

## **DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION VOCABULARY IN THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE**

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**Annotation:** This article examines the stages of development of construction vocabulary in Uzbekistan since the country gained independence. It analyzes the revival of national construction terms during the early years of independence, including the process of substituting widely used Soviet-era technical terms with Uzbek equivalents and reintroducing traditional architectural terminology. The next stage highlights how foreign construction technologies, imported materials, and international cooperation contributed to the influx of English, Turkish, and other loanwords into the construction lexicon. The article also explores the emergence of digital and innovative terminology during the era of technological modernization, such as 3D design, BIM technology, laser scanning, and drone monitoring.

**Key words:** terms, lexical of structur, laser scanning, dron monitoring.

**Introduction.** After Uzbekistan gained independence, significant reforms began in all sectors of the economy, including the field of construction. New technologies, imported materials, international cooperation, and the formation of national standards led to a substantial enrichment of construction vocabulary. Since language reflects the development of society, construction terminology was gradually modernized during the years of independence and followed its own path of development.

**The Early Years of Independence: Revival of National Construction Terms.** In the first years of independence, the process of reintroducing national and historical construction terms intensified. Uzbek equivalents were created for many Russian technical terms that had been widely used during the Soviet period, and traditional words were restored. During this period, words such as peshtoq (portal), ravoq (arch), ayvon (terrace), ganchkori (stucco work), ustun (column), naqshkor (decorator), and poydevor (foundation) began to be actively used again. For example, the previously common fundament was replaced with poydevor, peregorodka with to'siq devor (partition wall), and shpaklyovka with silliqlovchi qorishma (smoothing mixture). This process played an important role in restoring national identity and promoting the Uzbekization of technical terminology.

**The Period of Integration and Modernization: Introduction of Terms Related to Foreign Technologies.** Starting from the mid-2000s, the construction sector began to rapidly modernize under the influence of foreign technologies. This process significantly expanded construction vocabulary. As construction companies from Turkey, South Korea, Germany, and the United States began operating in Uzbekistan, the number of borrowed terms from English, Turkish, and other languages increased. Words such as gypsum board, reinforcement, facade panel, designing, frame technology, and fluorescent lamp became widespread during this period. The term

mantolama (thermal insulation covering), borrowed from Turkish, also became firmly established in construction practice. The influx of imported materials, collaboration with foreign specialists, and the growth of international tenders greatly contributed to the expansion of the vocabulary.

**The Age of Innovation and Digital Technologies: Emergence of Modern IT Terms.** In recent years, the digitalization of the construction sector has intensified, introducing new technological terms into the language. From the 2010s onward, expressions such as 3D design, laser scanning, BIM model, drone monitoring, and digital twin began to be actively used.

For example, BIM technology, used for digital modeling of buildings and structures, has taken a prominent place in the Uzbek construction lexicon. Laser scanning became known as lazerli skanlash, while digital twin was adopted as raqamli egizak. This period enriched construction vocabulary with modern technological concepts and strengthened the stable use of English-based technical terms.

**Development of Construction Vocabulary in the Context of New Uzbekistan.** In recent years, the expansion of urban planning, stricter environmental requirements, and energy efficiency policies have further improved construction terminology. Terms such as green construction, eco-project, smart home, modular housing, prefabrication, acoustic panel, recuperator, and geothermal heating have become commonly used in practice.

New expressions related to urban development have also become widespread: green public spaces project, technopark, social infrastructure, and agro-cluster reflect the linguistic representation of territorial modernization processes.

At the same time, new technical terms based on international standards are being formalized and incorporated into state regulations. For example, terms such as project documentation, expert examination, technical supervision, and warranty period have been enriched with new normative meanings.

**Trends in the Development of Construction Vocabulary.** During the years of independence, construction vocabulary developed along several key directions. First, the process of Uzbekization strengthened, and many national terms were reintroduced into practice. Second, multilingual integration intensified, making English loanwords an integral part of the construction sector. In addition, terms related to new technologies, environmental requirements, and innovative methods significantly expanded the lexical stock.

**Conclusion.** During the independence period, construction vocabulary developed gradually under the influence of socioeconomic processes and has now transformed into a system where national and global terms are harmoniously integrated. While national terminology was restored during the early years, later stages saw the active adoption of terms related to foreign technologies, innovative solutions, and digital processes. The current period is characterized by the emergence of terms related to ecological construction, energy efficiency, and smart technologies.

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