

SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The vocabulary of architecture forms an independent segment in the scientific picture of the world. The interdisciplinary connection of this scientific direction in the field of terminology is based on the synthesis of special knowledge in the field of linguistics and architecture. Because terms are words, they create spontaneous associations in the listener. The associations associated with certain words are varied and depend on the ideas of each person.

Keywords: Architectural vocabulary, terminology, association, art, stylistic problems

Аннотация: Архитектурная лексика составляет самостоятельный сегмент в научной картине мира. Междисциплинарность данного научного направления в области терминологии базируется на синтезе специальных знаний в области лингвистики и архитектуры. Термины, так как являются словами, вызывают спонтанно ассоциации у слушателя. Ассоциации, связанные с определёнными словами, отличаются разнообразием, зависят от представлений каждого человека.

Ключевые слова: Архитектурная лексика, терминология, ассоциация, искусство, стилистические проблемы.

It is known that each terminological system has its own lexical fund. This fund combines a certain range of terms related to this system. One of such systems - Uzbek architectural terminology - has in its lexical fund many terms that appeared many centuries ago and at the present stage of development are not only updated, but also constantly replenished. This foundation covers all terms related to the construction industry of mankind. Architectural vocabulary forms an independent segment in the scientific picture of the world of people, native speakers, and therefore is of interest to both linguists and non-specialists in the field of philology. The interdisciplinary connection of this scientific direction in the field of terminology is based on the synthesis of special knowledge in the field of linguistics and architecture. Because terms are words, they create spontaneous associations in the listener. The associations associated with certain words are varied and depend on the ideas of each person. These associations can be both objective (name, live, material, mobile, etc.) and subjective (related to personal experience). In this way, the vocabulary of architecture functions as a text and an idea.

Uzbekistan is a country of ancient culture that has given world architecture great examples of architecture and art, and has extremely favorable conditions for the development of all types of tourism. In the world-famous cities of Uzbekistan - Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and other cities, many wonderful architectural monuments of the past have been preserved from the ancient Bactrian kingdom to the present day. Most of them are unique works of world architecture that have been preserved almost in their original form. Historical architectural monuments created by Uzbek architects have become masterpieces of world architecture. Madrasahs such as Vibikhanim,

Shahizinda, Sherdar in Samarkand, minarets in Bukhara, and architectural monuments in Khiva and Shahrisab still amaze the entire humanity.

One of the ancient and elegant spheres of human activity is architecture. Before defining architecture, let's look at the origin of the word architecture. The root of the word "tektura" is the art of construction, and the suffix "archi" means high, high level. Therefore, "architecture" means the highest stage of construction. In this sense, the word "architect" is close to the Uzbek word "memor". Architecture is the highest form of building art, but not every building can be compared to architecture. Because construction is a very broad concept and includes some areas that are not suitable for architecture. For example, construction of railways, construction of underground pipelines or mines, etc. So, not every building can be architecture, but the foundation of any architecture is construction. For a building to become architecture, it must be created in the style of a high-class example or work of art. Architecture differs from other types of practical human activity, including construction, in that, along with community issues, it also performs ideological and artistic aesthetic tasks that meet the requirements of a specific historical, socio-spiritual environment and time. It is customary to define architecture as follows: architecture is the art of creating a spatial environment for human and social activities, human life, work and life in general. "Spatial" here refers not to outer space, but to built-up areas on the surface of the earth.

It is known that the vocabulary of each language consists not only of its own words, but also of borrowed words. This fact also applies to the architectural terminology of the Uzbek language. Economic and cultural relations of the Uzbek people with the neighboring peoples, whom continued for many centuries, are continuously reflected in the language. In the period before the revolution, the influence of the Persian-Tajik language was significant in the development of the Uzbek vocabulary. For example, in the works of A.Navoi, the Persian-Tajik and Arabic construction terms such as cordon - connoisseur of construction work, duradgor - carpenter, joiner - are used in the origin. Over time, the number of terms borrowed from the Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages in Uzbek architectural terminology has steadily increased.

