

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Word Formation Methods and Structural Features of Architectural Terms in The Uzbek Language

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Abstract

This article analyzes the formation processes of architectural terms in the Uzbek language and their structural-semantic features. The study examines the mechanisms of forming simple, derived, and compound terms, as well as the role of morphological, compositional, and syntactic methods of word formation.

KEY WORDS

Architectural terms, word formation, terminology, affixes, morphological method, compositional method.

INTRODUCTION

Some of the terms specific to architecture, as usual, consist of simple lexemes. Simple lexemes are lexemes composed of a single base and consist of words belonging to different historical and etymological layers. Including: Jilvir, abris (view drawing), azimuth (meridian), arch, toq, ravaq, ozaq, to'sin, hari, madrasa, school, sinch, pakhsa, gisht, building, structure, edifice, house, roof, ayvan, hall, obrez, window, gate, supa, ocha, darcha, hole, dam, aqueduct, ducer, canal, bridge, bathhouse, mosque, tile, obida, andava, andoza, arzik, arik, ark, saw, arsa, archa, dome, dam, bahya, bag'al, berik, bazaar, vassa, ganch, guzar, gil, girih, guvala, gu'lax, ustun, davak, dolon, daxma, diz, dudburon, wood, jo'va, zabarrav, dungeon, staircase, iydgo, kayvan, kapa, chayla, cornice, kent, kashak, brick, kergi, pile, hut, hut, hut, hut, mud, mud, mud, complex, mausoleum, destination, marble, court, altar, pulpit, murabba', murassa', muqarnas, chimney, magnificent, najjor, ladder, pattern, threshold, fence, ogil, pona, heel, money, rah, raf, rahna, rahrav, rukn, sad, sandal, sagana, stage, stage, secret, layer, takya, tarnov, bordon, fort, ichiz, kegay, kungura, kundal, lo'kidon, warehouse, lime, ivy, parchin, patik, sori, tarh, taqmon, takim, nail, roof, tim, stone, tin, turbat, pillar, ustikhon, harrow, khattaba, dough, tent,

hastak, trench, hobonda, khanaqoh, chit, chayla, A series of lexemes such as chaspak, tent, shibba, kang, shinak, shakul, shavun, ev, el, eshik, ihram, orda, ortman, kotan, konalga, pile, cover, mold, ground, shock, cap, column, conservation, concrete, sand, gravel, sinch, wall, building .

Analysis of the structure of units belonging to the terminology of various fields shows that terms arise through semantic, compositional, morphological, and syntactic methods. Architectural terms are also among these.

It is known that in language there are morphological and compositional methods word in the making leadership Especially the affixes new words harvest in doing place incomparable. To architecture related terms in making active countable one how many affixes there is.

the -chi affix, it is clearly evident that it expresses the meanings of action, state, profession, and specialization. In the Old Turkic runic and Old Turkic written sources of the 7th-14th centuries, many terms with this affix are used, such as bedizchi - a carver, bitkachi - a secretary, bituvchi, ayg'uchi - an advisor, alimchi - a debtor, altunchi - a jeweler.

In the dictionary "Muqaddimat ul-adab" by Mahmud Zamakhshari, more than twenty names are recorded that are formed with the participation of this suffix, denoting owners of various professions and crafts: pakhsachi - a master who makes pakhsa walls, yag'chi - a fat maker, çag'irchi - a may maker, bichaqchi - a master who makes knives, are among them. If we look at today's dictionaries and reference books, as well as literature on architecture, we will see that a number of words have been formed with the participation of this suffix. Parquet worker, plasterer, gatekeeper, furniture worker, water conservator, painter, finisher, bricklayer, concrete worker, crane worker, etc. are among them.

- a word-forming model with the affix -goh. This model, which was adopted into the Uzbek literary language very early from the Persian-Tajik language, expresses the name of the place where the event or incident occurs: battlefield, military camp, garrison, settlement, camp, etc. The lexemes specific to architecture formed with the affix -goh in the Uzbek language are as follows:

A festival is a place where festive celebrations are held.

Campsite – camp; dormitory.

Sanatorium - sanatorium.

Prayer room – a place designated for prayer; an open space or special place of worship.

Eidgah – a large square or special place in front of a mosque where Eid (Eid) prayers are performed.

Khirgoh – a large tent used by nomadic peoples; a temporary dwelling.

Bedroom – a room or place intended for sleeping or resting (dormitory).

A haven is a place for relaxation, rest, partying, and strolling.

Nazargoh – observation point

The word formation model with the -ma affix. The productive model with the stressed -ma affix, which has been in active use since the 14th century, gives rise to terms expressing the following types of meanings and contexts:

Hoist – a structure that can be lifted. A machine designed for lifting. A lifting bridge, a lifting crane.

A shed is a place built to protect firewood, hay, etc. from precipitation.

Cladding is the top layer of building walls.

A mixture is a combination of two or more building materials.

Step is a type of pattern.

Qirma – a two-layer (stepped) carving technique and a pattern created with this technique. (66)

Basma - thin wooden planks, a type of plaster used to cover seams in architectural decoration.

-g'ich/-gich (after sonorous consonants)// - qich/-kich (after unsonorous consonants). From time immemorial, the main function of this old root affix was to form terms denoting a means of action or a weapon from the stem of transitive verbs. Already in Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit turk" (DLT,1,121), terms such as orkuch "three-legged cauldron" (DLT,1,121), yerguch "sword-like stick" (DLT,1,422), bichg'uch "scissors" (DLT,1,421) were expressed. In the current system of Uzbek terminology, the affix -g'ich/- gich// - qich/- kich is extremely productive, and a huge number of terms are formed with its participation.

A rammer is a tool used to crush and consolidate the soil beneath a building's foundation.

Hoist – a mechanism or device designed to raise and lower loads or materials.

Forklift – a special automated equipment used for lifting, transporting, and placing loads.

with -la affix word maker model. This extreme The productive model is as follows: meaningful verb -terms in making service does:

Concreting – in construction, pouring concrete mixture into molds and making it solid building harvest to do process.

Polishing – the process of polishing an object with sandpaper to smooth, level, or shine its surface.

Compaction is the process of compressing materials (soil, concrete, sand, etc.) to reduce their voids.

Nailing is the process of fastening objects together using nails.

Drilling is the process of making a hole in solid materials (wood, metal, concrete, etc.) using a drill tool.

In the field of architecture, there are many terms created by the composition method. For example: caravanserai, arziklamba, arakisarov, ganchhlamba, gulmix, guldasta, poygumbaz, poydash, pulpo'sh, rakhcho'p, tagsinch,

vassajuft, gulband, gultuvak, gulkhayri, davrapoya, lolagul, somonsuvoq, kumsuvoq, loysuvoq, orayopma, p eshayvon a planner.

A. Madvaliyev, who conducted significant research on terminology, emphasizes that compound terms differ from compound words in some respects. For example, compound words can be used within all independent word classes. Compound terms, on the other hand, are used mainly within the noun class, while compound adjectives are considered only as a term element, that is, a defining component of a compound term, the scientist writes. An analysis of compound units in architectural terminology also shows that compound terms mainly belong to the noun class. Component parts belong to different classes.

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