



LEXICAL INNOVATIONS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH LANGUAGE PERIOD (XYI CENTURY)

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to new lexical entries in the vocabulary of the national literary English language of the late Renaissance (XYI century). The authors analyze lexical innovations, which were language expressions of new concepts of the studied era.

Keywords: lexical, innovation, early English, transformation, semantic evolution.

Any system has a certain categorical apparatus, the understanding of which is extremely necessary for understanding, both the system itself and the worldview doctrine that underlies it. The diachronic analysis of this taxonomy in its evolution within the framework of significant scientific and cultural traditions involves a systematic contextual study of their key concepts and categories, as well as the terms expressing them, the identification and understanding of the transformations that they underwent during their historical development. In the process of moving from one philosophical system to another and even within the framework of the evolution of the same system, its fundamental concepts are replenished by a different conceptual volume of meaning and slowly but steadily, the semantic evolution of the meta-language of description is carried out, and, therefore, there are shifts in the terms meaning these concepts.

This article justifies the criteria for analyzing the process of semantic evolution of Renaissance vocabulary using the example of classical innovations in the history of the English language of the Renaissance (XYI century). The emphasis on the semantic aspect of the assimilation of neologisms seems very legitimate, since the lexicon of the English language of this period expands in content, reflecting the emergence of qualitatively new concepts and relationships in connection with the historical features of this period in the development of England and the English language. This entails the emergence of a new concept, and, therefore, the lexical unit denoting it - lacunae. Following this methodology, the analysis of innovations is carried out both by considering the process of becoming their semantic structure on English soil, and by studying those transformations that are caused by the interaction of new borrowings with the current vocabulary of the perceptive language.

Much help in identifying the specifics of semantic assimilation of lacunae is provided by taking into account such objective parameters of their functioning as the genre representation of the analysed vocabulary by establishing the authors who used a particular word, the nature of the works in which innovations are recorded, as well as analyzing their combinatorial capabilities: taking into account their lexical compatibility in the composition of certain models, analyzing the semantics of the units combined with them. This method is especially useful in the analysis of lexical units with coincidental semantics (lexical correspondences), since it makes it possible to establish subtle semantic and stylistic differences, the facts of the predominance of a word or its lexico-semantic variant (lsv) over the words competing with it at a certain historical stage.

The semantic aspect is determined by our associations of borrowed words with the original vocabulary along the line of intersection of similar meanings, their place in the synonymic series. Innovations that convey realities new to linguistic consciousness are considered fully learned semantically from the very beginning of their functioning in the receptor language. To establish the completeness of the semantic aspect of assimilation, innovations that convey the same realities as the lexical correspondences that existed at that time, we take as a basis the signs of the identity or differentiation of the denotative and connotative components of the values of innovation and their correspondences. Innovations that have identical denotation, but are inferior in frequency to lexical correspondences, should be considered not learned semantically. If the denotation of both lexemes does not completely coincide, and they reveal different shades of the same reality, characterize it from different sides, then such words can be considered learned in semantic terms. The combinatorial possibilities of innovation clearly indicate the degree of their mastery in semantic terms.

For words borrowed in English in the XY-XYI centuries that do not have lexical correspondences, the development of their grammatical and lexical valence is directly characterized and reflected by a constructive-combinatorial aspect. For words that have interaction with lexical correspondences, the comparison is made in terms of comparing them with the constructive and combinatorial capabilities of their lexical correspondences. If the number of designs whose core is innovation is more designs whose core is lexical correspondence, then we can talk about the constructive prevarication of the first over the other. The rich semantic context of innovation in comparison with its correspondence testifies to its primacy in combinatorial terms. Characterizing the level and stages of assimilation of borrowed words in the design-combinatorial plan, we take as a basis the measurement of the combination of a word with one or more lexical units within one phrase or the use of it in the phrase of one or more constructions. If the new borrowing is devoid of a semantic context, then it is not mastered in this regard. If it is used in one phrase, borrowing-innovation is already characterized by some minimal semantic context and its use can be considered partially learned.

The increase in the ability to combine with other words is manifested in the fact that the number of combinations in which the word is fixed is more than one, indicates a further increase in its lexical valence and is an indicator for the average level of its absorption. If the word is used in different structural types (models), the number of which exceeds one, that is, characterized not only by lexical, but also grammatical valence, then it can be considered a fully learned English language.

This technique of analyzing borrowed vocabulary, taking into account primarily the degree of need for the recipient language and national consciousness, contributes, in our deep conviction, to the construction of a clearer linguistic theory of lexical assimilation of foreign-language elements, which replenished the vocabulary of the English language at various stages of its historical development and continue to enrich its vocabulary at the present stage. The status of innovations in the English language of the study period, their interaction with the vocabulary of both native and foreign origin that existed on English soil at that time, will be considered on the example of the analysis of the thematic group (TG) of the concept of "entity, being."

This conceptual group in the XYI century is replenished with several innovations of Latin origin - quiddity (1539), ens (1581) and entity (1597). Having penetrated the same lexico-semantic group (LSG), they differentiated from the very beginning in their specific manifestations. The earliest time borrowing – “quiddity” (from lat. Quidditas, quis "who, what") - falls into the English language (according to the BOS) in the meaning of "trickery or cunning in the process of arguing." This meaning, its use is associated with scholasticism, i.e. the

scholastic technique of arguing "about the essence of things," as indicated by the etymology of the word: He must not play with the sophemes and quiddities (Tovesner Gard.Wysed.1.186); Hee eaith hee will not use the quiddities of the schooles, but plaint examples (Fulke Heskins'. Part.475).

