

In Linguistics on the Field of Linguecology and Related Terms

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Abstract:

In this article, the aspects that harm ecolinguistics, which is being formed as a new field in linguistics, were discussed. The directions of linguoecology such as macroecolinguistics and microecolinguistics and the main concepts in them were discussed.

Keywords: speech competence, invective lexis, macroecolinguistics, microecolinguistics, language genocide, destruction, language policy.

The initial formation process of linguistic ecology took place in the natural sciences and is gradually developing in the humanities as a result of a deeper study of language phenomena. Ecolinguistics is becoming a recognized field of scientific research. The language is the expression of the national spirit of that people, the lifestyle of the society. For this reason, every nation pays close attention to the issue of purity in its language. The first of the requirements for the purity of the language is the desire to preserve the national language. A speaker's strict adherence to language norms, attention to preservation of the language from various appropriations and neologisms is an important tool for achieving the pure preservation of the language ecosystem. Addressing such problems in maintaining the purity of the language encourages us to look for solutions to the relationship to language in the process of globalization. The linguist A.V. Moiseenko¹ as noted, there are four conditions for the formation of ecological linguistics in the world:

- 1) low speech competence of native speakers;
- 2) actualization of slang, argot and verbal aggression (invective) lexicon
- 3) the use of a large number of stamps and clichés in unjustified (unreasonable) cases;
- 4) Multiple coded redirects. (using "foreign" syntax and word order)

¹ Brusenskaya L.A., Kulikova E.G. Ecological linguistics. – Moscow: Flinta-Science, 2018.

In the process of using language units, the frequent meeting of the above conditions in the speech of the speaker damages the purity of the language. Linguistic ecology as an integral part of cultural ecology is a science that studies the problems of linguistics within the framework of ecological sciences, and preserving the pure environment of the language is considered a task no less than preserving environmental ecology. Ecolinguistic methods of communication (intralingual, interlingual, translingual), the purity of the speech process is a process that depends on its communicators. It is necessary to study the aspects of linguoecology in depth in order to prevent normative violations of communicative language.

In world linguistics, scientists such as U. McKay, A. Fill, P. Finke, L. J. Kalive, V. Trampe, I. Stork, M. Döring, P. Mühlhäusler defined such directions of ecolinguistics as macroecolinguistics and microecolinguistics. In the first direction, the issues of glottonasia, language genocide, destruction, interlinguistic disagreements, language policy and language planning have been studied. In the next direction, the issue of language and speech was studied in sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic, and anthropocentric aspects.² In the field of macroecolinguistics, relatively broader problems related to language are studied. In this, the relationship and interaction of the language with other languages is considered. Within this direction, let's dwell on the term language genocide.

Genocide - (Greek *genos* - clan, tribe and Latin *caedo* - to kill) - a type of international crime: an act aimed at the complete or partial physical extermination of population groups based on race, nationality, religion, ethnic composition.³

The use of the term genocide in relation to language is not outside the scope of macroecolinguistics. That is, genocide is a type of international crime and an act aimed at destroying the population according to some content, while language genocide studies the dangers of destroying the language. In the scope of macroecolinguistics, external threats to the language are taken into account. Borrowings or neologisms in languages as a result of foreign relations create a genocidal threat to the language. For example, the emergence of new lexemes such as trading, cryptocurrency, dealer, broker, bitcoin, notcoin, which are widely used today in the social sphere, is good, but there are also negative situations such as creating a threat to the language. In some cases, it causes misunderstandings between the speaker and the listener, i.e., a departure from accuracy in the speech process. This, of course, has a negative impact on the ecology of the language.

The term **destruction** comes from the Latin word "*destructio*" – "*disintegration*"⁴ if viewed in its meaning, failures in the normal structure of something, disturbances in a certain stable system are considered a destructive process. Considers changes in the meaning of some expressions and mutual violations in lexical-phrase-semantic parts in relation to units in the language. L.N. Gumilyov "*purely human nature*" in relation to the destructive process⁵ evaluates that. Macroecolinguistic analysis of genocide, destruction, interlinguistic conflict, language policy and language planning policy shows that characteristics of one language require comparative study with other languages. This analysis differs from microecolinguistics in that it is done only externally.

M. Pilayeva, another researcher who studied the direction of ecolinguistics⁶

² Kislitsyna N.N. Ecolinguistics - a new direction in linguistics // www.crimea.edu/tni/cultute.

³ "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan". The letter G. - Tashkent, p. 172.

⁴ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Destruksiya>

⁵ Gumilyov L.N. Ethnogenesis and biosphere of the earth. – L.: Gidrometeoizdat, 1990.

⁶ Pylaeva E.M. On the issue of ecolinguistics in the light of modern ecological-evolutionary studies // Culture and Education. F Pylaeva E.M. On the issue of ecolinguistics in the light of modern eco-evolutionary research // Culture and Education, 2014, February. - No. 2 [Electronic resource]. URL: <http://vestnik-rzi.ru/2014/02/1367> (access date: 02/01/2014).

In his opinion, he admits that it is possible to define two other directions in ecolinguistics. The first is linguistic ecology, which metaphorically transfers ecological concepts (the very concepts of ecology, environment, ecosystem) to language; the other is linguistic ecology, which examines language and texts from an “ecological” perspective. Researches the role and possibility of language in reflecting the problems of surrounding reality.

As a conclusion, it can be said that the macro and micro concepts considered above are appropriate in terms of their coverage in relation to language ecology. Based on the research of M. Pilayeva, it is appropriate to set a direction in relation to the ecology of language in relation to the source object being studied. The main goal of research is to fully study the language environment from all sides and to preserve a certain linguistic ecological environment in the life of society.

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