

SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL EPONYMIC TERMS

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ABSTRACT: *The study is aimed at a complex analysis of cognitive factors that influence the meaning and functional features of the eponym. To determine the specific characteristics of eponymic terms, the authors carry out a diachronic analysis of eponymic vocabulary and analyze the evolutionary changes in the components of the term. The authors establish the significance of the influence that ideosemantics of proper nouns has over the meaning and functioning of terminological units and the sources of proper nouns. In linguistics, eponym means a terminological word combination where a proper noun is a component. It can be conclude that terms stem also from geographical names, mythological and biblical characters.*

KEYWORDS: *Architectural Terminology. Semantics. Terminoelement. Anthroponym. Toponym.*

Introduction

The questions of the functioning of architectural eponymic terms in the terminological system, the issues of their classification and systematization are relevant today. The analysis of the trend of architectural terms is significant as it allows one to identify the common and specific traits of the formation and functioning of eponymic terms and is an important factor both for language in general and for the understanding of term formation.

Comprehensive analysis of cognitive factors that influence the meaning and functional features of an eponym is of interest to researchers. To determine the specific characteristics of eponymic terms, researchers perform a diachronic analysis of eponymic vocabulary and study the evolution of the components of the term, identify the sources of proper nouns, establish the significance of the influence that ideosemantics of proper nouns has over the meaning and functioning of terminological units.

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Such analysis of terms and terminological systems is carried out through the method of complex analysis, the diachronic description of vocabulary with the application of comparative and historical analysis, the method of correlation of linguistic and extralinguistic factors, the techniques of classificational, structural and semantic and motivational analysis.

Architectural vocabulary reflects one of the most ancient areas of knowledge that is an integral part of human experience. Throughout the history of architectural vocabulary, the names of architectural structures have been monuments of human civilization. From time immemorial, buildings determined the conditions of human life and work, being not only the place where one stayed but also an integral factor in the formation of one's worldview and world outlook, qualities that directly influenced the individual's creative activity and the pace of progress.

At present, terminology is an essential lexical and phraseological layer of the language of science which is used in the professional and work-related activities of people. The area of application of the terms is limited to the framework of the science that the terms serve. This, in turn, gives certain features to the terminology, affects the term and lies in the fact that the term should be used in its highly specialized term system, unlike other lexical units. Moreover, the term reveals its structural, semantic and functional features.

In this article, we examine the problem of eponymic architectural terms as part of a professional linguistic worldview. The interest in this category of vocabulary is primarily determined by the fact that proper nouns "not only have a specific national and cultural features but are also associated with the perception of the world and reflect its cognition in a certain way". The eponymic terms formed through proper nouns are a layer of vocabulary that is of great interest in terms of studying anthropocentric cognitive processes inherent in all stages of the architecture development.

The relevance of the study is determined by the trend for a constant increase in the volume of terminological vocabulary, the views on the nature of the term that have lately changed and the need to describe and analyze architectural terminological units formed based on proper nouns from the standpoint of cognitive terminology. A detailed typology of eponyms, identification of common terminological features while taking into account linguistic characteristics will facilitate interlanguage coordination and ensure comparability of architectural terminological vocabulary which will facilitate the

exchange of scientific information that is essential to the process of professional communication.

The object of the study is architectural terminological units formed based on proper nouns.

The subject of the research is the status, functional features and cognitive potential of architectural eponyms.

Terminological units formed based on proper nouns represent a very special class of vocabulary. Among terminological units, eponymic terms hold a special place. In linguistics, an eponym means a terminological word combination, one of the components of which is a proper noun. V.M. Leichik (2009, p. 75) defines eponymic terms as "the terms the structural elements of which are proper nouns that either denote the authors of the corresponding objects, phenomena, units of measurement or are assigned in honor of famous scientific and cultural figures (commemorative terms)" and notes the impossibility of explaining the meaning of these terms within the framework of the theory that describes the corresponding field of knowledge or activity.

Literature review

The main sources of selection of lexical material and the subsequent analysis were: 1) English-Russian and Russian-English translation dictionaries of common vocabulary (Kakzanova, 2015; Partina, 2001; Sogoyan, 1999), and the Dictionary and reference book "The history of eponyms. 300 stories of word origin" (Blau, 2010); 2) English thesaurus of architectural vocabulary "A Dictionary of Architecture" and "Art and Architecture Thesaurus" (Pevsner, 1975). To determine the etymology and the time when Russian terms were fixated, etymological and historical dictionaries of the Russian language were used (Pluzhnikov, 1995).

