

DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL-CONSTRUCTION TERMS AND THEIR
PLACE IN THE FIELD OF TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract. Architectural terms, words, phrases reminding of the history, traditions and monuments that are a constant companion in human life and appear before our eyes and fascinate everyone with their luxury and elegance. are units. As such units reflect the human civilization, they are the wealth of our vocabulary, and their study leads to the development not only of the field of linguistics, but also of the fields that study our tangible and intangible heritage, such as history, ethnography, ethnology, and architecture. Since ancient times, buildings and construction structures determine the living and working conditions of a person, they provide information not only as a place of residence or a place of work, but also as one of the important factors in the formation of his worldview and worldview, and are based on the creative activity of a person. This article focuses on the semantics of architecture-construction terms, and their comparative translation is further enriched with specific examples.

Key words: architecture, lexicon, etymological dictionary, enantiosemy, terminologicalization, term, diachronic development

Introduction. As for the characteristics of architectural terms, the researcher Stamatiadu Erasmia, who studied the terms of English, German, Greek and Russian languages in this field in a cross-sectional aspect, gives the following definition: "The lexicon of architecture has a symbolic function, and therefore the architectural environment is semiotic. ."[] Therefore, it is a fact that the uniqueness of each architectural monument reflects the character, characteristics and outlook of this particular nation and people.

According to the researcher E.E. Mironova, "The enrichment of terminology over the centuries, insufficient research of the architectural lexicon, and errors in translation necessitated the arrangement of terms in some special dictionaries and their complex unification"[] is rightly emphasized. Despite the fact that several dictionaries have been created by English linguists and lexicographers, there are some aspects that need to be corrected in the dictionaries of terms related to the field of architecture and construction. In the course of our research, we also used the "Dictionary of architecture & construction"[] compiled and published by M.Harris to study the terms, phrases and their interpretation related to the field of architecture and construction, as well as Oxford University Press. The Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture[] is an easy-to-use and constantly updated resource created by James Stevens Curl, both in print and online. .

For a more complete study of the development of terms related to the field of architecture and construction in the English language and their basic information, refer to etymological dictionaries, including "An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English"[] created by Ernest Weekley in 1921, compiled by Ernest Cline " A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language[] and "Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology"[] (1988), an online dictionary

created with the support of the European Community "Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Englischen Sprache"[] we turned to the etymological online dictionary of words.[]

Also, linguist Z. Khakieva, who conducted her research in this field, divided the lexical units related to the field of architecture and construction into periods not only by their origin, but also by their appearance. Based on this research, we were convinced in the process of studying these periods that the term of each period refers to the constructions created and preserved in that period, as a result of their inclusion in texts and dictionaries as the periods passed.

According to the linguist, it is emphasized that another important aspect in the development dynamics of construction terminology is the identification of evolutionary processes. It was determined that the following semantic events occurred:

Terminology – 31%

Transterminologization – 38%

Metaphorization – 19%

Determinologicalization – 6%

Metonymization - 6%.[]

Also, this article talks about synonymy, antonymy and enantiosemy of terms. This is one of the research works that can clearly answer the question of whether there is synonymy in the terms of many scientists today. After analyzing all the terms according to the scope of their meaning and content, Z. Khakieva found synonymy in terms in the field of architecture and construction. proved to meet more.

The main part. Now, if we talk about the Uzbek language, the development of the Uzbek language cannot be imagined without the development and level of development of terms and terms within this language. As in all fields, the terms related to architecture and construction have gone through the stages of emergence, formation and development.

The terms of the field of architecture and construction, which we want to bring to the research center, also have their own history of emergence, formation and specialization. among others, we can find places used in manuscripts created before the 20th century. Below, we will try to analyze the terms used in those works based on examples.

Conclusion. It is known that a certain part of words in the language are divided into types such as synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and paronyms according to their form and meaning[]. This phenomenon is typical not only for today's lexical units, but also for historical lexicon. When interpreting the above-mentioned typical groups, it is appropriate to take into account the state of consumption at the same time. It is appropriate to accept the situation of use in different periods as variant.

As a conclusion, it can be said that the terminological system related to the field of architecture and construction, like the terminology of other fields, has been improved over time and has experienced the process of adopting new lexical units in keeping with the times. Historical research shows that the lexicon used in the period from the 11th century to the beginning of the 20th century was mainly composed of words related to the Sogdian, Mongolian, Arabic, Persian and Russian languages. . The terms used in the field of construction and architecture in the works "Devonu lugotit turk", "Translator", "Dictionary of Navoi's works" and "Materials from the history of the lexicon of the Uzbek language (end of the 19th century - beginning of the 20th century)" It was found that it was not as perfect as the terminology of the field, that is, it consisted of simple terms and terms that are widely used in everyday life. These terms were observed within

morphologically related word groups such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives. This situation indicates that the lifestyle of the population of that time was compatible with the level of development. But it should also be noted that the development of each language cannot be imagined without its diachronic development.

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