



## DIRECTIONS AND DENOMINATION OF ECOLINGUISTICS

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**Abstract.** *This article dicusses about directions and denomination of ecolinguistics that can be divided into two directions. The former is often associated with eco-Critical Discourse Analysis, Critical ecolinguistics, or ecological discourse analysis, referred to as the language of Ecology and ecology, while the latter, linguistic ecology, which considers interactions between people, consciousness, and the environment, is often expressed. lexical-grammatical studies on how people react to linguistically new and alien environments. This second direction is also referred to as language ecology.*

**Key words:** *eco-critical discourse, language ecology, ecologically embedded languages ,isolated languages, denomination of ecolinguistics, directions of ecolinguistics, linguistic ecology,*

**Annotatsiya.** *Ushbu maqolada ekolingvistikaning yo'nalishlari va nomlanishi muhokama qilinadi. Uni ikki yo'nalishga bo'lish mumkin. Birinchisi ko'pincha ekologik tanqidiy nutqni tahlil qilish, tanqidiy ekolingvistika yoki ekologiya va ekologiya tili deb ataladigan ekologik nutqni tahlil qilish bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, ikkinchisi, odamlar, ong va atrof-muhit o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sirlarni ko'rib chiqadigan lingvistik ekologiya ko'pincha ifodalanadi. odamlar lingvistik jihatdan yangi va begona muhitga qanday munosabatda bo'lishlari haqida leksik-grammatik tadqiqotlar. Ushbu ikkinchi yo'nalish til ekologiyasi deb ham ataladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *eko-tanqidiy nutq, til ekologiyasi, , ekologik jihatdan o'rnatilgan tillar, ajratilgan tillar, ekolingvistika denominatsiyasi, ekolingvistika yo'nalishlari, lingvistik ekologiya,*

The word reflects the relationship between objects as well as naming them. Since a person makes a name for a subject or phenomenon, first of all, he acquires an understanding of this object, attaches importance to the connection of this object with it, instead of it between other objects. However, the origin of any word is the product of the human mind, which is not always associated with the objective side of the word. For example, there is actually no logical connection between the cherry fruit, which is a blessing of nature, and the word "cherry". Even in words that express abstract concepts, such a connection will not exist .

A word, both as a unit of language and as a unit of speech, can express in itself extremely complex aspects of certain relationships, character-traits, actions and states . At the same time, each word is a kind of small stable system with a certain edge, side and capabilities . So, since words make up the vocabulary of a language, the connection between them will be built on the basis of certain laws, and not vice versa. These laws are manifested in phonetic, grammatical, lexical and other levels of the language.

Sapir believes that linguistic practices can distinguish two types of prototypical language that are distinct from the world: (1) ecologically embedded languages and (2)



isolated languages. These are idealized types, and in fact most languages are complex mixtures between environment-generated and building their own environment (Muhlhausler 2003: 2). However, such a division between concepts of what languages are is useful in empirical analysis. An ecologically embedded language should show the following characteristics:

Words reflect social relationships between people and their environment, e.g. The Moo-oo rock on Norfolk Island is a Marine rock formation with abundant Moo-oo or native Norfolk flax; Dar Fig Valley is the name of the valley, where locals used to grow figs; Deep Water is a fishing spot on the East Coast and is known for the depth of water in the area.

- Lexical and grammatical forms are not considered arbitrary, e.g. The toponym Johnny Nigger Bun Et (English: Johnny Nigger Burnt it) is a sentence as a grammatical unit. It represents a distinctive form of the name Norfolk, meaning that " Johnny Nigger " commemorates the uncontrolled burning of the coastal area by an American whaler who came to live in Norfolk in the 1800s.

- The same word can be used to describe a person and other life forms, for example. Norfolk Horg (Pig, ) is used to describe animals, humans and even the name of a fishing spot. Dar Horg is named in honor of a pig-like terrestrial feature from the sea.

- The lens and grammar of space reflect topography, e.g. Out ar Station is located further away in Norfolk; the Up Stick is topographically "up" compared to Norfolk's "down" administrative centre.

