

## **SYNTACTICALLY FORMED ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION TERMS IN ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN**

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### **Abstract**

The paper deals with the area of terminology and the formation of them in three languages and comparative analysis of their syntactical structure. The text presents structures of “compound terms”, “multi-terms”, “complex terms”, “non-compound terms”, “polylexem terms” in three languages. One of the goals of the paper is to show the difference and similarities of their structure.

**Keywords:** izofa, compound words, architecture and construction terminology, structure, compound and artificial lexemes.

### **Introduction**

As all languages of the world, Uzbek, Russian and English have simple and compound words. In these languages there is a form to create a new term by grammatically connecting two or more words with independent meanings. This form leads to a further expansion of the scope of expression of concepts in different ways and the stabilization of terms in the field, including in the terminological system of architecture and construction terminology.

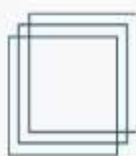
In linguistics, all terms and concepts cannot be expressed by means of primitive, compound and artificial lexemes. Compound words are divided into simple and compound. Compound words are added or separated according to the rules of spelling.

The issue of compound terms has always been one of the current research in terminology. This is explained by the fact that in scientific and technical terminology the weight of compound terms are higher than in other types of terms [1; 58- p].

Despite the large number of researches devoted to the study of compound terms, this issue is still relevant today. These units are described in different way in various sources. In some sources we can find such terms as “multi-terms”, “complex terms”, “non-compound terms”, “polylexem terms”, “compound terms”, “definite terms”, “syntactically formed terms” [ Danilenko 1977; 37-p.].

### **Materials and Methods**

O.Gravem who conducted research on the terminology system of the oil industry argues that compound terms are formed on the basis of ready-made templates, while all compound terms are actually formed from phraseological compounds. We cannot agree with such opinion. It is true that some components of compound terms embody



a portable meaning. Including: **қазишни лойихалаш даражасига олиб бориш** - excavation to project the level, **тўғон олдидаги ҳовуз** - pool in front of dam, **белгиланган сана** - set date, **ортувчи юк** - increasing load, **ўлик(аниқ) бурчак** - dead (exact) angle. However, since most of the compound terms are free compounds, we believe that it is incorrect to consider them as phraseological compounds.

The structure of the two-component compound AC terms in Uzbek, Russian and English is mainly based on the noun + noun or adjective + noun model. Below we analyze the compound terms with this content.

In Uzbek, as in other Turkic languages, they are formed by compound terms of the type noun + adjective in the definite relations. This phenomenon is also referred in researches as **izofa**. A. Khojiev notes that "the phenomenon of **Izofa** is specific to the Iranian languages and is used in Turkic languages in fact, especially in Uzbek, for attribute and attributive clause sentences" [3; 166-p.].

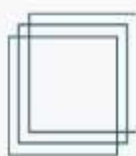
A. Berdialiev and H. Nosirov consider that the order of the components of word combinations expressing izofan in Uzbek language differs from the order of components of izofa structures typical of Persian-Tajik language [4; 18 - p.]. Since Uzbek is an agglutinative language, even in this language-specific addition, all descriptive groups are subject to the law of descriptive-definite order of languages in agglutinative construction [5; 19-p.].

## Results

Words in compound terms have three different descriptive formations according to the method of cross-linking.

1) The independence of both parts of the compound terms formed by the means of connection in the first method is determined by the word order and the intonation of the connecting means. Such terms in AC terminology are as follows: For example, in Uzbek and Russian: **фавкулудда эшик-запасная дверь, сўнган оҳақ-гацценная известь, кўприк тўсини-балка моста, чизма рақами-цифра чертежа**. In English: **dead door, dead lime, deck girder, dimension figure, direct current, deposit account, advance wage, private property, etc.**

2) Compound terms formed on the basis of the connection of the II method mean belonging to the object, thing or event, place. This type of term is formed by the possessive suffix -i or -si, which is the leading component of compounds. The considered component, on the other hand, comes without grammatical additions. Examples of such AC terms are: **курилиш майдони-строительная площадь; курилиш назорати-контроль строительства; юк тушириш жойи-место разгрузки; ўлчов кўрсаткичлари-параметры замера; узулиш жойи-место отсоединения; чиқинди ташлаш жойи-место отходов; порт станцияси йўли-путь**



портной станции; сув йиғиш майдони-площадь сборки воды, махсус чекланган ҳарорат- специфичная критическа температура and etc.

In the structure of the English terms of AC, there is no case of combination of the compound terms in the Uzbek language with the possessive suffix -i and -si. The meaning of these suffixes is provided by the context in which the terms are pronounced in English. For example:: construction site; building control; money circulation; unwiring side; disposal site;upload area; dock line; drainage area,specific critical temperature and others.

Notice the following phrases: ... Қачонки,сув маълум бир ҳароратга етганда, **суюқлик ва газ фазаси** бир хил суюқлик фазасига бирлашади. Когда вода достигает определенной критической температуры, **жидкая и газовая фазы** сливаются в одну гомогенную жидкую фазу.—When water achieves a specific critical temperature **liquid and gas phase** merge to one homogenous fluid phase.

### Conclusion

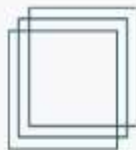
The given example leads to the following conclusion: Formation by 2nd method of Uzbek compound terms are used in the correct form and express the concepts correctly. However, in compound terms in English, the prepositional pronouns do not change in spelling, they can be defined according to the context in the pronunciation process.

The grammatical features of such compound terms and the forms of expression in their transfer from English into Uzbek and Russian are different, and the word-formation in the connection of the components (-и, -лик, -чилик) and the presence of form-forming affixes is also present. Word-maker and form-maker in Uzbek language- (и, -лик, -чилик) while affixes are present in the last component of some compound terms, some are present in the first component or some may be present in both components. For example: ер усти қурилиши, икки устун оралиғи-пролёт между двух колонн, қозон каракаси-каркас агрегата, йиғиш заводи-завод сборки, ҳаво компрессори-компрессор воздуха, қум пуркагич дастгоҳи- песок продувочный аппарат, пуфловчи қувур-продувочная труба.

In English: ground construction; abutment bay; acid brick; assembly plant; air compressor; alligator wrench; sandle blastere; delivered goods; blowoff pipe; and etc.

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