



Structural-Semantic Study Of Civil Architecture And Military Architecture Of Khorezm In The Uzbek And Russian Languages.

Shamsutdinova Galiya Shamilevna, Teacher of Russian Language and Literature, Non-Governmental Educational Institution "University-Mamuna", Khiva, Khorezm region.

ANNOTATION.

Khorezm, an ancient territory located in present-day Uzbekistan, has a rich architectural heritage that reflects the historical, cultural, and social complexity of the region. The monumental heritage of Khmer Rouge includes a variety of civil and military buildings, each with its own stylistic elements, functional characteristics, and symbolic meanings. By conducting a structural and semantic study of Khmer Rouge civil architecture and military architecture in Uzbek and Russian, this study aims to study linguistic images and conceptual foundations associated with these forms of architecture.

Keywords: Khorezm region, civil architecture, military architecture, structural-semantic analysis, linguistics.

ANNOTATION.

Khorezm, an ancient region located on the territory of modern Uzbekistan, has a rich architectural heritage that reflects the historical, cultural and social complexity of the region. The architectural heritage of Khorezm includes many civil and military buildings, each of which has its own stylistic elements, functional features and symbolic meaning. The purpose of this study is to study the linguistic images and conceptual frameworks associated with these architectural forms through a structural-semantic study of the civil and military architecture of Khorezm in the Uzbek and Russian languages.

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structures, each with its own stylistic elements, functional features, and symbolic meanings. Through a structural-semantic study of Khorezm civil architecture and military architecture in Uzbek and Russian languages, this study aims to explore the linguistic images and conceptual frameworks associated with these architectural forms.

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INTRODUCTION.

Khorezm is an ancient and culturally rich region located on the territory of modern Uzbekistan, famous for its unique civil and military architecture, reflecting the historical, social and strategic importance of the region. The architectural heritage of Khorezm includes many civil and military structures, each of which has its own characteristics and functions. Let's delve into the features of the civil and military architecture of Khorezm:

Khorezm Civil Architecture:

Traditional Khorezmian houses, known as "hujras", are characterized by a compact earthen structure with flat roofs and narrow openings. These homes often include courtyards as central gathering places for families and provide natural cooling in arid climates. Khorezm is home to impressive public buildings such as mosques, madrassas, and caravanserais. These buildings showcase intricate brickwork, geometric patterns, and decorative details that reflect the rich cultural and architectural heritage of the region. These structures have defensive features such as thick walls, watchtowers, and strategic layouts. Khorezm is known for its developed water management systems, including dams, which were important for supporting agriculture in the arid landscape (known for underground canals) and reservoirs. These systems demonstrate the ingenuity and engineering skills of ancient Khorezm.

Military architecture of Khorezm:

The military architecture of Khorezm often includes fortified city walls and watchtowers found in the ancient city of Khiva. These structures were designed to protect the city from external threats and provide strategic points for defense. In Khorezm, there are many fortresses and fortresses built for military purposes, such as Kyzyl-Kala and Koy-Krilgan-Kala. These fortresses were military posts, command centers, and defensive positions and demonstrated the military prowess of ancient Khorezm.



Throughout history, it has been noticed that there were military towns and garrisons in Khorezm, where soldiers and military personnel were stationed. These camps were essential for the strategic deployment, training, and coordination of military forces in the region. The military architecture of Khorezm also includes premises for storing weapons, weapons and ammunition - weapons depots and arsenals. These structures played an important role in maintaining military readiness and power in the region. In general, the civil and military architecture of Khorezm reflects the rich palette of cultural, historical and strategic influences that have shaped the architectural landscape of the region. These structures are not only a reminder of the past of Khorezm, but also testify to the ingenuity, skill and endurance of its inhabitants over the centuries.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

The study of the architecture of Khorezm is of great importance not only because of its architectural qualities, but also because of its potential to shed light on the linguistic and semantic aspects of architectural discourse. By studying architectural terminology, meanings, and expressions in Uzbek and Russian, we can identify the complex connections between language, culture, and the built environment in Khorezm. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of how architectural concepts and practices are expressed, transmitted and transformed through linguistic expressions in a multicultural context.

The structural-semantic study of the civil and military architecture of Khorezm in the Uzbek and Russian languages includes the study of the linguistic and conceptual aspects of these architectural forms in the context of these two languages. Here are a few key points to consider:

1. Civil architecture: structural and semantic research in the context of civil architecture of Khorezm includes the analysis of vocabulary, terms and discourses related to various forms of residential, religious and public buildings in Uzbek and Russian languages. This includes the study of the names of architectural elements, building materials, architectural styles, construction tasks, spatial layouts and decorative patterns used in the architecture of Khorezm. Semantic analysis will shed light on the historical, social, and aesthetic significance of these architectural structures, focusing on the meanings, connotations, and cultural associations embedded in the language used to describe and express civil architecture in Khorezm.
2. Military architecture: Structural-semantic analysis in the study of the military architecture of Khorezm studied the linguistic representation of fortifications,



defensive structures, military installations and strategic planning in Uzbek and Russian. This includes the study of terms related to military architecture, such as castles, walls, towers, gates, trenches, barracks, and watchtowers, as well as military tactics, siege warfare, and defense technologies used in Khorezm. By studying the semantic nuances of the terminology of military architecture, researchers can uncover the military history, power dynamics, and security issues reflected in the language and conceptual foundations of the Uzbek and Russian discourse on the military structures of Khorezm.

