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## BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TERMINOLOGY AND LEXIC-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS

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<https://doi.org/10.53885/edinres.2024.04.2.037>

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*Annotation. The article focuses on the architectural and constructional terms and their lexical and semantic analysis. Day by day as the demand for the construction field improves, the vocabulary used in architecture and construction is also developing and changing. Phrases and key terms in this field can be similar and the same in many languages, however, there are some words which only belong to a certain language and their forming ways can be different when they are used to make compound words. And also inter lingual and intra lingual functioning problems are also learnt in this article.*

*Keywords: linguistic literature, inter lingual functioning, intra lingual functioning, generalization, lexicology, onestop shopping.*

## BINO QURISH TERMINOLOGIYASI VA LEKSIK-SEMANTIK TAHLILI

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*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola arxitektura va qurilish terminologiyasi va ularning leksik-semantik analiziga qaratilgan. Kundan kunga qurilish sohasi rivojlangani sari, ushbu sohadagi ishlatiladigan so'zlar ham o'sibo'zgarib bormoqda. Ushbu sohadagi ko'plab frazalar va kalitso'zlar arbixilyokio'xshashbo'lishi mumkin, lekin ayrimso'zlar borkiular faqat ma'lum bir tilga tegishli bo'ladi. Shuningdek, interlingual va intralingual muammolar ham ushbu maqolada o'rganiladi.*

*Kalitso'zlar: lingvistik adabiyot, interlingual funktsiya, intralingual funktsiya, funktsiyalash, umumiy lashtirish, lektikologiya, universal xarid.*

## СТРОИТЕЛЬНАЯ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯ И ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

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*Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена терминологии архитектуры и строительства и их лексико-семантическому анализу. День за днем по мере развития строительной отрасли растут и слова, используемые в этой области. Многие фразы и ключевые слова в этой области могут быть одинаковыми или похожими, но есть определенные слова, которые будут относиться только к определенному языку, и способы их образования также будут отличаться, когда из них образуются составные слова. Также в этой статье*

будут рассмотрены интерлингвальные и внутрилингвальные проблемы

Ключевые слова: лингвистическая литература, межъязыковое функционирование, внутриязыковое функционирование, обобщение, лектикология, универсальная покупка

Introduction. Building construction terminology refers to the construction vocabulary and constructional terms. It explains how the words and phrases used in the architecture and construction industry which allows architects, design engineers, general contractor to use the construction terminology and architectural terms.

METHODS. The tasks and the general direction of the study determine the application of appropriate methods: component analysis of the lexical meaning, the method of comparison. In the process of construction not only builders, but also architects, mechanical, structural, electrical engineers, designers, graphic designers, surveyors and other profession members participate in this process. These specialists use and understand each other by using construction terminology during the construction. This terminology is being riched in the new terms and phrases day by day and also new specialists are also attached to this field. Such as, interior designers, general contractors would be separate entities, however, nowadays they are in one sphere. The theoretical basis for the systematic description of lectures in modern linguistics is the idea of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations, covering the entire lecture system and being the basis of the structural organization of the lecture system [1].

RESULTS. For all these assorted disciplines to understand every different the frequent language of building terms are used on a day by day basis. It is vital that there is a common jargon as in the world of nowadays there is lots integration of specialties that used to be separated. In days long past by means of architects, interior designers, engineers, developers, construction managers and universal contractors would be separate entities. Now they may additionally not be. Thus, every such association may additionally offer itself as «one-stop shopping» for a construction project, from establishing to end. This is specific as a «design build» contract where the contractor is given a overall performance specification and must undertake the venture from diagram to construction, whilst adhering to the performance specifications.

The owner has greater than the ordinary sketch team and contractor build concept. For the most phase structuring the venture in the format build idea where the services of architects, engineers and contractors can be integrated and therefore minimizing expenses through lessening of administration services. In response, many corporations are growing beyond normal choices of plan or development offerings on my own and are setting greater emphasis on organizing relationships with different integral individuals via the design-build process. As development projects face more and more complicated science and systems a want for plan professionals who are educated in all phases of the life fashion costing and strengthen an perception of the building as an advanced technological device requiring close integration of many sub-systems and their character components, which include sustainability. Understanding the building terminology is useful in perception how constructions are constructed and is crucial to these trying to understand the manner and it is a daunting task.

The development of the construction terminology system is carried out in stages. paragraphs, use a variety of training sources, and use specific details of names. In our country, the issue of regulating construction terminology began to receive attention from the mid-20th century [Gromov 1963], directly related to socio-political events and the development of the industry itself. period 1956-1960. . All systematization of terminology and the creation of dictionaries are carried out by international organizations for standardization (ISO - International).

Arguing about the level of development of the terminological system of construction, it is necessary to proceed from the age of the terminology. According to S. V. Grinev, it can be determined by the average time of appearance of terms formed due to the specialization

of meaning, since it shows the isolation and specialization of a given field of knowledge[2]. In the world experience, it is paid special attention to improving the quality of education according to modern requirements, including organizing a modern training system according to international level requirements. As a result of large-scale reforms in the field of education, a national system of human resource training in the construction sector has been formed, based on advanced foreign experience. Along with that, promoting methods of using advanced technology to improve the quality of modern personnel training is of particular importance.

