



## **Semantic Features of Construction Terms In English And Their Analysis.**

## **Семантические Особенности Конструкции Терминов В Английский Язык И Их Анализ.**

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**Annotation:** *This article is devoted to the problem of the lexical and semantic category of terms related to the construction industry, the specific features of the formation of terms in the construction industry in English.*

**Key words:** *definition, component, structural, structure, panel.*

**Аннотация:** *Данная статья посвящена проблеме лексико-семантической категории терминов, относящихся к строительной отрасли, особенностям формирования терминов строительной отрасли в английском языке.*

**Ключевые слова:** *определение, деталь, конструкция, конструкция, панель*

### **Introduction**

The analysis of semantic relations in the study of terms of the construction industry reveals the complex meaning relationships between its components. This is a reflection of the hierarchical relationship between accepted words in this field. Therefore, we take the whole system of building terms as a lexical-thematic group, divide the relations of meanings that appear between its



components into small groups, and describe the hierarchical relations between languages.

### **Literature Analysis And Methods**

T.L. Kandelaki, a linguist who has been working with terminology for many years, defined the term as follows: "A term is a word or a lexicalized phrase that requires definition in order to determine its meaning in the system of relevant concepts" [5. B. 7]. A.A. Reformatsky expresses the idea of the dual "citizenship" of the term as follows: "The peculiarity of the term is that it is a unit of two different systems at once: logos - the system of scientific knowledge and lexis - the lexical system of the language. Logos and lexis are important in understanding the meaning of the term, regardless of the ways and characteristics of its formation" [6. B. 11]. In fact, the term names a special concept. Nevertheless, a serious objection arises: the nominative function is characteristic of many words with independent meaning, in this case it will not be a different aspect of the terminological lexicon, so this sign cannot be the main and only one for the term, it will not serve as its differential sign. Such arguments do not allow us to consider definitive function as the main distinguishing aspect of a proper name. The analysis of semantic relations in the study of terms of the construction industry reveals the complex meaning relationships between its components. This is a reflection of the hierarchical relationship between accepted words in this field. Therefore, we take the whole system of building terms as a lexical-thematic group, divide the relations of meanings that appear between its components into small groups, and describe the hierarchical relations between languages

### **Results And Discussion**





In the process of research, we divided construction terms into the following groups:

- 1) Terms expressing concepts through symbols and their functional types;
- 2) A group of terms used in production lines.

### Terms

Construction structures - the technology and organization of construction works unites the largest groups of hierarchical relationships in construction terminology and reflects the conceptual categories of independent departments of the construction industry. Terms expressing concepts through symbols are related to defining the concepts of types of construction structures, their functional parts.

The terms used in production directions combine the terms related to the organization of construction work and construction production technology. The groups are organized according to the structure, each of them uses specific terms, for example: *building, edifice, house, housing, hotbed, workshop, boiler-room, barn, pantoon - bridge, tower, ferry, saw-mill, club-house, room; boring and blasting work; woodwork - pile works; timber (wood) works; concrete and reinforced concrete works; installation of building structures.*

During the study of English materials, the following structural types of construction terms were identified.

- 1) terms - *simple words: abacus, apse, dentils, drip, exedra, conostasis pendentive, rosette, rotunda, sole,*
- 2) terms - *compound words: herringbone (brick course), brickwork, flreproomess, horseshoe (arch), sandstone, storeroom, trefoil (arch), rectangular (apse), warehouse, waterproof.*
- 3) terms - phrases: a) phrases consisting of two components: *domus ecclesiae, chancel closure, transverse arch, stilted arch, icon screen, pier capital, pendentive dome, outer narthex.*  
b) terms consisting of three components: *bead-and-reel, five-aisled basilica, basilica with dome, church on squinches, double-zone capital, three-sided apse, cross-groined vault.*



c) term-phrases consisting of four words: cross-in-square church, church with side apses.

d) from five or more words: temple with side apses and dome..

Analysis of the composition of multicomponent terms showed that most of the new terms were created according to existing models. The results of our analysis show that the following grammatical combinations of terms are characteristic in English:

Adjective + noun	<i>triumphal arch</i>
Noun + noun	<i>clover arch</i>
Noun + noun + noun	<i>half barrel vault</i>
Gerund + noun	<i>relieving arch</i>
Verb + noun	<i>stilted arch</i>
Noun –Verb + noun	<i>rock-cut church</i>
Transitive verb + noun	<i>inner narthex</i>
Noun +preposition + Noun	<i>basilica with dome</i>
Noun + conjunction + noun	<i>bead-and-reel</i>
Adjective – verb + noun	<i>many-foiled arch</i>
Noun - transitive verb	<i>barrel-vaulted basilica</i>
Numeral - transitive verb	<i>clover arch</i>

