

SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL AND CONSTRUCTION TERMS

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Annotation:

The formation, development and stages of development of terms related to the field of architecture and construction are one of the important factors in the improvement of field terminology. Scientific and technical progress of the period, economic, political and linguistic factors require the research of the composition of terms related to the field as one of the important and urgent issues in the translational aspect of cognitive linguistics based on the translation theory of Uzbek languages.

Key words: Architecture, term, terminology, concept, lexical unit

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 "tecture" means the art of construction, and the suffix "archi" means superior, high level. So "architecture" means the highest stage of construction, that is, high-level construction. In this sense, "architect" is close to the Uzbek word "architect". That is why the term architecture is widely used in relation to architecture. [2. 2000. Б.17].

Architecture is the highest form of building art, but not every building can be equaled or compared to architecture. Because construction is a very broad term 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 the building. In order for a building to become architecture, it must be created in the style of a high-level example or work of art. Architecture differs from other types of practical human activity, including construction, in that, in addition to utility issues, it also fulfills



ideological and artistic aesthetic tasks that meet the needs of a specific historical and socio-spiritual environment and time. This term was defined by D. Askarova as follows: "Architecture is defined as follows: architecture is the art of creating a spatial environment for human and social activities, human life, work, and life in general." [3. 2005. B. 23].

Here, "spatial" refers not to space, but to places built on the surface of the earth. Such a spatial environment can be closed or open. It is organized with the help of delimiting and defining structures (such as walls, roofs, fences, fences, trees, stones). For example, the "Blue Domes" coffee house in Tashkent or the adjacent teahouse buildings are surrounded by brick, concrete and glass, wall, floor and roof (dome is also a type of roof) to form a closed spatial environment.

In the alley here, a partially confined environment has been created under vines and sorrel. In contrast, the sofa-so'ri (traditional Uzbek furniture where people sit, lie and even sleep) in front of the choyxona (traditional Uzbek place where people talk to and especially eat palov there) are divided into an open environment on a horizontal plane. Boardwalks are also open environments. They are planned using trees, bushes, lawns, slabs, stones, water basins, fountains, etc. It should also be said that "architecture" in terms of its creation is used in two senses, firstly, in the sense of the field of human creative activity and secondly, in the sense of the product of this activity.

Purpose and tasks of architecture. The main task of architecture is to create an organized space or environment for people to live, work and relax. However, his task is not limited to this. It is known that any environment affects people's psyche and the formation of their consciousness. Because the volumetric forms and material environment used in architecture have some attractive appearance or information that can have a positive or negative effect on people's taste and mind.

The task of architecture is not only to create unique comfort and coziness for people in this environment, but also to satisfy the human need for beauty, to reflect the cultural life of the society in which he lives, popular national traditions and advanced aesthetic feelings.

Architecture satisfies the material and spiritual needs of man. It consists of the necessary parts of human society's means of living and recreation (residential houses, public buildings, gardens and parks, boulevards, etc.) is also included. In a



general sense, architecture is a system of material environments designed for practical and spiritual needs, artificially formed for human existence and activity. At the same time, architecture is also an art. Therefore, a certain way of life, the thinking and demand of the time, certain aesthetic and ideological needs, a set of ideas find their material and artistic expression in architecture. Architecture is versatile.

It is a building with an internal environment organized for specific tasks, an ensemble and complex of buildings, cities, villages, specially organized external open environments (streets, squares, parks, parks, neighborhoods, districts) that do not have an internal environment, but serve to organize an open environment. constructions and wonderful architectural forms (monuments, obelisks, picture windows, bridges, roads, beaches, pipelines, transport junctions, fountains, stairs, fences, etc.). From this point of view, architecture is a materiality arising from the social, production and ideological needs of society.

It is precisely these needs that set specific tasks before architects. The created architecture determines and reflects the material and spiritual culture of society and its certain period. Architecture has its own characteristics. To understand this clearly, it is appropriate to compare it with other types of art. Architecture is not an art that depicts existence in a concrete way like painting and sculpture. Architecture is an expressive creative art. It represents existence in a generalized way. To some extent, it reflects the ideas of a class, society or an entire era. With the help of line and paint, the artist creates a work on a plane with two coordinate dimensions - width and height, expresses and describes the subject of his choice in a graphic style or in a set of colors. Sculptor uses sizes with three coordinates - width, length, height.

Sculpture is significantly different from painting, and the work is not expressed on the plane of the picture, but mainly using volumes. The viewer can watch the statue not only from one side, but also from all sides. However, in sculpture, as in painting, the subject expressed is not built, although it is in volumetric form, it is still depicted. That is why such types of art are called visual arts. In the work of architecture, to those three coordinates, the fourth one is time coordinate is also added.

The time coordinate is expressed not only in the external, but also in the internal aspects of the architecture. The viewer will have the opportunity to watch the architectural work not only from the outside, but also from its interior.

Interior views of architecture consist of closed and semi-closed internal environment, consisting of rooms, hallways (corridors), recreations, halls, terraces,



porches, courtyards, stairs connecting floors, and so on. Therefore, the work of architecture is intended to fulfill a certain function of the social period, in which, compared to sculpture, not only the external volume, but also the internal spatial environments are widely used. This complex of specific internal functions of architecture finds its expression in its external appearance. In other words, architecture is organized from a set of internal and external artificial environments, volumes and forms, and is formed from their harmonious combination and is created in the form of an example of a work of creative art in an open environment. In order to perceive such a work, a person must move from one place to another, be in motion, walk.

And this happens in a certain time, and for this reason the number of architectural coordinates is called four.

