan uslub va janrlar ehtiyojlari uchun to'ldirish sohasidagi izlanishlari aynan ikkinchisi edi.*

**Key words:** purism, classical, rhetoric, sphere, improvement, term, historical, replenishment, style, philosophical prose, logic.

**Ключевые слова:** пуризм, классический, риторика, сфера, усовершенствование, термин, исторический, пополнение, стиль, философская проза, логика.

**Kalit so'zlar:** purizm, mumtoz, ritorika, soha, takomillashtirish, termin, tarixiy, to'ldirish, uslub, falsafiy nasr, mantiq.

**INTRODUCTION**

The issues dealt with the problem of the formation of various functional styles, including English scientific language, has been studied very superficially. The need for historical research in this area was repeatedly emphasized by Academician V.V. Vinogradov. He noted that "historicism is the basis for the correct understanding of phenomena" [1, p. 5]. This circumstance made us to turn a glance to the historical period of the formation of the English national literary language and, from this point of view, to identify the stylistic elements of the formation of scientific style in the literature of England [3, p. 193; 5; 7; 8]. At the same time, it should be especially noted that in the development and formation of the national English literary language, the literary and rhetorical tradition of classical languages – Latin and Greek – had a great influence on the linguistic practice of the period. In the XVI century, at the height of purism, two diametrically opposed views on the development and improvement of the vocabulary of the English national language emerged in English society, especially in the sphere of language: 1) the preservation of Latin as the language of science and philosophy and. 2) the spread of English to all spheres of human activity.

Much in the Rhetoric of England in the XVI-XVII centuries, as V. Howell shows, was connected in one way or another with the rhetoric of Ancient Greece and Rome, and the teaching of rhetoric, moreover, enriched and differentiated in the Middle Ages in relation to the conceptual apparatus, could not but influence the science of linguistic theory and practice [5;6]. The literature of that period, mainly of a philosophical nature, as the text analysis shows, is replete with terms of classical origin, for example, in the works of G. Wilson ("The Rule of Reason, Containing the Art of Logic, Set forth in English", 1551, "The Art of Rhetoric", 1553), R. Sherry ("A Treatise on Figures and Tropes", 1550), as well as in numerous works of Ralph Lever, Thomas More, Francis Bacon, John Locke and others.

These historical facts are directly related to the problem of the development and replenishment of the vocabulary of the English language and the language of philosophy, in particular, because they are an important reserve of conscious language creation, which characterized the searches of authors, especially in the XVI century, in the area of the lexical composition of the language and its replenishment for the needs of the emerging and developing styles and genres of English national literature and, first of all, the style of philosophical prose [2, pp. 17-39, 50-58; 4; 8; 10; 11].

### METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

In the article we adhere to the etymological, synchronic-diachronic analysis, since such an analysis of this taxonomy in its evolution within the framework of significant scientific and cultural traditions presupposes a systemic-contextual study of their key concepts and categories, as well as the terms expressing them, identifying and clarifying the transformations they underwent in the course of their historical development. Since new words appeared, first of all, in philosophical works (and were then recorded in lexicographic sources) to designate, name realities and concepts previously unfamiliar to the national English consciousness, the words borrowed from other languages and the semantic content of which is highly abstract are subject to analysis. Examples for linguistic analysis were taken mainly from the most authoritative English historical and etymological dictionary - The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles (Oxford, 1968), then compared with the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. Third edition. Longman Dictionaries (1985) and The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Third edition (1968) for the adequacy of the semantic content of words.

#### Results and discussion

The content of the text, as is known, is the basis for studying the vocabulary of a language. The lexical composition of the English language in historical retrospect required its expansion in order to become a tool for expressing new and improved scientific conceptual and logical systems. The need of the emerging language of science and philosophizing for new words-concepts was great. It could be satisfied either by internal resources or by external ones, that is, borrowing new lexical units and, above all, from classical languages - Latin and Greek. At this time, the problem of not only replenishing the language with scientific, philosophical vocabulary, but also, in a broader sense, enriching the vocabulary necessary for writing scientific and philosophical works directly in English as a completely adequate language for understanding and perception by literary circles of English society, as opposed to the prevailing opinion that the English language of that time was rather crude and could not in any way reflect the concepts of high style in the language, became especially urgent. And so many of the great writers and thinkers of the era, including such great representatives of English humanism as Thomas More and Francis Bacon, wrote their works in Latin as a language that would exist forever and unshakably.

Borrowing of foreign words as an objective historical fact is characteristic to one degree or another of all languages; first of all, it is a factor of their evolution, and, secondly, - an important source of language development, since vocabulary is the area of knowledge that is most "open" to all kinds of external influences. This is precisely the area in which all changes occurring in the social life of society are reflected. Since new words appeared in philosophical works, first of all, to designate, name realities and concepts that were previously unfamiliar to the national English consciousness, words borrowed from other languages, the semantic content of which is highly abstract, are subject to analysis.

