

FEATURES OF THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL TERMS IN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT:

It describes a new features of the formation and development of ecological terms in the languages terms of different systems. Ecological refer to specific, distinct characters that are specific to this area of objects, events, their properties, and interactions. Unlike common phrases, which often have vague and emotional meanings, terms within the scope of application are not the same and do not express.

KEYWORDS: Ecological terms, syntactic, linguistics, syntagmatic features, concept.

INTRODUCTION:

The word ecology was first used in 1886 by the German biologist E. Heikel in his book *Generelle Morfologie des Organismen*. As Haeckel wrote: In ecology, we mean a set of knowledge related to the economics of nature: to study the relationship between its environment, both organic and inorganic, as well as the friendly or hostile relationship with these animals and plants. One who is in direct or indirect contact with him.

In short, ecology is the study of all the complex relationships that Darwin calls the conditions that give rise to the struggle for survival”

The word “ecology” itself is derived from the Greek words “oikos” (home, the immediate environment of man) and “logos” (science), which means “ecology” when translated literally. house”, which studies the organisms (including humans) that live in it.) and all the processes that make this “home” fit into life.

In scientific prose, simple words have a single meaning, thus having a terminological meaning. These words have several meanings, one of which is terminological, narrowly professional, and such terms are relative terms. Relative terms take on the specific properties of terms only in the process of working in speech, i.e. Formed in a specific context. Each terminology contains terms that are unique to these terms and have no meaning in other terminological systems. These absolute conditions.

Terms created by means of the international fund meet many of the necessary requirements for special items; they are usually short, unambiguous, with good word-building potential, international.

However, with all the variety of terminological units, the main source of the formation of industrial environmental terminology is the national language, so the basis of any terminological system is originally national names, but it is impossible to underestimate the role of other national languages, as well as the international language fund, in the formation of any terminology.

The terminological vocabulary of the language of science “ecology” (Russian version) contains numerous classic terminological elements, as well as the vocabulary of modern foreign languages: “anthropic (os)” Greek. man, “volta” Italian - turn, “puff (f) ep” - English - to soften tremors, “air” - lat. - air, “chickens” - German - treatment, “limne” - Greek. Lake, “margin (alice)” lat. located on the edge. “Dunst” - German - chad, steam, smoke, “cannibal” - French from Spanish - cannibal, “screening” - English - sorting, selection, “reef” - German - underwater rock, “elite (a)” - French -

selective, "thrombus" - Italian - trumpet, "film" English - literally "film", "environmental" - English - Wednesday.

The language of science is being improved along with science and reflects the level of its development. Integration processes in science are most clearly traced in the lexical composition.

The interaction of English environmental terminology with other layers of the vocabulary of the English language was mutual. Therefore, in all periods of the development of the English language, the composition of these terminologies is replenished due to commonly used vocabulary, which has acquired terminological significance. Therefore, the specific features of terms that distinguish them from units of other layers of vocabulary are manifested mainly in absolute terms, that is, international.

For example, the main types of relationships between organisms in an ecosystem are implemented within a common ecological niche. "Ecological niche" is the habitat of a species and its functional role in the ecosystem. "Niche" - part of a furniture set or decoration of a room, stage or architectural element, for example: People sat behind a niche and chatted animatedly.

It follows from this that lexical meaning is a very complex product. This product arises as a result of the action of two main areas: a) the relationship of the system, the norm and the use of language in a synchronous situation; b) the development of the system of lexical meanings in diachrony, along the path that complex factors are intertwined in a variety of ways, each of which affects the formation and use of the word term in this section as a dictionary unit.

An analysis of the terms of environmental terminology makes it possible to note that they are combined "not according to the language, but according to an external

attribute for the language". They are connected by the unity, closeness of those realities or concepts, the names of which they are. This is reflected in the terminology in such a way that the terms alone do not exist, they are necessarily combined and organized, but this unity and organization is not immanent in their linguistic state, but a reflection of the state of realities and concepts of that branch of human activity that is fixed in the branch, i.e. . Environmental, terminology (ecology - ecosystem - ecosphere - ecotype - ecotone - Eco portrait;

The term system of ecology has a large number of terms formed on the basis of commonly used or general scientific vocabulary. English environmental terminology has absorbed an abundance of household and commonly used vocabulary, in which three layers of lexical units can be distinguished. The sounds of watches, glaciers, mousses, air, water,

In short, with the help of each branch of nature, man is connected with each other, etc.

Balanced quality is stagnant. Nature may change in one place or another.

Unsuitable for work, in good new condition, good and not good, until changed.

Modern scientific and technological progress, anthropological to nature (development of human skills) as a result of increased access imbalance in the description of the binding behavior of natural factors, where the life process in life continues on the day of delay, as in the brochure. This is it with ecological zones that improve environmental concerns not connected.

The general Turkish vocabulary in Uzbek, (and other Turkic languages) was the earliest and most fundamental basis in the formation of ecology, derivation. The relief and plant species in these languages in naming and in the present tense are a special case, that is, -li (-lik) -chilik a universal model with suffixes

appeared, but it is not observed in the Turkish language. This Uzbek from the word-building model has become a novelty for the language and has taken a strong place thanks to its influence, new models and words are created: mountain, high, and low, hilly, mountainous, and low high.

The idea that in all languages there is a process of learning foreign words also consistent with terminology. Concept New concept in all languages express this ready-made term from another language, and this language an existing word is used in two terms, è or new the term is made, "writes S. Akobirov Accepted in the Uzbek language without changes from Russian words are plural: botanical, landscape, acid, association, formation, biomass, dominance, biotic, man-made, phytogenic, zoogenic, ecological valency, etc.

CONCLUSION:

And so we can say that populations, species, biocenoses, biogeocenoses and biosphere concepts are the source of ecological science. That's why often general ecology is studied in four parts, synecology, and the biosphere. Thus, to recognize a various level in the development of the language from the terminological view, i.e. it is necessary autecology, teachings on population ecology point. The analysis of environmental terms gives us the following possibilities. Environmental education in the implementation of education of different groups of the environment retraining courses to solve problems, "Fundamentals of environmental education", "Environment", "Sustainable use of nature and natural resources", Short courses such as "Ecology and Youth Education", "Agricultural Ecology" prevention of environmental problems in textbooks, nature conservation, natural such as

the wise use of resources, and that man reads them get the information you need.

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