

# Semantic and Functional Features of Ecoterms in English and Uzbek Languages

Nigmatullina Almira Shamsunovna

Senior Teacher, Uzbek Language and Teaching Languages Department,

Ferghana Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan

## ABSTRACT

In this article is determined by the insufficient knowledge of the linguistic description of the metalinguistic, functional, structural and word-forming features of the terms of the ecological sphere, the need to systematize the conceptual, semantic, and structural-metalinguistic features and properties of the term units of the ecological sphere. The modern science of language, terminology is characterized by deepening and expanding the object of analysis, involving the aspects of "term-element", "term-stage of cognition", "term-model" and a number of others. Their systematization makes it possible to overcome the incompleteness and inconsistency in the description of ecological terminology, which hinders the development of the relevant sections of the theory of the term. The chosen approach actualizes the word-formation model of ecoterms as a new cognitive basis for their study.

**KEYWORDS:** *linguistic description, word-forming features, terms of the ecological sphere, conceptual and semantic features, term-element, term-stage of cognition, term-model*

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.

The problem of classification (and more broadly - typology) of terms dates back decades, but it has not been properly studied and unified so far (see the works of V. P. Danilenko, A. A. Reformat sky, E. A. Selivanova, A. Ya. Shaikevich, E. Wiister and others).

Referring to the typology of terms in Slavic and Germanic languages proposed by S. I. Terekhova [Terekhova 2014, p. 140-142], let's define the types of studied ecoterms.

For the typology of ecoterms in modern English and Uzbek languages, following S.I. Terekhova, we propose the following criteria:

1. according to the morphological / syntactic structure, the following are distinguished: simple, compound and complex multicomponent eco-terms. Multicomponent terms can be classified according to the number of components in their composition (two-, three- and multicomponent), according to syntagmatic fixedness (free and connected), according to the connectedness of

the components in their composition: unrelated and idiomatic (see clause 2 of the classification).

Among the multicomponent ecoterms in the compared languages, two- and three-component nominations prevail; for the English language, one of the new trends in the formation of a fund of ecoterms is the model of clusters, i.e., asyndetic nominal phrases, which was not previously characteristic of either Uzbek or English.

A specific trend of modern English and Uzbek languages in terms of the development of the analyzed terminological systems is their tendency towards eponymous and figurative nominations;

2. according to the order of placement of structural components, they are distinguished: prepositive (the main word is before the dependent component(s) in the term-phrase and postpositive (the main word is after the dependent component in the term of the phrase [Arakin 1979, p. 150]); 3) according to the degree of semantic fusion: free, or semantically non-fused nominations and stable, or semantically fused nominations, such as phraseologized language units in both studied languages, clusters - in English;

3. according to the semantic structure, they differ: mono- and polysemantic ecoterms. The general trend in the development of compared ecoterminal systems is from polysemantic to monosemantic ecoterms. Polysemes are differentiated into:

- a. language units that contain two and/or more primary LSVs (i.e. primary nominations),
- b. language units that combine direct and figurative (metaphorical, metonymic) meanings,
- c. language units - eponyms,
- d. language units - phrases. Although eponymous terms, being internationalisms, function in the compared languages for quite a long time, a small number of them are represented in each of the compared language subsystems.

4. Nevertheless, this word-formation model remains quite rare today, but it is used in the compared languages, as well as in some other languages;

5. by thematic correlation: general scientific, highly specialized, multi-branch, i.e. those that can be used in several branches of science without being general scientific terms; there are quite a lot of such linguistic units in the compared ecoterminal systems;

6. according to the type of connection in the sentence: syntagmatically fixed and free. The Uzbek language is

characterized by free language units, while English is syntagmatically fixed;

7. by the type of syntactic connection in the phrase and by the way of expressing syntactic relations for multicomponent ecoterms - traditional types (coordination, agreement, control, adjacency in the Uzbek language; control - in English. The type of agreement is specific for the Slavic languages; English, on the other hand, as well as other Romance and Germanic languages, management is inherent to a greater extent [Gak 2006; Arakin 1979, pp. 147-189, 191-193];
8. by the type of paradigmatic relations: correlations, hyponyms, synonyms - at the intralingual level, interlingual homonyms ("false friends" of the translator), full and partial equivalents - at the interlingual level;
9. by origin: native and borrowed (tracing paper, etc.) language units;
10. by status in the composition of the national language and by the degree of distribution: internationalisms, national-specific language units, commonly used language units rethought as ecoterms, jargon, professionalisms;
11. according to the method of translation: literal translation, tracing, transcription, transliteration, translation transcriptions, translation transliterations, lexico-semantic substitutions, inversions, descriptive and equivalent translation, complex transformations. Other syntactic transformations are not characteristic of the compared languages; grammatical substitutions are not frequent for them either;
12. by types and methods of association: a) oppositional; b) triple correlates; c) synonymous associations; d) non-positive type JE;
13. on a thematic highly specialized basis: terms from the fields of soil ecology, protection of water resources, purification of airspace, conservation of flora and fauna, etc. The listed criteria allow us to classify the ecoterms of the English and Uzbek languages as part of the corresponding ecoterminological systems and present them in the form of functional-semantic fields ecoterms, since among the analyzed terms there are one- and multi-word nominations related to different parts of speech / types of syntaxes. As part of the functional-semantic fields of ecoterms, the representations of the Uzbek and English languages perform mainly nominative, informative, communicative, pragmatic, cognitive, to a lesser extent merephatic and voluntative functions.

