

IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING URBAN PLANNING TERMS IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract

Terminology is primary part of every language vocabulary. Terminology is constantly evolving and creating new terms. Each language has multiple systems of terms within its vocabulary. Describing the distinction between term and word can be challenging, as opinions may vary on their precise definitions. Nonetheless, Here given some definitions for terms and terminology and their formation in Uzbek language to clarify the key features of these two concepts. Definitions for urban planning terms also given in this article

Keywords: terminology, term, Uzbek language, borrowed words.

In recent years, the development of linguistics has been associated by specialists with a number of factors. The rapid development of science and technology, the globalization and integration processes of progress observed in the world countries create conditions for the intensive influence of existing languages on each other, expanding the scope of languages and continuously increasing the vocabulary level. It should be noted separately that learning, researching, compiling dictionaries, and to some extent standardizing Urban planning terms in the Uzbek language benefits from the effective use of the accumulated experiences in the field of linguistics. From this perspective, researching the architectural terminology in the Uzbek language in comparison with its counterparts in English in a comprehensive aspect contributes to its unique linguistic value.

It is very important to give some definitions for urban planning before discussing about urban planning terms. Urban planning, also known as town planning, city planning, regional planning, or rural planning in specific contexts, is a technical and political process that is focused on the development and design of land use and the

built environment, including air, water, and the infrastructure passing into and out of urban areas, such as transportation, communications, and distribution networks, and their accessibility. Traditionally, urban planning followed a top-down approach in master planning the physical layout of human settlements[1]. The primary concern was the public welfare, which included considerations of efficiency, sanitation, protection and use of the environment, as well as effects of the master plans on the social and economic activities[2]. Over time, urban planning has adopted a focus on the social and environmental bottom lines that focus on planning as a tool to improve the health and well-being of people, maintaining sustainability standards. Similarly, in the early 21st century, Jane Jacobs's writings on legal and political perspectives to emphasize the interests of residents, businesses and communities effectively influenced urban planners to take into broader consideration of resident experiences and needs while planning. Urban planning answers questions about how people will live, work, and play in a given area and thus, guides orderly development in urban, suburban and rural areas [3]. Although predominantly concerned with the planning of settlements and communities, urban planners are also responsible for planning the efficient transportation of goods, resources, people, and waste; the distribution of basic necessities such as water and electricity; a sense of inclusion and opportunity for people of all kinds, culture and needs; economic growth or business development; improving health and conserving areas of natural environmental significance that actively contributes to reduction in CO₂ emissions as well as protecting heritage structures and built environments. Since most urban planning teams consist of highly educated individuals that work for city governments, recent debates focus on how to involve more community members in city planning processes [4].

Urban planning is an interdisciplinary field that includes civil engineering, architecture, human geography, politics, social science and design sciences. Practitioners of urban planning are concerned with research and analysis, strategic thinking, engineering architecture, urban design, public consultation, policy recommendations, implementation and management [5]. It is closely related to the field of urban design and some urban planners provide designs for streets, parks, buildings and other urban areas.



Starting from the 1930s of the XXth century, the study of terminology has become a separate theoretical research object for linguists. The emergence of the new scientific field of "terminology" aimed at positive learning of the scientific and practical problems of terminology has led to the emergence of new principles for the development of this field and the establishment of rules for their use. In this regard, the most recent developments in terminology within the field of linguistics are important. In terminology, a "term" refers to a specific word or phrase that has a defined meaning within a particular field or subject area. Terms are used to represent concepts, ideas, objects, processes, or relationships that are unique to a specific domain or discipline. Each term is typically associated with a precise definition and may have specific attributes, characteristics, or usage guidelines.

Formation of a real scientific terminology in Uzbekistan has begun since the 1930s. In this case, great benefit was provided by the "Central Committee for the New Alphabet and terminology". Under this direct supervision and with the participation of this committee, the first Russian-Uzbek terminological dictionaries, teaching aids was created. Business was settled on translation and publication of a Later, S. Ibragimov created a monograph of 3 parts under the general title "Professional vocabulary of Fergana dialects" plastering / knife making, lock making, tin work, etc. From a scientific point of view, particularly, the research of I. Ibragimov, which is devoted to the study of the vocabulary of plasterers, has a great importance for Uzbek terminology. The work contains a number of statements regarding the emergence and further functioning of hundred building terms. In general, the specific fundamental work of S. Ibragimov "To illuminate the material and cultural history of our people, to develop the history of the Uzbek language and dialectology" is great contribution to the vocabulary of professionals.