**DISCUSSION.** The phrases address problems of constructing science, materials used, felony considerations and constructing crafts in such a manner that they may additionally be understood through all in the discipline.

In terms of linguistic requirements for terms in different works, various grounds are given, although, despite their fragmentation, these requirements in the linguistic literature are also sufficiently defined. From the point of view of the current state of the development of terminology in the Uzbek scientific and technical language, the issue of terminology tint in terms of relation to the sources of its formation, primarily its nationalization, internationalization or regionalization, should be considered the most important[3]. It is intently related to the problem of intra lingual and inter lingual functioning of terminology and is determined via the social need for scientific manufacturing each within the national state and on an international scale, which is additionally tremendous each from the factor of view of interethnic and international cooperation in the improvement of science and technology. On the other hand, the trouble of resisting immoderate impact is most likely also important in socially powerful languages. For instance, the term «facade» refers to the exterior face of a building. It is derived from the French word «façade,» which means «frontage» or «face.» The facade of a building not only serves as its outer shell but also conveys its architectural style, character, and sometimes its function. It includes elements such as windows, doors, ornamentation, and materials, which contribute to the building's aesthetic and symbolic value. Another word «atrium» is a large open space within a building, often located at its center and extending through several stories. Atriums are architectural features designed to bring natural light into a building's interior, provide ventilation, and create a sense of openness and connectivity between different parts of the structure. They can serve as gathering spaces, circulation hubs, or focal points for occupants. And the word «fenestration» refers to the arrangement, design, and proportioning of windows and other openings in a building. Fenestration plays a crucial role in determining a building's visual appeal, daylighting, ventilation, and energy efficiency. Different fenestration patterns, sizes, and configurations can influence the interior environment, privacy levels, and interaction with the surrounding context. Terminological lectures exhibit signs of the most systematically equipped layer of language lectures. Defining its consistency as a hierarchically strictly geared up part primarily based on the learn about of a certain department of science (construction) is vast in terms of its relationship with other systemic semantic associations (groups, fields, etc.) in the lecture, figuring out its place in the machine of semantic groupings. In this regard, it becomes quiet essential to learn about theoretical methods to the definition of language as a device in current linguistics, methods and methods for establishing the systemic stages and harmony of language, especially lectures. From this point of view, attempt to generalize the theoretical foundations of systematization and decide the most important realistic methods and methods of systematization in the lexicon of the language. This method requires an enchantment to the history of linguistics with the aim of reviewing the literature on this difficulty and identifying the most important directions, ideas and methods for reading the foremost homes of systematization in a lecture[4]. Like other languages of the world, Uzbek, Russian, English has simple and compound words. In these languages there's a frame to form a modern term by grammatically connecting two or more words without autonomous implications. This frame leads to a further expansion of the scope of expression of concepts totally different ways an

the stabilization of terms within the field, counting within the expressed framework of architecture and development terminology. In linguistics all terms and ideas cannot be communicated by implies of primitive, compound and manufactured lexemes. Compound words are included or isolated concurring to the rules of spelling. The issue of compound terms has always been one of the current research in terminology. This is explained by the fact that in scientific and technical terminology the weight of compound terms are higher than in other types of terms. Despite the large number of researches devoted to the study of compound terms, this issue is still relevant today. These units are described in different way in various sources. In some sources we can find such terms as “multi-terms”, “complex terms”, “non-compound terms”, “polylexem terms”, “compound terms”, “definite terms”, “syntactically formed terms”. The shape of the two-component compound AC terms in Uzbek, Russian and English is often primarily based on the noun+noun or adjective+noun model. Below we analyze the compound terms with this content. In Uzbek, as in other Turkic languages, they are shaped via compound terms of the type noun adjective in the exact relations. This phenomenon is additionally referred in researches as *izofa*. A. Khojiev notes that «the phenomenon of *izofa* is specific to the Iranian languages and is used in Turkic languages in fact, particularly in Uzbek, for attribute and attributive clause sentences» Words in compound phrases have three different descriptive formations according to the method of cross-linking. Architectural vocabulary constitutes an independent segment in the naive and scientific picture of the world of natives speakers; it forms a ramified terms system of architecture, combining general literary vocabulary and special terms that call the concepts of architecture and architectural activity. Architecture plays a special role in the life of both ancient and modern society: as the art of designing structures, architecture is symbolic and reflects not only the culture of a civilization of a certain period, the religious and cult symbols of the people, but also the spiritual intention of its creator. As modern science is rapidly entering the world of social and information space, scientific information begins to play a key role.

**CONCLUSION.** As the generalization of the accessible literature suggests, one of the important duties of lexicology at the existing stage has emerged as the institution of a range of kinds of systemic groupings that exist inside a range of corporations of lectures, the definition of principles and points that unite lectures. gadgets into semantic companies. Although there are some semantic relations which have been learnt in lexicology, which serve as the foundation for the structural-semantic division of the lecture, standard semantic associations have been established, however, there is no clear distinction and essential traits of the extraordinary elements in the studies.

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