

FORMATION AND ORIGIN OF ECOTERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM

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Annotation: This article discusses the terminological system of ecology, or ecoterminological system, which is a set of terms interconnected by logical, semantic and other relationships, nominating the concepts of this science and serving various areas of ecologists' activity both in theoretical research and in practical work.

Key words: ecological system, ecology, research, ecoterminological system, structure, formation, term, language, vocabulary.

In modern linguistics, many methods and aspects of the highly specialized study of linguistic material, especially vocabulary, have been developed, as a result of which it became necessary to systematize and generalize the results of previous studies along with the development of a holistic model for a comprehensive, comprehensive analysis of nominations both in one language and in comparing closely related and distantly related languages. One of the significant development trends in linguistics of the established term systems, which include the term system of ecology, is internationalization, since terms more actively than other layers of vocabulary come into contact with other languages. The accumulation of new knowledge was reflected in the abundant growth in the number of terms and in the complication of the connections between them. Existing terminologies have quite extensive material to clarify and generalize the accumulated new knowledge, which leads to the formation of an integration, interdisciplinary layer of ecology terms.

Apart from, the ecoterminological systems under consideration are analyzed as functional-semantic fields having a segment-tiered structure, the elements of which are combined into microfields, thematic groups (*TG*) around the nuclear lexeme - the primary nomination of the concept of "ecology": eng. ecology, rus. Ecology. These lexemes are the dominants of the compared ecoterminal fields.

As well as, in the modern scientific world, a single global information space is being formed, as a result of which a single conceptual apparatus is developed for each branch of knowledge, and the flow of new knowledge occurs almost instantly and simultaneously thanks to modern means of transferring and storing information. The process of development of the terminological system of ecology acquires a new quality.

The term system of ecology, or eco term system, is a set of terms interconnected by logical, semantic and other relationships, nominating the concepts of this science and serving various areas of ecologists' activity both in theoretical research and in practical work.¹ The term is understood as a linguistic unit of a special sphere of use, which has a certain meaning in one particular sphere, in

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecology>

one scientific paradigm. Accordingly, an ecoterm is a linguistic unit of ecological semantics, which has a certain fixed meaning in the ecoterminal system of the language and is implemented in various oral and written texts on environmental topics.

The issues of term formation became the subject of research in the scientific developments of S. F. Bulycheva [Bulycheva 1979], B. N. Golovin and Yu. R. Kobrin [Golovin 1987], V. P. Danilenko [Danilenko 1977], V. M. Leichik [Leichik 2009] and others. Terminologies as linguistic subsystems are considered in the works of K. Ya. Averbukh [Averbukh 2004], I. S. Kvitko [Kvitko 1976], V. M. Sergevnina [Sergevnina 1982], etc.

Consequently, the terminological meaning can be fixed or be occasional, passing into the category of historicisms (in the event that the term ceases to be used in modern texts) or archaisms (in the event that another, new, term replaces the previous one). Nevertheless, we will consider the meanings of units of special vocabulary - ecoterms - that are implemented within a certain terminological field in the language.²

The ecoterms of the compared languages are relatively young, open, hierarchically structured and ordered systems both at the level of concepts (conceptospheres of the Uzbek, English and Russian languages) and at the level of linguistic units proper, projected by the corresponding conceptospheres.

However, these ecoterminological systems are represented by separate lexico-semantic variants, lexemes and, to a large extent, phrases of various structures. If initially scientific linguistic schools, and above all domestic specialists in terminology, spoke about the properties of a term as a unit of scientific knowledge with all certainty and demanded from the creators of terms to comply with the rules for the correspondence of the expression plan to the content plan, in the modern era, the relativity of these requirements was revealed.

Prescription, indications, prohibitions in regard to the ways of designating a new scientific concept are not valid and are advisory in nature, especially in such areas of knowledge that have begun to be directly introduced into practice and form part of the life of society. In this sense, the authors of this work are of the opinion that it is necessary to revise and rethink the fundamental opinion of A.V. Superanskaya that "terminological systems are autonomous in relation to the language".³ If initially scientific linguistic schools, and above all domestic specialists in terminology, spoke about the properties of a term as a unit of scientific knowledge with all certainty and demanded from the creators of terms to comply with the rules for the correspondence of the expression plan to the content plan, in the modern era, the relativity of these requirements was revealed.⁴

As a matter of fact, the systematic consideration of ecoterms in our time continues to be a debatable problem in linguistics and the subject of numerous studies (see the works of N. I. Zhabo [Zhabo 2015], V. V. Koloshyan [Koloshyan 2007] and others). Ecoterms are not homogeneous. According to their structure, they can be divided into simple, compound and complex, correlated with different

² Almira N. Etymological Specificity of English-language Ecology Terms //Бюллетень науки и практики. – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 4. – С. 530-535.

³ Superanskaya A. V., Podolskaya N. V., Vasilyeva N. V. General terminology: Questions of theory. M.: LIBROKOM, 2012. 248p.

⁴ Shamsunovna N. A. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ECOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

language levels. The advantages of a comprehensive interdisciplinary comparative study of term systems are determined by the fact that terms are represented by nominations related to different language levels (lexemes and syntaxemes) and different parts of speech (nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, etc.).

We believe that the term system is a functional-semantic field structured according to the “core-periphery” model, which has a segment-tiered structure [Terekhova 2012, p. 56, 91, 94200; Jabot 2014]. Important for the formation of a unified modern terminology was the translation from German into all European languages of his work “Cosmos: a plan for describing the physical world” published in 1845. A work on the history of geography (five volumes) was also translated.

A. Humboldt introduced the concept of "lebensfera", which was first referred to as the "sphere of life", but then the term was replaced by the term biosphere, which is discussed below. He introduced the term Magnetische Sturm (English magnetic storm / Russian magnetic storm), the terms of phytogeography, volcanology and many other narrower terminologies, studying, for example, electrical phenomena in animal tissues, the role of mineral salts in plant nutrition. Gathering botanical collections (more than 4 thousand species of plants), he classified 1800 new species.

To sum up, ecoterminological systems are not closed, their fund is replenished daily with neologisms and innovations (that is, new words that are included in the national language, but have not yet received the status of a neologism term in it). The development of linguistic subsystems is always accompanied by the disappearance of some linguistic units and the appearance of neologisms, however, not all of them are firmly included in the lexicon of the language. In this regard, similar linguistic material is distributed unevenly in closely related and distantly related languages. Such an evolution is largely determined not only by the laws and specifics of the development of the language itself, but also by extralinguistic (political, economic, socio-cultural, etc.) factors.

Literature

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