



SIMPLE ECOLOGICAL TERMS AND THEIR LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

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The environment is one of the most controversial social issues nowadays. Solving this problem belongs to all people. The present and future of mankind depend on solving of this problem. One of the aspects of finding out positive solution to this problem lies in the study of the grammatical features of the terms which make up terminological terms related to ecology. Just as nature and society and the relationship between them are diverse and multifaceted, so are the lexemes that express them as echoes of these situations.

Ecology is derived from the Greek word "oikos" - home, shelter, homeland, space and "logos" - science which is the study of the interaction of living organisms with nature and the environment [5. Б. 5]. The German scientist E. Haeckel first proposed the term ecology in 1866. Over the past century and a half, so many lexemes associated with this term have appeared in all languages of the world that it is difficult to speak about their exact amount today. Thousands of terms reflecting the attitude of our people to nature and the environment have long been actively used in the Uzbek language. For instance, in the Urkhun-Enasoy inscriptions, which are among the first written monuments, the "Irk Bitig", the "Devonu lug'otit-turk" there are innumerable lexemes such as reflected a warm relationship of our ancient ancestors to the earth, sky, water, plants and animals.

From the second half of the 19th century, the separation of ecology from the biological sciences and its formation as a separate science led to the emergence and development of a separate terminological system related to ecology. Due to the great contribution of European scientists in the development of this science, for subjective and objective reasons in the lexicon of the Uzbek language appeared a completely updated terminology system of ecological science of an international nature. In today's world of rapid globalization, it is difficult to imagine that in a time when the development of information and communication technologies has reached unprecedented proportions, words will not pass from one language to another. [1. Б. 4].

According to the data, there are 7003 languages on earth. Each of these languages differs from its phonetic, lexical-grammatical, semantic, and syntactic structure. The Uzbek language is no exception. The distinctive features of our language are especially evident in terms related to ecology. This is not for nothing, of course. The reason is that our people have always paid attention to nature and the environment differently and this attitude is reflected in thousands of lexical units. The study of terms related to the ecological terminosystem of the Uzbek language shows that a significant part of the collected material consists of simple lexemes. Our observations show that a significant proportion of ecological terms are lexical units in simple form. There are specific objective and subjective reasons for this, of course. Concise and short expression of things has long been one of the characteristic mark of the Uzbek language

Consider the following examples: garden, storm, dam, hail, flood, water, nature, dust, desert, wind, saving, salt, soil, prey, smoke, gang, ball, seed, fertilizer, bait, temperature, heat, name, process, gender, place, fungus, damage, reserve, climate, crisis, human, shelter, cut, shear, dig, dry, drying, dried, kushanda, region, conflict, problem, balance, purity, environment, hunting, annoyance, food, factor, hunger, saxophone, air, danger, life, insect, cell, and so on. In each of these words, we can feel that the semantics of "ecology" is hidden. They are conditionally divided into two: a) simple terms; b) derivative terms

It is known that there has been much controversy over terms and their linguistic signs. Finally, experts have concluded: "A term is also a word, but it differs from a word in the following features: a) monosemantic character; b) trimness; c) structure of the native language on the basis of the current internal laws; g) be neutral and not emotionally-expressive; regular use, etc." These characters, which are characteristic of the terms, are vividly reflected in the lexical units of the simple form given above, which are related to ecology. Taken separately, these lexemes do not seem to have an ecologically relevant husband, but from the point of view of man's attitude to nature, the environment, and keeping them clean, clean, the terminological dye of lexemes emerges.

For example, let's focus on these pieces.

1. Suddenly we saw a herd of argali in the distance. Togbegi emphasized that argali came to these lands in search of suitable pastures to find enough food. Due to the tolerance of the people living in these villages, the species of wild sheep included in "The Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan, known as mouflon, argali or alkor, remain. [3. Б. 12] So why are Nurata argali unique? After all, argali are found both in Siberia and in the Americas, right? It is true that argali are abundant, but argali in the Nurata Nature Reserve is an endemic species that has survived only in Uzbekistan. This species is not found in other regions of the world. That is why it has a right to be included in the list of our national treasures[2. Б. 4].

