

## DEVELOPMENT AND FORMATION OF ENGLISH PHILOSOPHICAL TERMINOLOGICAL CATEGORIES IN THE SECTION OF HISTORY

**Denis Bakhtiyorovich Sadullaev\***

\*Lecturer,

Department of English language, Bukhara State Medical Institute,

UZBEKISTAN

Email id: duncan.sllv.1992@gmail.com

**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00545.6**

---

### ABSTRACT

*This article is aimed at determining the formation of conceptual philosophical groups and terms in the context of different periods of the historical development of civilizations. This study also carried out an etymological analysis of various philosophical concepts and terms arising from them, indicating specific numbers and linguistic calculations.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Category, Concepts, Term, Vocabulary, Conceptual Groups, Etymology, History, Development.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that the language does not consist of separate words, but is a complex system in which words are connected by grammatical and lexical-semantic relations, without which coherent speech, communication between people, cognition and transformation of objective reality are unthinkable, which, in its turn, an indispensable condition for the existence of human society.

Jost Trier's theory of "semantic field" took its place among the views that were expressed in the 30-50s of the 20th century on the nature of lexico-semantic relations, according to which the sensation of another word or other words emerges in the mind of the speaker and listener when using any word, semantically "neighboring" with the given word. This neighborhood of words is caused by the similarity or opposition of both their meanings and the concepts behind them. According to the principle of similarity or opposition, all concepts contained in the language are divided into more or less closed groups, circles or "blocks". The range of concepts and the mechanism of correlations and changes present in it was caused by a "semantic field", which has its own "sign or lexical field".

### Main part

In view of the foregoing, we turn to the characterization of thematic conceptual groups (TG).

1. Real and potential being. TG, denoting a universal, defining category of human cognition, indicating the degree of world perception of people of a certain social system, includes 26 words. The formation of this group begins in the Old English period with the fixation of two most important lexical units: body - ... - body; world - 832 - world. The period of the most intensive replenishment is observed in the 12th-15th centuries, when the basic circle of concepts of this

---

TG (16 l.u.) is generally formed: matter -1125- substance; being -1325- being, being; existence -1384 - existence; abyss -1398 - abyss (chaos); galaxy - 1398 - world, universe; subsistence -1432- existence; chaos - 1140 - chaos; accident - ... - accident; substance -... - substance; real -1448- real; immovable -1449 - immovable; meaning -14..- meaning; mechanic -14..- mechanical. In the 16th century fact -1539- fact; motionless -1569 - immobility; accident - 1509 - accident; potency -1539 potency [1, 16]. XVII century (4 words): substratum -1631 - substratum; still -1626 - immobility; mechanics -1649 - mechanical; indivisible -1641- indivisible [2, 44].

This conceptual sphere was mainly replenished with words of Latin and Greek etymology. The role of the French language as an intermediary is significant (9 words out of 26); original layer - (3 words).

From this point of view, TG is characterized by a certain semantic connection of words and is divided into 3 LSG according to the commonality of concepts:

a) expressing the infinity of the universe - galaxy, world; b) idea of its structure - chaos, abyss; c) forms of its existence - existence, subsistence, being, matter, indivisible [3, 125].

2. Space and time. TG, the units of which serve as the most important terms of philosophical science, reflect the fundamental forms of human experience, have 37 words [5]. The first fixation dates back to the 9th century. (2 words): end - 825 - end; time -893- time; XIII century (1 word): point -1225-moment, instant;

From the point of view of origin, this vocabulary is grouped as follows: 1) from Latin (30 le), of which 14 (inaction, extension, interval, inception, moment, antecedence, antecedency, concomitance, discontinuity, perennity, precedence, suspension, vacuity, vacuum) are direct borrowings, and the remaining 16 words penetrated through the intermediary language French. 3 lexical units of Greek origin (air, period, ether): the first two words penetrated through Latin and French, and the last through Latin directly; the contribution of the French language is duration; one word of Anglo-French origin - discontinuance; original layer - 2 l.u. (end, time).

It was in the 15th century that the lexical circle, covering in its semantics the fundamental concepts of TG, most fully represents the essence of the categories of space and time [7, 417], which is associated with the later emergence of an abstract understanding of the time of these categories, since they appear on the basis of specific ideas.

