

Ecolinguistics as a New Field of Linguistics

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Abstract. *In this article, the first comments on the ecological issues of language were presented. The research sources of the linguistic ecology of the Uzbek language were talked about. There was talk about the factors that preserve the purity of the language. The factors that determine the development of the language were also discussed.*

Keywords: *linguistic ecology, linguistic ecology, linguistic factors, extralinguistic factors, parasitic words.*

At the same time that new directions such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, linguoecology, and linguoculturology are developing in world linguistics, such fields are becoming modern topics awaiting their own analysis in every language. In the development of today's world languages, including the Uzbek language, these directions have not been sufficiently researched. Nowadays, problems such as interlinguistic crossbreeding, violation of language norms in the process of communication, and the disappearance of world languages can be the basis for the development of the above-mentioned areas. Solving environmental problems in languages has become a necessity for every language. In world linguistics, the term linguoecology is used simultaneously with such terms as "language ecology", "ecolinguistics", "linguistic ecology" and "ecological linguistics". The development of ecolinguistics dates back to the American linguist scientist E. Haugen. In 1972, he published his initial comments on the issues of ecolinguistics. Later, in 1990, M. Halliday's work on field research was published and gave impetus to the development of ecolinguistics.¹

A.Fill, X.D.Paluanova², N.N.Jabo, L.A.Brusenskaya, E.G.Kulikova scientists like Alvin Fill presents his scientific views on the problems of ecolinguistics in his work, and in his introduction he gives a brief definition of the term. This book by A.Fill laid the foundation for the growth of ecolinguistics in the whole world. Ecolinguistics is a developing science in constant contact with the sciences of ecology and linguistics. "Ecology is also interpreted as a science that studies the interactions between organisms and their environment³ and together with linguistics, studies the relationship to language. The term "ecology" was first introduced into the field of linguistics by John Trim. Just as ecology studies the interaction of biological species with each other, so linguistic ecology studies the interaction of languages with each other and their interaction with other (languages) as a result of external factors. Ecological problems in nature have worsened human health. And the problems of language ecology undermine the possibilities of this language. From these aspects, ecolinguistics is the preservation of language from any linguistic and extralinguistic factors. The factors determining the development of the current Uzbek literary language are of two types:

¹ Koldoshev N.A. Ecolinguistics: linguistic and cultural study of the purity of language and speech in Uzbek: Philol. science. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) ... diss. autoref. - Fergana. 2021. - 6 p.

² Paluanova H.D. Derivational-semantic features of ecological terms (for the example of Uzbek, Karakalpak, English and Russian languages): Philology. science. Dr. ... diss. - Tashkent.

³ Ergashev A., General ecology, Tashkent, 2003.

1. Linguistic factors. These include the structural and systematic features of a specific language - phoneme system, vocabulary, morpheme types, word formation models, grammatical construction, semantic and functional features of lexical and grammatical units, rules and laws that determine communication and relations between them. The development of the literary language, first of all, relies on these.

2. Extralinguistic (non-linguistic) factors. These include factors that exist outside of language: forms of social order, historical processes, economic, political, cultural and educational relations between peoples and nations, development of science, development of production and technology, social thinking, human spirit, feelings, language and writing laws and ordinances are among them.⁴

Ecological linguistics has its own sufficiently developed mechanism in world linguistics. Scientist A. Fill proposed the following differentiation of the main terminological units used in this field:⁵

1) ecolinguistics (ecolinguistics - ecolinguistics) is a general term for the fields of scientific knowledge combining linguistics and ecology;

2) language, the ecology of languages (ekologie der Sprache(n) – ecology of language(s) studies language relationship, interaction and interaction (preserving language and preserving its diversity) ;

3) ecological linguistics (ökologische linguistik - ecological linguistics) extrapolates ecological terms and principles of ecology (for example, the concept of ecotism) into the language;

4) Linguistic (language) ecology (sprachökologie - language ecology, linguistic ecology) studies the interaction and interdependence of language and “ecological” issues. Certain events that disrupt speech among members of society are becoming popular today. Excessive use of such “parasite”, barbarian, vulgar, jargon and agnomys in people's speech leads to violation of language purity. Not paying serious attention to the violation of language norms is like silently watching the disappearance of this language. In particular, the increase of words that violate the purity of language ecology used in the speech of young people, the filling of society with such words, is relevant and important not only for the Uzbek language, but also for the languages of the world. That is why today ecolinguistics is developing rapidly. We can see that issues such as glottonation, language genocide, and destruction have been seriously studied in the field of macro-ecological linguistics. However, a comprehensive study of the problems related to language ecology, which are still waiting for a solution, and improvement of new views on linguoecology is the demand of the time.

Along with world languages, the Uzbek language should be analyzed more widely, its internal capabilities, preservation of the national language, reduction of "parasitic" words in the language, prevention of cross-linguistics, purification of the language from elements, preservation of the national language. harms the purity of the language and preserving the naturalness of our mother tongue. and it is the duty of every Uzbek linguist researcher to convey it to the next generation in its original form. Based on the nature of the Uzbek language, the study of the principles of correctness and correctness, the purity of the language within the national and social standards of the language is one of the topics awaiting its own research. The practical importance of ecolinguistics research in Uzbek linguistics is the striving to preserve the standards of our language, relying on language elements, examples of folk oral creativity, dialectical units, and folk phrases in the study of social relations between communicants in the Uzbek language.

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⁴ Jamolkhanov H. Modern Uzbek literary language. Tashkent: 2005. 7 p

⁵ Fill A. Ecolinguistics und Amerikanistik. Band 23. Heft 1. -Tubingen. 1998

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