Architects were respectfully called engineers among the people who mastered construction and art sciences, created designs and decorations. This term broadly refers to an engineer specializing in geometry, technology and structural design. In medieval architecture, the people who built the most complex and magnificent palaces and rooms, madrasas and mosques according to their own designs were called engineers or memors. In fact, the titles of engineer and memor were given to those who had extensive experience in construction. Two brotherly peoples, Uzbek and Tajik, have been living in the same economic, political and cultural conditions for centuries writes A.K. Borovkov. Historically, there were close relations between these two peoples. Due to the mutual selection of everyday vocabulary and diverse terminology, the formation of an important generality in the vocabulary was influenced by close cultural and literary traditions.

It is known that the compared terminological units of architecture of English and Uzbek languages are functionally compatible in terms of content, style and pragmatism. Attention to consistency is an important factor in ensuring the adequacy of a translation. In the interpretation of Q. Musaev: "The stylistic problems of linguistic translation play an important role in its composition. Stylistics is an object of linguistic analysis because it is closely related to translation. In stylistics, all functions are fully related to linguistic translation, and a comprehensive approach to linguistic analysis of translation should be carried in relation to factors such as design, norm and tradition".

It can be noted that in English architectural terminology there are terms with stylistic meaning. They are used as a complex term in connection with terms related to the field of architecture. For

example: expensive - often used "high-priced ", the dictionary meaning of the word "weather is expensive" - bad weather on the construction site leads to an increase in the cost of work. For example: the word "contact" has the dictionary meaning of "connection", "contact material" - mixing building materials. We need to check the relationship of active additional minerals with building materials.

The main purpose of architecture is to create a space or environment in which people can live, work and relax. However, this task is not limited. It is known that any environment affects people's psycho and conscious formation. Because the volumetric forms and material environment used in architecture have some attractive appearance or information that has a positive or negative effect on people's taste and mind. The task of architecture is not only to create a unique comfort and convenience for a person in this environment, but also to strengthen the human desire for beauty. This includes tasks such as meeting needs, reflecting the cultural life of the society in which they live, popular national traditions, and developed aesthetic feelings.

Architecture satisfies the material and spiritual needs of man. It consists of means necessary for the life and recreation of the human society (residential buildings, public buildings, parks and recreation parks, avenues, etc.), as well as means of production (factories and factories, electric thermal plants, production enterprises). In a general sense, architecture is a system of material environments designed for practical and spiritual needs, artificially created for human existence and activity. At the same time, architecture is also an art. Architecture has its own characteristics. To understand this clearly, it is appropriate to compare it with other forms of art. Architecture is not an art that concretely describes existence like painting and sculpture. It is an expressive creative art. In some sense, it reflects the ideas of a class, society or an entire era.

There are three closely related aspects of architecture. These are durability, utility and artistry. In other words, the following requirements are placed on the architectural work: firstly, the architectural work should be convenient for human use and fully correspond to the purposes for which it was built; secondly, the work should be able to bear the load imposed on it, be able to withstand the influence of the external environment and nature, thirdly, the appearance of the work should create an impression and give pleasure to a person. These three aspects were first recognized by the ancient architect and engineer Marcus Vitruvius. According to him, "everything (that is, a work of architecture) should be done with durability, utility, and beauty in mind." The interrelationship of aspects should be harmonious and general, so that one should not interfere with the other, the structural aspect of architecture should not conflict with its function or aesthetics.

Term system related to the field of architecture and construction in world linguistics and analysis of Uzbek languages, methods of their translation, method and improvement of methodologies to the development of languages influencing linguistic and extralinguistic factors and two languages scientific aimed at identifying the different and similar features of the terminology research is being carried out. It is important to explain its features based on the principles and criteria of linguistics become important.

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