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CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDING TERMS BY STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC PARAMETERS

Abstract: *This article is devoted to the study of structural and semantic features of building terms. The building terminology system is a dynamic, rapidly developing sphere, which is rapidly replenishing with new terminological units, the structural and semantic features of which attracted the attention of linguistic terminologists. This aspect of a dynamically functioning terminology also could not fail to attract our attention.*

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Introduction

Classification of terminological units by component composition is considered one of the fundamental terminologies in linguistic analysis. It is known that if a term system includes mainly one-word terms, then it refers to the old system, which arose many years ago. In younger terminological systems, the situation is different; it is formed from two-word and verbal terms.

According to G.O. Vinokur (1939), "certain terms of technology should be included in one or another group of terms, which related concepts, should be connected by something in common in the language. One of the linguistic means of such systematization terms is a two-part term, one part of which he has in common with other terms, and the other serves as its distinctive characteristic in a number of related concepts".

Results and discussion

In modern building terminology, the predominance of two-component terminological phrases, as well as a tendency to an increase in the number of multicomponent units.

The analysis of the structure of terminological units of the studied terminology system showed that the terms of our sample consist of one, two, three or more components. So, the following models were identified:

a) one-component: *blinding/текисловчи қатлам; binder/боғлаш учун мўлжалланган нарса; weldment/пайвандланган буюм; iron/метал қобиқли қисм;*

b) two-component: *contractual liability/ томонларнинг шартномага мувофиқ масъулияти; panic bolt/босиш орқали очиладиган эшик қулфи; cement gun/цемент пушкаси; expansion joints/кафолатланган келишув; shipping list/қоплама;*

c) three-component: *hollow-core slab/темир-бетон махта; steel trowel finish/белкурак атрофига берилган безак; single intermediate stiffener/битта оралиқдаги қотириш бурчаги; steel roof deck/нўлатдан ясалган том қопламаси;*

d) four-component: *column with one end fixed/битта учли устун; combined steel and concrete column/бетон билан тўлдирилган нўлат устун; design procedures for flat plates/текис пойдеворли плиталарни лойиҳалаш тартиби;*

e) five-component: *beam made of precast hollow blocks/ичи бўш бўлаклардан йиғилган тўсин; arched girder without horizontal thrust/вертикал аркалардан иборат иншоот; design vertical loads for horizontal*

forms/горизонталь элементларга норматив вертикал юкни ҳисоблаш;

f) six-component: *board nailed to butt ends of timber beams/босиб ўтиш тахтаси; beam built in at one end and supported at the other/бир томонидан тиргакка маҳкамланган бир томони эса пат билан безатилган тўсин.*

Part-of-speech classification is often used to identify derivative patterns in the terminology of various fields. The study of the building terminology system showed that the studied terminology is predominantly of a substantive nature, and the second component of English terminological phrases is a noun. Further analysis of verbose terms showed that the most common are combinations of nouns and adjectives, both with and without prepositions: *locking nut/қулфлаш учун мўлажалланган гайка, right-of-way/тармоқ доираси.*

Classification by parts of speech, depending on which part of speech the original and derived words can be represented by the following models:

1. **N+N**: substantive phrases with a noun in a role of a main word:

a) zero prepositional: (panel house/панелли уй; chalet bungalow/верандали қишлоқда жойлашган уй; pile dwellings/қозиқли қурилиш; contractor's estimate/қурилишнинг тахминий қиймати);

b) prepositional: (blocks of flats/кўп қаватли яшаш учун мўлжалланган бино; plunge of the fold/периклин бурмаси; height of collimation/кўриниш баландлиги; adjustment of observations/кузатишлар натижаларини тенглаштириш; breach of contract/келишув шартларини бузиш;

2) **A+N** (packaged home/мураккаб тизимда қурилган уй; freestanding dwelling/ алоҳида қурилган уй);

3) **A+N+N** (component house type/модулли уй; liberal arts college/эркин санъат коллежи; high liquid limit soil/пластик астар; unconfined compression test/чекланмаган сиқиш тести;

4) **N+N+N** (child care clinic/педиатрия клиникаси; builders risk insurance/ қурилишда дуч келадиган хавфни суғурталаш; development length computation/кучланиш узатиш зонасининг узунлигини ҳисоблаш;

5) **A+A+N** (professional technical school/ профессионал техник ўқув муассасаси; sixth form college/юқори синфлар учун коллеж;

6) **Adv+A+N** (highly organic soil/ чекланган маҳсулотларнинг юқори қийматига эга астар;

7) **A+N+prep.+N** (lithological variation across the trend/ўзаро таъсирдаги ўзгарувчанлик; embedded pipe in one-way slabs/темир-бетон плита ичига ўрнатилган қувур;

8) **N+prep.+A+N** (method of least squares/ метод наименьших квадратов; grouting of prestressing tendons/эритмани олдиндан мустаҳкамловчи арматура каналларига қуйиш; date of substantial completion/қурилиш объектини тугатиш вақти);

9) **N+A+N+N** (verifying structural column centerline/структуравий устуннинг марказий чизиғини текшириш);

10) **A+A+N+N** (spiral reinforced concrete column/спирал арматурали темир бетон устун).

Conclusion

The study of the formal structure of terms is not limited to considering the optimal structure and length of terms. In most cases, terminological units are derived words, therefore, it is important to study the features of the classification based on morphological features, by identifying derivational models. On the basis of already existing terms, new terms are formed that replenish the terminological fund, along with the improvement and modification of the terminology system.

The formation of new one-word terms according to the existing models took place with the help of affixation and compounding. As a result of the structural analysis of the construction terms of our sample, the following varieties were identified: simple, derivative, complex, complex derivatives. Thus, such terms are the optimal means of expressing improved knowledge and concepts [4, P.54].

It should be noted that during the formation of the sample of terminological units, it was decided not to include abbreviations due to the fact that this type of terms is characterized by a special structure and requires special consideration in the form of a separate work.

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