The results of our analysis show that in English, the terms of four or more constituents are mainly characterized by the sequential subordination of words (chain relations). In the field of construction, in the analysis of terms related to defining the types of civil buildings, their components, the lexemes of the above groups are widely used, especially the terms related to defining the structural features of civil buildings. The analysis includes terms denoting various construction structures, tools, building materials, technological, structural elements of buildings, etc. In the construction industry, the systematization of above-ground structures, objects distinguished by their technical, structural and





functional characteristics, was adopted on several grounds. Therefore, the concept of "building structures" is a classification concept that covers the conceptual logical field of various thematic types of terms included here. This terminological field includes several lexical-thematic types, depending on the reflection of categorical relations between the concepts and realities used to describe the signs and characteristics of construction structures. First of all, the contrast on the semantic basis of "technical - non-technical goal structures" divides the entire conceptual space of a certain class into terms denoting engineering structures and properties of buildings. The terms "engineering structures" include; ; *weir, dam, pier, mast, tower, subway, tube; reservoir, canal, irrigation canal, hydro-electric power station, port, seaport, airfield, aerodrome, airport building, hangar, shed*. The semantic relations of the terms denoting non-technical structures should be characterized by the general classification of the terms of the first group mentioned above, and it should be shown that they are expressed contrary to the concepts of "structures - buildings". This contrast distinguishes the terms in a hierarchical relationship to the class "structures" with the usual differential attributive "buildings". In English, the typical semantic relations of the differential attribute "building" are in the most generalized form *building, edifice, construction, house*. The term construction refers to the general concepts of "construction, architecture and decoration", which means the construction process, the construction site and the building itself, the composition and mutual agreement of the construction in different senses. Any structure, decoration, shaping with mechanisms is considered a word unit belonging to the group of terms mentioned above. For example: The word "edifice" means "structure", corresponds to the word "structure" and refers to the concept of "building" in general. Thus, the general semantic feature that unites terms of a certain type is determined by the following formula: "building + types". These types of terms are related to concepts used to designate underground structures, including various isolated rooms designed for one or another human activity: -



*construction, room, dug-out, court, poultry farm, poultry house, sitting room, restaurant, pier, weir, polyclinic, three — point front.*

The differential classification attribute "Building + types" combines the terms of this type on the basis of lexical-thematic relations. It reflects categorical relationships between generally known construction industry concepts and meanings. Depending on this, a subtype of relationship describing the following terms is established between terms of this type:

1. Terms indicating the features of classification according to the functional purpose of the building;
2. Terms indicating the quality and design features of buildings;

The first subgroup combines terms based on the differential semantic attribute "building + function, purpose" and includes several groups of terms describing specific functional types of buildings:

1. Terms denoting types of civil buildings: - *block-house, dining room, mess room, wain - house, building, palace, civil building, castle, mud - house, cabin, cottage, detached - house, ' private - residence, domestic building.*

2. Terms related to types of industrial and agricultural buildings: *works, factory, plant, brickfield, motor, furriery, boiler-room, workshop, hotbed, greenhouse, dairy farm, farm, forcing bed.*

Terms indicating the characteristics of classification according to the functional purpose of the building. The most common group of terms of this type, both quantitatively and qualitatively, are the terms of the first subgroup. The differential semantic feature that distinguishes this group of terms from others is determined by the formula "buildings + citizenship". A generic term that usually means something: - *civil building.*

The conceptual relationship of the terms in this subgroup shows that the common semantic meanings "function + purpose" that unite the terms of this group with others are also determined in the semantics of this subtype.

In English, we divided residential buildings into separate groups that describe them in terms of construction materials:





1. wooden houses: *block - house, log - house, ready cut - house, cabin, hut, shack, peasant house.*
2. Adobe (hut): *adobe, cob-house, clay-walled - cottage, wattle-house.*
3. houses made of panel and concrete structures: *lanet - tube - house, precastconcrete-house.*
4. stone houses; - *stone building, granite building, marble building.*
5. Porch structures: *tent, marquee.*

Interrelationships in expressing one or another concept within the framework of given terms are in some cases related to etymological relations.

The terms denoting the parts of the house refer to certain reflective objects and reveal their functional properties. The terms of the parts of the house, reflecting at a certain object level, have common typological characteristics due to the fact that they are attached to a single system of components developed in history, and depend on the accumulated experience of mankind. Therefore, all the peoples of the world have really developed the same system of concepts. And this found its systematic reflection in the language of its speakers.

The semantic relations between the terms denoting the parts of the house show that the English architectural features that correspond to the common signs of defining the parts of the house differ significantly in reality due to the special functional parts of the people's residential buildings. So, in general, the common functional parts of the house and their designation system in English come as follows:

- *adit, entrance, stair case, verandah, mud room, antechamber, ante - room, hole, cloak ~ room, bath - room, kitchen, bed - room, roof, cellar, toilet, annex, children's - room.*

It should be noted that the presence of secondary semantic features in terms determines their semantic combination with other terms, for which the secondary semantic features of these terms can be the main ones.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the type of terms used in the naming of residential buildings of civil buildings was considered. The connections between the realities in the terminological system of general semantic analysis and their lexical-semantic



relations were shown. In general, the history of the formation of lexemes studied in English dictionaries, cultural traditions in building a house, and the architectural uniqueness of the construction of a residential building are distinguished.

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