

GENERAL LEXICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK.

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ANNOTATION

The article scientifically analyzes the fact that the names of terms in the languages being compared include the designation of specific features of a residential building, and today the classification of the features of construction terms in both languages is a general description of the objects of research that distinguish residential buildings from each other and study their functional purpose and purpose.

Key words: *structure, hierarchical, conceptual, semantic feature, buildings, lexeme, architectural.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье проводится научный анализ того факта, что названия терминов в сравниваемых языках включают обозначение специфических особенностей жилого здания, и что сегодня классификация особенностей строительных терминов в обоих языках представляет собой общее описание объектов исследования, отличающих жилые здания друг от друга и изучающих их функциональное назначение и предназначение.

Ключевые слова: *структура, иерархический, концептуальный, семантическая особенность, здания, лексема, архитектурный.*

INTRODUCTION

The thematic classification carried out in our study covers general construction terminology, but the main focus is on the terms used in the construction of residential and civil buildings and their production technology. The main source of research in construction terminology is the hierarchical relationships of lexemes and the relationships between their units in relation to reality (concepts, processes, phenomena, objects) in the construction industry, as well as the relationships characterizing construction terms as units of the language system. The analysis of semantic relationships in the study of construction industry terms reveals the complex semantic relationships between its components. This is a reflection of the hierarchical relationships between the words adopted in this field.

During the study, we divided construction terms into the following categories:

1. Terms that express concepts by defining them and their functional types.
2. A group of terms used in production processes.

Construction structures is one of the main groups of hierarchical relationships that include terms related to the technology and organization of construction work. This group represents the conceptual categories of each independent branch of the construction industry. When expressing concepts through the terms construction structures, information is mainly determined about the types of structures and their functional parts. This includes, for example, various types of buildings, structures and other construction objects, as well as the purpose-specific parts of each structure (technical or functional aspects that distinguish it from other parts).

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS.

In addition, the terms used in the production areas are related to the organization of construction work and construction production technology, and they illuminate the processes in this area. These terms cover building materials, equipment and construction technologies, through which production processes and the order of construction work are determined. The terms included in this group are aimed at optimizing the process of organizing construction work and highlighting its technical aspects. Thus, the connection between building structures and production technology is based on a certain order and structure in the hierarchical system of this area.

Depending on the structure of the groups, each of them uses specific terms, for example: building, edifice, house, housing, hotbed, workshop, boiler-room, barn, pontoon - bridge, tower, ferry, saw-mill, clubhouse, room- construction site, room, cell, barbershop, hospital, hotel, kitchen, shop, stadium, amphitheatre, bridge, staircase, health center, factory; earth works - construction, industrialization, construction technological operations, roofing, strengthening, sanitation, decoration, registration, patching, mechanical, repair, sorting; earth works - earth works; boring and blasting work; pile works - pile works; timber (wood) works; concrete and reinforced concrete works - concrete and reinforced concrete works; installation of construction works - installation building construction;

The above examples allow us to divide construction terms into different groups. However, in the analysis of terms denoting types of buildings and their components, secondary terms that define the structural characteristics of civil buildings are more widely used. In our study, terms denoting the characteristics of various construction structures, construction tools, materials, and building components were studied.

The general semantic features of construction terms are expressed in the differential semantic formula: "*objects + construction*", "*structure*". Here, the term

construction, despite its polysemy, refers not only to buildings and structures, but also to "contract". Thus, the term "construction" is used to denote objects and building structures in general, including "engineering structures" (for example, technical buildings, bridges, dams, galleries, etc.).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

