



Semantic Classification Of Building-Construction Terminology

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Abstract

This article analyzes the semantic classification of terms related to the construction industry. The main goal of the study is to systematize construction terminology in terms of meaning and identify its conceptual groups. The article divides construction terms into semantic groups such as structural elements, construction materials, technological processes, equipment, professional roles, spatial-measurement units and types of structures. The analysis shows that construction terminology is not a set of random units, but an interconnected and hierarchically organized terminological system. This classification is of significant theoretical and practical importance in the standardization of terminology, technical translation, the creation of special dictionaries and the study of professional discourse.

Keywords: construction terminology, semantic classification, special lexicon, technical terms, professional discourse, terminological system, construction industry.

Семантическая Классификация Строительной Терминологии

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Аннотация

В данной статье анализируется семантическая классификация терминов, относящихся к строительной отрасли. Главная цель исследования — систематизация строительной терминологии с точки зрения значения и выявление её концептуальных групп. В статье строительные термины разделены на семантические группы, такие как конструктивные элементы, строительные материалы, технологические процессы, оборудование, профессиональные роли, пространственно-измерительные единицы и типы конструкций. Анализ показывает, что строительная терминология представляет собой не набор случайных единиц, а взаимосвязанную и иерархически организованную терминологическую систему. Эта классификация имеет важное теоретическое и практическое значение для стандартизации терминологии, технического перевода, создания специализированных словарей и изучения профессионального дискурса.

Ключевые слова: строительная терминология, семантическая классификация, специальный лексикон, технические термины, профессиональный дискурс, терминологическая система, строительная отрасль.



Qurilish Terminologiyasini Semantik Tasnifi

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada qurilish sohasiga oid terminlarning semantik tasnifi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi qurilish terminologiyasini ma'no jihatidan tizimlashtirish hamda ularning konseptual guruhlarini aniqlashdan iborat. Maqolada qurilish terminlari tarkibiy elementlar, qurilish materiallari, texnologik jarayonlar, asbob-uskunalar, kasbiy rollar, fazoviy-o'lchov birliklari va inshoot turlari kabi semantik guruhlarga ajratiladi. Tahlil natijasida qurilish terminologiyasi tasodifiy birliklar yig'indisi emas, balki o'zaro bog'langan va ierarxik tarzda tashkil topgan terminologik tizim ekanligi asoslanadi. Ushbu tasnif terminologiyani standartlashtirish, texnik tarjima, maxsus lug'atlar tuzish hamda kasbiy diskursni o'rganishda muhim nazariy va amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: qurilish terminologiyasi, semantik tasnif, maxsus leksika, texnik terminlar, kasbiy diskurs, terminologik tizim, qurilish sohasi.

Introduction

The construction industry is one of the most ancient and important areas of human development. Along with the development of architecture, engineering and infrastructure, a special terminological system of this industry has also been formed and improved. Each new technology, material or constructive solution causes the emergence of new terms in the language system. Therefore, construction terminology constitutes a special lexical layer that is constantly enriching and expanding. Terminology, as a separate area of linguistics, studies terms related to special fields, analyzes their structure, meaning and systematicity. Construction terms, unlike ordinary popular words, are specific, unambiguous and directly related to professional activity. They serve to ensure clarity and clarity in professional communication. In this regard, the semantic classification of construction terminology, that is, their systematization on the basis of meaning groups, is an important scientific task¹.

The modern construction process includes many components: structural elements, materials, technological processes, equipment, specialists, and spatial-dimensional concepts. These concepts form certain semantic groups in the language system. The division of construction terms into these conceptual groups allows us to determine their interrelationships, reveal the internal structure of the terminological system, and demonstrate the linguistic reflection of professional knowledge. The purpose of this article is to semantically classify construction terminology and identify its main conceptual groups. In the course of the research, terms related to the construction industry are analyzed and classified based on their semantic properties. As a result, construction terminology is revealed as a special lexical system with a hierarchical and systematic structure. By determining the semantic structure of construction terminology, this study makes a scientific contribution to the fields of terminology theory, technical translation, special lexicography, and the study of professional discourse.

