

## GENERAL UNITS HAVING A NEGATIVE INFLUENCE ON THE LANGUAGE ECOLOGY

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**Annotation:** The article focused on the unit that requires consideration within the intralingual aspect of linguistic ecology. A review of some of the units that have a negative effect on the language ecology was given.

**Keywords:** Language erosion, lexicon without alternative, lacunae, barbarisms, stamp and cliches.

“Each of us should pay attention to the state language and independence respect and loyalty to the state language, this is what we consider to be respect and loyalty to the motherland we have to make the vision the rule of our lives”.

**President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev.**

When we say the purity of speech, we first of all understand the norm measured by the appropriate use of the norms of the literary language and the skillful use of the elements of the language. While studying the aspects of linguoecology, as a means of disrupting human speech, we considered the study of speech culture, stylistics, rhetoric, correctness, accuracy, logicity of speech, and disorders between its communicators within the intralingual aspect. This is also important in the intralingual aspect of language linguoecology, in which work is done within the framework of the internal capabilities of the language. The internal possibilities of the language are so wide, elements of positivity and negativity are always felt in the speech. There are many lexical units that violate the ecology of the language, but not all of them are considered intrinsic to the language. Barbarisms, vulgar words, slang and slang, or similar lexical units are not intrinsic to the language. They are units that have a negative impact on the ecology of the language and are characteristic of our speech such lexicons that are not required to be considered from a linguistic-ecological perspective.

Words that have a serious impact on language ecology and cause language erosion (slang, argon, vulgar, barbaric, slang, chancellery, agnonym, parasitic words, etc.), are mainly characteristic of colloquial speech. It appears due to the lack of control of the speaker's speech, neglect of the use of language elements, which leads to the formation of lexical units alien to the language culture, which harms the purity of language and speech.<sup>1</sup> In particular, as long as such units are not replaced by their existing alternatives in our language, the increase in the factors that cause the acceleration of the erosion of the language and the disruption of the linguo-ecology will continue to develop. Therefore, first of all, let's dwell on the relationship between erosion and linguoecology.

Erosion (lat. erosion – “erosion”, “wearing away”) is a phenomenon in which the rocks that make up the earth's crust are eroded by running water, wind and other external influences, dislodged from their place or transported from one place to another.<sup>2</sup> Due to the fact that plants are growing around the wells in the desert, wind erosion is very strong in those places (P. Gulomov, in the tales of Zarafshan). Erosion in general is decay, which is a phenomenon that occurs as a result of external effects. Erosion in the language is a similar phenomenon, it enters the language as a result of external

<sup>1</sup> Kuldoshev N.A. Ecolinguistics: linguistic and cultural study of the purity of language and speech in Uzbek: Philol. science. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) ... diss. autoref. - Ferghana. 2021. - 26 p.

<sup>2</sup> <https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eroziya>

influences. We have already said that within the intralingual aspect of linguoecology, work is done on the basis of internal phenomena in the language. So, why do the issues related to language erosion require to be studied in this aspect? It is important to note that all issues related to language erosion are related to the internal influence of language. Lexical units that have entered from external sources are still used in the language. Therefore, it will not be a mistake to study issues related to language erosion within the intralingual aspect of ecolinguistics.

The inclusion of dialectisms, barbarisms, slang, vulgarisms, “parasitic” words, clericalism, agnonym, slang, and stamps and clichés as words that cause language erosion or lexical units that damage the language ecology N. Kuldoshev<sup>3</sup> we can also see in the study. The issue of purity of speech is understood as speech that follows the norms of the literary language of the language and is free of any non-literary language elements. Some linguo-ecological problems in the case of non-alternative lexis and lacunae have a negative impact on the purity of speech. “...For example, the word lawyer, which means “lawyer, lawyer” in English, represents the diversity of the legal profession, attorney “representative”, barrister “lawyer with the right to participate in the supreme courts”, solicitor “to clients and organizations consultant; has the right to participate in lower courts”, counsel “lawyer consultant”, counselor “consultant”, advocate “high-level lawyer”. The only alternative to the expressions recorded in Uzbek and Russian languages is the word “advocate”.<sup>4</sup> The absence of these alternative options in some other lexical units causes an increase in repetitions in the speech. To maintain the purity of speech, it is necessary to use less stamps and clichés - artificially repeated words in speech. As one of the many clichés that can be found in the language of epics, we can cite the phrase “rest is this rest, don't call other rest rest”.

Another unit that damages linguoecology is barbarism. Barbarism - foreign words and expressions taken from other languages, not fully integrated into the structure of the target language or used inappropriately. “Barbarisms are derived from the Greek word barbarismos, which means “alien”. “Barbarisms are words and phrases that are not adapted to the language, are not characteristic of its standards, and are used as a foreign language phenomenon”.<sup>5</sup> Barbaric units may have settled into our speech as a result of using words that are often used in other languages. This is mainly observed in the speech of students during the language learning process. The use of such units in the speech of some young people, which has become a habit or to be proud of themselves, has a great impact on the ecology of our language. We are witnessing the use of foreign words like “okey”, “karoichi”, “yes”, “O my God”, “vaapshe” or “davai” in the speech of young people. Such cases have a negative impact on the ecology of not only the Uzbek language, but also other languages. Let's analyze some of these words below.

“Okey” is derived from the English word “ok” which means “good”. “Vaapshe” is derived from the Russian word and is used in the sense of “generally”; “karoichi” is derived from the Russian word “koroche” and is used in the sense of “short”; “davai, davai” is derived from the Russian word “davai” which means “be often, be”<sup>6</sup>. “Yes” came from the English language, meaning “yes”, and the combination “O my God” meaning “Ey Allah” is a phrase that is repeatedly heard in the speech of young people.

<sup>3</sup> Kuldoshev N.A. Ecolinguistics: linguistic and cultural study of the purity of language and speech in Uzbek: Philol. science. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in ...diss. autoref. - Ferghana. 2021

<sup>4</sup> Usmanova Sh. Linguistics. Textbook. – Tashkent: “Bookmany print”, 2022. – .../...31p.

<sup>5</sup> Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. Five volumes. Volume 1. – Tashkent, 2006. – P.441

<sup>6</sup> Kuldoshev N.A. Ecolinguistics: linguistic and cultural study of the purity of language and speech in Uzbek: Philol. science. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in ...diss. autoref. - Ferghana. 2021. – .../...23p.

It is necessary to use any unit used in our speech carefully. The issue of increasing the prestige of the Uzbek language, as well as maintaining respect for other languages, is one of the relevant topics today. After all, respect and attention to language is one of the topics that is always emphasized. In particular, the linguist scientist N. Mahmudov said, "Language is a sacred and precious blessing, it is an inexhaustible bond that formed a human being, united peoples, brought them to the stages of development, started spiritual development, and opened the gates of the thought garden. That is why contempt for language means contempt for humanity itself. Respect and attention to the language is recognition of the dignity of the human child in this world,<sup>7</sup> – expressed his important opinions.

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<sup>7</sup> Mahmudov N. Language. - Tashkent: "Yozvchi", 1998. - P. 3