

ECOLOGICAL TERMS: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the regulation of environmental terms, the need to take into account the characteristics of oral, artistic, scientific, formal, journalistic methods in their use.

Keywords: ecological term, regulation of ecological terms, style of speech, artistic style, scientific style, formal style, journalistic style.

INTRODUCTION:

The ecological crisis that began in the world in the early twentieth century has penetrated deep into all spheres of political, economic and social life and turned the development of science, its subsequent development, into a completely different direction. In today's fast-paced and fast-paced world, it is important to reveal the linguistic features of ecological terms in all work related to the preservation of nature in its original, pure state, the protection of flora and fauna.

There are specific objective and subjective reasons for this.

1. Since the 80s and 90s of the last century, as a result of increasing attention to issues related to nature, conservation of biological diversity, protection of fauna and flora in the Uzbek language, such as botany, natural sciences, zoology, biology, geology, ecology has emerged. has its own separate terminological system.
2. The use of lexical units of ecological content has become especially important in solving problems related to the formation of ecological consciousness, ecological knowledge and ecological culture among the population.
3. Ecology has been introduced into the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an independent science. The first textbooks in

the field, methodical manuals, mass publications appeared and effectively used ecological terms and eco-texts.

4. Dictionaries and reference books on ecology were published.

5. The Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created, which included the names of endangered plants and animals, etc.

Also, the fact that the first textbooks, manuals, dictionaries and reference books on ecology were created in foreign and Russian languages, there were methodological inaccuracies in their translation into Uzbek, the use of terms, clarity of words and concepts used in published books, lack of expressiveness led to the need for large-scale research. Indeed, "new terms are emerging due to the need to express in language significant changes in science and technology, production, social life". The main task of terminology is to conduct a scientific analysis of such terms in every field, to regulate them. [2. 7].

MATERIALS:

Differences can be witnessed in the interpretation of the terms autecology, synecology, demecology, edecology, which are the internal branches of ecological science.

Autecology in textbooks and manuals (greek autos - myself, logos- doctrine) the term is interpreted as follows: 1) an ecology department that studies the living conditions of species representatives, their relationships with each other and the environment that surrounds them [6. 17]; 2) ecology of species representatives [7.16]; 3) ecology of organisms [3. 16]; 4) a section that studies the sum of individuals belonging to a particular species distributed in a particular area; 5) ecology of populations [4. 6].

A similar situation occurs when demecology consists of the greek words demos - people and logos - doctrine: 1) department of Ecology, which studies the conditions of formation of natural populations formed by species, the internal structure of their groups, the number and quality, the relationship between each other and the environment; 2) population ecology; The synecology is derived from the Greek syn - joint and logos- doctrinal words: 3) unit ecology of different organisms, different organisms, different microorganisms, plant and animal associations, biocenoses, a section that studies their formation, development, structure, change and productivity; 4) ecology of a community, association, unit of living organisms; 5) ecology of communities, populations; eideology can also be seen in the example of the ecology terms of the species.

Apparently, there are differences in the interpretation of terms. In our opinion, this seems to be due to the following: first, the basic status of the terms, from which language they are derived, and their interpretation have been left out of the attention of experts. Therefore, the concept of "population ecology" is repeated in all of the above ecology sections. Second, subjectivism is strong in the interpretation of terms. Since a significant proportion of them were borrowed from other languages, artificialities were allowed in the translation. Third, in the use of terms, more attention is paid to their aspects related to the science of ecology than to their linguistic features. Such approaches are also evident in the use of terms such as microecology, macroecology, biocenosis ecology, global ecology, geoecology, bioecology, biogeoecology, hydroecology, space ecology, chemical ecology. This has become commonplace, especially in environmental regulations, including official sources. Here is just one example. In the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-409 "On protection and use of flora" published on September 21, 2016 *flora, flora objects, botanical collection, wild-growing*

plants, plant protection, herbarium, uncultured trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants, algae, algae, algae, lichens, fungi, bulbs, "Red Book", ecological control, ecological expertise, state forest fund, quarantine, pest, biotechnical measures, rare plants, endangered wild plants, genetic fund of flora, reproduction of plants, means of plant protection, errors have been made in some places by the effective use of environmental terms and concepts such as growth stimulants, drug, hybridization, medicinal plants, technical plants, hay, pasture. For example, Article 34 of the above Law states that "Preparation of wild-growing plants for livestock needs and grazing of livestock - in natural hayfields and pastures of the State Forest Fund - is allowed on forest tickets". The combination of forest tickets in the sentence has no meaning in the Uzbek language [9. 12].