- Language is the memory of past interactions between people and nature, for example. Gun Pit is a concrete structure built during World War II on the West Coast of Norfolk. It is also the name of the AR Gun Pit fishing ground, which uses a Gun Pit on one of its signs. A diachronic approach is important in the study of synchronous molds of language use.

Ecolinguistics is a recent branch of linguistics. Developed in the 1990s, it attempts to establish a connection between the language used by society and the ecosystem in which this society lives and develops (natural and cultural).

The different aspects of ecolinguistics differ sharply from each other, but they all have their own cultural significance, and human societies help to illuminate the changes that are taking place from the point of view of culture and the environment.

Another major focus of ecolinguistics is " linguistic ecology", or rather, the protection of languages that have fallen into disuse and once had an extensive dictionary to name elements of the environmental ecosystem. From this point of view, it is easy to understand how biodiversity and language diversity are closely related and how protecting one protects the other.

Linguistic ecology attempts to analyze and understand the mechanisms that lead to the extinction of ancient languages and try to put an end to this phenomenon, restoring and protecting fragments of languages with knowledge that are almost extinct, but may soon be lost forever.

Linguistic ecology uses the gnoseological model of the ecosystem to represent (and better understand) the relationship between languages and human communities. Linguistic ecology studies different levels of language development, in addition to the dialects used by



different groups of speakers and the rules that govern them, while studying the cultural differences that have shaped different languages around the world.

It is important to understand these differences well when translating and/or localizing text. Different languages have different points of view, sensitivity and values, and combining points between very different linguistic structures is an eternal problem of the translator.

It is noteworthy that there are different definitions of the term "Ecolinguistics". Todd Le Wasseur believes that ecolinguistics is a developing science.

According to Stephenson and Fill, Peter Muhlhäuser is a major thinker in developing what he calls Fill and others an eco-critical approach to ecolinguistics. This approach links linguistic ecology to criticism of linguistic practices leading to degradation of the natural environment. To solve the main problems of the 21st century, we need linguistics, a discipline that can explore and study the role of language in "exposing sustainability and promoting sustainable discourse". To achieve this, ecolinguistics is the best genre of linguistics". Sune Verk Stephenson and Alvin Fill say that "Linguistics also needs a sign of the forces that bring life and life to the language."

Chen argues that there are three interrelated and distinct strains of ecolinguistics: the Gaugenian tradition, the biolinguistic tradition, and the Halliday tradition (which refers to studies that follow Halliday's work). The approach deals with language as part of a broader ecology and is based on the interaction between human consciousness, the natural environment and society. The second tradition (biolinguistic) is perhaps the most famous. This requires a practical interpretation of the terms "language" and "ecology". In their opinion, it is considered as a multilingual system that exists all over the world.

The extinction of the ecological system and minority languages is similar to the loss of biodiversity in the world. It has been adopted by scholars working in the fields of language planning and anthropological linguistics. A third tradition, Holliday's approach, is functional; it focuses on language and environmental degradation.

Ecolinguistics and language ecology are better treated as general terms describing the interdisciplinary field. In addition, he argues that the themes of ecolinguistics overlap with other sub-fields of linguistics such as critical discourse analysis, language science, discourse and communication, and social linguistics. Ecolinguistics has gained increasing research attention in the field of linguistics, and this can easily be highlighted by its increasing number of publications in scientific journals, a mixture of diverse and diverse research topics and different research methods. He concludes that these indicators provide a positive perspective of the future of ecolinguistics (Chen, 2016, p.112).

Speaking of the functions of language, Halliday argues that language has three main metafunctions: ideological, textual, and interpersonal. An ideological function is the use of language to express content and convey information. This function includes two systems: transitivity and ergativity. In a text function, the language becomes speech or text, which in turn is expected to be related to itself and the context of its use (pre- and post-text) and the context of the situation. The text function can be divided into two types: thematic structure (subject and rheme) and information structure (given and New). Interpersonal



function is used to build and support social relationships. This function includes modality: mood and balance.

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