

Pragmatic and Lexical Peculiarities of Ecology Terms in the English

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ANOTATSIYA

Maqolada ko'pgina til tarmoqlaridagi ekologik atamalarning kelib chiqishi va rivojlanishi haqida so'z boradi. Ekologik atamalar boshqa sohlardan ajralib turadi va faqat shu sohaga dahldor bo'ladi.

From the first part of the 20th century, the phrase "historical ecology" has been used to mean a number of different things. At least four academic fields—history, ecology, geography, and anthropology—have produced studies with the term historical ecology. The historical interconnectivity of nature and human culture is a topic that historical ecology appears to address, however this field of research lacks a cohesive methodology, a specialized institutional basis, and common publication outlets. Moreover, nothing is known about the evolution of historical ecology. As a result, there are numerous definitions of historical ecology today, and there are various views on where to look for the field's roots. I trace the evolution of historical ecology in this review from the 18th century. I quickly discuss a few early historical ecological research in the first section, and then I go over the main scientific movements of the 20th century that helped to shape historical ecology. In the second section, I go into further depth on the past five decades of historical ecological research, concentrating primarily (though not entirely) on pieces that their respective authors designated as historical ecology. I also look at how the two main themes in historical ecological research—ecological and anthropological—appear and relate to one another. In the final section, I try to sketch out the future of historical ecology based on recurring themes in previous studies. It seems that historical ecology is currently at a turning point. Even in antiquity, learned people began to become curious about how humans interact with the rest of nature (Glacken, 1967). This interest has been included into various well-established academic areas ever since modern science started to emerge in the 18th and 19th centuries. Some of these fields focused on the past as well as the present since they had a diachronic perspective on human-nature relations. These studies were referred to as, among other things, landscape history, environmental history, historical geography, environmental

archaeology, forest history, or historical ecology, even if their subjects didn't necessarily differ greatly. The boundaries between these (sub) disciplines are still hazy regardless of whether one concentrates on methodological or fundamental research areas (Williams, 1994; Rackham, 2000; McNeill, 2003). Yet, the majority of the aforementioned (sub) disciplines have undergone a development process that has established them as legitimate academic fields, as demonstrated by university departments, specialist journals, learned societies, and regular conferences. Historical ecology stands out as an exception.

From the first part of the 20th century, the phrase "historical ecology" has been used to mean a number of different things. At least four well-known academic disciplines have generated studies tagged as historical ecology: anthropology, geography, history, and ecology (including palaeoecology, landscape ecology, and conservation/restoration ecology). Several disciplinary researchers used diverse terminology and definitions to describe and characterize historical ecology. Despite the fact that everyone involved seems to agree that historical ecology is concerned with the historical interconnectedness of nature and human culture, this area of study lacks a unified methodology, a specialized institutional background, and (with few exceptions) a common publication forum.

It identifies the theoretical underpinnings and early initiatives without which it would be impossible to explain later advancements. Assigning some works to the historical ecological tradition while excluding others is necessarily subjective. The second strategy has a narrower scope. This strategy encourages a more systematic and objective assessment of contemporary developments because, as was previously mentioned, historical ecology lacks a commonly acknowledged definition. The same goes for works that did not declare themselves as historical ecology, despite the fact that their subject matter and methodologies would permit this.

A blend of the two strategies is undoubtedly the best way. A thorough analysis of either, however, is unquestionably outside the purview of this work. A book-length research would be necessary to fully explore the theoretical and applied foundations of historical ecology alone [as Worster (1977) did in his work on the history of ecological ideas]. Even a more topically constrained study that focuses on self-aware historical ecology is unable to incorporate all research in all languages. I aimed for more modest objectives in this review, which I believe will lay the groundwork for future research. More precisely, I will quickly explain a few early (18th century) historical ecological investigations in the first section of this review, followed by a summary of the major scientific fields that helped shape historical ecology. Historical ecology's early development will also be covered in this section. I shall go into further detail on the past fifty years of historical ecological investigations in the second section. This section will mostly (though not completely) concentrate on writings whose authors defined historical ecology, and it will also include a list and analysis of all existing explanations and definitions of historical ecology.

We will also look at how the major historical ecological patterns emerged and how they are related. I'll also give a general outline of where historical ecology might be going in the future based on the analysis of current trends. Although it is a topic of utmost importance, I should also point out that it has already been covered elsewhere (Szabó, 2010, with additional literature), and this review does not include it. This is true even though elucidating why historical information is relevant for the comprehension and management of current ecosystems. The emphasis of this text is unapologetically anglophone. This is justified to some part by the British academics' groundbreaking work in historical ecology, which was frequently acknowledged in publications written in other languages as well (e.g. Girel, 2006; Moreno & Montanari, 2008; Cevasco & Tigrino, 2008). Additionally, starting roughly 2000, English-language publications of foreign research—particularly in ecology—have increased. While I made an effort to include the bulk of the most notable English-language works, the coverage of similarly important French literature is significantly less thorough; Italian, German, and other European and non-European authors are less commonly covered. While this is a clear drawback, my hope is, as in the case of the thematic scope of the paper discussed above, that this

review may provide inspiration for further regional studies, which will eventually lead to a comprehensive understanding of the past and present of historical ecology.

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