METHODS:

One of the biggest problems in the regulation of environmental terms is the widespread use of stratification. For example, *desertification is desertification; environmental disaster - environmental risk - environmental crisis - environmental tragedy - environmental crisis; ecological assumption - ecological angle; hypoxia - lack of air; the core of the earth is the mantle; crust - pedosphere; soil generation - the formation of soil; gumid - sernam; arid - arid; white parpi - Talas parpi; stalk - dandelion; Fergana tulip - wild tulip; Grace tulips - lines of meaning like red tulips always cause difficulty in speech.* In our opinion, the right to choose which of them stems from the need for speech and the demand for style. At the same time, it is worth mentioning the methodological peculiarities in the use of environmental terms.

RESULTS:

The results of the study showed that when using ecological strata, it is necessary to take into account the following features of the methods.:

1. In the style of oral speech:

- Ecological terms will reflect the life experiences that our ancestors have accumulated over the centuries about nature, society, fauna and flora. Through them, people's knowledge and opinions are revealed;
- The use of lexemes is traditionally observed. Things and processes associated with national values, customs, totems are named;
- In lexemes, emotional-expressive coloring is strongly observed, the level of sensitivity is high;
- In most cases the form of the terms is simple, concise;
- In lexical units the terminological color disappears and becomes a terminological state in the periphery (boundary);
- Euphemisms and dysphemisms are widely used;
- Dialectal words are common;
- Gender-type, whole-piece, hierarchical relationships take precedence;
- Artistic imagery, analogy, quality, animation, and other visual aids are widely used.

Меҳмон эҳтиёткорлик билан дилини ёрди: – Шу десангиз, ака, биз томонларда эжита қулғана, итқуш пайдо бўған. Отарларимизга анча зиёни тегаётир. (Soyim Isxoq. Vafodor)

The dog lexeme used in the text is *wolf* in the vernacular; *қулғана* the word comes from the name of an infectious disease and means cunning, unyielding.

Ғап Останақул буванинг «бойликлари»дан бошланди. У саҳарда қўқим қутиларни титади. Бўш шиша, темир-терсақ, идиш-товоқ, қоғоз, латта-путталарни териб, қопларга жойлаб уйига олиб киради. (То'лиқин Eshbek. Останақул

буванинг «бойликлари») *Қўқим* – *shevada axlam* comes in the sense of.

2. In Artistic Style:

- The image method will be strong;
- Words used in a figurative sense are common;
- The phenomenon of determination is widely used;
- Artistic image tools such as simulation, adjectives, animation are used effectively;
- Emotionally-expressive dyed words are widely used;
- The educational aspect of the use of the terms is taken into account and it is intended to increase the ecological culture of the population through them.

Назарида, Ёлдор уни бошқа бўрилардан ҳимоя қилгандек туюлди.

- Ака! – деди Шойим йўғонни ёнига имларкан, овози товланиб. – шу... Ёлдорга тегмасак! Оддий жондор десам, зўр йигит экан у! Қўйинг, ўз майлида юраверсин! (Н.Норқобилов. Ғанимлар)

In the text *ёлдор, жондор, зўр йигит* lexemes *бўри* used in the sense of.

3. In a Scientific Style:

- Terms are used effectively;
- Avoids the phenomenon of synonymy;
- Emotional-expressive dyeing does not occur at all;
- The terms will have an educational character;
- Compound terms made up of two or more lexemes play a significant role;
- Lexical units from other languages are widely used;
- Serves to expand environmental knowledge.

Evolutionary progressive features of onion plants include seasonality of bulbs, having a single terminal flower, poor stem, short vegetation period and long dormancy period. [5. 13].

4. In Formal Style:

- Ready-made molds are used;

- The terms are widely used;
- Emotional-expressive coloring does not occur at all;
- Synonyms, artistic imagery, and figurative words are not used;
- Халқаро андозадаги терминлар қўлланади;
- Экологик ҳуқуқни кенгайтириш учун хизмат қилади.

