



MAIN TRENDS OF GENERAL LINGUISTIC EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH LITERARY LANGUAGE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 22 th January 2024 Accepted: 14 th March 2024	The article deals with the main trends of general linguistic evolution of the English literary language (XYI-XYII cc.). The author discusses a more complicated way the Literary English undergone as to the formation of scientific and philosophical vocabulary in the XVI-XVII centuries in England, on the one hand, took place under the influence of the national specifics of socio-economic and cultural development, and on the other, it reflected the main trends 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 a particular language policy.

Keywords: linguistic, evolution, trend, national language, philosophy, socio-economic, terminology

INTRODUCTION

The establishment of English as a language of scientific literature went in a more complicated way. There were no significant changes in the language of science of this period, since "Latin in the linguistic life of XVI-XVII centuries England, and even the XVIII century was the center around which the search was conducted for the norm of the English literary language" [2, p.42]. However, in 1531, Thomas Eliot wrote the book "The Governor" / "Ruler" in English. It was the first attempt to create a scholarly work in his native English language. Thomas Eliot made it quite meaningful to prove that serious works could also be written in English, although the English language of that time did not yet have its own special industry terminology. Ralph Lever (XVI century) tried to adapt beat the national language for the expression of scientific concepts, tracing the Latin terms using English, although the English of that era was already heavily clogged with Latin borrowings (John Chick, Thomas Wilson). However, despite all the enthusiasm, attempted to create, for example, a terminology of philosophy based on primordially English morphemes turned out to be futile the grammar scheme proposed by the English grammar-rationalists was nothing more than a logical and rational rethinking of Latin grammar mechanically transferred to the soil of the English language of the era under study [3, p.122].

Another most consistent proponent of grammar is the author of the famous "Universal Rational Grammar" (1660) - John Wilkins in his book "Essay on Material Writing and Philosophical Language" (1668) considers language, English in particular, through the eyes of a

rationalist and, ultimately, suggests create a "single philosophical language" and a single alphabet for all peoples. 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 free ourselves from the curse of mixing languages with all the unpleasant consequences associated with this" [6, p.47]. It should be noted, however, that in the XYI and XYII centuries the questions of epistemology and rationalism became especially acute, which was due, first of all, to those economic, political, and social changes that reflected the content and essence of the transition from feudalism to capitalism [8; 9; 10].

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The formation of scientific and philosophical vocabulary in the XVI-XVII centuries in England, on the one hand, took place under the influence of the national specifics of socio-economic and cultural development, and on the other, it reflected the main trends 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 a particular language policy. The impact of these two factors was constant, but not uniform. It is noted that the influence of England as an advanced country begins to grow, lagging, however, from the corresponding influence of English bourgeois political ideas, English philosophy and literature, English morals, although already in the XYI century the issue of



the real possibility of using the English language in all types of literature, both fiction and scientific, is sharply discussed [1, p.375].

The new interest in language issues was relevant not only for England; it was a sign of the time when the struggle for the native language became one of the most effective ways of manifesting national identity. Many researchers note that the main factor of scientific thinking in this era is the ideological criteria of the interpreter, depending on which the research methodology is built. This fully explains the scientific orientation of the formation of scientific terminology. Therefore, in the terminology of philosophical content there may be lexical units which, at first glance, refer to the terminology of the natural and didactic-psychological sciences. However, the phenomena associated with them are included in the sphere of the philosophical worldview of the authors; therefore the meanings of these units also have a philosophical character.