Thus, ecoterms, being classified and distributed in the structure of the ecoterminology system, are able to realize their properties of special language units in a certain context. In this regard, there is a need to analyze the lexical-grammatical and functional-semantic features of texts on environmental topics.

Stable associations of natural native speakers can also provoke pseudo-associations. Such "provocateurs" among ecoterms are pseudo-internationalisms, intralinguistic homonymy and synonymy of terms.

Winged expressions show an increased ability to form occasionalisms, set expressions are neutralized and become terms.

In journalism, in informal written communication in forums and chats on the Internet, neologisms are regularly played ironically, sometimes sarcastically, and even more so neologisms of environmental topics, completely different meanings of words are updated. Many cues reveal the absence of a specific referent for this comparison.

A commonly used word in texts on environmental topics acquires new meanings.

Contextual analysis makes it possible to compile a list of resemantized units that manifest themselves as semantic neologisms in scientific and popular science texts on environmental topics, as well as to determine extralinguistic factors that ensure the launch of the resemantization mechanism, the possible transformation of a term into a commonly used word or into a narrowly used professionalism-historicism. The word begins a new life, the life of the term, it is used in the press.

Metaphorical thinking is a characteristic feature inherent in the French when creating new terms of environmental topics.

It is still rare, but still, humorous poeticisms appear in the modern colloquial Uzbek language, which, in our opinion, prove a high degree of assimilation of borrowed units of ecological themes.

The study of ecoterms is productive not only in lexicentric, but also in textocentric aspects. The text on ecological topics is distinguished by a special semantic-formal structure, since in the same fragment the author deliberately mixes elements of different functional styles.

Elements of scientific functional style play a special pragmatic role in texts on environmental topics: they give the reader (both well-informed and poorly informed) the impression that the author owns the material, is a specialist in this field, and, therefore, his position and conclusions can be trusted. Thus, the terminology of various sciences becomes an argument in itself.

Elements of the administrative style are used in such texts, on the one hand, in order to inspire the confidence of officials who make decisions on development strategies and project financing, and on the other hand, these elements prepare, form these future decisions.

Elements of journalistic style also have a separate function, often combined with artistic images: to make the text more accessible, to appeal to the feelings of readers and thus sensitize society, that is, to attract wide sections of the population to their side.

English terms by their nature reflect the general trend of the word-formation processes of the English language: when creating them, stylistic devices of metaphor and metonymy are widely used. Uzbek equivalents are most often devoid of poetry, in connection with which the text changes its emotional and stylistic coloring, becomes drier.

Elements of the publicistic style of the English language are also characterized by a large number of metaphors, metaphorical personalizations, stylistic and grammatical devices (irregular meanings of tenses, peculiarities of the use of the article, functional words, etc.), which is less typical for the Uzbek text of the same orientation.

Consideration of translation decisions on the transfer of ecoterms or new terminological meanings of lexical units is

closely related and directly depends on the results of contextual analysis, although modern bilingual online dictionaries quite fully reflect the semantic changes in the lexical units of both languages.

As a result of the linguistic-translational analysis of ecoterms, it was found that translated texts affect lexical processes in both languages. Ecoterms, for the most part, are either a product of translation from a third language (English), or a product of a change in the semantic structure of a word, in particular, semantic transfers, desemantization, resemantization, due to which the terms is enriched. In the process of translation, it is also possible for a commonly used word or expression to move into the category of ecoterms.

This process is intensified by extralinguistic events and facts. As a result of the loss, deactivation of the original primary meaning, the lexical units are transferred to the category of ecoterms, and in the future, the ecoterm continues to function in the terms in its new one, acquired in the process of translation of the lexical units. It is also possible to replace or lose the evaluative connotations inherent in the analyzed linguistic units in their primary meaning.

Prospects for further research of ecoterms are seen in the areas of contrastive semantics, linguistic typology, prototypical semantics, linguocognitology, pragmalinguistics, communicative linguistics, linguosynergetics.

The international nature of eco-terms is due both to the Greek origin of the term "eco" itself, and to a number of other classical Greek-Latin term elements involved in the formation of eco-terms, which, as units of the language, are characterized by synonymy and variance.

The anthropocentric nature of eco-terms is manifested in the ability to designate a person as a representative of an ecological society, which fits into the anthropological paradigm of modern linguistics.

Eco-terms express a scientifically substantiated system of concepts or actions, reflecting a certain social outlook and technical progress. The formation and development of the e/co-sphere terminology is determined by changes in the state, socio-political, and economic structure.

The integrated eco-sphere is formed by a system of one-word terms, terminological phrases and abbreviations.

In the morphological structure of eco-terms, a general pattern of inversely proportional dependence of the productivity of the model on its structure is manifested: the more complex the structure of the model, the lower its productivity. The most productive model of noun terms is the model of attributive compounding. A sharp drop accompanies the complication of the suffixal structure of the model in its productivity. The same pattern can be traced in prefix formations. The most productive model of terms-phrases is a two-word term combination. Eco-terms can have up to 5 words-components in their structure. A small number of eco-terms tend to be abbreviated. The vocabulary of the ecosphere actively interacts with the vocabulary of various fields of knowledge: biology, geography, medicine, economics, mathematics, sociology, culture, education, etc.

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