Eponyms are described in some researchers' works: N.I. Goncharov (2009) created the first illustrated dictionary of eponyms and morphology; M.G. Blau (2010) a dictionary on the origin of eponyms that are used in many areas of today's life; E.M. Kakzanova (2015) - the first trilingual dictionary of eponyms (Russian, English and German); S.Y. Kavtaradze (2019) conducted a comprehensive study of the anatomy of architecture (about logic, form and meaning); about linguistic and extralinguistic features of the English-language terminology of eponyms.

However, the works of these authors address the problems of eponymic terms certain terminological system of different languages or some particular aspects. The

comprehensive view of eponymic terms, taking into account all the diversity of this phenomenon, is still in its infancy.

Despite the underdevelopment of the topic of our article, we will give a brief overview of the available works. T. A. Maikova (2017), L. S. Efremova (2017), I. A. Shuytseva, E. V. Kerber (2017), T. F. Izvekova, E. V. Grishchenko, S. N. Guseva, G. A. Savvateeva (2013) and others devoted their works to the study of terms containing anthroponyms that represent a potential source of nominatively significant terms formation. N.V. Novinskaya (2004), E.A. Zyuzina (2006), these scholars kept under review the problems of the structural and grammatical characteristics of eponymous terms, the semantics of anthroponyms in the term, the historical and etymological aspect, questions of paradigmatic phenomena in eponymous names (O.B. Ivanova, N.M. Dyakonov). Notably, metaphor as a figurative way of human thinking is productively used in term formation; today there is an independent concept of terminological metaphor functions in specific texts of different branches of knowledge. D.Z. Gainutdinova (2012), M.A. Simonenko (2009) analyze semantic derivation, lexicographic fixation of metaphor terms, the paradigmatic aspect in metaphorical terminology, using structural and semantic approaches.

In recent decades, the terminological system as an indicator of cultural competence has been actively functioning in the speech of a modern educated person, and this situation served as the subject of research in the issues of determinologization and desemantization. Noting the constant interaction between terminological and general literary vocabulary, A.A. Makarova (2007), G.S. Lubozheva (2006), Y.V. Akinin (2010) analyze the process of determining linguistic units, extralinguistic factors of the transition of terms into general use. Thus, A.A. Makarova identifies two stages of the transition of terminological units into common vocabulary - despecialization and determinologization. Determinologization is most often noted in pedagogical, economic, computer terminological systems, which is explained by large-scale transformations, the active functioning of professional vocabulary, and the strong involvement of speaking subjects in the relevant areas.

The origin of terms, the historical development of Sciences and modern integrational international contacts contribute to the study of terminological systems in a comparative sense, most often Russian and English languages are analyzed.

In the context of the modern scientific paradigm, the linguistic analysis of eponymous terms in the linguoculturological and cognitive terms deserves special

attention, since they succinctly reflect the anthropocentric picture of the world, imprinting the historical memory of humanity. The description of the linguoculturological features of the terms is given in the works of G.S. Dorzhieva (2017), E.M. Kakzanova (2011), L.A. Chernyshova (2010), R.R. Iseev (2013), E.V. Varnavskaya (2019), A. White (2007). All these issues are considered on the material of different language systems and represent different scientific areas (economics, philosophy, physics, sociology, medicine, etc.). Interestingly today, the issue of the disadvantages and advantages of medical eponymous terminology is being discussed, arguments for and against eponymous terms are presented. Since the terminological system is historically formed and used by speakers of different languages, the questions of systemic adaptation arise, ways of translating multicomponent terms in the construction sector. Private studies include the following: methods of compression of the derivational structure of terminological. Defining terminological information as “conceptual (semantic) information having a sign (linguistic) nature”, M.N. Volodina considers the problem of information capacity of a word-term.

The research of the terminological system in sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic, cognitive aspects seems promising. It seems that the study of the term as a reflection of the scientific picture of the world will also be interesting and promising. V.F. Novodranova (1998) writes “by consolidating the information received by a person, the term itself becomes an instrument of cognition, since it makes it possible to generalize scientific facts, multiply knowledge and pass it on to future generations”.

Hypotheses

It should be expected that eponymic terms that reflect the evolution of architectural cognition and comprise a significant part of the terminological system, contribute to the generation of new meanings in the professional linguistic worldview.

