

Linguistic Functions of Architectural Lexemes in Creating Textual Imagery

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ABSTRACT

Architectural lexicon plays an important role in naming spaces and their structural components. This study provides a semantic-functional and lexico-semantic analysis of architectural terminology (e.g., diaphragm, corpus, passage) across varying contexts. The analysis reveals that many architectural lexemes frequently act as interdisciplinary terms, functioning across diverse fields such as medicine and linguistics. Furthermore, in historical literature, these lexemes authentically reflect the described period's environment and serve to evoke a strong historical atmosphere. The continuous evolution of architectural terms into common usage confirms that terminological enrichment relies heavily on dynamic word-formation laws and lexical borrowing.

Keywords: Architectural lexicon, diaphragm, corpus, field terms, passage, syntagmatic relationship, semantic-functional analysis

INTRODUCTION

The architectural lexicon is fundamentally specialized in designating spaces and their structural components [1]. This article explores the semantic and functional aspects of architectural lexemes across various contexts, highlighting how they enrich textual meaning and establish distinct historical or contextual atmospheres.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Certain architectural terms exhibit a prominent interdisciplinary nature. For instance, the term "diaphragm" denotes a structural barrier in architecture and forms syntagmatic relationships such as concrete diaphragm, vertical diaphragm, watertight diaphragm, integral diaphragm, and inclined strut diaphragm [4]. Conversely, in medicine, the same term refers to the muscular-tendinous septum separating the thoracic and abdominal cavities [1].

Similarly, the term "corpus" functions as a cross-disciplinary unit [2]. While historically referring to a body or structural shell (e.g., a machine's framework or a separate building within a complex), modern linguistics utilizes "corpus" to describe extensive collections of machine-readable data. The lexeme "project", though originally rooted in architectural design, has also evolved into a ubiquitous interdisciplinary concept.

The term "passage" [from French passage path] further demonstrates interdisciplinary versatility: it can denote a covered arcade with shops on both sides, a large specialized store, or a rapid, consistent progression of musical notes [3].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In historical literary texts, architectural lexemes serve to convincingly reconstruct the described era, thereby evoking an authentic historical atmosphere [5]. In Mirmuhsin's novel *The Architect*, various architectural terms perform diverse semantic functions. Lexemes indicative of historical architecture such as brick, *ganchkhok*, *lajuardkhaki*, *gilvata*, *qorg'oshin*, *luh*, *ark*, *darvoza*, *gulchambar*, *kashin*, *ghoratetilmoq*, *ravok*, *dome*, *caravanserai*, Ahmad Lur Jame' Mosque, Minaret Kalon, Ikhtiyoriddin Castle, *guldasta*, *mi'mor*, secret room, *kashinpaz*, *madrasa*, *kapon*, *tim*, *girihi*, *sabz*, black paint, *qorg'oshin* powder, *peshtoq*, *xanaqo*, *najjor*, *sangtarosh*, *hut*, *sardoba*, *qiblanoma*, and canopy effectively convey historical color and detailed informativeness [5]. Among these, terms like *ganchkhok*,

lajjuvardkhaki, luh, qiblanoma, kapon, tim, kashinpaz, and *giri* are currently classified as inactive or obsolete lexicon.

Conversely, lexemes such as threshold, door, hut, brickwork, hallway, palace, covered pool, painting, brick bridge, stall, market, brick wall, master, room, courtyard, building, monument, tower, corner, and roof remain highly active in contemporary usage. This continuity indicates the persistence of architectural traditions and highlights the robust phenomenon of transterminologization within the national lexicon [4].

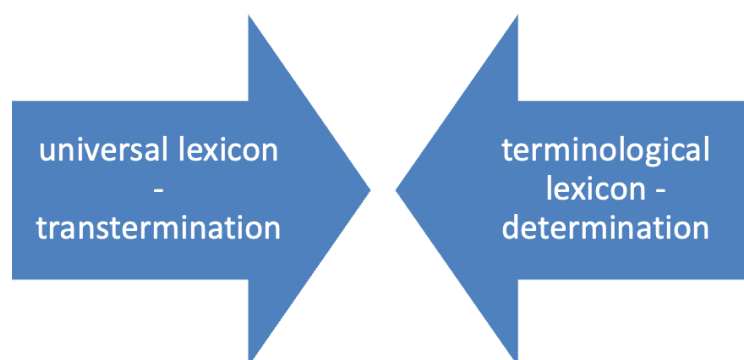


Figure 1. *The relationship between common language and terminological lexicon*

CONCLUSIONS

The enrichment of terminology is governed by language-specific word-formation laws and the borrowing of items from the general lexical fund.

Transterminologization

The transition of general vocabulary into specialized terminology is a well-documented historical process. A significant portion of general literary units migrate into the terminological system while retaining their core meanings, such as sand, clay, soil, marble, asphalt, concrete, iron, wall, mattress, gravel, stone, lime, window, and door [4]. Many terms related to painting are also

borrowed directly from the national language. Generally, words assimilated from the common literary language into a terminological framework are adapted to express specific scientific concepts, thereby acquiring the status of specialized terms.

Determinologization

The relationship between specialized terminology and general vocabulary is bidirectional. The integration of terms into everyday language manifests in two primary ways: a) some terms enter common usage maintaining their denotative meanings (e.g., armature, aluminum profile, travertine); b) others undergo fundamental semantic shifts [5]. For example, the architectural term "foundation" is frequently employed figuratively to mean a fundamental basis. Similarly, words like "column" and "hole" acquire metaphorical meanings. This subjective assimilation of terminological lexicon by the general language serves to fulfill an intrinsic need for expressiveness in speech.

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