

“DISCURSIVE ANALYSIS OF ARCHITECTURAL AND CONSTRUCTION LANGUAGE UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK.”

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Abstract

Since discourse serves as a means of carrying out a particular act of communication, communicative goals are often expressed through a variety of linguistic and non-linguistic tools, frequently of a professional orientation. In this process, the adequacy of the interlocutors’ speech behavior is evaluated, and the success or failure of discursive interaction, as well as the achievement or non-achievement of communicative objectives, is determined. In this respect, discursive competence constitutes an essential component. Communicative competence, in turn, encompasses domain-specific spheres, situations, and topics of interaction, professionally oriented texts, cross-linguistic country-specific and socio-cultural knowledge, all of which reveal verbal communication skills and the communicative and intellectual abilities of the participants.

Keywords: Architectural construction, professional and occupational communication, architectural theory, technology, and industry.

Introduction

The concept of discourse originates from the French word *discours* and the Latin *discursus*, both of which convey the meanings of conversation, reflection, and argumentation. Discourse is regarded as one of the complex notions of modern linguistics, semiotics, and philosophy, and it is widespread in the cultures of English-speaking and, in particular, French-speaking communities. In this context, the term ‘discourse’ is understood as dialogue or debate. In many European languages, however, there is no exact equivalent for the term. Unlike the concept of text, discourse began to attract scholars’ attention as a subject of theoretical inquiry. In Russian linguistics, discourse was initially viewed as a functional style; yet, subsequent studies distinguished it from stylistic varieties, such as the official-bureaucratic and journalistic styles. In the Anglo-Saxon linguistic tradition, however, there were no concepts corresponding to functional styles. Instead, Anglo-Saxon linguists interpreted functional styles as features of the text itself. In their earliest conceptions, these scholars regarded discourse as text; yet, with deeper analysis, they came to recognize its distinction from text namely, that discourse is speech as a process loaded with information. At the same time, discourse was acknowledged as a spoken text. Interdisciplinary approaches created to study speech became an integral part of a new branch of linguistics discourse analysis and discourse studies are among them. From the perspective of traditional philosophy, the term ‘discourse’ was employed to denote the progression from one discrete stage to another, and, in contrast to the intuitive apprehension of the whole and its parts, it served to advance thought expressed in concepts and judgments.

The coherence of discourse is, from a psychological perspective, referred to as *ordo naturalis*



that is, the principle of 'natural order'¹. According to this principle, if within a conversation one fact is mentioned before another, the listener is inclined to believe that the first fact indeed occurred prior to the second. A well-known example is: *'I came, I saw, I conquered.'* None of us would assume that these events might have taken place in a different sequence, for the order of words itself convinces us of their chronological arrangement.

Linguistic units of construction and architecture are semantically interconnected in two directions: vertically that is, hierarchically, as part of a single macrostructure; and horizontally that is, systematically and syntagmatically.

Literatures

Architects communicate with one another and with representatives of the external environment through both verbal and non-verbal means. Non-verbal communication in the professional sphere is primarily conveyed through plans, drawings, models, computer simulations, and the constructed edifice itself. Such means serve to deliver precise meanings. Non-verbal interaction among architects, when necessary, may be supplemented by verbal tools. However, exclusively verbal communication is characteristic of interactions between architects and those outside the professional field.

Oral communication among architects, or between architects and learners of the field, may take place either in spoken or written form. Such interaction is carried out through a specialized professional language the technical language of

Like any other professional discourse, the system of linguistic units within construction and architectural discourse does not constitute an entirely separate or independent linguistic system apart from the national language. On the contrary, it has been formed on the basis of the standard literary language, emerging through differentiation and development grounded in its lexical wealth and grammatical structure.

It is not easy to provide a precise definition of the professional language of architects. On the one hand, it may be regarded as the technical language of engineers and builders; on the other hand, it may also be perceived as a language characteristic of representatives of the arts. Research into the professional language of architects has revealed the following distinctive features: (a) it often displays an interdisciplinary character; (b) it incorporates numerous words and concepts from everyday communicative language; (c) compared to other professional languages, its degree of standardization is relatively low particularly in such fields as 'Architecture' and 'Architectural Theory.'

Of course, professional language is not confined solely to specialized vocabulary. Nevertheless, its teaching requires both subject-matter knowledge and terminology. In cross-linguistic comparison, moreover, cultural differences also become apparent.