It is assumed that proper nouns make every terminological unit unique through the individualizing function which results in the wide variety of common vocabulary under the influence of general cultural values.

Methods

To solve the tasks and achieve the goal of the study, the following methods and approaches were used to process and describe the material under study:

1) *the corpus method* was utilized to compile the terminological corpus, confirm the functioning of the eponymic term, identify new metaphoric eponymic terms previously not featured in lexicographic sources;

2) *the continuous sampling method* was used to create the corpus of terminological units;

3) *the definitional method* was used to analyze and synthesize the meanings of terminological units and their Dictionary representations;

4) *the componential analysis method* was used to determine the macro componential semantics of the meaning of the derivational base and the eponymic term in each of the languages, as well as for the comparison of the units of Russian, Greek, French and English to determine interlinguistic equivalents;

5) *the method of eponymic/metaphorical modeling* was utilized to establish the area-source of formation of eponymic/metaphorical terms;

6) *the distributive/valency method* was used to determine the phrase-forming productivity of main and subordinate components expressed by metaphors/non-metaphors, eponyms/non-eponyms;

7) *the elements of the statistical method* were used to calculate the number of units within different groups and subgroups during the comparison of the studied material;

8) *the diachronic description of vocabulary with the application of comparative and historical analysis* was used during the comparative and contrasting semantic analysis. The analysis was carried out by choosing the eponymic term on the condition that it was borrowed from other languages and considering all its semantic content that allows to better understand linguistic nature of the eponymic term, determine how typical the direct borrowing of the term as a lexical unit is, and in which cases the term in the Russian language is created based on the principle of "semantic reinterpretation". Is the eponymic term a linguistic unit within a particular terminological system or is it an interdisciplinary element?

The variety of research methods is explained, on the other hand, by the complexity of the research object and, on the other hand, by the lack of a universal method suitable for successful scientifically reliable solutions to various problems posed by terminology science.

We rely on a comprehensive analysis of eponyms and the method of continuous sampling that was carried out in 2019 that determined the structural and motivational

features that distinguish these terms. We found that the eponym "is a single cognitive complex, and the proper noun in the term is an important component of its cognitive layer and contributes to the generation of new meanings in the professional linguistic worldview" (Partina, 2001). Previously, we identified a small group of terms that drew our attention to the mechanism of the intention of choice due to the combination of the typical structure and the uncommonness of their onyms that are not so typical of architecture.

As a result of the analysis of eponyms in this group, we have concluded that, from the onomastic perspective, the diachronic aspect is primarily connected to the historical process of the formation of architectural vocabulary that reflects evolutionary cognitive processes.

Modern linguistics is departing from the positions of structuralism and is increasingly focusing on the function of the language "as a cognitive field of cooperative interactions during which the individual consciousness is formed and developed" (Alexeeva, 2004). A.V. Kravchenko (2012) defines language as a "biologically, socially and ecologically determined interactional behavior wherein intellect is born". Yu.V. Kobenko (2017) also considers language as "a socially determined product of humanity, the existence of which is impossible outside the homo environment or in the presence of one individual". All of the above determined a methodological approach to studying the semantic motivation of eponyms, and we have tried to have a different perspective on this issue. In the works that investigated the phenomenon of eponymy and eponymic terms, their syntagmatic connections were thoroughly studied, conclusions were made about the beneficial effect on the development of the architectural terminological system in the era of globalization.

