

COGNITIVE AND LINGUOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURE TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This article analyzes the cognitive and linguo-cultural characteristics of terms related to construction and architecture in English and Uzbek languages. The article discusses the problems and shortcomings that arise in the study of cognitive and linguocultural characteristics of terms.

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INTRODUCTION

In Roman mythology, the terminus was “the deity of the boundary signs that divided the land plots, and each plot was its own end, not personified.

- Architectural vocabulary is an independent segment in the naive-scientific picture of the world of native speakers; it forms a branched terminological system of architecture, uniting general literary vocabulary and special terms that name 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, religious and religious symbols of the people, but also the spiritual intention of its creator;
- Since modern science is rapidly entering the world of social and information space, scientific information begins to play a key role. Taking into account the fact that the media are a field for the implementation of multiple discourses, we can talk about the potential trend of the emergence of architectural discourse, which also serves as a representation of a certain area of human knowledge;
- Architectural discourse includes texts (scientific works on architecture, travel guides, travel memoirs, literary texts, etc.) and participants in this extensive conversation (architects, artists, critics, political and spiritual figures, journalists, thinkers, writers, etc.). d.). in certain socio-historical conditions;
- The lexical composition of the special architecture language is heterogeneous. The lexico-semantic core consists of three terminological blocks: general scientific, interscientific and highly specialized terminology. The definition of boundaries between these blocks is not always explicit.

- In scientific speech, which uses the language for the nomination of architectural activity, there is an interpenetration of highly specialized and general literary vocabulary.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the process of studying the material in Uzbek, English, the following structural types of architectural terms were identified: abacus, apse, prong, dropper, exedra, iconostasis, pendant, rosette, rotunda, sole. In English, the following grammatical (partial) patterns are more common:

Table 1

Grammar (partial) models

- adj. + noun - triumphal arch
- noun + noun – clover arch
- noun + noun + noun - semi-barrel vault
- gerund + noun unloading arch
- participle + noun - stilted arch
- noun - communion + noun - rock-hewn church
- adj. + noun - inner porch
- noun + preposition + noun - domed basilica
- noun + union + noun - bead and coil
- adj.-participle + noun - layered arch
- n-participle + n. barrel-vaulted basilica
- participle number + noun - semi-nave

In this regard, S.L. Mishlanova believes that the term "as a linguistic category should be considered in the unity of two aspects - classificatory and functional, or static and dynamic": the classificatory direction allows you to study only part of the system relations, but this approach is limited. The fact is that it in itself is not can fully illuminate such properties of the term as processuality, dynamism, inconsistency. Consideration of such aspects of the term is possible only within the framework of functional terminology.

Such a consideration requires taking into account, in addition to known types of knowledge (linguistic and extralinguistic factors, special and everyday concepts), and such phenomena as the measurement of social knowledge horizontally and vertically, scientific, professional, cultural and other parameters of the term. etc. The terms necessary for communication between different areas of knowledge act as special cognitive structures - frames, and therefore it is important to identify which concepts determine the terminological nomination and serve to fix, store and transfer scientific knowledge. L. S. Rudinskaya identifies the following methods of term formation, "due to which the terminology is replenished: lexico-semantic, morphological, syntactic, and also mixed methods: in lexico-semantic term formation, the semantic development of a word is the most important means of creating a new concept". In terminology, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy are distinguished, which are general language processes. When the formation of terms occurs morphologically, a new term arises on the basis of one or more bases with the help of word-building affixes: suffixation, prefixation, prefix-suffix method, etc.

With the syntactic method, multicomponent means of nomination (term combinations) are formed. As for borrowings, they are potential sources of replenishment of the original terminological dictionary. By "terms of internationalism" we mean terms that are close in form and content and are present in at least

three languages. Moreover, L.V. Ivina emphasizes that borrowing comes not only from other languages: borrowings from common vocabulary and other terminological systems are also often observed. It should be noted that terms originating from mixed disciplines often undergo such transformations as narrowing, increasing evaluative connotations, or even a complete semantic transformation, without losing their sound and graphic form. So, in the process of borrowing, the recipient language does not passively assimilate the desired word, it gives it a new form, new content - thus, we can talk about the creation of a new word. According to M. A. Popova, the formal side of this process is determined by the genetic relationship or typological similarity of languages. In other words, the more similarities the contacting languages have, the less changes the word undergoes in order to adapt to the new system, or, in other words, the more features of the source language will have to be included in the system of the recipient language⁵. At the same time, M.A. Popov, the process of expanding or narrowing the semantic meaning of borrowed words is determined by the social structure of a given people, science, technology, contacts between peoples, as well as human consciousness. These external causes "join" with internal, conservative forces that prevent the uncontrolled penetration of foreign words into the language and thereby maintain the natural balance between the old and the new, which is necessary for the normal functioning of the language.

