AFFIXAL FORMATION FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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The theoretical foundations of studying architectural terminology are primarily connected with defining the concepts of "term" and "terminology." A term is a special lexical unit that serves to denote a specific concept within a particular field, technical discipline, or professional activity. Unlike general vocabulary, a term is characterized by univocity, precision, logical consistency, and stability. While general lexical units are often polysemous, figurative, and expressive, terms are devoid of emotional coloring and convey only scientific or technical meaning. For instance, a general lexical word may acquire different meanings depending on context, whereas architectural terms denote strictly defined concepts whose meanings remain unchanged outside the professional environment.

The sources of formation of architectural terminology are closely linked to historical, cultural, and social factors. The origin of architectural terms is historically connected with ancient construction practices, craftsmanship, and technical experience. Within these terms, one can distinguish between national and international terms. National terms are formed based on the internal potential of a language, using existing lexical units and affixes, while international terms often rely on Latin and Greek sources and are applied in a similar form across several languages. The development stages of architectural terminology in English and Uzbek reflect each nation's historical progress and scientific interactions. In English, architectural terminology rapidly expanded under the influence of industrial and technological advancement, whereas in Uzbek, it developed on the basis of national architectural traditions and borrowed terms.

The theory of word formation and affixation serves as an important theoretical basis for the study of terminology. Word formation refers to the process of creating new words and terms based on existing lexical units. Affixation is one of the most active methods of word formation, involving the addition of prefixes or suffixes to a root. In linguistics, affixation is considered an effective means of term creation because it allows precise and systematic designation of new concepts. Prefixes are typically attached at the beginning of a word, adding additional meaning, while suffixes are added at the end, defining the grammatical and semantic properties of a term. In this regard, affixation plays a significant theoretical and practical role in the development and enrichment of architectural terminology.

In English, affixation plays a key role in the formation and development of architectural terms. It is one of the most productive methods for creating new terminology, carried out through both prefixation and suffixation. Because terms used in architecture often express complex technical and scientific concepts, the semantic load of affixes is particularly important. Prefixes are generally attached at the beginning of a word to specify direction, degree, spatial, or temporal aspects. In English, prefixes predominantly originate from Latin and Greek sources, giving terms an international character.

Active prefixes in architectural terminology include re-, sub-, inter-, pre-, over, and under-. For example, the prefix re- denotes repetition or renewal, as in *reconstruction* or *redevelopment*.

Sub- indicates a lower structure or level, as in *substructure* or *subsoil*. Inter- denotes connectivity or interaction, as in *interconnection* or *intersection*. Pre- indicates prior execution or initial stage, as in *prefabrication* or *predesign*. These prefixes enhance the semantic precision of architectural terms, allowing systematic differentiation.

Suffixation also plays an essential role in English architectural terminology. Suffixes, added to the end of a word, define a term's grammatical form and semantic category. The most active suffixes in architecture include -tion, -ing, -er, and -ment. The suffix -tion expresses a process or result, as in *construction* or *renovation*. The suffix -ing denotes an activity or process, as in *building* or *planning*. The suffix -er indicates a profession or instrument, as in *builder* or *designer*. The suffix -ment conveys the result of a process or state, as in *development* or *alignment*.

Structural-semantic analysis of affixally formed architectural terms shows that they are often built according to "prefix + root + suffix" or "root + suffix" models. In these models, affixes serve as tools for specifying and expanding the core lexical meaning. Semantically, such terms often denote processes, objects, professions, or activities. As a result, in English, affixation emerges as a primary word-formation mechanism ensuring precision, systematization, and international comprehensibility in architectural terminology.

In Uzbek, the affixal formation of architectural terms is closely tied to the internal word-formation potential of the language, with suffixation playing the leading role. Being an agglutinative language, Uzbek rarely employs prefixes, and term formation is primarily carried out by adding various suffixes to the root. Affixes in Uzbek architectural terminology are characteristic of the national linguistic system, serving to precisely indicate occupation, activity, object, place, or abstractness.

Key Uzbek suffixes include -chi, -lik, -xona, -garlik, and -kor. The suffix -chi denotes a profession or activity, appearing in terms such as *quruvchi* (builder) or *bezakchi* (decorator). The suffix -lik expresses abstract concepts, domains, or states, forming terms like *me'morlik* (architecture) and *shaharsozlik* (urban planning). The suffix -xona creates terms for buildings or spaces, e.g., *ko'rgazmaxona* (exhibition hall) or *ustaxona* (workshop). The suffix -garlik conveys activity or professional direction, as in *bunyodkorlik* (construction activity) or *hunarmandchilik* (craftsmanship). The suffix -kor denotes a person engaged in a certain activity, as in *bunyodkor* or *loyihakor*.

The lexical-semantic features of affixally formed architectural terms are characterized by their semantic transparency and motivation. Such terms are typically easily understood through the core lexical meaning of the root combined with the semantic function of the affix. Highly motivated terms enhance professional comprehension and ensure the stability of the terminological system. Affixes in term formation not only create grammatical forms but also define the semantic boundaries of new concepts. Therefore, affixation is one of the main factors ensuring the systematicity and consistency of Uzbek architectural terminology.

In modern Uzbek, the affixal development of architectural terms continues alongside rapid advancements in science and technology. New terms are created based on existing lexical bases and active affixes, adapted to the linguistic system. Borrowed terms also integrate into Uzbek through affixation, acquiring new forms. This indicates the enrichment, modernization, and ongoing development of Uzbek architectural terminology to meet contemporary requirements.

A comparative analysis of affixal formation in English and Uzbek architectural terms allows identification of typological features and similarities and differences in their terminological systems. While affixation is important in both languages, the degree of activity and mechanisms differ. English, being a fusional-analytic language, uses both prefixation and

suffixation extensively. Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, primarily relies on suffixation with minimal use of prefixes. Consequently, affix activity is more complex and layered in English and relatively stable and systematic in Uzbek.

The analysis shows that English affixes often derive from Latin and Greek, giving terms an international character. For instance, prefixes specify direction, degree, or spatial relations, while suffixes denote processes, results, or objects. In Uzbek, affixes are largely based on national linguistic potential, enhancing semantic motivation and ensuring clarity. In both languages, affixation maintains terminological consistency, but in English, affixes often generate more complex, multi-component terms.

Comparative derivational models indicate that "prefix + root + suffix" and "root + suffix" structures dominate in English, whereas Uzbek predominantly uses the "root + suffix" model, sometimes with multiple successive suffixes, reflecting the agglutinative nature of the language. Thus, while term-formation models in both languages share general features, their structural complexity and semantic load differ.

In translation, affixally formed architectural terms present particular challenges of equivalence. English prefixed terms often require rendering prefix meaning through lexical or explanatory units in Uzbek. Similarly, preserving semantic equivalence of suffixed terms is critical. Inadequate representation of affix meaning can lead to terminological ambiguity. Therefore, comparative affixal analysis provides an essential scientific basis for accurate translation and standardization of architectural terminology.

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