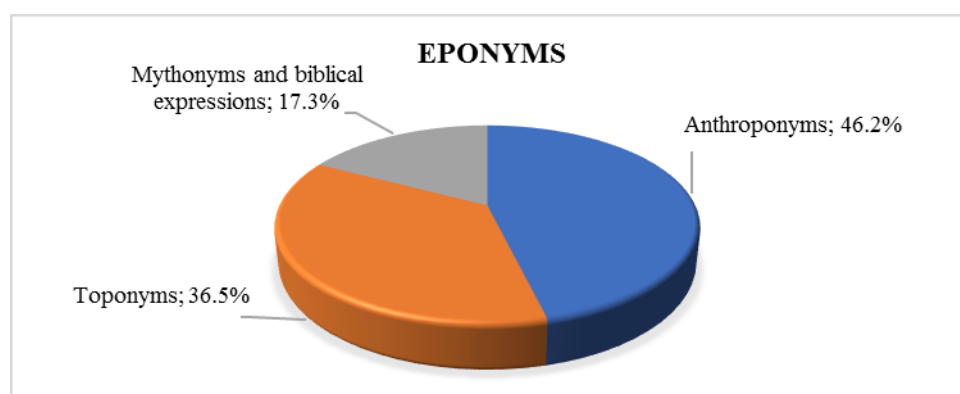
Results and Discussion

As we can see, there are still very few works dedicated to the research eponymic terms as the discipline that studies this group of terms is very young. Many controversial and contradictory issues remain that need to be addressed by linguists in the near future. The absence of a more or less complete description of the main problems hinders the practical work of translating literature and documentation abundant in eponymous terms. Therefore, the subject of this study is the eponymic terms in the field of architecture.

Having studied over 50 eponyms, one can conclude that these terms stem not only from real people's names and surnames but also from geographical names, mythological and biblical characters. Architectural terminology has also absorbed such relics of ancient cultural eras as mythonims and biblical expressions due to the varying use of mythological creatures as elements of décor and patterns.

The eponyms on our list are divided into following groups by origin:

Figure 1 – The classification of eponyms (Pluzhnikov, 1995; Partina, 2001)



1. The first group consists of eponyms that stem from mythonyms and biblical expressions – 17.3% of the considered examples, (a mythonym is the proper noun of a fictional object of any category: hero, deity, demonic character, location in myths and tales). Many researchers note that a large proportion in terminology falls on nominations formed based on Greek and Latin elements.

Let us provide some examples of definitions of terms that became eponyms through the names of mythological creatures and their habitats that formed the basis of systemic and derived terms:

an arch is "a type of architectural structure, curved overlap of an opening, a space between two supports – columns, pylons". An arch that continues inward forms a vault. In ancient Greek mythology, the *goddess Arke* was the sister of Iris (the personification of Rainbow);

an atlas is "a vertical column shaped as a male figure that supports the beamed ceiling of a building, portico or balcony"; according to the myth, Atlas had to hold up the sky at the western edge of the Earth as punishment for taking part in the battle of Titans against the Olympic gods;

Cyclopean masonry is "ancient stone buildings that were constructed with the use of Cyclopean masonry". A feature of these architectural creations is that they were built from massive limestone boulders stacked on top of each other with no use of mortar. These magnificent buildings were made by the *Cyclopes* – powerful one-eyed giants since people simply would not have the strength to build something like that, which is reflected in the nomination;

a mausoleum is "a monument, a burial structure that included a chamber where the remains of the deceased were placed and sometimes a memorial hall". It was named after the luxurious tomb of Mausolus of Caria in Halicarnassus (near the modern Turkish city of Bodrum). The results of the analysis confirm that some eponyms refer to cultural monuments, for example, the *Coliseum* "the Amphitheatre of the Flavians, Roman emperors" which is a masterpiece of ancient Roman architecture. The word *Coliseum* stems from the name of the nearby sanctuary of the goddess Isis;

the Sistine Chapel is "the monument of Italian Renaissance art in the Vatican Palace in Rome". The Chapel was created by the architect G. de Dolci in 1473 – 1481, and the first mass took place in 1483 at the time of Pope Sixtus IV, for whom it is named. The Sistine Chapel works as a museum;

the Eifel Tower is "the metal tower", the most recognizable architectural attraction located in the center of Paris was named after the chief engineer Gustave Eifel.

The eponyms formed on the basis of onyms of biblical origin are associatively connected to the biblical proverb while allusions arising due to the prominent ideosemantics of the biblical name vary: *Dionysiac architects* "an ancient brotherhood of constructors the members of which took part in mysteries (rituals) in honor of the god Dionysus". The knowledge that they kept secret from the uninitiated was called architectonics. Subsequently, the Dionysian masters created temples, altars and theaters not only of Dionysus but also of other gods. The builders united in communities led by a master – prototypes of later Masonic fraternities and craft guilds. It is believed that the brotherhoods of Dionysians equated to priests managed the construction of many famous buildings of antiquity: the Babylonian ziggurats, Egyptian pyramids, the temple of Solomon in Jerusalem, the minaret Qutub Minar, the Taj Mahal mausoleum in India;

a vestibule is "a room before the entrance into the inside of a building meant for reception and distribution of visitors", the name of the special courtyard that was built in honor of the goddess of the hearth and home. A vestibule is used for reception and

temporary allocation of significant amounts of people during the inflow and outflow of visitors. In winter, for more efficient heat preservation, an avant-vestibule is set up between the vestibule and the entrance hall.

