



THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPMENT AND ENRICHMENT
OF THE VOCABULARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE OF
PHILOSOPHY IN XVI CENTURY

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the coverage of issues related to the initial period of the formation and development of the lexicon of English philosophy of the Renaissance period (XV-XVI centuries). The author gives his own interpretation of this issue, based on numerous examples from the original works on the history of English philosophy.*

Key words: *vocabulary, trends, situations, name, language units, formation.*

It is known that philosophical terms represent a linguistic explication of a certain stage in the development of cognition, when the boundaries in the awareness of the difference between the material and the ideal, cause and effect, personality and the surrounding nature were erased, when the laws of perception still had a certain influence on the processes of abstraction. As a result of the analysis of the Concise Oxford Dictionary [8] for the terminology of units of philosophical affiliation, it was found that in the terminology of the philosophical order of this period (XVI century) we came across words that, at first glance, relate only to the sphere of natural and psychological disciplines, or, in general, as if they did not contain anything philosophical. However, when we correlated them with attempts at a philosophical understanding of the world by the authors of the terms, it turned out that these lexical units undoubtedly also have a philosophical character. It turned out that the overwhelming majority of terms were created on the

basis of borrowings from classical languages and by rethinking the meaning of words and combinations of the general literary national language. In this case, imagery and connotation played a special role. This turned out to be a remarkable feature of the period of formation of the terminology of English philosophy in the depths of the English literary language. Our given conclusion, at the same time, is not entirely consistent with the existing ideas about terms as units that tend to rigidly explicate concepts and are devoid of connotation. At the same time, not in everything is consistent with existing ideas about terms as units that tend to rigidly explicate concepts and are devoid of connotation.

The analysis showed that the introduction, to a certain extent, of assimilation and interpretation of new words, was mainly promoted by the authors' targeted aims:

1) the interpretation of the semantics of a new lexical unit in a broad context, not through the demonstration of use of the device in various contexts, but through explication of the essence (nature) of the phenomenon itself or through a logical definition of the concept denoted by this lexical unit: "Placabilite is no It has been given that it has been reckoned and it has been reckoned and it has been remarked and it has been given and that it has (T. Ellyot. Govern); "...moderation is the limits and boundes whiche honestie hath appoynted in spekyng and doinge .. "(T.Ellyot.Govern.327); "...abstinence is

whereby a man refrayreth from any thyng, whiche he may., take, for a better purpose .." (T. Ellyot.Govern.305); "... abstinence (moderation) is manifested ... when a person abstains from all that which you can deny yourself ... for your own good", "...in the fyrste (volume) or bringing up a noble children. " (T.Ellyot.Govern.24); "... first of all it should be understood ... the best way to get an education or to educate noble children", "philosopher ought to be able to .." (F.Bacon.De Augm. VII.74).

2) The second way to interpret new words was to explain the semantics of a word by combining the meanings of two other words already known and existing in the language.

Thus, words are interpreted to mean not clearly defined concepts which range of meaning is quite broad, and the word may therefore be misinterpreted. The explanation has as its goal the specification of the parameters of a concept, the establishment of its boundaries, for which two opposite words or concepts are taken, for example: "Nowe trust I have a maturitie called maturitie, called spedinesse ... " (T.Ellyot.Govern.215). In some cases the authors, for clarity, explain, for example, by contrasting the explanatory word with the lexical unit, which is its antonym, for example, when interpreting the word "placability": "complacency, meekness" known by the contrary which is ..., called vulgarely wrathe ... " (T. Ellyot. Govern.55).

New borrowing **acceleration** -1531- [ad.lat.accelerationem, acceleratus, accelerare, f.ac = ad + celer] "acceleration", introduced by T. Eliot, is due to the semantic volume of the original German word *haste*, which is thus, it is put in a synonymous relationship with the designated word. Or again: "Contractio, onis, feare, a shrinking or gathering together, a contraction, a contraction or shortening, a drawing in, a faintyng of courage " (T.Ellyot. Govern. 60).

Here, the borrowed word **contraction** -1582 (ad.F.,

ad.lat. Contracti-onem) is an abbreviation interpreted by means of a synonym for shortening "contraction". Or: "A compeller, or constrainer. Coactor" (Baret); "Someone forcing or forcing. Co-activist"; "Cosmographe, a cosmographer, or describer of the world" (Florio).

A distinctive feature here is that the authors of dictionaries do not give an interpretation of the essence of a phenomenon or a concept designated by a borrowed word, but select a word familiar to the national consciousness, and even the original German and borrowed, but already existing, and words assimilated by the national language.

Sometimes the authors give the motivation for the use of one or another word, while advising to choose one of the proposed lexical units. For example, Puttenham explains the word "hyperbole" – 1529 - (a.Gr. *hunepboly* excess, exaggeration) "hyperbole, exaggeration" with the two created words *overreacher* "sly fellow" and *loud Iyer* "deceiver, liar".

The tendency of development and replenishment of the terminological vocabulary in the system of philosophical lexicon and the concretization of philosophical concepts in the analyzed epoch (XVI c.) can be formulated as follows: the introduction, assimilation and interpretation of innovations contributed primarily to the authors' goals. Most of all, neologisms were introduced:

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

Thus, 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.

In the Renaissance, foundations of modern natural science were created, and alongside with it the prerequisites for the accelerated development of technology also were formed which later led to an industrial revolution in the economic structure of society and its further development on an industrial basis. The increasing level of philosophical analysis and world connection is reflected in the gradual increase in the number of terminological vocabulary in the system of philosophical lexicon. The process of the formation of the English nation led to the further growth and spread of both oral and written national English. This factor, external to the system of language, had a great influence on the development of a literary language. The expansion of the English philosophical vocabulary in its content reflected the emergence of qualitatively new phenomena in the life of society during the period of the formation and formation of the English nation.

In general, to comprehend the process of forming a new integral world view and the philosophy of the English language of the Renaissance in terms of the problem of perception and assimilation of semiotic reality, it is important to take into account that the historical facts presented by us are directly related to the problem of development and replenishment of the vocabulary of the English language and philosophy language in XVI century, because they are an important reserve of conscious language creation which characterized the authors' searches in the field of the lexical composition of the language and its replenishment for the needs of emerging and developing styles and genres of English national literature and, above all, the style of philosophical prose.

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