In Uzbek linguistics, professional vocabulary was first studied by the scholar S. Ibrohimov, who also compiled a specialized dictionary in this field. He referred to profession-related linguistic units as 'professional words'², while T. Dadaxonova and N. Ikromova examined such lexemes

¹ GILLIAN BROWN, GEORGE YULE. Discourse analysis. - Cambridge University Press 1983. -P.125. (149)

² Иброҳимов С. Фарғона шеваларининг касб-хунар лексикаси. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашриёти, 1956.



under the term ‘word-terms’³.

Sources highlight the existence of distinctions between professional (occupational) vocabulary and terminological vocabulary. These differences may be outlined as follows:

1. By scope of application: Terms denote official and standardized concepts in specific fields such as science, technology, industry, and agriculture. They are created for use in scientific communication. Professional (occupational) vocabulary, on the other hand, consists of informal words related to work activities that are used exclusively among practitioners of a particular trade or craft.
2. By form of usage: Terms are primarily employed in written discourse, particularly in scientific and technical texts, and serve the function of conveying concepts with precision. Professional (occupational) vocabulary, however, is more often encountered in oral communication, in conversations among practitioners, and is used in an informal manner.
3. By scope of distribution: Terms are widely used in international or nationwide scientific and practical activities, and thus enjoy broad dissemination. Professional (occupational) vocabulary, however, is actively employed only within the boundaries of a specific region or trade. For this reason, dialectal (local dialect-related) variations of such vocabulary may also be encountered⁴.

Research Methodology

In the process of discourse, the speaker’s facial expressions, gestures, and emotional-expressive influence may accompany speech; therefore, discourse is identified in certain forms of linguistic activity such as interviews, examination dialogues, and professional communication. Discourse is speech imbued with extralinguistic, socio-cultural, psychological, professional, and other factors from the perspective of lived events. The situational context of discourse reflects the knowledge that depends on the personal experience of the participants in communication. Since the coherence of speech units in discourse is conditioned by the conversational situation, the main principle for their selection is situational-thematic. On this basis, the study of professional discourse ensures an understanding of how speech material is used in professional activity and guarantees the application of sufficient concepts in the formation of monologic speech.

In the 1960s, the linguist S. Usmonov emphasized that professional vocabulary does not denote the main directions and means of modern production, but rather consists of names related to tools and processes that are either forgotten today or gradually becoming obsolete in the face of contemporary industrial development⁵. However, in her research, M. Jamoliddinova argues that in modern linguistics, professional vocabulary encompasses not only lexemes that are being forgotten, but also newly emerging concepts that arise in accordance with developments within specific fields and are treated as terms⁶.

Professional discourse is studied in close connection with professional vocabulary. One of the comprehensive approaches to the concept of professional discourse is presented by T. A. van

³ Дадахонова Д. Чеварчилик лексикасига оид баъзи бир сўз-терминлар ҳақида// Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1963. – №1. – Б. 33-36; Икромов Н. Таом номларини ифдаловчи сўз-терминлар ҳақида// Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1964. – №4. – Б. 28-31.

⁴ Ўзбек тили лексикологияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – Б.32.

⁵ Усмонов С. Ўзбек терминологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1968. – Б.16.

⁶ Жамолитдинова Д.М. Бадий матнда терминларнинг лингвопоэтик ва лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари: - Филол.фан. д-ри...лисс автореф. - Тошкент, 2021. -Б.15. 76



Dijk. According to him, professional discourse may be classified into three main categories:

1. Internal professional discourse - communication that takes place within a specific profession, for example, interaction among scholars within a given field.
2. Inter-professional discourse - communication that occurs between representatives of different professions. For instance, interaction between doctors and pharmaceutical sales representatives, or between accountants and engineers within the scope of their professional duties.
3. Profession-related discourse with external parties – communication that takes place between professionals and clients or outsiders; for example, conversations between lawyers and their clients, or between advertisers and potential customers⁷. One of the important forms of professional discourse is normative professional discourse, which serves to regulate and control professional activity (for instance, regulations for construction and architectural workers). Such discourse is usually of a closed nature and belongs either to internal or inter-professional communication. It may be developed by specialists or representatives of other fields, yet its primary feature lies in its normative role in shaping professional identity and practice.

Analysis and Results

Moreover, in professional contexts language functions not only as a means of exchanging information, but also as a tool of interaction and emotional expression. Through language, professional roles and personal identity are articulated, while professional discourse is often regarded as a marker of occupational affiliation or as a form of 'licensed' speech⁸.

In discourse analysis, the following aspects are brought into focus:

Goal orientation: in this case, the function of language in construction projects, architectural documents, or advertising materials varies its primary roles are to inform, to persuade, or to create an aesthetic impact.