We analyzed the eponyms of this group and concluded that, from the onomastic perspective, the diachronic aspect is primarily connected to the historical process of the formation of architectural vocabulary that reflects evolutionary cognitive processes.

2. The second group includes eponyms that stem from anthroponyms (according to the research, the group amounts to 46.2% of the total number of the studied examples) – (an anthroponym is a single proper noun or a set of proper nouns identifying a person). It is due to the eponymic terms that one can talk about the anthropocentrism of architectural knowledge, unlike other sciences, such as medicine, military science, that naturally contain eponymic terms but the terms are not so illustrative. Currently, a feature of the linguo-cognitive and culturological direction in science is a shift in focus of scientific research from an object to a subject, which directs the subject to comprehend the meaning of cultural phenomena, to its content. As it is known, culture is a hereditary "bunch of ideas, concepts, knowledge, associations, experiences" that lives in the dialogue with other cultures. This bunch is accumulated, first of all, in the language, in lexical units and phraseology. Behind such analyzed linguistic units as eponymous terms is, first of all, the human person.

Eponymic terms differ from each other not only "by age" but also by the anthroponyms that are part of the terms. Each era has its own typical set of names used for the nomination – the popular mythonyms characteristic of the early language of the architectural science are replaced by real names, the surnames of scientists and architects which is the largest group.

Let us examine a few of them:

a mansard is "an architectural mansard roof, houses with high roofs and mansard dormer windows" that was named after the French architect François Mansart;

Palladianism is "a stylistic trend in the architecture of classicism, based on compositional techniques" created by the Venetian architect Andrea Palladio;

a Palladian window is a type of three-part window that consists of two rectangular side windows and a large central arch window with an archivolt that western researchers named after the author, French architect A. Palladio;

a Serlian window is "a common type of Italian window with a higher arch in the middle", named after the Italian architect S. Serlio;

the Vitruvian Triad "triplicity, trinity" was the main principle of classical architecture formulated by the ancient Roman architect Marcus Vitruvius Pollio;

the Hippodamus system was "the system of planning ancient cities with right-angled streets and equal rectangular blocks", it was connected with the name of the ancient Greek architect Hippodamus of Miletus, at various times, many ancient cities were planned according to this system: Pireas, Rhodes, Thurii, Alexandria;

Aleviz brick is "small-sized brick" first used in Russian construction by the Italian architect Aleviz the New (Alevisio Lamberti da Montagnano) who created the Archangel Cathedral in the Moscow Kremlin;

Churrigueresque is "a style of Spanish and Latin American architecture" named after the Spanish architect José Benito de Churriguera and his brothers. Developed at the turn of the 17th century, the style of Churrigueresque appeared on the decoration of facades and interiors and was the development of the Baroque principles in the spirit of increased emotionality, an overload of architectural forms with fancy, fractional and restless plastic decor;

Samtavisi is "a cathedral located 30 km away from Gori, a monument of Medieval Georgian architecture". It was built in 1030 by the architect Illarion Samtavneli. It is a cross-domed structure, the plan of which is close to a square which determines the compactness of the architectural space and enhances the dynamic verticality of the forms. For the first time in Georgian architecture, decor saturated with ornaments was used on the eastern facade (composition of a large ornamented cross, a carved architrave of the main window and ornamented squares below it). The eponymic terms allow one to preserve the names of not only scientists who remain in the memory of grateful descendants but also those who once contributed to science and were later undeservedly forgotten. According to P.A. Florenskii (1999, p. 218), "Each newly revealed name turns the depths of culture and begins a new line of historical typology".

Therefore, visual images are significant for architecture, and the architect, as an intellectual creative person, uses the language tools that allow this image to be fixed in special architectural eponymic terms. The study showed that the largest group is eponymic words that date back to anthroponyms.

3. The third group consists of eponymic toponyms (a toponym is a proper noun that denotes the name of a geographical object) and amounts to 36.5% of the considered examples. Toponymic eponyms that feature place names include *Roman concrete*,

Tuscan order (from the Latin "ord" – military formation, arrangement) (Kavtaradze: 2019), *English bond, attic, Florentine window, Berlin window*, etc.

