



## Study Of Aspects Of Linguecology In Linguistics

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada ekolingvistikaning o'rganilish jihatlari haqida dastlabki fikrlar bayon etildi. Xususan, nutq madaniyat, stilistika va til kommunikativlaridagi nutqiy buzilishlar haqida so'z borgan. Shuningdek, til sofligining buzilish holatlari haqida olimlarning fikrlari o'rganilgan. Tildagi uslubiy o'ziga xos so'zlarning adabiy til normalariga mos kelmaslik holatlari ham ko'rib chiqilgan.

**Аннотация.** В этой статье были представлены предварительные мысли об аспектах обучения эколингвистике. Подробно рассматривается внутриязыковой аспект. В частности, речь шла о нарушениях речи в культуре, стилистике и языковом общении. Также были изучены мнения ученых-исследователей о случаях нарушения чистоты языка. Также рассматриваются случаи несоблюдения норм литературного языка стилистически специфичных слов в языке.

**Abstract.** In this article, preliminary thoughts about the learning aspects of ecolinguistics were presented. The intralingual aspect is discussed in detail. In particular, the speech spoke about speech disorders in culture, stylistics and linguistic communication. Also, the opinions of research scientists about cases of violation of language purity were studied. Cases of non-compliance with the norms of the literary language of stylistic specific words in the language are also considered.

**Kalit so'zlar:** intralingual, interlingual, translingual, nutqning mantiqiyligi, to'g'rililik, aniqlilik, stilistika, ritorika.

**Ключевые слова:** внутриязыковой, межъязыковой, транслингвальный, логика речи, правильность, точность, стилистика, риторика.

**Key words:** intralingual, interlingual, translingual, logic of speech, correctness, accuracy, stylistics, rhetoric.

Ecolinguistics deals with the interaction of man and his environment. Language is considered as an integral part of the chain of relations between man, society and nature. The question of purity in existing language is one of the dominant aspects in ecolinguistics. The issue of the purity of the language has always been relevant and important. Analyzing the articles published in "Sadoyi Turkistan" newspaper on the issue of language refinement, Behbudi considers



this action of the newspaper as an “impossible dream”. The reason is that if we try to “remove the influence of these” in a few thousand days, the Turkish language, which has been under the influence of Arabic and Persian for centuries, will become “the language of nations doomed in meaning, substance, and science” emphasized that new words will enter our language from the language of the developed nations.<sup>1</sup> V.S.Yelistratov<sup>2</sup> also expressed his thoughts. As the Russian researcher E.V. Ivanova noted: “The activity and development of the language is defined as an ecosystem, and the world around it is defined as a language concept”.

This system is unique. Currently, there are three aspects of language ecology:

1. Intralingual (related to speech culture, stylistics, rhetoric and includes the study of violations of correctness, clarity, logic, expressiveness and other communicative features of speech).

2. Interlingual (multilingualism is associated with the habitat of a separate ethnic language and the problem of language extinction and therefore the reduction of linguistic diversity on Earth).

3. Translingual (in fiction, folklore, journalism, related to the use of units, tools, realities of one language in the context and tools of another language belonging to another culture).<sup>3</sup>

In the intralingual aspect, ecological problems in the language are studied based on the internal capabilities of the language. In this case, it is necessary to consider the interaction of our language with the field of methodology. As the disorders of speech elements in the language are studied, attention is also paid to issues such as correctness, accuracy, emotional-expressiveness of speech.

Correctness of speech is higher than all other communicative qualities. After all, it is wrong to talk about other features of speech that are not correct. Speech culture is not only actions aimed at conscious and purposeful standardization of literary language (processing and enriching it), but also an activity that serves to show the general culture of the nation and educate people to a certain “language taste”.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mahmudhoja Behbudiy. Jadids. - Tashkent, 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Литературная газета. – Москва, 2012. – №42.

<sup>3</sup> Haugen E. The Ecology of language. Essays by Einar Haugen. – Stanford, 1972.

<sup>4</sup> Rasulov R., Husanov N., Mo'yidinov Q. Speech skills. Study guide. - Tashkent, 2006. – P.10.



As a result of our lack of attention to the meanings of some words in our speech, we use speech fragments that are incomprehensible and strange to many people. This is one of the factors that serve to destroy the purity of language in speech.