According to the commonality of concepts transmitted by words, it seems possible to make their more detailed logical division into LSGs, conveying: 1) the most general concepts of this sphere (time, eternity, perpetuity); 2) certain limited periods of time (instance, moment, period, point) associated with: a) precedence (antecedency, priority); b) beginning (inception, prorogation); c) continuation (conformation, duration).

The etymology of the group of words moment, instance, period, concomitance indicates the presence of a regular connection between movement and time and those that arose on the basis of comparison with movement ("precedence", "beginning", "continuation"), reveals the association of time with translational movement. It is interesting to note in this regard: if in the initial period of the formation of the concepts of this TG, the transition from spatial to temporal values was natural (similar to the development of the concept of space and time), then at the present stage,

the opposite is observed, i.e. the transformation of temporal concepts into spatial ones, into measuring units of extension [4, 27].

3. Freedom and necessity. The most important from the point of view of philosophical categories, the words of this TG, the study of which is given considerable attention in the history of culture and philosophy, has 13 lexical units. This group of words is associated with the disclosure of the essence and meaning of the philosophical categories "freedom and necessity", which plays an important role in shaping the worldview of the nation, starting from the Old English period: IX century: freedom - ... - freedom; lot - .... - fate, fate; need-825 - need, necessity; will - .... - will. All words are original. XII century: liberty -1116 - freedom; XIII century: duty -1274 - duty, duty; XIV century: passion -1300 - intention, passion; desire -1303 - desire; subject -1300 subject; XVB.: intension -1400-intention [9].

From the point of view of etymology, 9 words are of Romance origin; the contribution of the Latin language - 7 words, of which 3 are direct borrowings (fate; object, passion), 4 words penetrated through the intermediary language French (intention; liberty; necessity; subject); desire - direct French borrowing, and duty - duty - of Anglo-French origin [6, 628].

Within the TG, the LSG of words is distinguished, expressing: a) the basic concepts of philosophical categories: liberty, freedom, duty, necessity; b) psychological, emotional attitude of a person to what is happening: intention, passion, desire; c) fate, fate: fate, lot; d) object-subject: object, subject.

Since the 16th century, there has been a tendency to expand the semantic production of lexical units that have already firmly entered the lexical-semantic system of the English language in previous centuries, for example, lot, fate, destiny, chance, divinity make up LSG, where the latter becomes a kind of personification, philosophical abstraction of the concepts expressed by these words [8, 95].

4. Essence and phenomenon. This TG, the lexical composition of which reflects by its semantic volume the universal necessary aspects of all objects and processes in the world and in the relationships of which the dialectic of unity and diversity is found, has 17 lexical units, 3 of which were registered back in the Old English period: kernel -... - essence, essence; marrow - 700- essence, essence; pith -868- essence, essence; XIII century: sign -1225- sign; XIV century (4 words): substance -1300- essence, essence; condition -1315 - condition; XV century (5 words): emblem -1430 symbol; quintessence -1430 - quintessence; manifestation -1432 manifestation; symbol -1450 - sign; propriety -1456- essence; XVI century (4 words): ens -15..- essence; entity -15..- entity; quiddity -15..- essence, essence; esse -15..- essence.

Chronologically XIV-XV centuries. - these are the most active periods of penetration of foreign vocabulary of this TG into the composition of the English language (11 out of 17 words) [10]. Most of the TG words are borrowed from classical Latin, 6 of them are direct borrowings, the rest penetrated through the French intermediary language: condition, distinction, division, essence, substance, propriety, quintessence.

LSG attracts attention, expressing the basic concept of "essence", which is important for any philosophical system: ens, esse, essence, kernel, marrow, pith, substance, quiddity. A separate LSG is made up of words associated with symbolism and the consideration of the epistemological functions of which occupies an important place in philosophy: emblem, sign,

---

symbol, attribute. LSG is also distinguished, characterizing the necessary moment of any unity, the peculiarity of anything, phenomenon, process (distinction), division (division), manifestation (manifestation) and state (condition).

The most active period of replenishment of the TG - XIV-XV centuries (10 out of 14 words), mostly vocabulary of Romance origin (9 Latinisms, of which 3 are direct, and 6 - penetrated through French); one word (pertinence) is a direct French borrowing, and one word - hap - is Scandinavian. Here we can single out LSG associated with: a) the belief of philosophers in the predestination of human existence and - one way or another - associated with carriers of fate, luck, fatality: casualty, destiny, fatality, occasion; b) the concept of "accident": accident, hap, casualty, occasion.

