

Semantic Characteristics of Terms Relating to the Field of Architecture and Construction

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Abstract: The people are the main participants in the process of the popularization and assimilation of the terms of the acquired layer into our language. Language is a community asset. The members of the society make regular contacts with each other. During communication, the words in the language change over time, some words become historical and leave the communication process, while some become modern and become an active lexeme among members of society (this process is carried out in most cases at the expense of foreign words).

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Linguistics has widely studied the issue of term creation and the interaction between the bases of artificial terms. In terminological studies, it is thought that the formation of terms is carried out mainly in 3 different ways. These are: affixal, compositional and semantic methods. The formation of a term in sources is almost no different from the formation of a word in the language. But in some places, the introduction of common words plays an important role in the formation of terms. The method of calking also plays a significant role in the creation of terms. But in this process, Russian or foreign words introduced through the Russian language also become popular, move to the national language or become a component of the provision of a certain field. Any profession, be it architecture or any other type, contains certain words and phrases that are related to the scope of application and clearly express the field.

After a few years, a group of words becomes inactive, giving way to newly introduced words. But some terms are still used in their meaning. Because the semantic and stylistic meanings of the words are not exactly the same, this happens. For example, plaster, marble, cast iron, paint, glass.

Most of the words used in the field of architecture and construction are translated words. In such lexemes, the stylistic and social status of the vocabulary of the language plays an important role. Today, among the terms in this field, there are many lexemes that came from the English language.

First of all, the reason for the appropriation of terms is that various countries widely use English as an international language in creating high-tech tools and popularizing them and putting them on the world market, naming their products. Therefore, most of the new terms entering our social life are in this language. Secondly, the brevity of words and phrases used in English makes it easier to master. Below we will consider some terms related to the field of architecture and construction that are used with the same name in both English and Uzbek:

1. Arch (arch) - a gate, door, window, etc., with a semicircular top.
2. Balcony (balcony) - a porch, a square built on the second and higher floors of a multi-storey building, attached to the interior rooms, and its front, back or sides facing the outside, yard or street.

3. Bracket (bracket) - a device used to install a shelf on the wall.
4. Entasis (entasis) - is used in the work of the column, i.e., a decoration that thins the upper part of the column from the middle to the capitell with a special circular line.
5. Facade (facade) - house, front side of the building.
6. Corridor (Corridor) - a corridor serving for access to rooms inside the building and communication between rooms.
7. Panel (Panel) - wooden, plastic or oil-paint decorative coating of a wall inside a building or room.
8. Project (Project) - project.
9. Terrace (Terrase) - light summer porch, porch.
10. Reconstruction (Reconstruction) - radical reconstruction for the purpose of improving, increasing the practical value of an existing thing (enterprise, city, building).

Acquisitions are one of the sources of regularity of development and enrichment of any language. The acquisition process is a complex phenomenon, closely connected with linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

Currently, special attention is being paid to the provision of housing to the population in various regions of our country and the construction of multi-storey buildings that fully meet the requirements of the time. If we take the example of our capital alone, investments are made from abroad in the construction of hundreds of modernized residential buildings, and foreign architects and builders are involved in the construction work. This, in turn, creates the ground for foreign terms in this field to enter our language as neologisms. Below are examples of such lexemes:

1. "Hi-tech" style. In recent years, the term "high-tech" has been actively used in the field of architecture. This term is used in our language for modern home renovation based on high technologies. (<https://uz.atomiyme.com/hi-tech-arkhitektura-va-dizayn-uning-style/>)
2. Hall. An area of a house or building leading to individual rooms. Forms a semantic synonymy with the lexeme hall. The lexeme hall is used in the language as a component of public buildings, and the lexeme "hall" is now more widely used in relation to residential buildings than public buildings.

At first, the terms used in our language until now are used in parallel with the terms used in the field of architecture and construction, and this situation is maintained as a norm for a certain period of time. For example, architecture - architecture, project - design, modeling - modeling, form - form, task - function, improvement - reconstruction, foundation - foundation.

Another aspect that we need to take into account when analyzing professional terms, in particular construction-architecture terms, is which category the addressee represents in the communication process. That is, speech differs semantically, phonologically, and stylistically depending on whether it is among real industry experts, is directed by industry experts to representatives of the inactive technical field, or is used among representatives of the general public. Mudraya and Alcaraz also divide field terms into three categories: technical, semi-technical, and non-technical. According to him, there are significant differences between technical and semi-technical terms. More specifically, purely technical terms are contrasted with other classifications in that they do not have a clear synonymous line and do not undergo semantic changes. Semi-technical terms are considered as a classification group between non-technical and purely technical terms. Examples

include iron, force, pressure, etc. They can be used in different contexts with the same general meaning.

After independence, the active creativity, architecture and construction works in our country have reached a new stage. After more than a quarter of a century, construction works have increased in number and quality. Scientific and technical achievements, innovations, new building materials, social orders that are changing in terms of number, form and content, as well as the integration of the architecture-construction industry with the national architecture and craft networks, which are taking place in this area as well as in other areas. and caused the quantity to increase dramatically. Especially in the last five years, the revitalization of the activities of private construction companies and the large-scale work of several foreign construction, architecture, design and construction service firms and companies in our country has led to the enrichment of Uzbek architecture-construction terms with native terms. In the current period, the fact that the employers and workers in the construction industry are representatives of the local people, and the increase in the demand for design and finishing services from the public and private sectors has increased the use of construction-architecture terms in real speech situations several times. As a result, there was a need to study the sociolinguistic and sociopragmatic features of construction-architecture terms. Today, we observe that many terminological units are actively used in the process of communication and exchange between social networks and communicators. Including:

Cottage (cottage) is a compact one (two) story house (courtyard), usually built on the outskirts of the city or in the district centers.

Janda is a soft colored product used for wall decoration.

A frame is a hard plastic shell or covering for doors or windows

Mansard (Russian) - the uppermost part of multi-storey buildings, under the roof.

An intercom is a hanging communication device, usually at the external entrance of multi-storey buildings or public buildings.

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