3. Intercultural comparison. A comparative analysis of the civil and military architecture of Khorezm in Uzbek and Russian can reveal the ways in which different linguistic traditions and cultural views shape the image and interpretation of the architectural heritage. Identifying similarities and differences in the linguistic structures, semantic associations, metaphors, and narratives used to describe the civil and military architecture of Khorezm, researchers explored the common and different meanings inherent in these architectural forms, which may have different linguistic and cultural boundaries. understanding. This cross-cultural comparison improves our understanding of how language influences our perception of the built environment and historical artefacts, promoting cross-cultural communication and knowledge sharing in architectural heritage studies. [6]

4. Results of research and interpretation: structural and semantic study of the civil and military architecture of Khorezm in Uzbek and Russian languages, history of architecture, heritage protection, tourism promotion, museum interpretation, educational programs and public displays of its effect in cooperation with cultural heritage.

By revealing the linguistic layers and semantic nuances of architectural terminology, researchers can reconstruct the historical context, functional purpose, design principles and symbolic meanings embedded in the Khorezmian architectural traditions. This interdisciplinary approach to the study of architecture through language enriches our understanding of cultural diversity, artistic expression, technological ingenuity, and the social significance of Khorezm architecture, and the interaction between language, architecture, and identity helps to deepen our understanding of the interconnectedness of cultural contexts.

This study is aimed at achieving the following goals:

1. Analysis of structural components and semantic layers of civil and military architecture of Khorezm in Uzbek and Russian languages. [4]



2. To study the linguistic images and conceptual foundations used to describe and interpret Khorezmian architectural forms in various cultural and historical contexts.
3. Study of the historical evolution, cultural significance and social functions of Khorezm architecture through a linguistic prism.
4. To study the intersections of language, architecture and cultural identity in Khorezm, to highlight the symbolic meanings and communicative aspects of architectural speech. [5]

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS.

The study uses an interdisciplinary methodology that combines linguistic analysis, semantic mapping, comparative research, and cultural interpretation. Drawing on methodologies such as corpus linguistics, discourse analysis, semantic field analysis, metaphor analysis, and cross-cultural comparison, this study analyzes architectural vocabulary, concepts, and narratives in Uzbek and Russian related to the civil and military architecture of Khorezm. This study is a literature review divided into separate sections, including methodology, data collection, analysis, interpretation, conclusions and recommendations. Each chapter contributes to a comprehensive study of the structural and semantic aspects of Khorezm architecture in Uzbek and Russian, providing valuable information about the relationship between language and architecture in this culturally important region of Khorezm by examining the linguistic and semantic aspects of civil and military architecture. architecture in Uzbek and Russian, this study explores the complex relationship between language, culture, and architecture in shaping our built environments and cultural heritage aimed at understanding.

A scientific study of the structural and semantic aspects of the civil and military architecture of Khorezm, conducted in Uzbek and Russian, can help us understand the linguistic images and conceptual foundations associated with these architectural forms. Proposed scheme for conducting such a study:

Start your research by studying the extensive literature on Khorezm architecture, with a focus on civil and military structures. Study existing research, linguistic analysis, historical documents, architectural documents and scientific publications in Uzbek and Russian, identify relevant sources and research gaps in this regard. [3]

Indicate the features of the linguistic and semantic aspects of the civil and military architecture of Khorezm, studied in Uzbek and Russian, and clearly define the goals and hypotheses of the study. To identify the main research questions that guide the structural-semantic analysis of architectural terminology, meanings and manifestations. Linguistic analysis, semantic mapping, comparative studies to study



the structural and semantic dimensions of Khorezmian civil and military architecture in Uzbek and Russian languages and the development of a methodology that includes cultural interpretation. [2]

A systematic analysis of the linguistic structures, semantic associations, conceptual frameworks, and cultural meanings in the Uzbek and Russian languages, embodied in the architectural terminology used to describe the civil and civil construction of the military architecture of Khorezm. Let us consider the historical evolution, stylistic changes, functional differences, and symbolic images of architectural elements in the linguistic context of these languages. The structural structure was created in order to highlight the historical, cultural, social and aesthetic aspects of the Khorezm civil and military architecture in the form in which they are reflected in the Uzbek and Russian languages - to interpret the results of semantic analysis. [1]

CONCLUSION.

To summarize in Uzbek and Russian the main conclusions, opinions and conclusions obtained in the study of the structural and semantic aspects of the civil and military architecture of Khorezm. To offer recommendations for future research directions, interdisciplinary cooperation, educational initiatives, heritage preservation projects and cultural policy activities based on research results by conducting systematic and thorough scientific research in Uzbek and Russian languages on the structural and semantic aspects of Khorezm architecture, researchers can contribute to the fields of linguistics, architectural history, cultural studies, preservation heritage and intercultural communication, knowledge of the relationship between language and architecture in various cultural contexts.

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