For example, in Uzbek: Today, a working group led by the head of the company visited several construction sites to review the ongoing processes. The visit began at the construction area of Nurafshon City.

At the site, concrete work on the 10-story buildings had been completed by almost 90 percent, while the 13th floor of a 16-story building had already been erected. During the visit, emphasis was placed on the importance of strengthening attention to construction culture in the area.

'All our sites must maintain a high level of construction culture,' said Saatov. 'Where there is cleanliness and order, there will be prosperity, and this will bring productivity to our work.'

The next destination was the 'MUSAFFO MASKAN' complex. Interior finishing work was underway in buildings 8/5, 8/6, 8/7, and 8/8 included in the project. The number of workers had been significantly increased. The responsible parties were tasked with handing over the apartments to their owners ahead of schedule.

In addition, the state of construction in Parkent, Yangi O'zbekiston, and New Tashkent was also examined, and the necessary decisions were adopted⁹.

⁷ Дейк Т. А. Ван. Язык. Познание. Коммуникация: пер. с англ. / сост. В. В. Петрова; под ред. В. И. Герасимова; вступ. ст.: Ю. Н. Караулова и В. В. Петрова. М.: Прогресс, 1989. 312 с. 154

⁸ Д. Р. Кочемасова, Е. Б. Воронина. ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ДИСКУРС // ВЕСТНИК МАРИЙСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА. 2018. Т. 12. № 3. – Б.141-151. 147

⁹ <https://review.uz/uz/post/qurilish-materiallari-sanoati-qanday-ozgarmoqda-2016-2021-yillarda-ozbekistonda-qurilish-materiallari-sanoati-sohasida-erishilgan-natijalar>



The discursive aspects of this text may be analyzed as follows:

- ‘a working group led by the head’ emphasizes the role of leadership;
- ‘The responsible parties were tasked’ demonstrates systematicity through the delegation of authority and assignment of duties;
- ‘The number of workers had been significantly increased,’ ‘to be delivered ahead of schedule’ promotes collective labor and efficiency;
- ‘Prosperity,’ ‘cleanliness,’ ‘order’ organizational culture is justified through religious and national ethical values.

This text stands at the intersection of official and social discourses. It combines social responsibility, ethical values, and the efficiency of organizational activity, thereby serving to create a positive image in the public consciousness. The linguistic means employed are simple yet strategically selected, and through the text a conceptual link between responsibility, balance, and control becomes apparent.

Socio-cultural context: Certain terms reflect meanings specific to a nation and its mentality. For example, ‘*mahalla architecture*’ in the Uzbek context denotes a particular form of social structure.

One day the Elder said to my father: Well then, teacher, we’ve lived to see the days of *je-men je* (scarcity, hardship). Now we will build you a twelve-room house. I have already told the people to come together for a *hashar* (communal work). Whoever has the strength will come. (O. Hoshimov, *Between Two Doors*, p. 57). This example text contains elements of folklore and literary prose discourse. It employs a traditional speech style, figurative expression, and presents the event in the form of dialogue. It represents an oral-content discourse, that is, a mode of conveying reality through personal experience, culture, and language. In this context, the term *hashar* acquires a cultural dimension and is considered unique to the Uzbek people. In English culture, the notion of *hashar* does not exist.

Functional style: In both languages, the official-scientific style is predominant; however, the means of expression, choice of words, and stylistic purposes differ.

Thursday was payday. In the afternoon, a ‘ZIL’ truck rumbled into the construction yard, which was loosely fenced with wooden planks, raising clouds of dust. It stopped with a jolt in front of the small portable cabin. The cab door opened, and out jumped Faya, the cashier girl, with a black bag tucked under her arm. She scurried up the cabin steps and shouted: Boys, come and get your salaries! Safar aka, the concrete worker, lumbered toward the cabin like a bear, the first to approach. Behind him came our welder, Ikrom aka. Following him was a young rigger named Erkin...(O. Hoshimov, *Between Two Doors*, p. 5)

In this example, payday discourse leans toward oral communication and is oriented toward meeting practical needs. The ZIL truck is a type of freight vehicle serving the ongoing construction process; the wooden fence represents a local building material, typically used by Russian communities. The welder and the rigger are representatives of the construction sphere and are considered craftsmen.

Conclusions

In conclusion, it may be stated that discourse analysis focuses on the following aspects:

Goal orientation: in this regard, the function of language in construction projects, architectural



documents, or advertising materials varies its primary roles being to inform, to persuade, or to create an aesthetic effect.