Schmidt notes the new meaning of this word in Shakespeare's use: "a screwdriver, a verbal ploy," which, however, is singular in its manifestation: How now, how now, mad wag! What in thy quips and the quiddities? /HIVA,1.2.51/. This clearly terminology use of the word on English soil (in the likeness of techniques from scholasticism) soon gives way to another LSV (1569): "essence, substance of a thing" or "what makes a thing what it is in reality." It is in this meaning that the etymologically embedded meaning of the word manifests itself: "The true demonstration... is that which is made (as the Logitioners speake) by Quiddities, and by proper difference of things" J.Sanford tr. Agrippa's Van.Artes 21/; "But the Ytat itself, its essence and quiddity, is Motio and nothing else" /F.Bacon. N.O.323./.

In this meaning, "quiddity" is used only in the field of scientific prose, manifesting itself in the most generalized philosophical sense, as indicated by the characteristic of constructive-combinatorial possibilities in the phrases: a). of the noun type– 4/11: N + prep + N (degree of -; - of decrease); Pron + N (his -); N + and + N (essence and -; - and difference; - and string of decrease; nullity and - ;) N + or + N (- or being) и б). verbal: 1/1 – V + prep + N (to make by -).

The circle of words with which "quiddity" is combined is also highly abstract (being, degree, difference, essence, nullity).

The second borrowing in chronology is *ens* / 1581 / in the meaning of "essence" / from lat. *esse* / as an abstract concept: "The quiddity of *ens*" / Sidney. *Apol.Poet.55* /; "Ens is represented as father of the Predicaments" /Milton.Vocation Exers./.. However, it should be noted that this word was rarely used during the study period. Attempts to gain a foothold in this meaning are met with opposition from the LSV "quiddity", which was an earlier borrowing and also semantically assimilated. Francis Bacon, for example, prefers "quiddity".

And finally, at the very end of the XVI century, the word "entity" / from lat. *entitatem, ens, entis* / - 1596 – in the meaning "essence, being" as opposed to "not being" (that which does not exist): God... is the principal agent of the real and positive entities thereof /F. Bacon. *De Princip.657*/.

"Entity" as "essence" is especially highlighted in the works of Fr. Bacon. In this value, entity during the period under study reveals the following characteristics of the constructive-combinatorial plan: a) noun phrases - 4/13: A + N (active -; first-; positive -); N + prep + N (nature of -; - of sound; agent of -; - in thought); Pron + N (all -); b) verb phrases - 1/13: Vt + N (to give -; to have -). The word in the analyzed meaning is used in philosophical treatises (Fr. Bacon, E. Spencer).

We consider all three innovations to be mastered in the semantic sense. Although their denotations do not completely coincide, they reveal and characterize different shades of the concept; in terms of the level and degree of assimilation in the constructive-combinatorial plan, we can talk about the average level of assimilation for "ens", and "quiddity" and "entity" are not fully mastered by the English language: they are characterized by a certain breadth of lexical and grammatical valence.

Having determined the status of each of the three new borrowings, we can conclude that the seme "entity" - characteristic of "ens", is covered by the semantics of entity, since the first acts as a kind of the second, as an abstract concept / Fr. Bacon /. The word "entity" lacks the seme "essence" as "something basic",

while “quiddity” has it. In terms of frequency, “ens” - rare in the XVI century, “quiddity and entity” - are approximately equally represented in the works of the authors of this period. Also it is noted the large representation of “quiddity” in the field of logic. Shakespeare outlines the meaning of "evasion, trick", ie new borrowing makes an attempt to overcome its terminological limitations, but this does not happen during this period. Sema "being" is inherent in the word ens. On the basis of the English language, there is a struggle between innovations-Latinisms and their lexical correspondences: being / 14 c. /, essence / 14 c. /, substance / 13 c. /. The polysemantic word being manifests activity in the semantic sense and in the analyzed period as “existence, essence (of material and spiritual things)”. The lexical unit “essence” is also polysemantic in this period and its LSV “being” stands out in its most general meaning. “Substance” in the XVI century actually sounds in LSV “essence” - in its most general meaning. Comparative analysis of lexical correspondences revealed that in terms of compatibility in the 16-17 centuries, “substance” stands out in the meaning of "essence" - 8/150 (cf. Essence - 6/19; being - 5/16), which, in terms of genre representation, also prevails among 8 authors (chronicle, treatise, poem, correspondence, psalm, fiction). The most common words are found in Francis Bacon, Thomas More, William Shakespeare, Edmund Spenser. As you can see, the broadest understanding of "essence" in the 16-17 centuries. manifests itself in the semantics of the word “being”; “essence” is also used in this sense, but rather in a scientific sense.

The breadth of genres in which “being, essence and substance” are presented allows us to say that these are abstract words, they are presented in philosophical works due to their great semantic richness acquired during functioning in the English language, starting from the 13th century. In general, in the LSG “essence” the semantic dominant was the medieval word substance, which was actualized in the 11th century and was not limited by the framework of one genre; on the contrary, their breadth is characteristic of substance, while new words - innovation (ens, entity, quiddity) are mainly limited to the framework of scientific prose, they are terminological. The attempts of some of them (quiddity) to free themselves from genre limitations in the analyzed period were not crowned with success.

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