



DIACHRONIC DEVELOPMENT OF LEXICAL UNITS RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION FIELD

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Abstract. This article analyzes the historical formation of lexical units related to the construction field and their role in the development of various civilizations. The evolution of construction-related lexical units reflects not only technical achievements but also the cultural, religious, and social characteristics of each historical period. In the modern era, new lexical units associated with advanced construction technologies and materials are emerging, serving as an important means of ensuring effective communication among specialists and facilitating the implementation of innovations. The article also examines current trends in the development of construction-related lexical units and their potential impact on future progress.

Keywords: construction-related lexical units, diachronic development, ancient civilizations, construction lexis, construction technologies, Industrial Revolution, modern construction, construction materials, architectural styles, construction processes, evolution of lexical units, culture, social system, construction industry.

Introduction. Lexical units related to the construction field constitute a system of terms, concepts, and technical names used in construction practice, and their formation is closely connected with the development of construction technologies. The purpose of this study is to examine the historical stages in the development of construction-related lexical units and to provide a scientific description of their evolution from ancient civilizations to modern construction technologies.

Construction-related lexical units not only denote technical concepts but also reflect people's understanding of construction technologies, materials, and methods. Lexical units specific to each historical period developed over time, contributing to the emergence of new approaches and innovations. At the same time, the development of these lexical units has been closely associated with the progress of culture, economy, and scientific-technical knowledge.

The study of construction culture in ancient civilizations allows us to understand not only their technical achievements but also their worldview, religious beliefs, and social systems. For example, lexical units associated with pyramid construction in ancient Egypt reflected not only building techniques but also religious and cultural meanings.

The history of construction-related lexical units is closely linked with the history of humanity, since construction has always been one of the main activities for creating living spaces and social infrastructure. Lexical units related to construction first appeared in ancient civilizations.

In ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, and Rome, the basic construction methods and materials were developed. During these periods, lexical units emerged to denote specific types of construction and techniques. For example, in ancient Rome, such lexical units as aqueduct and Colosseum appeared, referring to particular engineering structures.



The tombs of the pharaohs, pyramids, and the Temple of Amun at Karnak in Egypt are monumental structures built from limestone elements in the second to fourth millennia BCE. In Central Asia, the use of stone materials increased the demand for gypsum and lime products. Architectural monuments such as minarets, city walls, mosques, and madrasahs in Bukhara, Khiva, and Samarkand contributed to the growth of construction materials and related lexical units. The cities of Khorezm and Bukhara were surrounded by strong defensive walls, and the upper parts of minarets were constructed in flat forms.

Between the 10th and 15th centuries, and later periods, the peoples of Central Asia used glazed ceramic tiles and colored bricks as decorative elements in monumental construction. Elm, poplar, willow, and mulberry were widely used as wooden materials. During the Middle Ages, structures were mainly built for religious purposes, which led to the formation of new lexical units related to construction methods. For example, lexical units such as cathedral and castle became widely used.

From the perspective of the Uzbek language development, architectural lexical units related to construction had been formed since ancient times. Numerous scientific studies have been conducted on this topic. From the 1960s, the construction sector developed rapidly, and many lexical units entered the construction lexicon through Russian. For example, armatura, balkon, kafel, and plitka became widely used.

During the 18th–19th centuries, the Industrial Revolution significantly influenced construction technologies. The emergence of new materials and methods led to the formation of new construction-related lexical units. The appearance of lexical units such as reinforced concrete and prefabrication accelerated construction processes. The widespread use of iron and steel also contributed to the formation of new lexical units denoting modern construction techniques.

Today, the development of construction-related lexical units is closely linked with technological innovations. The improvement of construction technologies leads to the emergence of lexical units expressing modern construction styles. The introduction of new materials, technologies, and construction methods contributes to the enrichment of the construction lexical system.

Environmental factors play an important role in modern construction. Consequently, new lexical units such as green building and sustainable materials have emerged. Scientific and technological progress also influences the development of construction lexis. In the 20th century, sciences became highly differentiated, leading to new discoveries. The 21st century is characterized by the era of nanotechnologies. The strengthening of interdisciplinary integration has resulted in the formation of new lexical units in the construction field.

Conclusion

The development of lexical units related to the construction field is closely connected with the historical and cultural progress of humanity. Each historical period has generated new lexical units based on its technical achievements and construction methods. From ancient civilizations through the Middle Ages, the Industrial Revolution, and the modern period, construction lexis has continuously expanded. These lexical units reflect not only technical processes but also cultural, religious, and social factors.

Today, construction-related lexical units are increasingly integrated with modern technologies and innovations. These lexical units ensure precise communication among

specialists and facilitate the introduction of new materials and methods. Based on historical foundations, the development of construction-related lexical units contributes to increasing the efficiency of future construction processes. In general, the evolution of lexical units related to construction reflects not only changes in the construction industry but also the development of human culture and technology.

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