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TIL, TARJIMA VA TA’LIM: GLOBAL KOMMUNIKATSIYA VA RAQAMLI INNOVATSIYALAR DAVRIDA YANGI YONDASHUVLAR

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ZAMONAVIY LINGVISTIKA VA GLOBAL KOMMUNIKATSIYA

Britaniya ingliz tili tarixida aksiologik leksikaning o‘zgarishi

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada Britaniya ingliz tilidagi baholovchi va qadriyat mazmuniga ega leksikaning besh tarixiy davr mobaynidagi rivojlanishi tahlil qilinadi: o‘rta asrlardagi ritsarlik va xristian axloqiy qadriyatlari; Uyg‘onish davri gumanizmi hamda davlatlilik g‘oyalarining shakllanishi; Ma’rifat davri liberalizmi va matbuot erkinligi; Viktoriya davriga xos axloqiy me’yorlar va evfemistik ifoda vositalari; shuningdek, XX–XXI asrlarda demokratiya, xilma-xillik va identiklik bilan bog‘liq qadriyatlar. Tadqiqot nufuzli onlayn va ilmiy manbalardagi ikkilamchi ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilish asosida honour, virtue, liberty, duty, tolerance, sovereignty va intersectionality kabi asosiy aksiologik birliklarni aniqlaydi hamda ularni tegishli ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekstda izohlaydi. Tadqiqot natijalari jamiyatdagi kollektiv qadriyatlarning tarixiy o‘zgarishlari leksik tizimda qanday aks etishini ko‘rsatadi hamda qiyosiy aksiologik tahlil va madaniyatlararo til o‘qitish uchun muhim nazariy-amaliy xulosalarni ilgari suradi.

Kalit so‘zlar

aksiologik leksika, Britaniya ingliz tili, diaxron tilshunoslik, o‘rta asr qadriyatlari, Uyg‘onish davri gumanizmi, Ma’rifat davri liberalizmi, Viktoriya davri axloqi, zamonaviy diskurs.

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Introduction

The lexicon of British English has continually absorbed and reflected prevailing social, religious, and political values. From the chivalric and Christian ideals of the Middle Ages through Renaissance humanism, Enlightenment liberalism, Victorian morality, and on to contemporary debates over diversity and identity, the choice and usage of evaluative vocabulary have served as indicators of collective priorities. This study traces the historical evolution of values in British English, identifying key value-laden terms and their appearance in successive eras, thereby illustrating how shifts in social norms are mirrored in the language itself (Chivalry, 2025; Medieval literature, 2025).

A secondary-data review was conducted, drawing on authoritative online resources – principally Wikipedia, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, *Encyclopedia.com*, and official UK government guidance – and peer-reviewed scholarship for historical context.

In medieval England, the chivalric code – a fusion of warrior ethos, Christian piety, and courtly manners – shaped aristocratic values such as honour, loyalty, valor, and courtesy, often transmitted through Arthurian romances and morality plays (Chivalry, 2025; Medieval literature, 2025). The Norman Conquest (1066) introduced French terms for moral ideals – *honesty* (from Old French *honnêteté*), *virtue* (*vertu*), *justice* (*justice*), *honour* (*honneur*), and *loyalty* (*loialté*) – augmenting the Old English lexicon with refined moral concepts.

The Renaissance’s humanist values of dignity, reason, and civic virtue entered English via Latinate borrowings. Scholars and playwrights – most notably Shakespeare – popularized terms like reason, liberty, duty, conscience, sin, and redemption, reflecting Reformation theology and classical learning (Renaissance period:

1550–1660, n.d.). The rise of the modern state brought patriotic and legal values into public discourse: references to Magna Carta and "rights of Englishmen" presaged the 17th-century expansion of political vocabulary, including rights, consent, and equality.

The Enlightenment valorized liberty, empiricism, and progress, embedding concepts like constitution, press freedom, citizen, and public opinion in political debate. By mid-century, Britain celebrated the "Freeborn Englishman" as the embodiment of inalienable rights under a mixed government (Freedom of the Press, n.d.; Freedom of the Press in Eighteenth-Century England, n.d.). Pamphlets and newspapers thrived, with political figures lauding a "free press" as essential to curbing monarchical power.

Victorian morality prized respectability, modesty, duty, and honesty, leading to euphemistic language and formal speech. Speakers avoided blunt terms, opting for circumlocutions – e.g., referring to undergarments as "unmentionables" or "inexpressibles" – to uphold decorum (Euphemism and Language Change, n.d.; Euphemistic Language in Victorian Obituaries, n.d.). Meanwhile, the Industrial Revolution and imperial expansion introduced secular values – progress, industry, civilization – even as Biblical idioms (e.g., "by the sweat of one's brow") remained in common use.

Post-war British English foregrounds democracy, human rights, equality, and tolerance. The idiom "stiff upper lip" continues to evoke British stoicism (Stiff upper lip, n.d.), while "Fundamental British Values" – democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect – are formally promoted in schools (GOV.UK, 2014). Political events like Brexit reinvigorated terms such as sovereignty, independence, and freedom (Brexit, n.d.).

Over seven centuries, British English has continuously reshaped its axiological lexicon to mirror evolving value systems. Each era's dominant ideologies – feudal-Christian virtues, humanist inquiry, liberal rights, moral propriety, and contemporary pluralism – have left identifiable lexical footprints. This diachronic survey highlights how contrastive axiological analysis can not only trace the semantic history of value words but also inform modern language teaching by sensitizing learners to culture-specific evaluative patterns.

Conclusion

The historical evolution of values in British English demonstrates a dynamic interplay between sociocultural change and linguistic expression. By cataloguing and contrasting value terms across periods, linguists and educators can foster deeper intercultural awareness and more nuanced language pedagogy, ensuring that both universal and culture-specific values are acknowledged and taught.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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