6. Method. The TG of words, in its semantics associated with the concepts of ways of knowing and explaining the phenomena of life on the basis of the unity of matter and consciousness, has 58 words of various etymologies. This TG is divided into two LSG - "research method" and "cognition method". LSG "research method" - 28 lexical units, its formation has been recorded since the 13th century: insight -1200- intuition; balance -1275 - balance (reasons, opinions); XIV century (11 words): foresight -1300 - foresight; proposition -1340 - proposition; solution -1375 - solution; presentation -1380 - presentation; principle -1380 - principle; conclusion -1382 - output; explanation -1382-explanation; inquisition -1382 - investigation; observation -1382 observation; consummation - 1398 - logical completion to the end; argument -1382 - argument; 15th century (6 words): search -1400- research; sophistication -1400-sophistication; apposition - 1440 dispute (open); representation -1477 - assertion; argumentation -1491 - justification; intuition -1497 - intuition; XVI century (8 words): anticipation -1548- anticipation; elucidation - 1570 - clarification; exorption -1543 - research; prediction -1561 - foresight, prediction; presension -15..- representation; expectation -1538 - expectation; expectancy -1598 - waiting.

The largest number of receipts from Latin (24 words), including direct borrowings - 12 (the second half of the 14th century - the first half of the 15th century and the 16th century); 12 words penetrated French as an intermediary language: balance, argument, conclusion, consummation, argumentation, inquisition, presentation, principle, representation, solution, proposition; 1 word (search) - directly penetrated from the French language.

## CONCLUSION

Particularly intensive development of sciences in the XV-XVII centuries. made it possible to accumulate new observations and provided a means for experimentation (in the field of physics - J. Gilbert, mathematics - T. Harriet, D. Naper; medicine - W. Garvey, etc.), which was reflected in the vocabulary of this era. The discoveries of the authors of the era "contributed not only to deepening the knowledge of the natural world and natural laws, but also to the methodological preparation of that radical revolution in the history of natural science, which was the mathematical and experimental natural science of modern times. At the same time, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of scientific discoveries in all fields of knowledge ... for the development of the philosophical thought of its time".

The studied corpus of words shows the strength and versatile nature of the influence of borrowings, covering the main areas of philosophical science of that time, on the vocabulary of the English language. The conducted analysis and thematic classification testify to the traditional

susceptibility of the English national literary language as a means of replenishment and one of the main sources for the formation of abstract vocabulary. These borrowings also reflect the breadth of the amplitude of the influence of classical languages on the formation of the terminology of English philosophy and, more broadly, the humanities.

The multitude of Latinisms in the field of ethics directly characterizes the specific features of the new humanistic worldview of the intelligentsia, whose increased social formalization emerged in the 16th century.

The formation of English philosophical terminology reflects the high degree of development of the humanities in England during the formation and formation of the nation. The periods of intensive growth of English philosophical terminology (1540-60; from 1580) were closely and inextricably linked with the formation of written English literary language.

## REFERENCES:

1. Tucker S.I. English examined. Two centuries of comment on the mother-tongue. Cambridge. 1961. P.125.
2. Linsky S.S. Neologisms in the vocabulary of English. 16th century language Ways of their introduction and popularization by writers and lexicographers: Dis... cand.philol.sci. Vladivostok, 1959 p. 27;
3. Krasilnikova M.S. Origin of semantics. structures and some syntagmatic English connections. names of existing letters-books. x-ra: Abstract. dis... cand. philol. Nauk.-M., 1978;
4. Sadullaev D. B. Philosophical understanding of terms and concepts by an author as an object of linguistic investigations //Молодойученый. – 2020. – №. 22. – С. 627-631.
5. Sadullaev D. B. (2020). Historical reality concepts. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 04 (84), pp. 414- 419
6. Sadullaev Denis Bakhtiyorovich 2020. Concerning the history, formulation and interpretation of the conversion's issue in english language. International Journal on Integrated Education. 3, 3 (Mar. 2020), 95-97. DOI:https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v3i3.96.
7. Sadullaev D. B., Ostonova S. N., Shodiev S. S. Interpretation of philosophical terms and concepts as an essential subject for linguistic researches of xix-xx centuries, held in Russia and Europe // ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. Year : 2020, Volume : 10, Issue : 10, First page : ( 590) Last page : ( 598), Online ISSN : 2249-7137. Article DOI : 10.5958/2249-7137.2020.01171.4
8. Sadullaev, Denis Bakhtiyorovich Terminology as a separate scientific field and its actual position in modern linguistics // ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. Year : 2020, Volume : 10, Issue : 11, First page : ( 1964) Last page : ( 1973), Print ISSN : 0000-0000. Online ISSN : 2249-7137. Article DOI : 10.5958/2249-7137.2020.01486.X
9. Sadullaev, Denis B. "Problems of Understanding Philosophical Text as a Linguistic Phenomenon." JournalNX, vol. 6, no. 06, 2020, pp. 128-136.



