

The Function of Architectural Lexemes in Creating Color in Historical Literary Texts

Rakhmatullayeva Nigora Erkinpolatovna

Teacher at The Academic Lyceum, Namangan State Technical University, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: In this article architectural lexicon, diaphragm, corpus (terms), passage, interdisciplinary terms, semantic-functional analysis, syntagmatic relations, corpus types (normative-mechanical, buildings, military unit), corpus (meaning in linguistics), the lexeme "project", analyzed lexico-semantically.

Keywords: Diaphragm, corpus, field terms, passage, syntagmatic relationship.

Introduction:

Architectural lexicon is, of course, specialized in the function of naming space and its components. Below, we will focus on the semantic-functional aspects of architectural lexemes in various contexts.

Some terms used in architecture are interdisciplinary terms. For example, diaphragm in architecture denotes a barrier and enters into the following syntagmatic relationships: concrete diaphragm, vertical diaphragm, watertight diaphragm, integral diaphragm, inclined strut diaphragm. This term is also used in medicine and denotes a muscular-tendon barrier between the chest and the abdominal cavity.

The term corpus is also considered such an interdisciplinary unit. For example:

Body [lat. corpus — body, body, substance; a whole thing] 1 Mechanism, apparatus, etc. k. Part that forms the support or shell of. Watch body. Machine tool body. mm., the high height of the machine body was seen on the riverbank. M. Ismoilov, The advantage of the Fergana to Uziyurar chassis is that it is possible to install machines and units on its body that can perform all work processes in cotton growing. From the newspaper.

2 A separate building, one of the buildings on a

common plot, part of a complex. A new building containing about ten classrooms and a large gymnasium has been built and put into operation. From the newspaper. About 500 local workers work in the building, which houses weaving and sewing machines. From the newspaper.

3 A large military formation consisting of several divisions or brigades. The front command ordered the army to leave one corps on the bridgehead and fight with the other two corps. Nazarmat, Jo'rlar halys sairayd. The fighters of the 32nd Rifle Corps went into defense on the left bank of the river and began to dig trenches. From the newspaper.

Legislative body All deputies of certain legislative institutions or chambers belonging to the legislative body. –Schneider, who was the chairman of the legislative body, called soldiers to the factory, the strike was suppressed. "New History".

Today, this lexeme is considered one of the most active terms in linguistics. Today, corpora are usually collections of machine-readable data.

project, although originally related to architecture, today represents an interdisciplinary concept.

Passage [fr. passage — passage, path] also has an interdisciplinary character:

1 A closed building with rows of shops on both sides, a stall.

2 A large store selling the same goods. A bookshop.

refers to the consistency of tones (sounds) in a performance, moving from a high pitch to a low pitch or, conversely, from a low pitch to a high pitch in a consistent and rapid manner.

In literary texts on historical themes, lexemes related to architecture perform the function of convincingly reflecting the environment of the period being described and giving it a historical flavor. They give the text a historical flavor. In Mirmuhsin's work "The Architect", a number of lexemes related to architecture serve to perform various semantic functions.

characteristic of historical architecture such as brick, ganchkhok, lajuvard khaki, gilvata, qorg ' oshin, luh, ark, darzoza, gulchambar, kashin, ghorat etilmoq, ravok, dome, caravanserai, Ahmad Lur Jame' Mosque, Minaret Kalon, Ikhtiyoriddin Castle, guldasta, mi'mor, secret room, kashinpaz, madrasa, kapon, tim, girih,

sabz, black paint, qorg ' oshin powder, peshtoq, xanaqo, najjor, sangtarosh, hut, sardoba, qiblanoma, canopy, handasaviyi ölçük performed the function of expressing historical color and informativeness. Of these, lexemes ganchkhok, lajuvard khaki, luh, qiblanoma, kapon, tim, secret room, kashinpaz, girih are considered inactive lexicons.

Lexemes such as threshold, door, hut, brickwork , hallway, , build, palace, build, covered pool, painting, brick bridge, stall, market, brick wall, , master, room, courtyard, building, digging, monument, tower, corner, build, roof, , are still active today, indicating that architectural traditions continue and that the phenomenon of transterminologization is strong in units specific to the national lexicon.

It is known that the process of enrichment of terminology occurs based on the laws of word formation and the borrowing of words from the lexical fund of the language.

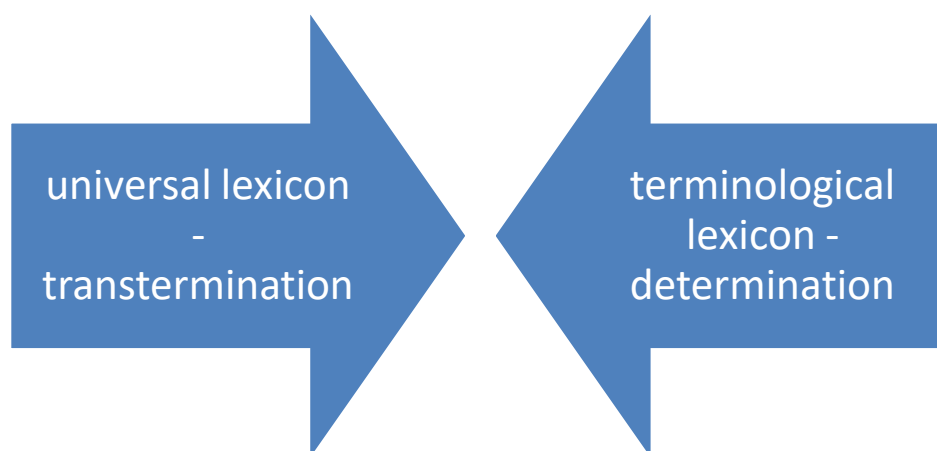


Figure 1. The relationship between common language and terminological lexicon.

Transtermination. The process of formation and development of terminology occurs on the basis of the laws of word formation specific to the language and the lexical fund of the language. The phenomenon of terminization of the lexicon of general use is considered historical. This phenomenon indicates the existence of a two-way relationship between language and terminology. It has been established that there are two types of transtermination, that is, the migration of general literary words into the terminological lexical system: a certain part of the general literary lexical units that have migrated to terminology are used while retaining their meaning: sand, clay, soil, marble,

asphalt, concrete, iron, wall, sand, mattress, gravel, stone, lime, window, window, door . Many terms related to painting are borrowed from the national language: bouquet, willow, tulip, etc. The mentioned words relate to a wide general literary and, in turn, narrow, specialized field. As a rule, words borrowed from the general literary language into the terminological system are adapted to express a specific scientific concept and acquire the status of a scientific term.

Determination. The relationship between the terminological lexicon and the general literary lexicon is two-way. The transition of terms to the general

literary lexicon also has two signs: a) some terms enter common everyday life in their denotative meaning: such as armature, aluminum profile, hay tek, travertine; b) another group of terms is assimilated with fundamental semantic changes. For example, the foundation is used figuratively with the meaning of the basis. The words column, hole also serve to express a figurative meaning. The assimilation of this type of terminological lexicon by the general language is considered a subjective factor, and it is aimed at satisfying a certain need for expressiveness in speech. For example, the word foundation, although it actually refers to architecture, undergoes a transfer of meaning in different styles of speech based on metaphors, expressing different connotations. It performs additional functions in the language. For example: Youth are like the foundation of our future.

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