

INTERLINGUA IS THE DEGREE TO WHICH AN ASPECT OCCURS IN A LANGUAGE

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Annotation. *In this article, the importance of ecolinguistics in linguistics and its main aspects have been discussed. The interlingual aspect of language ecology was explored. Keeping the national language pure and finding a solution to language-related problems has emerged as the main task of the research.*

Key words: *national language, language approach, aspects of language ecology, interlingual.*

TILDA INTERLINGUAL JIHATNING YUZAGA KELISH DARAJASI

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada tilshunoslikda ekolingvistikaning ahamiyati va uning asosiy jihatlariga to'xtalib o'tildi. Til ekologiyasining interlingual tomoni tadqiq etildi. Milliy tilni sof saqlash va tilga oid muammolarning yechimini izlab topish tadqiqotning asosiy vazifasi sifatida yuzaga keldi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *milliy til, tilga bo'lgan yondashuv, til ekologiyasi aspektlari, interlingual*

УРОВЕНЬ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ВНУТРЕННЕГО АСПЕКТА В ЯЗЫК

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Абстрактный. *В статье основное внимание уделяется значению эколингвистики в языке и его развитии. Изучался межъязыковой контроль языковой экологии. Оно пришло, чтобы выяснить, как сохранить чистоту национального языка и найти решение связанных с этим проблем.*

Ключевые слова: *национальный язык, свет на язык, аспекты языковой экологии, межъязыковой язык.*

Cultural and social relations between different peoples and peoples are developing in world linguistics. Various diplomatic relations, mutual touristic relations, and internal and external social processes are gaining momentum. In such a process, the most important problem for any nation and people is the attitude towards their mother tongue and other languages. To teach young people to respect the national language and other languages and to reveal the wide possibilities of the mother tongue is the main task of every pedagogue and parent who is a child educator.

The relationship between language and the environment, approaches to the national language are among the urgent tasks that have become a state program today. It is the duty of every speaker of the national language to protect it and fight against negative influences on it. Today, a number of measures are being developed in our country to improve relations with the native language. The laws and decrees that started with the granting of the state language status to the Uzbek language on October 21, 1989 continue today. In particular, *“Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Culture, Union of Writers of Uzbekistan, Republican Center of Spirituality and Enlightenment, Youth Union of Uzbekistan, Committee of Women and Girls of Uzbekistan, “Strategy of Development” Center and the day when the Uzbek language was granted the status of the state language of the general public - October 21 on declaring the date as “the day of the Uzbek language holiday”*²⁶ A presidential decree was signed on increasing the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language. Such campaigns are an example of attention to the national language.

Attitudes and approaches to the language are developing rapidly today. A deeper study of the relationship between language and human society is one of the tasks that linguistics faces. The issue of preserving the national language and passing it on to the next generation in its pure state is the duty of every speaker of this language. Environmental issues of the language are developing very much today. Users of each language should master the speech skills and norms of their language. By forming the skill of using the language correctly, we can reduce the problems of language and language ecology.

Ecolinguistics is a developing science that is in constant contact with ecology and linguistics. Linguistic ecology, which emerged in the 1970s,

²⁶Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On increasing the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language// Tashkent, October 21, 2019/<https://xabar.uz/uz/siyosat/prezident-ozbek-tilining-davlat-tili-sifatidagi>

studies the current state of the national language due to its interdisciplinary and integrative nature. It considers various aspects of preserving its purity in the speech of the people who speak their native language, the degree of interference of other languages and cultures into the national language, and the problems of formation and development of speech culture skills.

Ecolinguistics is the field of linguistics that deals with the relationship between language and society. As a result of the study of ecolinguistics, the national spirit in the language is determined - the mentality of the people, the lifestyle of the society and its social image. The question of purity inherent in the language and its requirements, the potential of the speaker in the process of oral and written speech - all this is an expression of the relationship of ecolinguistics between a person and the environment. Ecolinguistics is to keep language correct and pure using linguistic tools takes responsibility. The processes related to the purity of the national language, its beauty and improvement form the basis of speech culture.

