

Comparative Analysis of Architectural-Construction Terms and Related Dictionaries

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Abstract: The true essence or value of anything-phenomenon is evident by comparing it with another. Accordingly, the linguistic features of architectural-construction terms, which are considered a specific component of the terminological system, are also clarified when compared. Language, a social phenomenon and a living means of communication, is perfecting and becoming more complex every second. As a result of the development of science and technology and other factors, the continuous introduction and assimilation of new field terminology has led field experts, lexicographers and terminographers to organize the terminology of architecture and construction, to define system-structural, semantic and lexical boundaries, to define unity as a term within the limits of internal possibilities. sets a number of tasks such as nationalization.

Keywords: terms, semantic and lexical boundaries, specific component, vocabulary

The main purpose of architecture is to create better living conditions for mankind. The term "architecture" not only represents today's architectural image, but is also used in the sense of preserving the image of historical creativity, which is a part of culture. Studying the term architecture as a whole concept reveals more clearly the linguistic differences between the terms architecture and construction. Architecture should be understood more as architectural design and refinement, and under the term construction should be understood the conceptual arts of construction. It is possible to review construction terminology and select architectural terms from among them. Based on the architectural materials, we can mention the following groups: building types, building structure, building parts, basic construction concept, engineering maintenance of the building. We can continue these classifications as long as we like. But it is clear that creating a glossary of architectural construction terms requires an analysis of each term. 90% of architectural terms are usually formed from modern terms. In the formation of construction terminology, glossaries related to construction, which are in general use, serve as a basis.

Unlike other field terms, construction-architecture terms develop in parallel with construction processes. It is the coverage of architectural terms of a certain period that allows us to draw certain conclusions about the development of construction in that language or period. The following classification groups should be taken into account when creating a dictionary of construction terms. Including:

- Terms used by production organizations and technology industry in construction;
- Terms used in the design of building structure and its functional types;
- Term groups that are hierarchically related to building terms;
- Conceptual category terms related to specific branches of the construction industry.

The formation of these classification groups is based on two important aspects: "construction structure" and "construction organization and technologies". The first group includes two concepts related to the construction structure and its functional parts, while the second one combines the class of terms related to construction technologies and construction organizations.

At this point, it should be noted that the vocabulary of architecture-construction terms in English and Uzbek languages also has sharp differences in gradual improvement. In English, the terminology of this field is fully reflected in several educational dictionaries, world corpora. Among them, Professor Cyril M. of Columbia University Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation. "Dictionary of architecture & construction" compiled and published by Harris has a special place. This dictionary was updated, supplemented and republished in 1975, 1993, 2000 and 2006. This educational dictionary is compiled in a comprehensive and consistent manner.

When thinking about the comparative study of the terms used in the field of architecture and construction, it is observed that the terms of this field differ not only according to language, but also according to geographical and cultural aspects. We can explain this in the following three cases.

1. A certain group of terms related to this field may exist in both languages and be translated or understood on the basis of mutual equivalence. For example: window, door, floor, etc.
2. A certain group of terms related to this field is called a term in one language, despite existing in both nations or cultures, and is not called a corresponding term despite existing as a concept in the other. For example:

Shop (store) – a building or space within a building for the sale of merchandise or the provision of services.

Although this term, which means shop, exists in the Uzbek language, it is not considered an architectural term.

3. It exists only in the architecture of a particular nation or culture in terms of a particular group belonging to this field, and it is reflected as a term in that language. But this term does not even exist as a concept in the architecture of the second nation, that is, it is considered a lacuna and there is no need to name it as a term.

Also, since the field of construction and architecture includes many internal or related fields, such as design, finishing, raw materials, construction equipment, techniques and technologies, equipment names, construction methods and methods, the list of terms is created on the basis of internal words or internal capabilities. gets rich with fake words. Below, we will look at some examples of building-architectural terms based on the above-mentioned classifications and consider their linguistic features.

Ceiling [si:lɪŋ] A ceiling is the horizontal surface that forms the top part or roof inside a room. This term in English as an architectural term refers to the inner part of the roof of a room or the horizontal surface at the top of a building. The rooms were spacious, with tall windows and high ceiling - The rooms were spacious, with tall windows and high ceilings. In English, the etymology of this term is shown as follows: (denoting the action of lining the interior of a room with plaster or panelling): from ceil + -ing I. Sense 1 dates from the mid 16th century. That is, the semantic field of this term refers to the interior of the building covered with plaster or panels. But in today's English ABBYY lingvo electronic dictionary, the term ceiling refers to the upper part of a building or structure, regardless of its structural material. Also, this term was the basis for the transfer of metaphorical meaning in both languages. A ceiling on something such as prices or wages is an

official upper limit that cannot be broken. A monthly or salary value that cannot be changed and is officially defined as the highest level. The interesting thing is that such a transfer of meaning is also found in the Uzbek language. In Uzbek colloquial speech, we use the term *patalog*, which refers to the highest price or value, which is a part of the ceiling or the whole. In addition, this lexeme also occurs in English contexts as a technical term meaning the highest point at which an aircraft can safely fly. A ceiling is the greatest height at which a particular aircraft can fly safely. Today, as a result of the development of modern architecture, the building materials used to cover the upper part of the building or room and the construction style are changing. This is the basis for the formation of a new semantic field of this term in both Uzbek and English.

Furnishing [fɜ:(r)nɪʃɪŋz] – The furnishings of a room or house are the furniture, curtains, carpets, and decorations such as pictures. The decoration of a room or house with furniture, curtains, carpets and decorations. Because in today's modern building construction, furnishing and design is becoming popular as a branch of architectural art. For example, although this term unites under one common concept in both languages, it creates differences in terms of the semantic field of the meaning it represents. From a pragmatic point of view, carpets or curtains, which are considered a structural element of furnishing in Uzbek national architecture, may not be reflected in the meaning of the term in another language. That is, carpeting a room or a house is not a common necessity for some peoples. Or, on the contrary, in the majority of representatives of the English-speaking nation and culture, a table and a chair are taken as the main equipment of the room, but in Uzbek social life this thing is typical only for representatives of the urbanized population. Also, the structural elements included in the framework of this term are different according to the relationship of space, time, and time, and these differences create differences in the context of the two languages.

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