2. "He is thirsty on his way. His heart burned. He landed in the center of the village. He walked towards the pool. He took a handful of water to his lips and looked at it. Worms played in the water and Daho's face didn't budge "[4. В. 363]. Ecological sema is reflected in the lexemes of argali, togbegi, food, "Red Book", mouflon, algae, reserve, endemic species, worm, wrinkle. Among them, the lexemes argali, food, mouflon, rare, worm, bujmaymak are simple terms.

We can see this in the example of artificial lexemes in the terminology related to ecology. Such terms are mainly formed using the following suffixes: - ла: *буғланмоқ, гуллаш, ёмонлашмоқ, заҳарламоқ, ифлосланиш, мослашмоқ, парчаламоқ, сарфланмоқ, сийракланиш, тикланмоқ, ўғитлаш, чангланиш, чўлланиш* (to evaporate, flowering, deterioration, poisoning, pollution, adaptation, decomposition, consumption, thinning, recovery, fertilization, pollination, desertification); - лик: *ёвузлик, ёруғлик, етишмаслик, жарлик, зўравонлик, иссиқлик, ичимлик, йиртқичлик, қариллик, касаллик, қашшоқлик, қурғоқчилик, қуруқлик, намлик, овчилик, сезувчанлик, танглик, тежамкорлик, унумдорлик, ҳаётчанлик, хўжасизлик, чидамлилиқ, шафқатсизлик, шўрлик, қаршилиқ;* (villainous, brightness, shortage, cliff, violence, heat, drinking, savagery, old age, disease, poverty, drought, dryness, moisture, hunting, sensitivity, stress, thrift, productivity, vitality, homelessness, endurance, cruelty, salinity, resistance) - ш, -иш: *емирилиш, тарқалиш, чўлланиш, нурланиш, туллаш, қишлаш, ўтлаш;* (decay, dispersal, desertification, radiation, shedding, wintering, grazing) - хўр: *гўштхўр, ўтхўр, ўлакxўр, ўлимтиқхўр;*(*meat loving, grass loving, carion eater, dead eater.*) - ги, -ғи, -ки: *ёқилғи, ёзғи, баҳорғи, кузғи, қишки, кўчки, эртаки, кечки, хашаки;*(*fuel, summer, spring, autumn, winter, avalanche, early ripening, late ripening, low quality*) - қич: *йиртқич*(*predator*); - гарчилик: *исрофгарчилик, серобгарчилик, инсонгарчилик* (*wastefulness, plentifulness*); - ол: *йўқолмоқ*(*to lose*); - ма: *тўқима, чўқма, қазилма*(*knitted, sedimentary, mineral*); - ай: *камайтириш, кўпайиш, озайтириш* (*decreasing, increasing, reducing*); - лаш: *камбағаллашиш, кескинлашув;*(*impoverishment, aggravation*) - лан: *касаланмоқ, нафратланмоқ* (*to become sick, to dislike*); - чилик: *қурғоқчилик, очарчилик;*(*drought, hunger*) - увчи: *емирувчилар, кемирувчи, қўзғатувчи, парчаловчи* (rodents, pathogens, decomposers); - им: *оқим, тизим, ўлим*(*flow, system, death*); - чан: *сезувчан, яшовчан, ҳаётчан*(*sensitive, viable, living*); -ч: *жирканч, тинч*(*disgusting, quiet*); - гоҳ: *сайилгоҳ, оромгоҳ, сайргоҳ*(*park, rest, walk*); -шунос: *табиатшунос, ҳайвоншунос, доришунос*(*naturalist, zoologist, pharmacist*); - қин, -ғин: *тошқин, сочқин, босқин, жўшқин, қирғин, ёнғин*(*flood, hail, raid, rage, massacre, fire*); - инди: *чиқинди, чиринди, куйинди, ювинди*(*waste, rot, burn, slops*); - ли: *хавfli, сувли, ерли, тотли, ҳаволи, чидамли* (*dangerous, watery, earthy, sweet, airy, hardy*); - хона: *иссиқхона, корхона, кўриқхона, отхона, молхона, кўйхона, товуқхона, чўқахона, буюртмахона, итхона* (*greenhouse, factory, sanctuary, barn, barn, sheepfold, chicken coop, pigsty, order, barn*); - кунанда: *зараркунанда* (*pest*); - т: *ярат, қарат, сайрат* (*create, to attract, to sing*); - ин: *экин, тўкин* (*crop, shed*); - кор: *тежамкор*(*thrifty*); - бон: *боғбон*(*gardener*); - лок: *тошлок, ўтлок, қумлок*(*rocky, meadow, sandy*); - дор: *зотдор, ёлдор, унумдор, қарздор*(*pedigree, companion, fertile, indebted*); - сиз: *рангсиз, хўжасиз, шафқатсиз, умуртқасиз, ҳидсиз*(*colorless, ownerless, merciless, spineless, odorless*); - манд: *касалманд, дардманд*(*sick, dardmand*); - ларча: *йиртқичларча, ёвузларча, ҳайвонларча* (*predatory, vicious, animalistic*); - она: *оқилона, дўстона, мардона*(*reasonable, friendly, courageous*); - лай (ин): *бутунлай*(*ин*), *тириклай*(*ин*)(*completely, alive*); -ик: *куйик* (*solid*), бад-: *бадбўй, баднафс, бадҳаво, бадҳазм, бадфеъл, бадқовоқ* (*malodorous, gloomy, stifling, pauseating, evil-natured,*); хуш-: *хушманзара, хушбўй, хуштабиат, хушфеъл* (*picturesque, aromatic, pleasant, good-natured,*) and so on.