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: first, the architectural work should be convenient for human use, and it should fully fulfill the purpose for which it was built; secondly, the work should be able to bear the load placed on it, withstand the effects of the external environment and nature, and thirdly, the appearance of the work should be impressive and give pleasure to the person.

These three aspects were first understood by the ancient architect and engineer Marcus Vitruvius. According to him, "everything (this is a work of architecture) should be done with solidity, utility, and beauty in mind." Here, "solidity" represents the constructive aspect, "utility" represents function, and "beauty" represents the aesthetic aspect. the interaction of the aspects should be harmonious and common in such a way that one does not give halal to the other.

For example, the constructive aspect of architecture should not contradict its function or aesthetics, etc. Some researchers add a fourth to the mentioned three aspects, i.e. economics. Indeed, economic demand is very important. But other researchers object to them, in our opinion, justifiably. According to them, economic demand lies at the heart of those three demands. That is, in order for a work of architecture, for example, a building, to perfectly fulfill its function, it is necessary to avoid excess in creating an environment. In order for the building to be strong, its devices, for example, the wall, should not be unnecessarily thick. In order for the building to be beautiful, it is necessary to avoid excessive decoration and decoration.



Architecture is a field that combines art, technology and science. In order to create a quality architectural work, a refined taste, excellent construction machines, building materials, etc., accurate calculation - books and manpower, builders are mobilized.

The creative range of architects is extremely wide. From the so-called "small architectural forms" such as a bus stop, store, fountain, to large buildings and squares, entire towns and villages, and even larger plots of land are planned. There are several main branches of architecture.

1. Residential architecture. This network is extremely important in architecture as a whole. In addition to residential buildings, it also includes the architecture of hostels and hotels. This network plays an extremely important role in the social life of society, and all people and families feel a great need for this area. Residences are different - districts, divided into houses with and without yards, low-rise, medium-rise and multi-story, single and multi-branch (sectional) houses. Residential architecture also includes hostels and hotels.

2. Architecture of public buildings. The design scope of this field is also large. He deals with the architecture of theaters and cinemas, circuses, kitchens, hospitals, sports, commercial buildings and administrative buildings. Public buildings, like residential buildings, have their own classification: administrative buildings, catering buildings, theater buildings, sports buildings and structures, medical buildings, educational and training institutions, commercial buildings and structures, transport and communication industries, etc. are among them. Each group of public buildings has a separate internal classification. For example, viewing buildings are divided into theaters and cinemas, circuses and movie concert halls, eating buildings are divided into restaurants, coffee shops, kitchens, tea houses, etc.

3. Architecture of industrial buildings. Buildings and structures related to production and industry: is the architecture of buildings and facilities such as factories and factories, firms, production joint ventures, hydro-technical and utility facilities.



4. Landscape architecture. Parks, gardens, town squares, walkways, playgrounds, and general landscaping and outdoor landscaping art. Outdoor open environments: city squares, various recreational parks and parks, avenues, boulevards, pedestrian streets and examples of the art of providing peace to it are objects of landscape architecture. Today, objects of landscape architecture include not only external open environments, but also internal semi-open and closed environments: inner courtyards of buildings, "winter gardens", vestibules. Landscape architecture also deals with the restoration and maintenance of existing historic parks and green spaces.

5. Urban development. It deals with the design and construction of new villages, fortifications, large and small cities and other settlements, effective use of their resources, development of their development and reconstruction.

6. Repair of architectural monuments. Preservation of architectural monuments deals with issues such as life extension and their use. This field is also a responsible and difficult field, like creating new architecture. Often, architectural monuments have outlived their function. Therefore, it is given a new function, often a tourist attraction, or is left with its own function. Repair works are carried out mainly in three directions: a) Conservation. In this case, the monument is preserved in its preserved state, protected from further damage; b) Restoration. The monument will be returned to its original state. This is a complex and common line of repair. Usually, one monument itself has changes made in several periods - corrections, and these also deserve to be preserved to a certain extent; c) Reconstruction.

In this case, the monument can be adapted to a new purpose, for example, a museum. Architecture usually works in cooperation with other types of art: painting, sculpture, decorative folk arts (painting, engraving, wood carving, stonework, pottery, muqarnas). This does not mean that architecture cannot be created without these decorative arts. Today, construction devices, materials and finishing materials have very elegant, unique plastic looks, they are widely used in modern architectural objects. However, any modern architectural object has the potential to effectively use decorative applied arts in its environment and composition. This is a legacy left to us by our grandfathers. Construction, that is, devices, play an important role in architecture. During the development of architecture, several constructive systems



were formed. One of the oldest and simplest structural systems is column-beam devices. This construction evolved into the order system in ancient Egyptian and Greek architecture. The warrants were later continued by the Romans. On the soil of Turan and Iran, unique column-beam devices were formed. Odd-shaped devices developed relatively later. A roof is a structure that combines two vertical devices with a curved part. Widely used as a square and dome roof.

It is an odd construction, the surface of which is formed by moving a curved line in the horizontal direction. If we rotate the curve around the vertical axis, the line gives the surface of the dome. Portica, taq and dome were widely used in the architecture of Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan. There are many types of arches, arches and domes in the architecture of Central Asia. Such brick constructions are more suited to seismic conditions. The arched structures used in ancient Roman architecture were made of concrete.

By the end of the last century, this building material began to be used again. Reinforced concrete, i.e. steel rebar for strength, is discovered in the concrete and then the rebar is installed in tension. Iron-concrete constructions have radically changed the appearance of architectural structures.

Carrying out most of the construction with the help of machinery made it possible to transfer them to factory conditions, to the conditions of home construction complexes. Among modern constructions, "vant" can be mentioned separately.

A winch is a spatial structure consisting of wire ropes connected to supports or poles. A roof is formed by laying thin plates on the wires.

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