In our study, the term "construction" reflects the relationships between concepts and realities used to describe the types and characteristics of construction structures. This concept constitutes a semantic field that includes several lexical and thematic groups. First of all, "technical and non-technical structures" are divided into semantic groups, which are divided into terms denoting engineering structures, that is, types of buildings and their characteristics. This approach allows for a more precise and systematic analysis of construction terms. The terms "engineering structures" include: *dam, gallery, gas well, gas pipeline, underground tunnel, mine, underground workings, drip irrigation, zone, airport, administration, airport, hangar, etc.: pier, mast, tower, subway, tube; reservoir, canal, irrigation canal, hydroelectric power station, port, seaport, airfield, aerodrome, airport building, hangar, shed, etc.*

Describing the semantic relations of terms denoting non-technical structures with the general classification feature of the first group of terms mentioned above, he emphasizes that they are expressed in the opposition of the concepts of "construction-buildings". This opposition distinguishes the terms from the group "construction" with the differential feature of "buildings" in a hierarchical relationship, as usual. The term "building" in English and Uzbek is semantically *bino, imorat, xona, building, edifice, construction, house* expressed in the form of a generalized meaning.

It is known that the lexeme used for each field is interconnected with concepts that contain various meanings intended for human life and activity. The following terms are also terms related to the construction field, and they are directly based on the human factor: *saroy, bino, uy, kvartira, yer uy, uy, mehmonxona, zavod, tovuqxona, restoran, poezd stansiyasi, dorixona, ko'p qavatli bino - construction, room, dug-out, court, poultry farm, poultry house, sitting room, restaurant, pier, weir, polyclinic, three — point front* and etc.

The differential classification feature "Building and its types" unites these terms on the basis of lexical-semantic relationships and reflects the categorical relationships between terms and concepts in the construction industry. Also, relationships are established between terms in the construction industry on the following criteria:

1. Terms denoting the classification features of the construction industry according to its functional purpose.
2. Terms denoting the quality and design features of the construction industry.

Terms denoting the classification features of the construction industry according to its functional purpose can be divided into the following groups:

1. Terms denoting types of civil buildings: *yotoqxon*, *lager*, *sirk*, *uy*, *kutubxon*, *sartaroshxon*, *xona*, *kasalxon*, *hammom*, *dorixon* - *block-house*, *dining room*, *mess room*, *wainhouse*, *building*, *palace*, *civil building*, *castle*, *mud-house*, *cabin*, *cottage*, *detached-house*, *private-residence*, *domestic building*.

2. Terms denoting industrial and agricultural buildings: *zavod*, *fabrika*, *ustaxon*, *korxon*, *ipak qurti korxonasi*, *shisha tolali zavod*, *sement zavodi*, *paxta zavodi*, *firma*, *tovuqxon*, *garaj*, *veterinariya punkti*, *ustaxon*, *omborxon*, *molxon*, *otxon*, *dala sihatgohi*, *chorvachilik* - *works*, *factory*, *plant*, *brickfield*, *motor*, *furriery*, *boilerroom*, *workshop*, *hotbed*, *greenhouse*, *dairy farm*, *farm*, *forcing bed*.

The above groups show the features of the classification of construction terms according to their functional purposes and emphasize that these groups consist of the most common subgroups in terms of quantity and quality. The semantic differential feature that distinguishes these terms from other groups is manifested by the term that expresses their general meaning. In this case, "*fuqarolik binosi* - *civil building*" and the term reflects the basic conceptual structure of the term system. Thus, a comparison of the conceptual relationships of the terms of a small group shows that when these terms are combined with others, the "*task and purpose*" acquires a value that creates common semantic meanings. For example: *dormitory*, *cinema building*, *circus building*, *exhibition building*, *boarding house building*, *recreation room*, *teahouse*, *concert hall building*, *gym building*, *hotel building*, *residential building*.

