

Current Problems of Ecolinguistics

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ABSTRACT

The article explains with examples that the collection of lexemes used in ecology, their classification and determination of their linguistic properties is one of the tasks facing linguists, as well as ecologists.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 28 Jun 2022

Received in revised form
27 Jul 2022

Accepted 31 Aug 2022

Keywords: ecology, term, ecolinguistics, ecological knowledge, lexeme, macroecolinguistics, microecolinguistics, ecolinguistic concept.

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Relevance: Research on ecology in recent years shows that this science is not limited to the application of ecological knowledge to sociological knowledge. According to M.A. Kovyazina: “In modern science, the concept of “ecology” is interpreted relatively broadly. Today, ecology has become one of the complex sciences, which includes hundreds of departments and areas. At least more than thirty of them are not related to biology. As a result, by the beginning of the 21st century, ecology has acquired an integrative character. It mixed with natural (physics, chemistry, geology), technical (mining, construction), social (economics, jurisprudence, linguistics) and other sciences, was divided into dozens of branches and included 12-14 thousand terms and concepts [5].

Intermediate disciplines emerged and rapidly developed in science, such as *population ecology, ecosystem ecology, evolutionary ecology, agricultural ecology, radiation ecology, space ecology, biosphere ecology, physiological ecology, embryological ecology, anatomical ecology, chemical ecology, biochemical ecology, macroecology, global ecology, human ecology, social ecology, psychoecology, military ecology*. Each of the listed branches contains thousands of concepts and each of them has its own terminological systems.

For example, in a microsystem associated with chemical ecology, such lexemes as *substance, waste, cleaning, environment, gas, smoke, smell, dust, wastewater, pollution, technology, biofilter, pesticide, automation* are actively used. It is also natural that aspects of ecology related to water, air, soil and man give us a lot of linguistic information. These words should be deeply analyzed not only in ecology, but also in linguistics. Only then will all their features become clear.

Let's take such complicated terms as *ecologist specialist, ecological knowledge, ecological angle, ecological situation, ecological depression, ecological agreements, ecological crisis, ecological deficit, ecological observations, ecological culture, ecological problem, ecological balance, ecological environment, ecological control system, ecological protein, ecological factors, ecological pyramid, ecological education, ecological purity, ecological union, ecological changes, ecological tragedy, ecological safety, ecological state, ecological situation, ecological objects, ecological pyramid rule*,

ecological policy, ecological systems, ecological systems modeling, ecological food chain, environmentally friendly fuel, optimization of the ecological state, ecosystem, ecosystem components, ecosystem level, ecosystem system, ecosystem formation, ecosystem formed with the participation and one lexeme of ecology. Under each of them are hidden the complex relationship of man to nature and they have their own interpretation. For example: the rule of the *ecological pyramid* is a progressive decrease in the content of substances and energy in food levels, *greening* is the penetration of environmental ideas and problems into all areas of science and production, the *ecological problem* is the negative impact of nature on man due to the impact of man on nature, that is, on his economy, processes of economic importance in life, any phenomenon associated with natural phenomena (natural disasters, climate change, mass migrations of animals, etc.); *ecological crisis* - a change in the biosphere or a significant part of it, leading to new qualitative changes; *ecological community* - such as populations of different species living in the same common area.

Negative coloring can be observed in such lexemes as *ecological crisis, ecological danger, ecological stress, ecologically unsuitable*.

Areas such as **Autecology**, which studies the interaction of certain species with the environment in which they live, especially the organic adaptation of species to the environment, **Private ecology**, including the ecology of plants and animals, **Synecology**, which studies the structure, properties and principles of functioning of various systems (populations, communities and ecosystems), dealing with the study of species, **Demecology**, which studies the conditions for the formation of natural populations formed by representatives of species, the internal structure of their groups, their number and quality, relationships between themselves and the environment, **Eidecology**, which studies species as the highest stage in the development of the organization of wildlife and organizer of biological microsystems, include hundreds of terms.

It is known that the highest species among living organisms is man. It is common knowledge that language is one of the important events in his life. Language as a complex and at the same time very controversial type of relationship between people has its place not only in linguistics, but also in the science of ecology.

Therefore, it is natural that carrying out linguistic studies of words related to ecology will help to discover unexplored aspects of ecolinguistics.

Therefore, the collection of lexemes used in the science of ecology, their classification and determination of linguistic properties becomes one of the urgent tasks facing ecologists and linguists.

When studying the terminological system related to ecology in the Uzbek language, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the following issues.

- providing information about macro-ecolinguistics;
- define micro-ecolinguistics;
- definition of the ecology of the language and the object of its study;
- to study the reflection of ecologization in the Uzbek language;
- definition of hyperterms of ecology and their linguistic features;
- study of environmental terms related to water;
- study of environmental terms related to soil;
- study of environmental terms related to air;
- study of environmental terms related to man;
- study of ecological terms related to the animal world;
- study of ecological terms related to the world of plants;
- definition of paradigmatic relations between ecological terms;
- to reveal syntagmatic relations between the terms of ecology;
- to determine the linguistic features of environmental terms in phrases.