Most of the terms included in the system are lexical units of simple form. They are also conditionally divided into two groups:

1. Simple terms. These include antibioses, antibiosis, argon, arid, bacteria, balance, benthos, biome, biota - common names for various organisms, plants, animals, microbes, etc. related to living nature; virus, hydrogen, gas, helium, gene, humus, dynamics, dominant, reserve, trace, inhibitor, individual, infusorians, iodine, potassium, channel, oxygen, acid, collector, company, cannery, crepton, crystal, xelion, xenon, landscape, lipid, larva, magnesium, maximum, methane, minimum, sodium, neon, nitrate, ozone, oxide, organ, organism, pesticide, plank→ tone, producer, protein, region, reductant, relief, resource, sanitary, breeder, synthesis, spectrum, stable, substrate, tereskin, topic, thorium, carbohydrate, factory, fauna, facies, enzyme, farmer, flora, flora, forik, phosphorus, chemicals, chlorine, edaphic, element, emigrant, emission, endemic, energy, erosion, tier, etc.)

1. Each of the listed terms has its place in the ecological terminosystem and is distinguished by its active use in the field. For example: arid - arid regions; benthos - microorganisms that live in the water or live on the bottom of the water; biomes - large regional ecosystems or biosystems such as tundra, taiga, forest, desert, steppe and tropical forests; humus - a substance formed as a result of plant rot, humus; consumers - natural consumers; tolerance - a variable limit of the factor that allows one or another type of survival; tolerance - a variable limit of the

factor that allows one or another type of survival; topic - the effect of one species on the living conditions of another species; a factory is the use of the remains of another species for the survival of one species.)

2. Simple terms with derivative form: acclimatization, acclimatization, introduction, amensalism, antagonism, vegetation, denitrification, defoliant, digradation, dynamics, infusoria, irrigation, sewerage, cannibalism, consortium, competition, concentration, cooperation, license, reclamation, metabolism, migration, noospherization, organism, parasitism, population, producers, reabsorption, reductants, reintroduction, reproduction, sanitation, breeder, endortion, stratification, filtration, chemistry, emigration, etc.)

Acclimatization (introduction) - the transfer and adaptation of organisms from their natural habitat; amensalism - the obstruction of the survival of one population by another without harming itself; denitrification - the re-release of nitrate into the atmosphere by certain bacteria; consortia - a functional structural unit of the biocenosis; competition - two populations prevent each other from surviving; population - (Greek - populus people, derived from the meaning of population) - a set of individuals belonging to the same species that permanently live or grow in a particular area; producers - land and aquatic green plants involved in biogenic migration; reductants - bacteria, fungi, saprophytic plants that break down organic matter and return it to its previous state; reintroduction - replanting, reproduction, restoration, etc.

In conclusion, it is true that the study of simple lexemes related to ecology gives us a lot of linguistic information. These words need to be analyzed in depth not only in ecological science but also in linguistics. Provided that it will be clear all the features.

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