The names of architectural objects usually contain the place of a historical event:

a caryatid is "a support shaped as a female figure holding the "punishment" on her head – the weight of the stone entablature". The name stems from the images of the enslaved women of Caryae in Peloponnese (Greece). The citizens made a pact with Persians against Greece and had to carry baskets with gifts on their heads as punishment;

a palazzo is "a palace, city mansion, private house". In ancient Rome, emperors and patricians built their palaces on the Palatine Hill, which became the name for the city palace (Pluzhnikov: 1995);

Pennsylvania is "named after William Penn – a Quaker who received the land west of the River Delaware from the King of England";

The Solovetsky Monastery is located on Solovetsky Island in the White Sea. It is a historical and architectural reserve;

the Ferapontov Monastery is in the Ferapontovo village in the Vologda region. It was founded in about 1398 by Ferapont, the monk from the Moscow Simonov Monastery.

The typical location:

a Venetian window is "a double window with a column in the middle and two arches at the top, united by one common arch or triangular pediment". This type of window was common in Italy, Venetian architecture, hence the name;

a formal French garden is "a French garden, park that has a regular, geometric structure (usually axial)" (Pluzhnikov: 1995).

V.M. Leichik (1981) notes that, in specialized vocabulary, eponyms denote the objects that have adopted a personal name – the name of a deity, hero or real person, and that play a significant role in technical and scientific terminology. Thus, there are dictionaries of eponyms (Russian (Pluzhnikov, 1995; Vlasov, 2003; Ikonnikov, 2001; Partina, 2001; Sogoyan, 1999; Batorevich, Kozhitseva, 2001; Blau, 2010; Pevsner, 1975; Goncharov, 2009), English-Russian (Kakzanova, 2015)), the vocabulary of which varies both quantitatively and qualitatively. For example, there are 2,500 words in the dictionary by N.I. Goncharov (2009); the Dictionary and Reference book by M.G. Blau (2010) contains 300 origin stories of eponymic words and the dictionary by E.M. Kakzanova (2015) is devoted to single-word eponyms – the words that help one

recognize the names, geographical names and mythological characters that the words stem from. The eponyms featured in the dictionary (297 in total) are international i.e. are present in many European languages. The Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary by V.N. Yartseva (1990) contains information (769) on the theories of the origin of language, its laws of development, the features of phonetic, grammatical and lexical structure of languages of the world.

Thus, the process of non-extension of eponymization to the architectural terminological system can be associated with the features of the formation of architecture as a science in general, since "fundamental architectural science is currently actively developing but is still in the formative phase" and the nomination process in this area is not developing so rapidly as, for example, in medicine and other sciences that are characterized by the frequent emergence of new descriptions and phenomena that need to be identified. The active formation of eponymic names occurs during the period of origin and intensive development in the field of architectural knowledge.

4. By the way of formation, eponyms can be divided into non-derivative and derivative. Non-derivative eponyms appeared as a result of the transition of a proper noun into a common noun without changes (*arch, herm, vestibule*) (Pluzhnikov, 1995). Derivative eponyms were formed following a suffixal pattern, through compounding or abbreviation (*mansard, Palladianism, Serlian window*). An obligatory terminoelement (a component of the term) is, first of all, the inventor's surname and then the name of the object. Due to the prominent ideosemantics of the sacred image, the terminoelements formed from sacred mythical proper nouns are more common. Word-formational morphemes – mythonyms perform an important classification function as they are specialized when they express certain meanings in the architectural terminological system.

The terminological units that were formed from mythical proper nouns in the process of secondary nomination are used as nouns and otonymic morphemes – terminoelements that convey meaning. The most common are the examples where the definition is fixed by the toponymic parallel.

5. Let us examine the semantic motivation that can be determined by the significant characteristic of an object or phenomenon, an external or random characteristic and sometimes even a characteristic of the inventor or discoverer rather than the object. The motivated meaning of the linguistic unit is essentially secondary as it is derivative in terms of semantics and word formation. Motivated words have an

"inner form" as the words are connected with the derivational word through their form and the semes that are included in the motivational part of the meaning. A monosemantic word can also be motivated in its meaning. According to O.I. Blinova (1981, p. 30), the inner form of the word acts as a means of realization and materialization of motivation in the word. The motivation of terminological units should be understood as a structural-semantic property of a word, which is a unit of language for special purposes. This property allows one to understand the interdependence of the sound and meaning of the term based on its correlation with other lexical units of the language and belonging to a particular terminological system. Despite the fact that researchers do not agree on the classification of motivation, each of them identifies a type of motivation based on the associative connection of a concept denoted by a term with concepts that are outside the terminology.

