



# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ECOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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## ABSTRACT

The target article discusses the comparative analysis of ecological terminology in English, Uzbek and Russian languages. The materials for the research were the texts of the educational discourse in English, Uzbek and Russian, for comparison the professional Internet course was used. The sources of borrowings and different types of foreign environmental terms in English, Uzbek and Russian were identified and described: lexical and semantic borrowings, and internationalisms.

**KEY WORDS:** terms, comparative analysis, languages, lexical and semantic borrowings; foreign language impurities; internationalisms; calques, linguistics, terminology, environmental.

## DISCUSSION

Due to globalization and internationalization of professional activity and education, learning a professional language, or language for special purposes, which is understood as "a functional type of language designed to ensure adequate and effective communication of specialists in a particular subject area", becomes particularly relevant [2].

As a consequence, one of the actual directions of modern linguistics is developing actively - terminology, the foundations of which are laid in the works of D.S. Lotte, T.L. Kandelaki, I.S. Kvitko, A.A. Reformatskogo and others and were further developed in the works of K. Ya. Averbukh, L. M. Alekseeva, M. N. Volodina, E. I. Golovanova, B. N. Golovin, S. V. Grinev-Grinevich, V. P. Danilenko [3]. Linguists' attention is drawn to the problems of interlinguistic interaction in different spheres of activity, and as a result comparative linguistic research, including comparative terminology, becomes especially important [1]. At present, the problems of environmental protection and ecology are very acute for the world civilization, and ecological terminology requires more in-depth study.

The purpose of this article is to identify ways to borrow and types of foreign terms in the environmental sphere in the scientific and educational discourse on the material of the English,

Uzbek and Russian languages. The material for the research was the texts of the environmental sphere: 1) manuals on ecology in English, Uzbek and Russian ; 2) dictionaries.

As you know, one of the ways to enrich the terminology is borrowing - the transition of elements of one language into another. From the point of view of the way of borrowing ecological terminology, the following groups of language units of non-native origin have been singled out: 1) lexical borrowings, which include foreign language aggregates and borrowed vocabulary, as well as internationalisms; 2) semantic borrowings (Pebbles), which are divided into lexical Pebbles and semantic.

1) lexical borrowings are lexical units that have moved from one language system to another. Among lexical borrowings there are foreign language aggregates and transliterated borrowings (borrowed words, or borrowed lexicon). From lexical borrowings from a foreign language both meaning and form of a word are borrowed. Foreign language attachments function in the Internet-discourse and are not typical for scientific and educational purposes. By borrowed lexicon we mean words or combinations of words transposed from one language to another, mastered by the recipient language and transmitted by its graphic means. Ecological terms are borrowed into Uzbek, Russian and English from Greek, Latin, German, French and other languages:



Uzbek, Russian 'биосфера', and English 'biosphere' are borrowed from the German 'Biosphäre'; Russian 'абиссаль' which means 'zone of great sea and ocean depths' is borrowed from French 'oceanic depth', Uzbek, Russian 'баланс' and English 'balance' is borrowed from old French 'balance /equilibrium'; Uzbek, Russian 'эволюция'- 'evolution, development' is borrowed from Latin 'evolutio' - 'unfolding' and others [3].

Among the lexicons of foreign language origin, there is a significant layer of international terminology - internationalisms. The study of internationalisms in the professional lexicon is especially important in the aspect of internationalization of education [2]. Internationalisms are lexemes that function in many languages and are similar in their external form (taking into account phonetic and graphic correspondences) and meaning. For example: Uzbek, Russian 'экология' / English ecology / German Ökologie / French écologie; Uzbek, Russian 'экосистема' / English ecosystem/German Ökosystem; Uzbek, Russian 'гидрометеорология' / English hydrometeorology / German Hydrometeorologie and others.

Many international terms are artificially created, and the material for creation of such terms is the fund of Greek and Latin morphemes: Uzbek, Russian 'антропоэкология' / English anthropoecology (from Greek ανθρωπος 'man', οἶκος 'house, habitat, shelter, dwelling', Χοιρος 'science'); Uzbek, Russian 'антициклон' / English anticyclone (from Greek -anti 'against' and κύκλος 'circle') and others.

2. Semantic borrowings (calque 'copy') are "borrowed-translations", i.e. lexical units modeled on corresponding words of a foreign language by means of exact translation of their significant parts or borrowing of separate values of words. Calque or calculus (from French calque 'copy') - is one of the ways to borrow new ecological terms. A distinction is made between calques lexical and semantic. Lexical (structural) calques can be word-formative (if they calculate a complex or derived word) or syntactical (if they calculate a word combination). Lexical calques may be complete and incomplete. The latter are called half-calques. In full-page, all significant elements of a foreign word are translated by the host language. Half-calques contain both translation of foreign components of a language unit and not translated borrowed components.

In ecological terminology of the English, Uzbek and Russian languages lexical calculus is widely spread. An example of lexical calculus is Uzbek 'қишлоқ хўжалиги', Russian 'сельскохозяйственный' / English 'agricultural'.

Word-formed semi-calque is an Uzbek adjective 'микромикроволновый', Russian adjective 'микроволновый' (as part of the word combination 'microwave radiation'), which dates back to English 'microwave', where the first part of the micro- is borrowed, and the second part - the wave - a translation of English wave [7].

The Uzbek term 'ички истеъмол', Russian term 'внутреннее потребление' is a syntactic total calque with the English 'internal consumption'. The first component Uzbek 'ички', Russian 'внутреннее' is translated from English 'domestic'; the second component Uzbek 'истеъмол', Russian 'потребление' is translated from English 'consumption'. The syntactic half-calques include: Uzbek 'тупроқ бактериялари', Russian 'почвенные бактерии' < English 'soil bacteria'; Uzbek 'иссиқхона газы', Russian 'парниковый газ' < English 'greenhouse gas'; Uzbek 'глобал иссиш', Russian 'глобальное потепление' < English 'global warming'. For comparison, let us give an example from English. In it the syntactic half-calque is the composite term sea-water culture "марикультура" - cultivation of animals and plants useful to humans in sea waters. The term dates back to the Latin 'marinus culture' 'морская культура'. Latin 'marinus' is translated as sea-water, English 'culture' was borrowed from Latin [5].

## CONCLUSION

So, ecological terminology is widely represented by lexical and semantic borrowings of foreign origin. Borrowed terms in educational discourse are mainly international in nature, functioning in several modern languages (Russian, English, German, French) and often go back to classical (Greek and Latin) languages. Semantic borrowings in the ecological discourse are represented by word and syntactic calques and semi-calques. The etymological study of the Uzbek, Russian, English-language terminology of ecology shows that the main foundation of the lexical fund are acquired terminological units, among which the words of the Latin source take the first place.

The results obtained from the study of English-language environmental terminology were compared with data from the etymological study of terminological units in Uzbek, Russian environmental terminology. The results of the analysis of specialized material related to the study of etymological specifics of domestic environmental terms prove that the formation of Uzbek, Russian environmental terminology was based on the resources of the national language, Greek and Latin



sources, as well as on borrowings from the European language fund.

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