For example, the Law on Plant Quarantine explains the basic concepts in this way:

- *Quarantine Inspection* - the territories and premises of the enterprises, the organizations preparing, storing, processing and realizing the plant and its products, the lands of natural and cultivated plants, including the parcels of land allocated to legal entities and physical persons by the state plant quarantine inspector for determination of quarantine status; inspection of state border areas, except for lands of state reserves, nature parks and state biosphere reserves turned into nature reserves;
- *Quarantine Restrictions* - a temporary restriction on the export, import and use of plant quarantine-controlled products from the quarantined area (settlements, districts, cities, regions, republics) in order to prevent the spread of plant quarantine pests;
- *De-Crediting* - a document issued to check the arrival of imported products under plant quarantine control at the place specified in the quarantine permit (railway station, river port, airport, highway) and to place and receive the goods under the appropriate customs regime;
- *Re-Export Phytosanitary Certificate* - an international standard document issued by the state bodies for plant quarantine and protection, confirming that the imported quarantine products are stored in a warehouse, divided into packages or mixed with other batches and exported to another country, and confirm that the quarantine products are not contaminated with pests;

- *Plant Quarantine Public Service* - detection and control of pests, plant diseases and weeds in plants, plant quarantine controlled products and facilities, prevention of violations of plant quarantine legislation, State service in the field of plant quarantine in the Republic of Uzbekistan, consisting of control over compliance with phytosanitary requirements of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries;
- *Phytosanitary Certificate* - an international standard document issued by the state authorities for plant quarantine and protection of the exporting country, confirming that the product under plant quarantine control is not contaminated with pests;
- *Phytosanitary Risk Analysis* - biological, ecological, scientific and economic assessment of the risk of the spread of harmful organisms in the new territory by products (seeds, seedlings, plant parts and products) under the control of plant quarantine by the State Service for Plant Quarantine;
- *fumigation* - decontamination of plant quarantine-controlled products, warehouses and vehicles, as well as various packaging with chemical gases for the purpose of decontamination [8. 452] and etc.

5. In a Journalistic Style:

- Emotionally-expressive dyed words are widely used;
- Descriptive expressions are created;
- Will be of a propaganda nature;
- Serves to increase ecological culture.

In a journalistic style, the ruler of the forest, the king of beasts (lion), nature sanitary (wolf), figurative expressions such as mountain ruler (eagle), winged friends (birds), spring ambassador (swallow), prey, enemy (hawk, raven), water life, green root of the planet (water), green wealth, atmospheric laboratory (forest).

Currently, baloban and sapsan species of falcons are being bred in the nursery. It is then planned to breed a rare falcon species of the falcon. (Mengziyaeva G. On the way to wildlife conservation)

Falcon – hyperonym, *балобан, сапсан, шахина* – are called hyponyms.

Modeling of ecosystems actively used in the ecological related layer, *ecological food chain, ecologically clean fuel, ecological condition optimization, ecosystem upper tier, ecosystem water lift construction, water resource balance, water saving technology, water pressure tower water vapor saturated air, unsaturated water vapor occurs in connection with the position within the system of compound-shaped terms such as air, air density, air mass, air humidity, polar air, equatorial air, tropical air, sharp continental air*. Most of these terms have been translated from Russian into Uzbek. There is a need to simplify and clarify them.

The third problem has to do with the regulation of new terms created using 'eco'. We use terms such as *ecosystem, eco-corner, ecotourism, eco-culture in our language, but the range of lexical units that express new meanings such as eco-market, eco-shop, eco-product, eco-garden, eco-journalism, eco-science* has expanded, it's time to think more deeply.

The fourth problem arises from the need to correctly use terms such as *bef (hydraulic structures of a water basin, river or canal: dam, sluice, hydroelectric power plant, etc.), shaduf (drainage device)*.

Another problem is the shark (*white shark, black shark, prickly black shark, herring shark, hammerhead shark, kasatka, carcass, polar shark*); *eagle eagle, find the desired lexeme from the hyper-hyponymic series in the form of side slope erosion, river erosion, linear erosion, water erosion, wind erosion*) and use it correctly in speech.

DISCUSSION:

It is important for the development of science to pay special attention to the issues of certain regulation of ecological terms in each language. As mentioned above, uniformity is observed in textbooks, manuals, dictionaries, reference books, and mass publications. Methodological inaccuracies in the use of lexical units of ecological content are not allowed, there are no difficulties in research on ecological terms.

CONCLUSION:

In general, the universe is a whole system. Its systematicity is that it is a conditioned, interdependent whole consisting of a relationship of elements. This integrity has small divisibility properties [1. 6]. The systematicity, integrity of the universe, the fact that its elements are inextricably linked to each other through an invisible thread based on internal laws, is more pronounced in the layer of ecological terms than in other layers. Each element in the system has its place, and it is impossible to move it to another subsystem or another row within the system. They differ sharply from each other and are called by different names. Ecological terms, like other units of language, have different features from the functional-methodological, speech aspects. Taking into account this aspect of them is one of the most important conditions for the regulation of terms.

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