Terminological units as any other lexical units of the language can possess or lack the property of motivation. Considering the issue of term motivation ("traits that form the basis of a term"), we should note that this particular trait makes the term more memorable, more "prominent" and determines the connection to other terms (Superanskaya et al., 1989, p. 130).

6. Within terminological science, one also distinguishes the "motivation of the form of the term" and "motivation of the semantics and function of the term" while the former explains the choice of the particular form and the latter "is determined by the direct relationship to the object of nomination and the place of the term in the terminological system" (Leichik, 2009, p. 39). There are a few stages typical of the formation of terminological science that are connected to the interpretation of the key notion – the term. Initially, the perception of the term was based on such characteristics as originality, specific nature and independence from the common-literary language. This approach led to the conclusions on the lack of connection between the term and the context and its emergence and existence in a particular terminological system (Alexeeva, 2004, p. 63-64).

Therefore, eponyms can exist as single words formed following the morphological and syntactical model "the eponym (noun)":

mansard, caryatid, Coliseum, Palladianism, palazzo, arch, herm, vestibule, mausoleum, Manueline, Serlian (Pluzhnikov, 1995); as borrowings: *Churrigueresque, Warren truss*; as word combinations noun + noun in the genitive case: *Directoire style, the Henry II style, Hypostyle, the Monge method, etc.*

The main word in the word combination is usually the terminological element: *style, method, system, etc.*;

as a compound word: *noun + noun, by compounding two stems: hypostyle, Gothic Revival.*

It can be stressed there are a lot of terminoelements in the present work that have the components *style* (6) and *order* (4) that denote particular types, times and directions.

Table 1 – Terminoelements style, order (Pluzhnikov, 1995; Sogoyan, 1999; Kavtaradze, 2019)

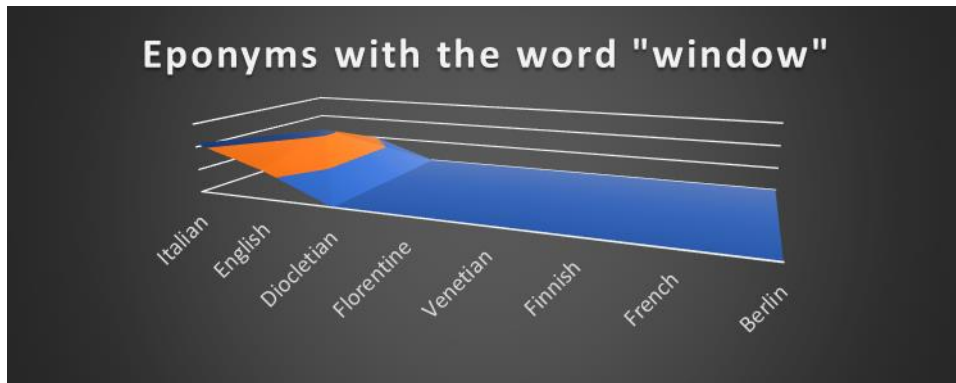
Style (6 words)	Order (4 words)
Romanesque	Ionic
Naryshkin	Doric
Directoire	Corinthian
Incrustation	Tuscan
Hypostyle	
The Henry II style	

7. In architectural terminology, there are also terms formed according to the morphological and syntactical model "posteponymic adjective + noun": *Ionic order, Italian window, Hatoric capital, Venetian window, Roman concrete, Cyclopean masonry, Attic, English window, English park, English orchestra stalls, Florentine arch, French balcony, Italian ramp, Egyptian triangle, French roof, Finnish window, Romanesque style, Tuscan order, Arch of Triumph, Doric order, incrustation style, Naryshkin style.*

A feature of architectural terminology is individualizing nomination that is created by adding an adjective formed from a proper noun to the terminological word combination. As a result, there are nominations motivated by the names of famous scientists, researchers and architects.

8. There are a lot (8) of nominations on our list with the component "window" which are specified by adjectives that denote the form, functions of a historical event and the typical location.

Figure 2 – Nominations with the component "window" (Pluzhnikov: 1995; Sogoyan: 1999; Kavtaradze: 2019)



There are also a few terminological word combinations formed following the model "eponym + adjective + noun": *Abramtsevo artistic club*, *Roman architectural unit*.