10. Shadmanov Kurban Badriddinovich, & Sadullaev Denis Bakhtierovich (2019). From the history of the formation of the system of basic concepts of English philosophy. *Science and education today*, (10 (45)), 40-43.
  11. Sadullaev D. B. Form of language existence //81.2 g (5U) III 16. - 2019. - C. 201.
  12. Sadullaev Denis Bakhtiyorovich Linguistic combinatory processes “assimilation” and “borrowing” as a basis for the development of modern english terminology // *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)*. Year : 2020, Volume : 9, Issue : 11, First page : ( 33) Last page : ( 38), Online ISSN : 2278-4853. Article DOI : 10.5958/2278-4853.2020.00297.9
  13. Shadmanov Kurban Badriddinovich, Sadullaev Denis Bakhtiyorovich From the history of the formation of the system of basic concepts of English philosophy // *Science and education today*. 2019. No. 10 (45). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/iz-istorii-stanovleniya-sistemy-osnovnyh-ponyatiy-angliyskoy-filosofii>
  14. Bakhtiyorovich, S. D. (2021). Term: Definition Of The Concept And Its Essential Features. *Central Asian Journal Of Theoretical & Applied Sciences*, 2(6), 12-18. Retrieved from <http://cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/181>
  15. Бахтиерович, С. Д. (2021). Terminological Units Through the Prism of Combinatorial-Component and Functional-Syntactic Analysis. *Central Asian Journal Of Theoretical & Applied Sciences*, 2(6), 23-29. Retrieved from <http://cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/183>
  16. Sadullaev, D. B. (2021). Renaissance And Renaissance Philosophical Texts Through The Prism Of Historical Approach. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 3(05), 364-371. <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajssei/Volume03Issue05-67>
  17. Садуллаев Д. Б. Philosophical understanding of terms and concepts by an author as an object of linguistic investigations // *Молодой ученый*. – 2020. – №. 22. – С. 312.
  18. Sadullaev, D. B. (2021). Terminological challenges in modern linguistics (cultural component analysis). *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 12 (104), 360-364. Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-104-17> Doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.12.104.17>
  19. Denis Bakhtiyorovich Sadullaev. (2021). the lexicon of English philosophy in the plane of the philosophy of the language. *Current research journal of pedagogics*, 2(11), 41–46. <https://doi.org/10.37547/pedagogics-crjp-02-11-10>
  20. Denis Bakhtiyorovich Sadullaev. (2021). Philosophical terms and concepts and their functional uniqueness through the prism of lexical analysis of the renaissance. *current research journal of philological sciences (2767-3758)*, 2(11), 22–28. <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crjps-02-11-07>
  21. Denis Bakhtiyorovich Sadullaev. (2021). Features of the formation and becoming of philosophical concepts in english language as a reflection of cardinal changes in social development. *current research journal of pedagogics*, 2(12), 171–178. <https://doi.org/10.37547/pedagogics-crjp-02-12-34>
-