For example, in the speech, the word “I can offer you various books” is used inappropriately, and the word “I believe that you will be able to come out of your shell” is inappropriately used. In our speech, the use of the word offer instead of the word recommendation, and instead of the word “way” shows that we use speech culture wisely. Speech disorders related to stylistics are also studied within the intralingual aspect. Stylistics of the Uzbek language published under the co-authorship of S. Sultansaidova and O. Sharipova<sup>5</sup> we can see that it is thoroughly researched in the tutorial. Accordingly, stylistics is divided into speech stylistics and linguistic, that is, language stylistics. Speech stylistics is also called functional forms of language. This includes conversational style, formal style, scientific style, journalistic style and artistic style<sup>6</sup>. Words should be used with special attention in each of the speech styles. Each style element should be used appropriately. We use passive voice, third person, imperative verbs such as “to be assigned” within the framework of formal style, and we do not use almost similar words in other speech styles. This is one of the characteristics of each style. The ability to use speech styles correctly, appropriately and effectively indicates the skill of the speaker. Good speech is an art skill. Speaking about good speech, linguist S.I. Ojegov says, “High-level speech, high speech culture is the ability to express one's thoughts correctly, clearly and effectively through the means of language”.<sup>7</sup>

A good speech means that the speech delivered by the speaker fully reaches the listener and reader and has an impact in a certain area. Accordingly, certain requirements are set before the speech. These are the communicative qualities of speech, which include such qualities as being logically correct, clear, expressive and impressive. Disruption of the communicative qualities of speech has a negative impact not only on human speech, but also on the ecology of language in society. Since correctness is one of the main issues in speech, violations of the norms of literary language indicate that the speech is poorly structured. For example, a form such as “We bathe in the water of the lake with

<sup>5</sup> Sultansaidova S., Sharipova O'. Stylistics of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 2009.

<sup>6</sup> Sultansaidova S., Sharipova O'. Stylistics of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 2009– P.8.

<sup>7</sup> Rasulov R., Husanov N., Mo'yidinov Q. Speech skills. Study guide. - Tashkent, 2006. – P.16.



pleasure in the summer” can be used colloquially, but it is considered to be incorrectly structured in terms of the norms of the literary language. But similar units in speech fragments found in works of art are aimed at revealing the character of the hero, the social environment in the work, and the possibilities of the language of the work of art. It is not difficult to understand from the meaning of the text that in the sentence “I can't understand why my thoughts are wandering so much”, the suffix -s in the abstract noun is not used in the plural sense. Such methods are often used to enhance the meaning and give a special expression to the work. For this reason, situations such as the non-use or excessive use of grammatical tools in literary passages do not mean that the speech is not properly structured. In the written form of the literary language, the feature of correctness is the leader. In addition, clarity of speech issue is also noteworthy. In order to make a clear speech, it is necessary to be well aware of the lexical units of the language. In his book “Rhetoric”, Aristotle says that “...if the speech is not clear, it will not achieve its purpose”, he points out that the issue of clarity is one of the main features of the speech. The meaning of the sentence He ran through the door, used in our speech, is fully understood by the word run. Alibek Rustamov’s “A Word About a Word”<sup>8</sup> enough ideas are stated in the book. Also, every one in use a better study of the meaning of a lexical unit indicates to what extent we follow the principles of accuracy of speech. It is no exaggeration to say that speech accuracy is the basis of ecolinguistics. The logic of the speech is interconnected with its main qualities, correctness and accuracy. An improperly structured word and an improperly selected lexical unit, in turn, cause a violation of logic. Disruption of logic in speech leads to the listener not getting the idea right. The conversation of the children was about what kind of vacations they had (from the TV). In fact, the children's conversation should be about how they had a rest at the camps.<sup>9</sup>

So, the logicity of the speech means the appropriate use of language units, consistent use of words, phrases, and similar lexical units of thought. In our language, issues related to rhetoric (eloquence) have also been thoroughly studied, and the extent to which it affects linguistic ecology is determined as a result of research. Rhetoric is a complex art, the mastery of which requires diligence and patience, skill and experience. Authentic speech is the product of great skill and careful preparation. An orator who has learned simple, cultured

<sup>8</sup> Rustamov A. A word about a word. - Tashkent, 1987– P.107.

<sup>9</sup> Omonturdiyev A., Abduraimova Sh. Uzbek speech culture and methodology. - Tashkent, 2016– P.27.



and literate speech is considered to have taken the first step in mastering the art of public speaking.<sup>10</sup>

The speaker should pay attention to the meanings of the words and phrases he uses, and the ways of using words. It is also necessary to know the types of words according to their form and meaning. The ability to skillfully use synonyms in paronyms, to increase the effectiveness of the speech and to avoid repetition, is considered the skill of the speaker. As a conclusion, it should be said that every person who speaks this language should form his speech by appropriately and correctly using the internal capabilities of that language. Not using speech units that should be ignored in speech makes it possible to make the speech effective and keep the ecology of our language in a normal state. The above-mentioned problems related to stylistics, speech culture or rhetoric require study within the intralingual aspect. Usually, there are many speech disorders in the way of speaking.

After all, many distortions are found in our speech in order to seek convenience in the language. Using the words we speak without carefully studying them leads to the stupidity of the speech, the idea that we want to convey does not fully reach the listener, and most importantly, the deterioration of the language ecology. Ignoring the communicative disorders in such speech is equivalent to silently watching the gradual disappearance of the language. How much analysis of language from an intralingual perspective is important as an example of respect for language.

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