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LINGUISTIC STUDY OF ECOLOGIAL TERMS

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Abstract

The emergence of ecological terms serves as an important factor in the development of today's linguistics, and the linguistic significance of ecothermics is reflected in this article. It has also been pointed out that ecoterms have different linguistic descriptions. Linguistic classification is explained through examples.

The concept of ecology is interpreted very deeply and perfectly by scientists. The word "ecology" itself comes from the ancient Greek language, and "oikos" - home, place of residence, homeland, "logos" - means science. Literally translated, ecology means the science of the organism's "home" life, that is, its natural conditions. According to Haeckel's definition, the interactions between living organisms and the environment have been the focus of ecology from the beginning. A.V. Manankov argues that the main shortcoming of Haeckel's ecology is that living organisms are thought to be the leading, dominant objects in nature, and that the habitat is simply perceived as an external phenomenon. Thus, insufficient attention was paid to the organism-environment relationship. As Manankov notes, "in general, Haeckel introduced a new concept of ecology to science, but did not reach the ecological level itself, because it remained within the scope of the study of individual organisms."[1]

The concept of ecology is gaining global momentum. Today, ecology is a complex science that unites more than a hundred disciplines, of which at least 30 areas cover non-biological fields.

A.G.Shmal points out that the biological approach to ecology is not perfect and does not take into account two fundamental aspects related to the human phenomenon: man actively changes the natural environment: the object of ecology, as well as plays a key role in harmonizing relations with the environment.

As a result of Rosenberg's analysis of the definitions of the term "ecology", two main trends in the interpretation of the science of ecology have emerged. That is, the first - as a biological network, and the second as a science that studies man and his activities. "In this case," the author writes, "it is

[1] Manankov A.V. Problems of integrative ecology // Pedagog. Science, technology, practice.- Barnaul .: Barnaulskiy gos.ped.un-t. -2000. - №8

appropriate to call the basic definitions of the classical term, which are more obscure," bioecology "and" socioecology. "[2]

Some biologists argue, A. Akimova and V.V. Huskin said that the subject of ecology should traditionally consist of plants and animals, and all problems related to human ecology, use and protection of nature should be included in the science of the environment - envelopementalism. "However, fundamental ecology (bioecology) and environmental neurology, understood in a narrow sense, do not reflect the whole set and urgency of modern environmental problems."[3]

The analysis of the ecological structure reflected in the scientific works created in recent years shows that this science is not limited to the integration of ecological knowledge into sociological knowledge. A.V. Manankov writes about the integrative ecology formed at the beginning of the XXI century. By assimilating related sciences such as natural sciences (physics, chemistry, geology, etc.), technical sciences (mining, construction, etc.), social sciences (economics, law), general ecology has become an interdisciplinary science, combining several dozen disciplines. his lexicon includes 12-14 thousand terms and concepts. A. V. As Manankov points out, modern ecology is "characterized by a broad and systemic cross-sectoral perspective that is based on the incorporation and conceptual generalization of all ecologically oriented sciences, yet retains the aspects of biologized science".

Furthermore, Ecology is an interdisciplinary science, the object of which brings together the natural sciences and the humanities, fundamental and applied scientific activity. Modern ecology is called megafan, complex science, integrative science, synthetic science. However, at this point A.F. Alimov notes that "in some cases it is incorrect to talk about synthetic science from synthetic materials ...".

The authors propose to divide ecology into four main areas: on the central concept (landscape-landscape ecology, community-community ecology); by the type of organism under study (plants - plant ecology); by type of environment under study (lake - limnology); in the field of application of ecological knowledge (agroecology, eco-management, etc.).

It is now known that the vocabulary and terminology of ecology is in the process of formation, as the process of integration of various scientific disciplines in ecology is not yet complete, which makes the term "ecology" universal due to the uncertainty of some areas of ecology. As a result, terms such as "environmental education", "environmental thinking" and "environmental worldview" are emerging.

According to V.K Rakhilin[4] and KN Blagosklonov, it is said that ecology is now a biological science, and difficult problems and tasks are set before it, which will lead to the formation of a new science.

In the second half of the XIX century, such areas of ecology as plant ecology, animal ecology, human ecology, geoecology emerged. In 1972-1992, the UN held international conferences on ecology. By the 1990s, ecology emerged from the general knowledge system as an independent science that developed its basic concepts. It therefore took its place among the natural and social sciences and became a topical subject of universal cultural development. Hundreds of eco-networks are currently being developed, and scientists are talking about an "environmental explosion" in our science and social life.[5]

Today, the science of ecology includes several disciplines. Each of them has its own structure. An

[2] Rosenberg. G. S. Analysis of the concept of "ecology" // Ecology. - 1999. - p. 96.

[3] Shamsunovna N. A. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ECOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

[4] Rakhilin V.K., Blagosklonov. K.N. Protection of nature and ecology. Terms and essence//Philosophical sciences. – 2000 No. 1 p.146

[5] Almira N. Etymological Specificity of English-language Ecology Terms //Бюллетень науки и практики. – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 4. – С. 530-535.

expert in one field or another of ecology forms his own view of science through familiar concepts.

In order to gain a deeper understanding of the nature of any event, it is necessary to study the cause and condition that caused it. Determining what factors influenced the formation of the ecological lexicon in the languages under study in its present form is important in illuminating this problem under study. While some studies point to the historical-genetic layer as one of such important factors, others have described it as the etymology, the etymological features of the ecology.

Concept and meaning refer to different levels of verbal reflection of a reinforced reality. V.G. Gak notes three approaches to the problem of the ratio of concept and lexical meaning:

1) the lexical meaning is broader than the concept because it includes a number of other components, such as evaluations and the like;
2) the lexical meaning is narrower than the concept in the sense that it covers only the distinguishing aspects of objects, while the concepts cover their deeper and more important features
3) lexical meaning is linked to the closest concepts that differ from scientific concepts.

In summary, the lexical meaning and specificity of ecotherms is an important factor. Lexical description is also a specific aspect of the field of linguistics.

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