

**PHILOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC-STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF
ARCHITECTURAL TERMS IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES**

Nabiyeva Dilduzaxon Ravshanbek qizi

Mirzakamolov U.

Andijan State Institute of foreign languages, Uzbekistan

Abstract: The main goal of the article is to reveal and to describe the formation of the terminological system of each industry, depends on the field and develops in close connection with each other. Therefore, the architecture-construction terminology of Uzbek language is composed, formed and developed on the basis of genetic basis.

Keywords: Architecture, terminology, construction, term, consoles, arches, pilasters, concrete cells.

INTRODUCTION

According to the result of comparative-typological analysis the most important topic of this research helps to know the category of terms, in which groups they are used, on what principles they are based. A comparative morphological analysis is needed to find out what "unity of truth" is used in the unit, that is, where it is used in this process.

It should be noted that the units of speech were not considered in the usual way in our work, but on the basis of a new perfect coordinate system given by U.S. Kubryakova. According to E.S. Kubryakova, the term and the word, which clearly express the unity of speech, are based on its genesis, which originally appeared on the basis of naming fragments, named in accordance with the process in the world of speech of speakers. (Kubryakova 2004, 134).

Determining the classes of words can be done in parallel by observing the different states of their different forms of matter, their changes. Moreover, the semantics of existing speech units have historical roots in their modern form, as the last layers shortened the initial roots of the words and removed them from the original root. Analysis of terms from a morphological point of view is an important process that can help us answer key questions about complex cognitive aspect research in the terminology system, helping us to determine exactly what speech unit represents in the language field in a scientific text. The meaning of the term (mental) in the lexical unit and in the verbal activity depends on its presentation and orientation in the speech unit.

The description of the scientific work is based on the following scheme: in the first stage the main terms are separated, in the second stage the selected terms are analyzed on the basis of languages.

In compiling the nominative concepts of architectural and construction terms, we did not limit ourselves to the correct names, we considered all the existing nominative fields, i.e. the names of their various denotations, so we analyzed the key terms, lexical units that describe the activities that take place in the architectural and construction process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to historical sources, the "*mosque*" was one of the main buildings that appeared in the early days of Islam. In Muslim countries (especially during the khanate period) "Prayers to the mosque were performed five times, and more attention was paid to the construction of the

building to attract Muslims when they came to pray [1]. It was also mandatory for architects and builders in feudal Muslim states to have mathematics and art.

Sources say that over time, the term mosque has not changed its meaning. The term "*mosque*" appears 200 times in the holy book of Islam, the Qur'an.

In fact, the term *mosque* is a lexeme with a polysemantic character. 1. *Masjid* is a term used in Islamic architecture to mean "*masjid*" (plural - *masadjid*), which comes from the Arabic root s-dj-d - to fall to the ground - means "*to bow down*", "to bow to the ground" [2]. Religious practice means a place of obedience to Allah when praying.

According to the collected scientific data, the etymology of the origin of the term *mosque* is directly related to the term Islamic architecture, one of the main religious practices built in the Arab-occupied territories is related to the concept formed for prayer.

After the end of Arab rule in Central Asia, the Samanid rule was established in the 10th century. During the Samanid period, the construction of mosques, minarets, pulpits and altars developed [3].

Terms related to Islamic architecture is a composition of different architectural styles formed from Islam as a social, cultural, religious and political phenomenon, including the structure of religious and secular institutions and buildings, including Islamic architecture. Islamic architecture is reflected in both history and the architecture of modern buildings. In Islamic architecture, words from Mongolian, Arabic, Hindi, Turkish, and Iranian became terms [4].

Some of the terms of historical architecture and construction in the work of Mahmud Kashgari, the founder of Turkish lexicography, "Devonu lug'atit turk", *rabot*, *ravoq*, *minbar*, *ordu* (city where the king lives, orda), *urumzun* (paint, color), *ubuzlug'* (deep ground), *opri* (deep burial ground), *ogulmuq* (wooden column erected to put a beam on it), *ochuqluk* (kiln ground), *ishlati* (to use), *irpadi* (sawed), *asriladi* (painted), *qat* (storey), *ev-bark* (house and yard), *tamur* (iron) and other Turkish construction terms are widely used.

CONCLUSION

One of the main features of AC terminology is that it has a structural character. The terms of the field are in an interconnected circle in a lexical-semantic situation in the structure of this system.

As observed in all areas, the unification of terms in translation, bringing the terms into a single form of expression in the areas of AC is very relevant. The AC terms, which form the semantic basis of texts related to the field, serve to develop payment obligations in a clear and concise manner that is uniformly understood by society. In addition to being an integral part of the terminological field of economics, AC terms are a special layer that reflects certain lexical and morphological as well as lexical-semantic features.

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