

BEST PRACTICE OF STUDY THE TERMINOLOGY OF ECOLOGY ON THE BASIS OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: For a start, environmental problems, issues of their study and solutions are among the most important and priority areas of modern science. Ecology in the era of the rapid development of the latest technologies has a strong influence on all spheres of human life, both on its material and spiritual culture. With the development of environmental science, new concepts and realities appear that need appropriate nominations. Therefore, a comprehensive study of the vocabulary and terms of ecology and their scientifically based interpretation remain relevant and significant.

Key words: scientific discipline, interconnected and interdependent, comparative-typological linguistics, universal theories of linguistic analysis, special words, lexical units, real facts and events.

Introduction. The terminology of ecology is a set of terms of a certain scientific discipline, and studying it as a lexical-semantic system in a comparative aspect in English and Uzbek is of great interest. The language of ecology and the history of its formation and development as an independent science are closely interconnected and interdependent. Correspondingly, the formation of ecological terms in the compared languages has a stepwise development, since it develops in stages and reflects the evolutionary process of interaction between the natural branch of science and the metalanguage of this sphere.

Discussions and results. Obviously, the analysis of the differential features of scientific texts in the field of ecology was carried out on the basis of a complex multi-level (word-forming, functional-grammatical, lexico-semantic and stylistic) analysis, as well as the study of environmental terms in close relationship with the formation and evolution of ecology as a system of science. The features of similarities between the studied and compared terms can be determined by the rapid development of scientific and technical sciences and their replenishment with new concepts and terms from related sciences and other languages, and their distinctive qualities can be considered as features of the development of the national languages and cultures themselves.

Particularly, the study of the terminology of the ecology of the Uzbek and English languages in general linguistic, specific structural-semantic and functional terms is intended to identify the general patterns of the formation of terminology and thereby contribute to the development of practical recommendations for the development of this system of terminology in the compared languages, especially in Uzbek, where it is just beginning to form. Comparative-typological linguistics at the present stage of the development of linguistics occupies an important place in the study of languages. The object of comparative research in this aspect is the most pressing issues that are dominant and in demand in modern linguistics and contribute to the active development of universal theories of linguistic analysis. In the field of terminology research, the "theory of the term" has always deserved close attention. The concept of "term" is still controversial, as many linguists give different definitions to this concept. An abundance of various definitions can be found not only in numerous scientific articles, but also in fundamental research. The word "term" comes from the Latin terminus, which means "end", "repartition", "end". In this regard, V.N. Shevchuk notes that in the Middle Ages this word acquired the meaning of "definition and designation", and in the Old French language terme had the meaning of "word" [12, p. 6]. According to A. A. Reformatsky, "terms" are special words limited by their special purpose; words that tend to be

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unambiguous, as an exact expression in science, technology, politics and diplomacy [11, p. 23]. V.P. Danilenko gives the following working definition of the term: “The term is part of the vocabulary and the definition of a particular discipline and science” [6, p. 18].

Thus, the terminological layer of the ecological scientific text includes commonly used lexical units and special terms and concepts, in connection with which these terms of ecology can be grouped into two large groups depending on the place and direction of their use: universal terms used in all scientific areas, taking into account the points of view on real facts and events, and special terminological units used in specific areas, sections, directions of ecology and the environment. A large number of terms in the studied layer of compared languages are polylexemic terminological units.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the syntactic structure of the polylexemic terms of Uzbek and English ecology is also characterized by a trend of stability and ever more complex structure observed throughout the history of the development of this terminological system. In the analyzed languages, polycomponent terminological combinations make up the majority of terms, and in percentage terms, polycomponent terms in the Uzbek language make up approximately 83%, and in English their ratio is 81.9%. Terminological combinations of the studied sphere in both languages are predominantly two-component, less three-component, rarely four-component and five-component, and in fact there are no six-component terminological combinations. Consequently, the ecological terminology of the English language is an integral and fully formed separate terminological system, since the terms of this group cover all the necessary elements of a special industry.

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