From the historical and worldview we will go directly to the general linguistic background of the era as a whole, because in it, interacting difficultly, both extra-linguistic and linguistic factors, which determine the trends in the process of formation of scientific and philosophical vocabulary and its systematization, are refracted. In XVI-XVII centuries England supporters of the universal use of the language (Thomas Nash, George Puttenham, Edmund Spencer, Thomas Eliot, etc.) sharply raised the question of replenishing his vocabulary and, above all, the creation of English scientific terminology. A review of the philosophical and scientific 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. This imagery is characteristic of the initial stage of term-making - when a new concept is introduced for the national linguistic consciousness which for clarity and intelligibility is figuratively compared with already known concepts. It is with this phenomenon that we encounter when we analyze terminology that reflects the worldview of a philosopher thinker. It is important to note that the choice of means of language expression of scientific concepts is influenced by both the style traditionally accepted in this science and the individual scientific and linguistic approach of a scientist. This explains, in our opinion, the fact of sometimes extraordinary means of expression in the field of philosophical literature, when the positive (from the speaker's point of view) properties of an object are highlighted or the speaker's

goal is to distinguish it from other objects [7, pp. 178-179]. This phenomenon, as our study confirms, is widespread as a whole in the philosophical and especially in the term-creation sphere of morality and ethics of the period.

Actually, the linguistic picture in England was quite complex both in territorial and socio-political terms. Although the existence of Latin in the higher spheres of communication of the English language was still largely supported by the power of centuries-old traditions, in the XVI century the new impetus was the activity of humanists and their views on the relationship between the two languages. In the field of language structure, the main questions concerned spelling and the expansion of the lexical composition of the language [4, p.172] The study of the native language in England is gradually becoming an end in itself [5, p.115]. It is believed that the desire already in the second half of the 16th century and, especially, in the XVII century to create a comprehensive language is explained by the fact that philosophers such as Francis Bacon were interested in "things, not words".

Speaking about the influence of the scientific-literary and rhetorical tradition of classical languages on the practice of the era and, in particular, the XVI century, supporters of the preservation of Latin as the language of science and philosophy appealed to its perfection, richness and elegance of forms of expression; In turn, their opponents cited the fact that the Latin language itself did not immediately acquire perfect forms as evidence of the possibility of improving and developing the English language. Language purism as an English phenomenon, quite understandable in the era of the formation of the national language and the formation of the nation, also contributed to the establishment of the language norm, the flowering of lexicography of explanatory dictionaries of England of the prescriptive type, the authors of which carried out the social order of their era for "cleaning", "perfecting" and "fixing" of English language.

For a more complete understanding of the history of the formation, development and improvement of the English literary language it is necessary to touch on the issue of multilingual influence as well as the reasons for the surge in the translation activity of English writers. Therefore, it is not by chance that it is noted that for obvious reasons and reasons, the influx of borrowings increased during periods of intensive translation activity and especially increased during the Renaissance.

At the end of the XVI century work began on a description of the language and its codification. This work included grammarians and orthoepists like Hart, William Bullockar, A. Gill, S. Butler, Th.Cooper. At the



same time, lexicographers developed their activity, striving to fix the vocabulary of the language. If the first such dictionaries were bilingual Latin-English dictionaries of new words, then already at the beginning of the XXI century dictionaries of the so-called "difficult" words appeared (Robert Cawdrey, H. Cockeram, E. Coles). Bilingual dictionaries reached their climax in the XXI century. These are the dictionaries of Thomas Eliot, Richard Huloet, Thomas Cooper, John Baret, John Ryder and others. All this led to a change in the nature and position of the original and translated literature: it became 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. In this case, the interaction of the scientific and literary language with the spoken language should be emphasized, for the language in which Shakespeare spoke was the language in which he wrote.

CONCLUSION

It can be argued that the tasks of the language here went far beyond pure linguistics - it was a struggle for a new humanistic thinking, for a genuine cultural flourishing, requiring adequate forms of its language explication expressed in a vivid form also in the process of term creation in the field of ethics, in particular. The creation of scientific terminology on a national English basis by substantially filling the vocabulary was on the agenda. Thus, concluding, we can state that the emergence of new concepts, and therefore new words, depended on the socio-historical conditions, capabilities and interests of the nation. Vivid revolutionary ideas associated with the era of deep national transformations and revolutionary storms also led to an explosion of term-creation in areas particularly demanded, which were ethics and morality in that era, and, as a result, the appearance of new lexical units, including philosophical vocabulary - ethical order.

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