At this stage, it is necessary to comment on the emergence of the term "ecological linguistics" or "ecolinguistics" between ecology and linguistics. In world linguistics, such scientists as E. Haugen, W. McKay, A. Fill, P. Finke, conducted serious research on this subject. Ecolinguistic views of scientists such as A. P. Skovorodnikov, V. P. Grigoriev, S. I. Vinogradov, V. V. Kolesov, Yu. N. Karaulov, V. K. Zhuravlev, V. G Kostamarov.

In their works, ecolinguistics was divided into macroecolinguistics and microecolinguistics. While macroecolinguistics studies such issues as the glottis, language genocide, interlanguage conflicts, language policy and language planning, microecolinguistics begins to study language and speech materials in sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic and anthropological aspects.

The ecology of the language was seriously studied by such researchers as M. Holliday, V. Trumpe, I. Stork, M. Dering, P. Muhlheusler. However, no significant work has been carried out in this regard in Uzbek linguistics.

In 1972, Einar Ingvald Haugen, a Norwegian-born American linguist, published a paper at Stanford called *The Ecology of Language*. According to experts, this work became the foundation of the science of ecolinguistics. According to Haugen: "Language is not a separate phenomenon, but a continuous process that exists only as a means of communication" [7]. In this process, the human personality becomes important, which is considered the most important link in the complex relationship between nature and society.

In 1990, M. Halliday's study on linguistic ecology was published in London [8].

Unique ecolinguistic concepts have been created that differ from modern linguistic theories. This includes the ecolinguistic theory of the linguistic galaxy of the French linguist L. J. Calve. It divides world languages into hypercentral, supercentral, central, and peripheral languages. L. J. Calve emphasizes that language problems caused by mutual disagreements, political and economic influences should be resolved jointly by the state, society and international organizations.

Before the emergence of ecolinguistic views of I. Haugen and M. Holliday, L. J. Calve, in every language, including Uzbek, although there are no such terms, there were special teachings on how to keep the language clean, use it properly and avoid chaos in relationships.

In Uzbek linguistics, significant research work in these areas has not been carried out, but in our language, in connection with the science of ecology, a large stock of environmental terms has been created, research on them may become one of the promising areas of linguistics in the future.

For example, consider environmental terms related to water. As in all languages, the Uzbek language has thousands of words related to water, and they make up one of the richest layers of our language. Although the lexical units associated with water have been seriously studied in science in historical, hydrological, irrigation, geographical aspects [4,1,6,9], their linguistic aspects have rarely been paid attention. With the exception of the works of A. Danilova, D. Aitboev, terms related to water are almost not studied in the Uzbek language.

For example, A. V. Danilova tried to identify the lexical and semantic features of such words as *hail*, *hoarfrost*, *cloudiness* in her Ph.D. thesis on the meteorological properties of water, but in her study there are no comments on the environmental aspects of the above conditions [3].

D. Aitbaev, speaking about the terms of water science and hydrographic information in the work "Devonu Lugotit - Turk", says that there are 218 words in the 1st volume of the dictionary, 447 in the 2nd volume, 562 in the 3rd volume, out of 1228 words in total related to hydrology, and they belong to that period, emphasizes that this is important when explaining the language [2].

As a matter of fact, the water names included in M. Koshgari's dictionary testify that this layer was active in the Turkic languages, including Uzbek. The most important thing is that the ecological aspects of the lexeme water in the Uzbek language have not yet been fully explored. In fact, two parallel ecological directions have always dominated the microsystem associated with water: purity, originality, pollution with naturalness, pollution, artificiality.

There are two opposite lines of ecological terminology. This is most clearly manifested in terms

associated with water. The first line consists of terms such as *flow, drink, boil, irrigate, drip, groove, dig, well, spring, stream, tributary, river, lake*, which are related to keeping water in a clean, natural state, and using it efficiently, the second line consists of such words as *pollute, dirty, stink, mud, waste, garbage, foamy water, drain, haram, turbidity, muddy, discharge, dirty*, associated with water pollution, its wasteful use.

A significant part of the terminological complex related to water is the water cycle, running water, groundwater, surface water, purified water, hydrographic environment, chemical composition of water, rainwater, upper reaches, lower reaches, hydraulic structures, water resources, balance of water resources, irrigated field, water tower, underwater communication, submarine, underwater sports, free surface water form two- or three-component compound terms.

In this microsystem a) “water moving forward”, “flowing water”, some lexemes: *source, tributary, stream, river, ditch, canal*; b) terms such as “stagnant water”, seminal terms can be distinguished from each other: *a pond, a pool, a well, a lake, a cistern, a sea, an ocean*, and so on.

Analyze, as above, soil-related, hazards, global warming, erosion, earthquakes, debris, landslides, collapse, aftershocks, pollution, decontamination; air-related clear sky, ozone layer, ozone depletion, atmosphere, meteorology, latitude, mother nature, cleanliness, environmental protection, chemical pollution, toxic smoke, smog and the like; The fire safety associated with fire can be explained using thousands of terms, such as smoke, spark, burn, heap, soot, acrid smoke, concentration of harmful elements, carbon monoxide.

These are all teaching materials for ecolinguistics, and it is hoped that they will form one of the promising areas of scientific research in the future.

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