It is worth noting that eponymic terms are a reflection of the evolution of architectural cognition and comprise a significant part of the modern terminological system as a proper noun is an important component of the cognitive layer of the term (Nestmann, 1983). The proper noun is a share, segment of the concept nucleus and contributes to generating important meanings in the professional linguistic worldview. Due to the individualizing function, the proper noun makes each terminological unit unique which results in a variety of professional linguistic worldviews.

In view of this, in recent decades, the number of specialized studies dedicated to studying ways and principles of the formation of new architectural terminological systems has naturally increased. In this area, such works are known as "Linguistics and cognitive science: problems and mysteries (Binford, 1988; Chomsky, 1991), "Introduction a la terminologie" (Rondeau, 1980), "Architecture building and construction" (Cumming, 1985), on the example of English terminology (Muthesius, 1996; Ebert et al., 1992; Kankey, 1989; Fernández-Cano, Fernández-Guerrero, 2003; Chaloner, 1963) and the cognitive basis for the terminological system of architectural terminology in the modern English language (Harris, 2006; Zhakhanova, 2015; IEEE, 2000) and many others.

As we can see, eponymic terms as an integral part of architectural terminology that shapes the scientific discourse. Eponyms facilitate a deeper understanding of human activity and culture. The architectural sublanguage is an important source of knowledge

on the people who created the science and the trend to study the human factor that exists in current linguistics allows one to consider eponymic terms in light of the cognitive approach.

Conclusion and Future Studies

In linguistics, there are a lot of works devoted to the description of terminological systems of various professional fields but interest in architectural vocabulary has arisen relatively recently. It is repeatedly proved that the architectural terminological system was formed based on common vocabulary and under the influence of general cultural values, as well as the significant number of metaphorically used terms is pointed out. Various associative connections based on ideosemantics characterize the object and its figurative perception, determine the motivation of the eponym. Eponymic terms reflect the structure of knowledge due to not only its word-formational components, but the term-formational model itself.

The examination of structural and semantic features of eponymic terms allows one to divide them into anthroponyms (46.2%), toponyms (36.5%), mythonyms and biblical expressions (17.3%). The active formation of eponymic names occurs during the period of origin and rapid development in the field of architectural knowledge. Eponymic terms are a reflection of the evolution of architectural cognition and make up a significant part of the terminological system since proper nouns are an important component of the cognitive layer of the term. Eponymic terms are part of the term-formational system and have their own typological characteristics and models. Diachronic variation of the term components captures the evolutionary changes in linguistic means of expression of the conceptual reality that reflect the cognitive worldview.

The material analyzed in this article demonstrates the productivity of the formation of terminological units, which include proper names (anthroponyms), which are a potential source of the formation of nominatively significant terms. As a rule, they indicate the authorship of a scientific discovery, any geographical object. Structurally and grammatically, eponymous names are mainly characterized by a two-component composition, the components of which are built according to the principle of coordination and control. By grammatical affiliation, the main component belongs to the substantives, the dependent one - to the adjectives. The nature of semantic relations is attributive, objective. Historical and etymological analysis of eponyms provides rich

linguocultural information reflecting the history of the formation of the terminological system, conceptual, scientific picture of the world.

Authors' Contribution

Z.K. Seidakhmetova, T.V. Timokhina, S.M. Tazhibaeva, A.U. Kishenova participated in defining the purpose of the work and setting the research objectives, actively participated in the discussion of its results. The choice of methods and the determination of instruments were performed by Z.K. Seidakhmetova, data collection was carried out by Z.K. Seidakhmetova, T.V. Timokhina, S.M. Tazhibaeva, A.U. Kishenova. All authors participated in writing the text of this article.

The proposed article material can be used not only in scientific research, but in the educational process. It will be interesting and informative for students to know the historical and etymological data, the linguoculturological content of the eponyms, which ultimately will expand the competencies of students, satisfy the practical needs of professional communication.

Today there is an active process in urban planning, new time demands and offers creative solutions in architecture and construction. To create the latest architectural and urban planning objects, a person at the present stage is looking for innovative models that most fully reflect technical progress, the relationship of a person with the environment. The role of the personal factor is not excluded here, which will be fixed in eponymic terms that will serve as the subject of study and the basis of the anthropocentric approach in the study of architectural and construction terminology.

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