22. Bakhtiyorovich, S. D. (2021). The Influence Of Philosophy, Philology And Linguistics Upon Terminological Investigations. *Central Asian Journal Of Theoretical & Applied Sciences*, 2(6), 68-74. Retrieved From <https://Cajotas.Centralasianstudies.Org/Index.Php/Cajotas/Article/View/195>
  23. Sadullaev, D.B., 2020. The Problematics Of Defining The Concept "Term". *Theoretical & Applied Science Founders: Theoretical and Applied Science*, P. 573-574, 4(32). Date Views 13.05.2022 [Www.Elibrary.Ru/Item.Asp?Id=45759479](http://Www.Elibrary.Ru/Item.Asp?Id=45759479).
  24. Djalilova Z. O., Juraev S. S., Kosimov S. M. Latin As A Professional Language Of Medical Workers // International scientific and practical electronic journal "My professional career". Issue #23 (Vol.1) (April, 2021). Publication date: 30.04. 2021. - 2021. - P. 79.
  25. Djalilova Z. O. Studies On Gender Linguistics In The Field Of Uzbek Language //Academic Research In Educational Sciences. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 3.
  26. Obidovna D. Z. &Sadullaev Denis. (2021). Formulas Of Speech Etiquette In A Gender-Engineered Communication Strategy. *Central Asian Journal Of Theoretical & Applied Sciences*, 2 (6), 5-11. Retrieved From [http //Cajotas. Centralasianstudies. Org/Index. Php/Cajotas/Article/View/180](http://Cajotas.Centralasianstudies.Org/Index.Php/Cajotas/Article/View/180).
  27. Dzhaliilova Z. O., Khasanov K. A., Sultonov A. A. The role of scientific management in the process of training highly qualified doctors in the new Uzbekistan // *Young Scientist*. – 2021. – no. 26. - S. 377-379.
  28. Obidovna D. Z. Comparative Analysis Of Uzbek Men's And Women's Speech Through The Prism Of Gender Linguistics // *Central Asian Journal Of Literature, Philosophy And Culture*. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 2. – C. 22-26.
  29. Obidovna D. Z. Gender Issues In Foreign Theoretical Linguistics: Concerning The History Of The Issue // *Gender Issues*. – 2021. – T. 7. – №. 6.
  30. Djalilova Z. O., Juraev S. S., Kosimov S. M. Latin As A Professional Language Of Medical Workers // International scientific and practical electronic journal "My professional career". Issue #23 (Vol.1) (April, 2021). Publication date: 30.04. 2021. – 2021. – C. 79.
  31. Jalilova Z. O. On The Formation Of The Language Of Scientific Literature In The History Of The English Language // *E-Conference Globe*. – 2021. – C. 18-22.
  32. Jalilova Z. O. Concerning The Issue Of Terms, Having A Place With Various Morphological Classes (In View Of The Example Of The Terminological Arrangement Of Social Action) // *Новый день В Медицине*. – 2020. – №. 4. – C. 501-503.
  33. Mirzaeva , A. S. (2022). Intra-Linguistic And Extra-Linguistic Factors Related To The Language And Vocabulary Of The Basic Concepts Of Renaissance English Philosophy. *Eurasian Journal Of Social Sciences, Philosophy And Culture*, 1(5), 9–17. Извлечено от <https://Www.In-Academy.Uz/Index.Php/Ejsspc/Article/View/51>.
  34. Mirzaeva Aziza Shavkatovna. (2022). Enlightenment-Moral, Philosophical, Linguistic Views Of Modern Creators. *Journal Of New Century Innovations*, 3(1), 200–208. <https://Doi.Org/10.5281/Zenodo.6467831>.
-

35. Mirzaeva Aziza Shavkatovna. (2022). Enlightenment-Moral, Philosophical, Linguistic Views of Modern Creators. *Journal Of New Century Innovations*, 3(1), 190–199. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6467821>.
36. Bakhtiyorovich, S. D. (2021). Peculiarities Of Applying The Historical - Functional Approach In Literature. *Central Asian Journal Of Theoretical & Applied Sciences*, 2(6), 62-67. Retrieved From <https://cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/cajotas/article/view/194>
37. Kurbanov I. H. Actual Tasks Of Studying The Psychological Readiness Of Modern Teachers In The Epoch Of Innovative Change *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development C*. 134–142. [www.iejrd.com](http://www.iejrd.com)
38. Kurbanov I. H. Журнал Молодой Ученый №24(314). Features Of The Development Of Pedagogical Innovation In The System Of Professional Education Within The Manifestation Of An Innovative Culture Ст.413 <https://moluch.ru/archive/314/>