Literature review

The issue of semantic classification of construction terminology is studied within the framework of general terminology theory and special field lexicology. The main principles of

¹ Crystal, David. *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. 6th ed., Blackwell, 2008, pp. 482–485.



terminology theory were developed by the Austrian scientist E. Wüster², who interpreted the term as a linguistic expression of a specific concept and emphasized the logical and hierarchical nature of the terminological system. According to this approach, each field of terminology is based on a specific conceptual system, and semantic classification serves to reveal this system. Representatives of the Russian terminology school, in particular V. P. Danilenko³ and D. S. Lotte⁴, viewed terms as systemic units and analyzed their semantic, structural and functional properties. In their studies, such features of special terminological units as clarity of meaning, monosemy (monosemy) and normativity are especially emphasized. Construction terminology is also distinguished by these features.

In English linguistics, the concept of a special language (language for special purposes) was substantiated by L. Hoffmann⁵ and J. Sager⁶. They show technical terminology as a systematic lexical layer expressing professional knowledge. This approach indicates the need to classify construction terms based on conceptual fields. Because the construction industry encompasses many subfields - architecture, construction, materials science and engineering.

Terminology issues in Uzbek linguistics were studied by H. Jamolkhonov⁷, A. Hojiyev⁸ and other scientists. They paid attention to the formation of terms, the translation process and problems of standardization. Construction terminology, however, is often considered within the framework of practical lexicography, and its analysis as a semantic system has not been studied in sufficient depth. In studies of construction terms, usually structural elements, materials and technological processes are distinguished as the main groups. However, in some works, professional roles, spatial-measurement units and construction objects are considered as separate semantic fields. This indicates that construction terminology has a multilayered and complex structure.

The existing scientific literature justifies the need for semantic classification of terminological systems. However, the issue of a comprehensive semantic classification of construction terminology is still relevant. This study aims to fill this gap.

Methodology

In this study, several methods of linguistic analysis were used to determine the semantic classification of construction terminology. The study was conducted by combining theoretical and practical approaches. First, a theoretical analysis was carried out based on scientific sources related to the theory of terminology. At this stage, the concept of the term, its conceptual foundations, and the systematics of special lexicon were studied. Construction terms were considered as an independent terminological system, and their conceptual areas were clarified. A corpus of terms taken from dictionaries, technical manuals, regulatory documents, and scientific literature in the construction industry was formed as a research material. The selected terms were sorted and grouped based on semantic criteria. When selecting terms, their frequency of professional use and terminological stability were taken into account.

Semantic and component analysis methods were used as the main analysis methods. The meaning of each term was determined, and a common semantic sign uniting them was extracted. On this basis, construction terms were divided into conceptual groups such as

² Wüster, Eugen. *Introduction to the General Theory of Terminology and Terminological Lexicography*. Vienna: Springer, 1979. 256 p.

³ Даниленко, В. П. *Русская терминология: Опыт лингвистического описания*. Москва: Наука, 1977.

⁴ Лотте, Д. С. *Основы построения научно-технической терминологии*. Москва: Издательство Академии наук СССР, 1961

⁵ Hoffmann, Lothar. *Kommunikationsmittel Fachsprache*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag, 1985.

⁶ Sager, Juan C. *A Practical Course in Terminology Processing*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1990.

⁷ Jamolkxonov, H. A. *Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili*. Toshkent: Talqin, 2005.

⁸ Hojiyev, A. *Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug'ati*. Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2002.



structural elements, materials, processes, equipment, professional roles, spatial-measurement units, and types of structures. Also, a systematic-structural approach was used to analyze the hierarchical and paradigmatic relationships between terms. For example, if “construction” is a general concept, then terms such as “column”, “beam”, “slab” are defined as its components. This approach made it possible to reveal the internal structure of the terminological system. The comparative method was also used to compare the variants of some terms in the Russian and Uzbek languages. This process helped to identify the semantic compatibility of the terms and problems in the translation process. The results of the study were summarized on the basis of generalization and systematization. The methods used served to determine the semantic classification of construction terminology on a scientific basis and to reveal its conceptual structure.

Results

The results of the study showed that construction terminology has a semantically systematic and hierarchical structure. The analyzed terms were divided into several main conceptual groups according to their semantic properties. They include structural elements, construction materials, technological processes, equipment, professional roles, spatial-dimensional units and types of structures. It was found that each group is united by its own common semantic sign. The group of structural elements includes the units that form the physical basis of a construction object. The group of materials includes terms related to substances used in the construction process. Process terms represent dynamic activities, equipment refers to technological means. The group of professional roles refers to specialists involved in construction activities, and spatial-dimensional terms refer to concepts used in the design and planning process. The results showed that construction terminology is not a set of random lexical units, but an interconnected semantic system. The paradigmatic and hierarchical relationships between terms reflect the linguistic model of professional knowledge⁹. This classification is important in the process of terminology standardization and technical translation.