The semantic feature (sema) "function, purpose" is especially evident in the interpretation of the above terms: *housing* - "*a building intended for household services*", *cinema* - "*a building for the performance of a theater or the screening of films*", *boarding house* - "*a type of hotel with a full range of facilities for its residents*"; *hotel* - "*a furnished house*"; *hotel* - "*a house rented for living together*", etc. At the same time, semantic analysis reveals the meanings of all terms of this subtype, which are expressed as "dwelling place" - "non-dwelling place". For example: *for dwelling place*: *housing*, *sanatorium*, *room*, *rental house*, *house*, *hotel*, *courtyard*, *warehouse*, *kitchen*, *pharmacy*, *market*, *university*, *college*, *enterprise*, *school*, etc. Each word of the first row semantically expresses the general feature "dwelling place, dwelling", while the second row of civil buildings combines common semantic features, namely "purpose of carrying out a certain activity" (for example, study, work, etc.). While the first row includes terms denoting residential buildings and their parts, the second row collects public buildings.

The differential semantic feature "building + residential building + goal + community" is subspecific to the typical differential feature "building + citizenship" and semantically divides this subtype into two main types. The terms in the "building + residential" group are interconnected on a semantic basis and are expressed in the most general form by words such as "*dwelling, residential building, hotel, place of residence, place, house, address*". In the semantic structure of the above series of words, the meanings of "*dwelling*" and "*place of residence*" are the main ones. At the same time, the "value of correlation" is important in the semantics of the following words: *dwelling, place, place*. In these words, the semantic correlation meaning is often associated with suffixes and is expanded by the suffix -goh, which forms nouns expressing the meanings of "place, place of residence, address".

In Uzbek, the word "room" is the main core lexical unit for expressing the meaning of "*dwelling place*".

Taking into account the above, we have distinguished the terms describing residential buildings by construction materials in the languages being compared and divided them into groups:

1. Houses built using wood; **in English:** *tent, marquee, block - house, log - house, ready cut - house, cabin, hut, shack, peasant house*; **in Uzbek:** *yog'och uy, chodir, hujra, masjid, chaft (tarixiy)*.

2. Loy va tuproq materiallari orqali qurilgan uylar: **in English:** *adobe, cob-house, clay-walled -cottage, wattle-house*; **in Uzbek:** *paxsa uy, shuvoq uy, paxsa devor, loy devorli kotej*.

3. Panel va beton materiallari orqali qurilgan uylar: *ingliz tilida: lane - tube - house, precast concrete-house*; *o'zbek tilida: beton uy, temir-beton uy, katta bino, tosh bino*.

4. Tosh materiali orqali qurilgan uylar: **in English:** *stone building, granite building, marble building*; **in Uzbek:** *tosh bino, granit bino, marmar bino*.

The relationships between the languages being compared in expressing certain concepts within the framework of the above construction terms are sometimes related to economic relations. This leads to the difficulty of translating certain concepts into one language or another or finding an exact equivalent.

In the natural geographical environment, construction work was limited to the use of certain materials, which is expressed, first of all, in the semantics of the terms given in both languages. For example, the semantic structure of the terms in the second group, the term "adobe-clay", does not always coincide in both languages. In English, these terms often refer to houses made of mud, that is, "mud huts".

Among the terms denoting residential buildings in the languages being compared, the largest group is the terms naming parts of the building: **in Uzbek:** *podval, daxliz, bolaxona, ayvon, peshayvon*; **in English:** *apnek, attic, ante - chamber, ante - room, drying - room, retiring* and etc. As can be seen from the examples given, a residential building is a multifunctional structure consisting of a whole system of parts and compartments that perform specific functions in a person's life and ensure his normal rest and work.

The study of construction terms reflects the unique features of the worldview of each people, namely the development of culture, traditions, and social origin. This leads to some differences in the structure of terms in the languages being compared.

In English and Uzbek, there are words denoting parts of the house, and when dividing them into groups, we also observed the meanings of secondary formation. These were divided into two subgroups: “*turar joy va turar joy bo‘lmagan*” – “*habited-house - inhabited house*”.