For example, in English: *'We only use high-quality materials, leaving your roof in top shape. Call now! We stand firmly behind our work. Schedule your full roof replacement today'*¹⁰

In Uzbek: Today, a working group led by the company head visited several construction sites to review the ongoing processes. The visit began at the construction area of Nurafshon City.

At the site, concrete works on the 10-story buildings had been completed by nearly 90 percent, while the 13th floor of a 16-story building had already been erected. During the visit, it was emphasized that strengthening attention to construction culture in the area is of great importance.

'All our sites must maintain a high level of construction culture,' said Saatov. 'Where there is cleanliness and order, there will be prosperity, and this will bring productivity to our work.'

The next destination was the "MUSAFFO MASKAN" complex, where interior finishing works were underway in buildings 8/5, 8/6, 8/7, and 8/8 included in the project. The number of workers had been significantly increased. The responsible parties were assigned the task of handing over the apartments to their owners ahead of schedule.

In addition, the state of construction in Parkent, Yangi O'zbekiston, and New Tashkent was also examined, and the corresponding decisions were adopted¹¹.

These texts stand at the intersection of official and social discourses. They combine social responsibility, ethical values, and the efficiency of organizational activity, serving to shape a positive image in the public consciousness. The linguistic means employed are simple yet strategically chosen, and through the text a conceptual connection between responsibility, balance, and control becomes apparent.

Social context: Certain terms reflect meanings specific to a nation and its mentality. For example, *'mahalla architecture'* in the Uzbek context denotes a particular social structure.

In English: Now I shall tell of the city of Zenobia, which is wonderful in this fashion: though set on dry terrain it stands on high pilings, and the houses are of bamboo and zinc, with many platforms and balconies placed on stilts at various heights, crossing one another, linked by ladders and hanging sidewalks, surmounted by cone-roofed belvederes, barrels storing water, weather vanes, jutting pulleys, and fish poles, and cranes. (Invisible cities. P.42)

In Uzbek: One day the Elder said to my father: Well, teacher, we have lived to see these days too. Now we will build you a twelve-room house. I have already told the people to come together for hashar (communal work). Whoever wears a belt will come. (O. Hoshimov, Between Two Doors, p. 57)

This example text contains elements of folklore and literary prose discourse. It reflects a traditional speech style, figurative expression, and presents the event in the form of dialogue. It represents an oral-content discourse, that is, a way of conveying reality through personal experience, culture, and language. In this context, the term hashar acquires a cultural dimension and is regarded as unique to the Uzbek people. In English culture, there is no equivalent notion for hashar.

Functional style: In both languages, the official-scientific style is predominant; however, the

¹⁰ <https://www.whopperads.com/10-best-examples-of-roofing-facebook-ads-and-targeting-option/>

¹¹ <https://review.uz/uz/post/qurilish-materiallari-sanoati-qanday-ozgarmoqda-2016-2021-yillarda-ozbekistonda-qurilish-materiallari-sanoati-sohasida-erishilgan-natijalar>



means of expression, lexical choices, and stylistic purposes differ.

In English: The ancients built Valdrada on the shores of a lake, with houses all verandas one above the other, and high streets whose railed parapets look out over the water. (Italo Calvino, *Invisible Cities*, p.60)

In Uzbek. That day he had planned to return to the hotel by nine o'clock and call home. However, he stayed at the Department of Architecture until the end of the workday. The projects he had brought were reviewed by specialists who had participated in the design of metro systems in Kyiv, Baku, and Tbilisi. The underground palaces of the Tashkent Metro had to be built with consideration of the experiences of other cities, yet without imitating them. National distinctiveness in architecture was to merge in a new way with a spirit of modernity in the Tashkent Metro." (P. Qodirov, *The Diamond Belt*, p. 78). In these examples, an artistic style interwoven with official-business discourse can be observed. In the English text, elements such as houses with verandas, elevated streets, and parapets are highlighted, whereas in the Uzbek text, emphasis is placed on the metro project, national identity, modernity, and underground palaces. In other words, the former accentuates form and visual aesthetics, while the latter integrates meaning, history, and national identity.

The discursive analysis of linguistic units in construction and architecture demonstrates that language in these fields functions not only as a system of terms, but also as a medium for expressing social consciousness, historical memory, national identity, and aesthetic perspectives. While English discourse tends to prioritize technicality and functionality, Uzbek discourse is distinguished by its national imagery and its engagement with a socially contextualized problematic background.

At the same time, the discourse of both languages serves as an important means of addressing contemporary urban issues, the relationship between human beings and space, and cross-cultural differences.

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