The conducted analysis of philosophical and ethical texts showed that the introduction, to a certain extent assimilation and interpretation of new words were facilitated mainly by the authors' goals. In this case, the authors used the following methods:

1) interpretation of the semantics of a new lexical unit in a broad context, not through showing its use in various contexts, but through an explication of the essence (nature) of the phenomenon itself or through a logical definition of the concept denoted by a given lexical unit.

2) The second method of introducing and interpreting new words is to explain the semantics of a word by combining the meaning of two other words that are already known and used in the language. In this way, words are interpreted that denote vaguely defined concepts, the range of meaning of which is quite wide, and, in such a case, the word specifically used in the text may, therefore, be misinterpreted.

An interesting fact is the borrowing of the word **acceleration** -1531- [ad.lat.accelerationem, acceleratus, accelerare, f.ac=ad+celer] as a carrier of the new concept for the English linguistic consciousness "acceleration, boost", introduced by Thomas Eliot; it is explained by the semantic volume of the original Germanic word "haste", which is thus placed in a synonymous relationship with the designated word. Or else: Contractio, onis, feare, a shrinking or gathering together, a frowning, a contraction or shortening, a drawing in, a faintyng of courage" (T.Ellyot. Govern. 60). As can be seen, here the borrowed word **contraction** - 1582 (ad.F., ad.lat. contracti-onem) "reduction" is interpreted by inserting the synonym-**shortening** "reduction". Or here are other examples: "A compeller, or constrainer. Coactor" (Baret) in the meaning - "Someone who forces or compels. Co-doer"; "Cosmographie, a cosmographer, or de-scriber of the world" (Florio).

The above examples show that the distinctive feature here is that the authors of the dictionaries do not provide an interpretation of the essence of the phenomenon or concept designated by the borrowed word, but select a word familiar to the national consciousness, and both originally Germanic and borrowed words, but already existing and assimilated by the national language, can act as interpretive words.

Sometimes the authors introducing these new neologisms provide a justification for the use of a particular word, advising the choice of one of the proposed lexical units. For example, Puttenham explains the neologism **hyperbole** - 1529 (a.Gr. hunepboly excess, exaggeration) "hyperbole, exaggeration" with two created words "overreacher" in the meaning of "cunning" and "loud lyer" in the meaning of "deceiver, liar": "Hyperboleortheoverreacherotherwisecalledloudlyer ... I for his immoderate excesse call him the overreacher right with his original or loud lyer and we thinke not amisse...".

In general, the tendency of development and replenishment of the terminological vocabulary in the system of philosophical lexicon and concretization of philosophical concepts in the analyzed era can be formulated as follows: the introduction, assimilation and interpretation of innovations were facilitated, first of all, by the target settings of the authors who introduced these innovations. Most of all, neologisms of abstract-philosophical character were introduced as follows:

- a) interpretation of the meaning of a new word in a broad context, i.e. by explaining the essence of the phenomenon itself or by logically defining the concept;
- b) by explaining the meaning of the innovation by combining the meaning of two other common words;
- c) by contrasting dictionary definitions;
- d) by motivating the use of the word.

Thus, we can come to a logical conclusion and summarize that these trends are directly related to the problem of development and enrichment of the vocabulary of the English language and the language of philosophy, in particular.

### CONCLUSION

Thus, the above analysis makes it possible, in summary, to state that since in the sphere of theoretical thinking of the era (16th century) the formation of a new concept of the causality of time and space begins in light of the achievements of science of that time, and on its basis fundamentally new schemes for explaining natural phenomena, and then human activity, are formed, with subsequent modification and content of the categories of cognitive activity.

In the context of each specific culture at different stages of its evolution, it is possible to single out a special type of opposing tendencies - a multitude of stylistic formations within the culture of one era. In the contradictory forms of such phenomena in the history of philosophical thought of English empiricism and rationalism, as leading philosophical trends, the formation of a new integral

worldview, the development of the intellectual core of the culture of the era of the period under study, the transformation of the center of gravity, the transformation of cultural contexts, and the change of value orientations took place. Since the high world of ancient culture revealed to the humanists and philosophers of the Renaissance the true value of not heavenly, but earthly life and placed man in the center of the cosmos.

The most complete coverage of all aspects of life of the period of study (XVI century) is carried out, first of all, in the scientific and artistic literature of the era, which makes these most significant works of the authors of the period a means of reconstructing the spiritual atmosphere of both the era itself, the nature of the worldview and understanding, and the ways of knowing the world of the thinker. The work of these thinkers and philosophers is not only indicative of their period, but also played a significant role in the systematization of the expression of scientific concepts and the expansion of their vocabulary by means of the national language.

The increasing level of philosophical analysis and worldview of the era is reflected in the gradual increase in the number of terminological vocabulary in the system of the ethical-philosophical lexicon, as well as in the development of relations between the semantics of terms within the framework of the terminology of individual thinkers. In the substantive structure of texts of the ethical-philosophical order, the positions of terms change, while their semantic adequacy can be traced.

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