The semantic relationships between the terms denoting the parts of a house show that, although the two languages are similar in terms of general features in designating the parts of a house, there are significant differences in reality, which arise due to the architectural features and the specific functional parts of the houses of the two peoples. These differences mainly arise from the specific structural and functional systems of each language. However, in general, there are also areas where the functional parts of a building correspond to each other. For example, we can take the following words as an example: **in English:** *adit, entrance, staircase, verandah, mud room, antechamber, anteroom, hole, cloak ~ room, bathroom, kitchen, bedroom, roof, cellar, toilet, annex, children's – room*; **in Uzbek:** *zinapoya, ayvon, peshayvon, balkon, bolaxona, yarim balkon, koridor, daxliz, zal, bolalar uyi, hammom, ayvon, oshxona, yotoqxon, tom, podval, qo‘shimcha bino*.

In some cases, we can observe cases where the lexemes in the languages being compared are contradictory or different. We express the meanings of the word "entry" in English and Uzbek with the following words: “*adit, porch, doorway - kirish, yo‘lak, eshik*”. However, in literary language, this word is also used as “*threshold*.” The words “*corridor, corridor, porch, door*” and their English equivalents “*corridor, passage*” refer to passages that connect one part of a house or building to another.

We also touched on some of the specific features of defining the concept of stairs in Uzbek and English. However, these differences also apply to stairs in multi-storey residential buildings. In Uzbek “*pillapoya, zina, zinapoya, pog‘ona*” so‘zlari ingliz tilidagi “*main staircase*” “*oldi pillapoya, oldi zinapoya va orqa pillapoya*”

(*yordamchi pillapoya yoki qora yo‘lak*)” in English “back staircase” as we can see, the word "pag‘ana" also corresponds to the meaning of the word "stair".

It is clear that in Uzbek "*pillapoya, zina, zinapoya, pog‘ona*" words in English "*stair, corridor, passage*" so‘zlari bilan chog‘ishtirilganda, ular orasidagi sezilarli xususiyatlar borligi aniqlanadi. Their differences are based on the appearance and location of the object, and the meaning of the sentence is formed by its use.

Let's pay attention to another word, the Uzbek word "mehmonkhona" is similar to the English word "mehmonkhona" "*drawing-room, sitting-room, parlour, reception-room, guest-room, guest-chamber*" in the meaning of words like "and", each of these words is distinct from the other. For example, in English, "*guest-room, guest-chamber*" corresponds to the Uzbek word "mehmonkhona (a room intended for guests)". However, the semantic meanings of the following words are defined and indicated: a) *sitting-room, parlour* – *oddiy mehmonxona (ortiqcha dabdaba bo‘lmagan)*; b) *living-room, with drawing-room* – *kunduz kunda foydalaniladigan mehmonxona (turistlar va dam olishga boruvchilar uchun)*; v) *reception-room, drawing –room - dabdabali mehmonxona, bezatilgan mehmonxona (zodagonlar uchun)* cannot be used outside of their meaning. The word "*drawing-room*" above is distinguished by its qualitative characteristics as being decorated with works of fine art (paintings and sculptures, landscapes). It was studied that the lexeme "*mehmonkhona*" in Uzbek is equivalent to the semantic meaning of the words "*sitting-room, parlor, living-room, with drawing-room, reception-room, drawing-room*" in English.

When we turn to the words expressing the concept of "kitchen" in English, we have witnessed the significant presence of unique features in lexemes. **In English**, 1. The word "*dining-room*" corresponds to the Uzbek meaning of "common kitchen"; 2. The word "*breakfast-room*" means "a kitchen intended only for breakfast (it does not work at other times)"; 3. "*recreation-room*" is a dining room when going on vacation or traveling. The semantics of the following words in English are used to designate a special dining room in institutions: 1) *dining-hall, mess* – a dining room in educational institutions; 2) *mess-room* – a soldiers' dining room in military units; 3) *cook-shop, eating-house* – a cafeteria, cafe in a noisy city; 4) *grill-room* – a kitchen designed only for poultry products; 5) *pub, pigsty, pig* – although there are types of kitchens intended for the consumption of smoked products, they can be described in a general sense by the word "dining-rooms". This feature characterizes each thematic group as part of this type separately and the entire composition of terms of this type. This can be compared in the following selected group of terms:

1. Names of buildings intended for educational purposes in places: in Uzbek: *maktab, institut, universitet*; in English: *university, institute, school*;

2. Names of buildings intended for human health in places: in Uzbek: *kasalxona, boshpana, tug'ruqxona, muolajaxona, klinika, sanatoriy, dorixona, malhamxona, rentgenografiya, jonlantirish binosi*; in English: *hospital, chemist's, chemist's shop, drug-store, maternity home, maternity hospital, lying-in home, lying-in hospital, delivery room, polyclinic, nursing-home, mad-room*;

3. Names of cultural institution buildings: in Uzbek: *madaniy-maishiy binolar; kutubxona, suratga olish uyi, rasmchilar uyi, madaniyat uyi, madaniyat saroyi, teatr, kinozal, majlislar uyi, kutubxona, kuzatuv maydonchasi*; in English: *library, reading-room, pavilion, exhibition pavilion, museum*;

4. Names of sports facilities: in Uzbek: *sport inshootlari, stadion, arena, sport maydonchasi, sport klubi, sport saroyi, tenis korti, sport zali, suzish havzasi, avtomobil poyga maydonchasi*; in English: *gym hall, court, stadium, sport hall, pool, cycle track, hippodrome*;

5. Names of business establishments: in Uzbek: *do'kon, bozor, yo'lak, unversal do'kon, kitob do'koni, chodir do'kon, butik, chodir, tim, bit bozori*; in English: *covered, market, kiosk, booth, bookstall, tray, pagoda, market-building, tent, marquee, penthouse*;

6. Names of buildings intended for rent and guests: in Uzbek: *mehmonxonxona, qasr, saroy*; in English: *hotel, inn, boarding-house*;

7. Names of public services buildings: in Uzbek: *sartaroshxona, ustaxona, soatni ta'mirlash ustaxonasi, poyabzal ta'mirlash ustaxonasi, tsex (ustaxonalarni birlashtiruvchi tsex)*; in English: *photographer 's, hairdresser 's, work-shop, shoe-work-shop, clock repair shop*;

8. Names of buildings of industrial and agricultural enterprises: in Uzbek: *zavod, g'isht ishlab chiqarish zavodi, sement zavodi, kombinat, ipak fabrikasi, yog'ochni qayta ishlash zavodi, temir-beton zavodi, qurilish asboblari zavodi, poyabzal fabrikasi, ustaxona, ombor, tovuqxona, otxona, molxona, qozonxona, ferma, shipang, issiqxona, boshqaruv binosi, garaj*; in English: *works, factory, plant, reinforced concrete construction works, brickfield, cement - works, motor automobile works, smithy, forge, farriery, boiler - room, boiler - house, boiler - shop, workshop, hot bed, green - house, forcing bed, farm, poultry, poultry farm, cow - shed, dairy, dairy farm, cattle - breeding farm, garage etc.*

Although the above groups differ from residential buildings, we have witnessed the use of the names of some buildings in everyday life in the names of residential buildings.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the type of terms used in the naming of residential buildings of civil buildings was considered. The general semantic analysis showed the connections between the realities in the terminology system and their lexical-semantic relations. In general, the history of the formation of the lexemes studied in the dictionaries of the languages being compared, the cultural traditions of housebuilding, the architectural specificity of the construction of residential buildings and their differences among peoples were studied.

The terms specific to non-residential buildings include building terms related to various social, everyday, cultural aspects of human life, as well as its activities. A general description of the principles of semantic association of terms of this type shows that the main feature of their interconnection is thematic association, the basis of which is the meaning of the functional purpose.

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