

ECOLOGY AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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Annotation

This article discusses the stages of the formation of ecological vocabulary and terminology, the integration of various scientific areas in ecology. The article gives a detailed description of such terms as "environmental education", "environmental thinking" and "ecological outlook".

Keywords: ecological vocabulary, terminology, ecological education, ecological thinking, ecological outlook.

ЭКОЛОГИЯ КАК ОБЪЕКТ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются этапы формирования экологической лексики и терминологии, интеграция различных научных направлений в экологии. В статье дана подробная характеристика таких терминов, как «экологическое образование», «экологическое мышление» и «экологическое мировоззрение».

Ключевые слова: экологическая лексика, терминология, экологическое образование, экологическое мышление, экологическое мировоззрение.

The concept of ecology is very deeply and completely interpreted by scientists. The word "ecology" itself comes from the ancient Greek language, "oikos" - home, place of residence, homeland, "logos" - means science. Literally translated, ecology means the science of the "home" life of an organism, that is, its natural conditions¹. According to E. Haeckel's definition, the interaction between living organisms and the environment has been the focus of ecology from the very beginning. A.V. Manankov argues that "the main drawback of Haeckel's ecology is that living organisms are thought of as dominant, dominant objects in nature, and the living environment is perceived simply as an external phenomenon." Thus, the relationship between the organism and the environment has received insufficient attention. As

¹ Encyclopedic Dictionary of a Young Naturalist / Ed. HER. Syroechkovsky. - M., 1981 p.

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A.V. Manankov, “in general, Haeckel introduced a new concept of ecology into science, but could not reach the ecological level itself, because he remained within the framework of the study of individual.”²

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

A.G. Schmal argues that the biological approach to ecology is imperfect and does not take into account two fundamental aspects related to the human phenomenon: a person actively changes the natural environment as an object of ecology, and also plays a key role in harmonizing relations with the environment.³

As a result of G.S. Rosenberg's analysis of the definitions of the term "ecology" identified two main trends in the interpretation of environmental science. That is, the first - as a biological network, and the second - as a science that studies a person and his activities. “In this case,” the author writes, “the main definitions of the classical term, which have become obsolete, are appropriately called “bioecology” and “socioecology”.”⁴

Some biologists, says T.A. Akimova and V.V. Haskin said that the subject of ecology should traditionally consist of plants and animals, and all problems related to human ecology, the use and protection of nature should be included in the science of the environment - environmentalism. “However, fundamental ecology (bioecology) and ecological neurology, understood in a narrow sense, do not reflect the totality and relevance of modern environmental problems.”⁵

An 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 that was formed at the beginning of the 21st century. Through the assimilation of related sciences, such as natural (physics, chemistry, geology, etc.), technical sciences (mining, construction, etc.), social sciences (economics, law), general ecology has become an interdisciplinary science that combines several dozen disciplines of its vocabulary contains 12-14 thousand terms and concepts. As A. V. Manankov notes, modern ecology “is characterized by a broad and systemic intersectoral perspective based on the inclusion and conceptual generalization of all environmentally oriented sciences while maintaining the edge of biologized science” .⁶

² . Manankov A.V. Problems of integrative ecology// Educator. Science, technology, practice. - Barnaul: Barnaul State Pedagogical University. -2000. - №8

³ Shmal A.G. Ecology = regulation? // Ecology and life. - 1999. -№3.

⁴ Rosenberg. G.S. Analysis of a certain concept of “ecology”//Ecology. - 1999. - p. 96.

⁵ . Akimova T. A., Khaskin. V. V. Ecology - Nature - Man - Technology / T. A. Akimova, V. V. Khaskin. - M.: UNITY - DANA 2000, p. 23.

⁶ Manankov A.V. Problems of integrative ecology// Educator. Science, technology, practice. - Barnaul: Barnaul State Pedagogical University. -2000. - №8

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Ecology is an interdisciplinary science, the object of which combines the natural and human sciences, fundamental and applied scientific activities. Modern ecology is called megascience⁷, complex science⁸, integrative science⁹, synthetic science. However, at this moment A.F. Alimov notes that "in some cases it is incorrect to talk about synthetic science from synthetic materials ..." ¹⁰.

It is known that the vocabulary and terminology of ecology are in the process of formation, since the process of integrating various scientific disciplines into ecology has not yet been completed, which makes the term "ecology" universal due to the uncertainty of some areas of ecology. As a result, such terms as "environmental education", "environmental thinking" and "ecological outlook" appear.

In the second half of the 19th century, such areas of ecology as plant ecology, animal ecology, human ecology, and geocology emerged. In 1972-1992, the UN held international conferences on ecology. By the 1990s, ecology emerged from the general system of knowledge as an independent science that developed its own basic concepts. Therefore, it has taken its place among the natural and social sciences and has become a topical subject of general cultural development. Hundreds of eco-networks are currently being developed, and scientists are talking about an "environmental explosion" in science and public life.

Today, the science of ecology includes several disciplines. Each of them has its own structure. A specialist in a particular field of ecology forms his view of science through familiar concepts.

Thus, in order to gain a deeper understanding of the nature of any event, it is necessary to study the cause and the condition that caused it. Finding out what factors influenced the formation of ecological vocabulary in the studied languages in its modern form is important in highlighting the problem under study. While some studies point to the historical-genetic layer as one of such important factors, others describe it as an etymology, etymological features of ecology.

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⁷ Marfenin N.N. Humanizim and ecology//Ecology and life. - 2000. -№5. – P. 6-10

⁸ . Rakhilin V.K., Blagosklonov. K.N. Protection of nature and ecology. Terms and essence//Philosophical sciences. - 2000 No. 1 p. 146; Korobkin V.I., Peredelsky. L.V. Ecology. –Rostov n/a: Phoenix. - 2000. – 576p

⁹ Manankov A.V. Problems of integrative ecology// Educator. Science, technology, practice. - Barnaul: Barnaul State Pedagogical University. -2000. - №8

¹⁰ . Brodsky. A.K. A short course in general ecology.: Textbook. - St. Petersburg: DEAN, 1999. -224 p.

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