In recent years, a lot has been done in "solution of theoretical questions terminology of the Uzbek language: scientific papers have been written, monographies, a large number of articles, a number of dissertations were defended. For example, articles, brochures and monographs such as S. Usmanov, R. Daniyarov, H. B. Bazarova, T. Tursunova and others, discertificates of R.Daniyarov /doctoral/, H.Jamalkhanova, A.Kurbanov,L. Reshetova, M. Asamutdinova, L. Danilova, A. Ramazanova, S. Azizov, H. Bakaeva, A. Khusanov, A. Kasymov.The listed monographs, brochures, articles and dissertations, published dictionaries, undoubtedly, will assist in solving



issues of terminology by theoretical and practical point of view with deeply scientific thoughts. But so far, a separate monographic study has not been devoted to the study of the construction terminology of the Uzbek language. Meanwhile, the rapid development of construction, its transformation into one of the branches of industry, the widespread use of mechanization and automation are primarily reflected in terms. It goes without saying that these changes taking place in this branch of terminology / the formation of terms, their systematization and a number of others / require the development of scientific and theoretical issues and practical solutions - the compilation of a terminological dictionary of construction terms. The construction theme is also reflected to some extent in individual works devoted to construction and architecture, i.e. in special scientific works, in historical and ethnographic studies. In these works, of course, building terms are not subjected to linguistic analysis. But they contain sufficient data on tools, building materials, buildings and their parts, as well as processes related directly to construction, about their names '. In this regard, we can highlight the monographs of A.K. Pisarchik "Building materials and constructive techniques of folk craftsmen of the Fergana Valley in the XIX - early XX centuries". So, in the work of A.K. Pisarchik, although the goal was to analyze the achievements of the Uzbek people in the field of national architecture in ethnographic terms, using the example of the construction of the Ferghana Valley, it contains sufficient information about the etymology of the building terms he himself collected. In his opinion, in the lexicon of builders and residents of the Fergana Valley and in a number of other regions of Uzbekistan, along with Uzbek / general Turkish terms, Persian-Tajik / devol, loy, ayvon, peshayvon, etc. / are used, and mixed Tajik-Uzbek and Uzbek- Tajik terms: kush sinch, du sinch also were used. From the research work of A.K. It becomes clear that Samarkand architects used the following terms to build the foundation, wall, ceiling: sandhari - a foundation made of large bricks, khishtfarch - a floor lined with bricks, devol - an adobe wall, bolodori - the upper beam of the door frame, zaborrav //zavarrav - upper strapping from beams, chorchub - a square or rectangle of four beams, vassa - slabs -halves or thirds of hacked perches, buyra - reed braid, etc. The merit of the author's is that it describes parts of the construction art of Samarkand, from ancient times to the present in detail. The most important thing is that the research work of A.K. Pisarchik reflected a large number of construction terms that



were in the everyday life of the population. From his work it becomes clear that to design a city dwelling in the dialects of the builders, such terms were used as: peshayvon , berun, dorun, mehmonhona, zinai minori, tula\tagtula, darvozahona and etc.

The research work of A.K. Pisarchik is interesting because it reflects a large number of terms denoting architectural details and artistic and decorative techniques. The foregoing give us the following conclusion: the issues of terminology are constantly in the field of view as an object of linguistic research not only in Russian, but also in other linguistics of peoples, they are also intensively studied in Uzbek linguistics. Despite this, construction terminology, whose origins go back to the distant past, has not yet become the object of a special linguistic study. If we look through the terms of the English language, you can find out that usually the specialization of the meanings of words is associated with the awareness of a certain area of activity as a special one. In the studied array of terms, there were 10 lexical units formed in this way. All of them are quite old, the last of them appeared in 1835. The first of them - pendant - an architectural detail, designed in the form of a pendant, was formed from the commonly used "pendant" in 1322. The word volume with the meaning "volume" in 1621 acquired the special meaning "internal volume of the building". - rectangular lines, stucco on the ceiling. The term lucarne with the meaning "a hole in the attic or in the roof to let in light" in 1631 acquired the meaning of "a small round window in a classical pediment." The term design - architectural design - appeared in 1644 from a word with the general meaning "plan, design." In the middle of the 17th century, from the long-existing English word with the meaning "color" (now replaced in this sense by the word color) a term was formed with the meaning "architectural coloring". The word knop, with the general meaning of "growth, bump" in 1730 acquired the specialized meaning of "a round protrusion at the end of the profile or intersection of the ribs." in 1760. The word label, which had the general meaning of "label, brand", in 1823 received the architectural meaning of "a teardrop over a door, window or other opening in the form of molding." The word transition, meaning "transition, transition", in 1835 acquired a specialized meaning of an intermediate architectural style between earlier and later styles. Along with the specialization of the meaning, two cases of generalization of the meaning were noted: The word pier, which had the meaning "bridge support", in 1666 received a



wider meaning "a massive stone vertical supporting structure"; The word fanlight, which meant "a window above a door in the form of a semicircular fan", in 1886 expanded its meaning and was also used in the meaning of "a window above a door of any shape." All these terms were borrowed from Latin, Greek and French [6]

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