Terminological nesting is characterized, according to T.R. Kiyak "as an organizing ability that allows not only to study, but also to visualize the statics and dynamics of terminological processes, their results". As G.K. KENZHETAeva, L.R. SAKAeva, M.A. YAKHIN, G.K. BAGAUTDINOVA, F.G. FATKULLINA "the term nest is the fundamental and most complex element of term formation"⁸. In this regard, it should be noted that the units that form the structure of a particular nest (morpheme, word, syntagma, chain, paradigm, etc.) explicitly or implicitly reflect all three main types of relations that exist in the internal structure of the language: relations of syntagmatic, paradigmatic and hierarchical order. And then the structure of the term-forming nest is formed from the interconnection of elements both at the syntagmatic and paradigmatic levels. So, syntagmatically, a nest is a set of word-building chains, and paradigmatically, it is a set of term-forming paradigms. Derived words in the nest are characterized, as noted by M. R. Mironova, by a certain sequence. In this regard, there is a graduated nature of the terminological word-formation process, in which different parts of words are attached to the generating initial stem in a fixed sequence. For architectural vocabulary, the formation of lexical nests is not typical due to the specific, material and, mainly, descriptive nature of architectural activity, where nouns predominate at the grammatical level.

Since the content side of terms cannot be observed directly, it becomes necessary to study them from the side of form. In this regard, by studying the material structure of terms that are means of scientific communication in a certain field of knowledge, conditions are also prepared for penetration to their semantic level. The task of studying the formal side of terms is to determine the main composition of morphemes used in the architectural terminological system, to establish their terminological meaning. The tables give examples of prefix, suffix, and prefix-suffix distribution of architectural terms - first of all, nouns, and secondly, adjectives and participles, recorded in architectural dictionaries. Adjectives and participles are studied, because, often, nouns are replaced in speech. Very important, in our opinion, is the noun, which, according to Mr. Mironova, being a functional analogue of matter, naturally appears at the top of the hierarchical structure of the system of parts of speech and is an independent formation, because it is the matter underlying the universe that is the focus properties and is able to create relatively independent complex wholes. For a noun, "the core of which is really words denoting objects, the expression of something material is completely optional."

The presence of synonymous relations in terms as a sign of the language of science can be explained, according to K.M. Klimovich, due to a number of factors, for example, with an incompletely formed terminological apparatus of science, the presence of fundamentally different concepts, historical changes in the language of science, the borrowing of foreign terms and the parallel existence of several of their translations. In addition, as noted by A.G. Anisimov and I.N. Fomina, with the ever-increasing

increase in work on the terminology of words in common speech, much less attention is paid to the further development of the meaning of the term. The word continues to develop in the terminological system, undergoes changes, its outdated form acquires a new content, even returns to the general literary language with a new meaning or meanings (the process of determinologization)¹⁰.

Synonymy is widely developed in architectural terminology. The reason for the use of synonyms in architectural vocabulary is explained by its nature, which is close both to scientific and technical terminology and to artistic terminology, not distinguished by accuracy and strict scientific character. By synonymy it is customary to understand, according to the definition of D.Z. Gainutdina, "coincidence in the basic meaning of words, morphemes, constructions, phraseological units", according to V.P. Danilenko, "synonyms are used in speech:

- For a more accurate expression of thoughts;
- Express emotional coloring;
- As a means of overcoming unjustified repetition of the same word;
- As a way of connecting adjacent sentences in the text"

In architectural terminology, in English, there is a lexical and syntactic synonymy: astragalus - bead and coil, pedestal - base, pillow - pillow - pillow - saddle, altar - bema-chancery - sanctuary - presbytery, onion. - bulbous-pointed-segmental arch, deaf / deaf arcade, iconostasis-iconostasis, cubic / block capital, historical / figured capital, half-column-half-column, esonarthex-internal narthex. Moreover, synonyms differ both in origin and in structure.

CONCLUSION.

Summarizing the results of the study of the above data, we can say that the lexical composition of a special architectural language includes non-special vocabulary of a general scientific order and there is an interpenetration of highly specialized and general literary vocabulary. According to modern terminologists, in connection with the convergence of heterogeneous sciences, it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish between general scientific and highly specialized terminology. In addition, one can also refer to the words of V. Leichik that "without a theory there are no terms, and without terms there are no theories."

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