Table 1. Semantic Groups of Building-Construction Terminology

	Semantic Group	Core Semantic Feature	Examples of Terms
1	Structural Elements	Physical components forming a building	foundation, column, beam, slab, roof, wall
2	Building Materials	Substances used in construction	concrete, steel, brick, timber, cement
3	Construction Processes	Technological actions and operations	excavation, reinforcement, casting, installation
4	Equipment and Tools	Mechanical and manual devices	crane, excavator, scaffold, drill
5	Professional Roles	Participants in construction activity	architect, engineer, contractor, mason
6	Spatial and Measurement Terms	Spatial relations and quantitative parameters	elevation, dimension, alignment, level
7	Types of Structures	Categories of buildings and constructions	residential building, bridge, tunnel, warehouse

The table shows the seven main semantic groups of construction terminology. The results of

⁹ Temmerman, Rita. Towards New Ways of Terminology Description: The Sociocognitive Approach. John Benjamins, 2000, pp. 55–89.



the analysis show that the group of structural elements and materials forms the central part of the system. The terms of processes and equipment represent the dynamic aspect of construction activities. Spatial-measurement units form the semantic field that provides design and accuracy. This classification confirms the hierarchical and conceptual nature of the terminology.

Analysis

Semantic analysis of construction terminology made it possible to determine the internal structure and conceptual organization of this lexical layer. In the process of analysis, the semantic content of the terms was divided into components and the common semantic features that unite them were identified. As a result, construction terms were classified as units with object-related, process-related, material-related and functional properties. Terms related to structural elements have a specific object nature, they represent the physical parts of a construction object. Terms related to materials mean substance and raw materials and are the main resource of the construction process. Process terms, on the other hand, consist of verb-based units denoting action and activity, and they represent a technological sequence. This indicates the existence of static and dynamic layers of meaning in construction terminology¹⁰. Also, hierarchical relationships were observed between terms. For example, if “construction” is a general concept, then terms such as “column”, “beam”, “slab” denote its components. This demonstrates the relationship of hyponymy. There is a functional relationship between material and process terms: for example, the terms “concrete” and “pouring” are used in a semantic relationship. The results of the analysis showed that construction terminology is a conceptually ordered system, which is a form of professional knowledge modeled through language. Semantic classification serves to reveal the internal logic of this system.

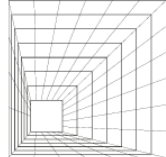
Discussion

The results of the study showed that construction terminology is not a randomly formed set of lexical units, but a terminological system with a systematic and conceptual basis. The identified semantic groups reflect the real structure of the construction process. The group of structural elements represents the physical basis of the building, while construction materials and technological processes reflect the dynamic production process. These two groups are inextricably linked, and the concepts of material and process provide a constructive result. Tools and equipment and professional roles represent the organizational and operational aspects of construction activities. Spatial-dimensional terms form a semantic field that provides accuracy in design and planning. Types of structures indicate the final result of all the above elements. The discussion shows that semantic classification is important in systematizing terminology, improving lexical work, and increasing accuracy in technical translation. Studying construction terminology based on a conceptual approach is scientifically and practically relevant.

Conclusion

In this study, the semantic classification of terms related to the construction industry was analyzed and their conceptual structure was clarified. In the process of study, it was scientifically substantiated that construction terminology is not a set of random units, but a special lexical layer organized in a systematic and hierarchical manner. According to the semantic properties, the terms were divided into such main semantic groups as structural elements, construction materials, technological processes, equipment, professional roles, spatial-dimensional concepts, and types of structures. The results of the analysis showed that each group reflects a specific conceptual area of the construction process and, being inextricably linked to each other, they form a single terminological system. If structural

¹⁰ Суперанская, А. В., Н. В. Подольская, и Н. В. Васильева. *Общая терминология: Вопросы теории*. Москва: Наука, 1989, с. 33–70.



elements and materials constitute the physical basis of construction, then processes and equipment represent dynamic activity. Spatial-dimensional units provide accuracy and design order. This interdependence indicates the formation of construction terminology as a conceptual model.

Semantic classification serves to reveal the internal logic of construction terminology, to systematize it and to describe it on a scientific basis. The results of this study are of great importance in the study of terminology theory, specialized lexicography, technical translation and professional discourse. In the future, the study of construction terminology based on a comparative or cognitive approach will remain one of the promising directions.

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