Speech culture, stylistics, rhetoric and related processes are studied from the intralingual aspect of language ecology. In the process of this research, the communicative aspects specific to the language require an in-depth study of the correctness, accuracy, logicity of the speech, the features of the speech's idiosyncrasy and fluency, and methodological issues. In the framework of the intralingual aspect of language ecology, it is necessary not to weaken the communicative position of the interlocutor in the language, not to allow a person's speech skills to decrease during the communication process, and to teach the correct distribution of large-scale goals and tasks of the speech process.

In the process of studying the aspects of linguoecology, another aspect specific to the language is the interlingual aspect. **Interlingual** - multilingualism as the habitat of a particular ethnic language and related to the problem of language extinction and therefore the reduction of linguistic diversity on Earth.²⁷ When we study this aspect in the ecology of language, first of all, it is necessary to start with respecting the national language and other foreign languages while preserving its national dress. The interlingual aspect deals with the study of the internal possibilities of the language and the problems specific to the language.

Today, such problems are often observed with the introduction of foreign words and phrases into the language. The spirit of nationalism inherent in the language is waning as a result of various foreign elements being added to

²⁷ Haugen E. The Ecology of language. Essays by Einar Haugen. – Stanford, 1972.

the languages. One of the main reasons for this is the many observations of borrowing words from other languages. This process is observed as a result of environmental research. Most of them are objective. First of all, these are new international relations (rating, etc.), a significant increase in public relations (briefing, impeachment, etc.), widespread distribution of foreign goods (trimmer, concealer, lifting, etc.), reflecting the modern realities of the state and society significantly increases with the emergence of new technologies (website, banner, browser, molding, etc.), ideological and social concepts (promoter, supervisor, etc.). In particular, up to 15% of words borrowed from English and other European languages are due to the lack of a corresponding equivalent in the national language. This shows that many words nowadays are related to modern information and communication technologies, mainly words taken from the English language. This is further increased by the dominance of English in IT and the undeniable role of English as an international communication language.

The problem of disappearing languages is a loss for any user of that language. There are several main reasons why these problems occur in languages. It is appropriate to cite the following problems related to the ecology of language:

- parasite words
- mastering words;
- offensive words and taboos;
- slang, jargons, professionalism;
- dialectics and regionalism.²⁸

Some of the problems mentioned above, i.e. dialectisms, are not considered a negative phenomenon for the Uzbek language. In some languages, the variety of dialectisms and regionalisms lead to a departure from the literary language. Ecolinguistics is the basis of a deeper study of the language-specific units that contribute to its ecology.

In linguistics, “parasitic words” are evaluated as a negative phenomenon that disrupts speech. In fiction, it is appropriate to use specific words and phrases to describe the image of a character. Parasitic words are words and phrases that are firmly established in the human lexicon and are often used by him to connect sentences. Parasitic words are not characteristic of literary language. Parasitic words used in our speech resist the correct presentation of the speaker’s speech during the conversation, and during the communication process, the speech between the two

²⁸ Fayzieva G.V. Main problems of linguoecology: theoretical and practical aspects. LINGUISTICS & EDUCATION Volume 4 № 1, 2024

interlocutors causes inconsistency. They prevent the understood topic from reaching the listener. Most of the time, people can't find the necessary words for their speech without realizing it in the process of communication, uses repetitive words like "hmm". The use of such parasitic words in our speech indicates a lack of vocabulary.

"Any language during its historical development enriches and develops its vocabulary at the expense of internal and external sources. This general law of language development also applies to the Uzbek language. While internal resources are considered important sources in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, just as no other language in the world relies only on its internal resources, the Uzbek language has only its own words, its own wealth of layers. and opportunities are not enough. An external source (resource) plays an important role in the enrichment and improvement of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. In general, no language in the world can develop in absolute isolation from other languages".²⁹ – we will get enough information about word acquisition and the interaction of languages through the study guide of I. Yuldoshev and O. Sharipov. Language ecology and related processes are topics of particular interest in linguistics.

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²⁹ Yoldoshev I., Sharipova O'. Fundamentals of linguistics. - T.: Economy-finance, 2007.