ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11, Issue 11, November 2021 SJIF 2021 = 7.492 A peer reviewed journal

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF TERMS IN ARCHITECTURE

Sh. A. Mukhamedova*

*Teacher,

Department of Foreign Languages, Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02409.5

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this article is to discuss the need to study English by students of architectural and construction universities, about the features of architectural and construction translation and the need for professional knowledge for a deeper understanding and description of technological processes occurring at construction sites, at various stages of project development or at stages production of building materials or structures. Today, in the modern world, the development and expansion of international relations in the field of education, between educational institutions of different countries, science, production of modern energyefficient building materials, exchange of experience in the field of modern construction technologies that help to reduce labor costs and increase the volume of production in production are relevant or performing work on construction sites. The article will also consider issues related to the implementation of a quality management system in organizations related to the construction industry and the gradual transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the international system of standardization, certification and metrology. These aspects require knowledge of a specific English language, to understand the specifics of working with international standards, to exchange experience with foreign countries and participate in international conferences related to explaining changes in standards, since the standards are periodically updated and adjusted to the specifics of modern technologies.

KEYWORDS: Features Of Architectural And Construction Translation, International Relations, Standardization, Certification, Energy-Efficient Materials.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization, an emphasis is placed on cooperation at the international level, joint events and projects, therefore, in the modern world, the use of English as the main international language in various professional spheres: engineering, cultural, political, is becoming increasingly important. This creates a number of difficulties that must be overcome to ensure effective work and cooperation at all levels of interaction between people. [1]

So, the engineering sphere, in particular, the language of architecture and construction, is distinguished by a large number of terms and terminological phrases, the correct translation of which is necessary for professional communication, both oral and written. In addition to the complexity of the translation, the scientific and technical style also has features that must be

ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11, Issue 11, November 2021 SJIF 2021 = 7.492 A peer reviewed journal

taken into account during communication. It is characterized by information content (meaningfulness), consistency (strict sequence, clear connection between the main idea and details), accuracy and objectivity, as well as clarity and comprehensibility. In order to match the scientific and technical style of a given area of communication, various language means can be used. [2]

When trying to use architectural and construction terminology in communication, one may encounter a number of problems in translation, because:

- ESP (English for Specific Purposes) for builders is different from spoken English;
- The need to select equivalent terms in translation or the invention of new terms (if there are none in the language);
- Difficulties with translation, since one word in different fields of activity has a different translation.

Based on the above, it can be understood that English for architects and builders has its own specifics and complexity, which requires, in addition to language skills, additional knowledge and understanding of the processes and technologies that are performed in the learning or production process. [3]

A term is a word or group of words that denote a certain concept. The terms used in the construction industry can be divided into several groups:

- Construction materials:
- Construction tools;
- Construction machines;
- Components of buildings and structures.

Mastering by students of architectural and construction universities the terms of the above groups will allow them to freely understand the speech of foreign specialists, documentation, drawings, as well as knowledge of construction terminology opens up new horizons for improving the professional qualifications of builders and technologists for the production of building materials. [4]

II. MAIN PART

In the modern world, the production of building materials and testing of building materials in specialized laboratories require qualified personnel with professional knowledge and English. The English language acts as an assistant in international cooperation with various foreign companies that invest in the construction of new factories for the production of modern building materials, participate in the construction of multi-storey buildings in our republic. In order to freely understand project documentation, drawings, organization of technological processes and conduct a dialogue with foreign clients and exchange experience, students studying in the field of construction need to memorize architectural and construction terminology, so that in the future, when working, there will be no problems with understanding what customers want, to increase knowledge in the exchange of experience, to study the instructions for the operation of devices. [5]

ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11, Issue 11, November 2021 SJIF 2021 = 7.492 A peer reviewed journal

Laboratory devices used for testing building materials are most often produced by foreign companies, in order to understand the principle of operation of the device and how to process and analyze the data obtained after testing, it is necessary to have skills in construction terminology. In our country, there are some problems with the verification and calibration of laboratory instruments, because modern instruments require the study of instructions and methods of calibration, which of course is usually given in English, most specialists in our country do not have this knowledge, which complicates the certification of instruments.

Therefore, most instruments are calibrated and verified abroad, in other countries. The training of qualified personnel who speak technical English is now one of the priority tasks of the state, for this, internships are carried out for students, advanced training of workers in other countries, this is all necessary in order to enter the international level, so that building materials or construction services produced or rendered in our country could compete with foreign ones, thereby we secure a place in the world ranking of countries.

The quality management system (QMS) is a part of the overall enterprise management system, which must ensure the stability of the quality of products or services.

In order for the produced building materials and services in the field of construction to comply with international standards and in order to increase the level of production, the organization is introducing a quality management system, which also requires knowledge in the field of technical English, to undergo qualification training and workflow related to QMS. [6]

Most construction specialists, when working with technical documentation, face the following difficulties in understanding architectural and construction texts:

- translation of words that have many meanings that can be used in several areas, and at the same time have different meanings in each of them. For example, several words that have a different translation "face" "human face" "facade"; "Item" "thing" "detail", "product"; "tolerance" "forbearance for someone" "error"; "nut" "hazelnut "- "internal screw"; "screen" "screen of mobile phone" "sieve", so the reader must understand the subject matter of the translated texts, only then can a competent translation be achieved; the correctness of the translation. The safety, life and health of people will depend on the correct translation of the algorithms for the operation of equipment or devices, safety instructions at the work site or production;
- translation of stable technical phrases. Due to the rapid development of the architectural and construction industry, the number of stable technical phrases is constantly increasing, therefore, in this case, the skill of understanding professional activity is required in order to find a suitable equivalent for the newly emerged phrase; For example, "structural engineering", "technical requirements", "a reinforcing concrete", "fine aggregate", "coarse aggregate", "concrete mix design".
- translation of abbreviations, which are found in large numbers in drawings and technical documentation. For example, CAD (computer-aided design) or DRG./ DRW (drawing), "chipboard and medium-density fiberboard" (MDF), "a glue-laminated section (abbreviated as glulam)", BIM (building intelligence model);

ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11, Issue 11, November 2021 SJIF 2021 = 7.492 A peer reviewed journal

- correct translation and writing of dimensions in the drawing and during measurements. For example: 2 560 km² (two thousand five hundred and sixty square kilometers), 875 m³ (eight hundred and seventy five cubic meters);

- translation and explanation of the meaning of national building materials and technologies used in Uzbekistan, such as "pakhsa", "pardoz", etc., which are not translated into other languages.

To overcome difficulties and ensure a competent translation, students need to understand that translation of technical documentation and architectural and construction texts – laborious a process that requires professional knowledge in the construction industry, and also in areas adjacent to it. In addition to knowledge of English, the student must also be fluent in architectural and construction technical terminology and deeply understand the processes and phenomena described in the material being translated.

III.CONCLUSION

Thus, we can draw conclusions about why today students of architectural and construction universities should pay great attention to learning English in general, but also ESP, which concerns their professional activities. Architectural and construction terminology is constantly at the stage of development and expansion, since with the production and invention of new building materials, raw materials, structures and building technologies, there is a need for special English terminology, which will correctly translate the name from the native language into international - English.

The use of various techniques in the translation of architectural and construction technical documentation and texts on this topic contributes to the provision of correct and adequate translation, helps to exclude cases of incorrect interpretation of drawings and instructions during avoiding harm to the life and health of workers, and facilitate the establishment of international relations for the exchange of new technology and experience.

Knowledge of architectural and construction terminology for students of construction universities, will open up new boundaries for them in the future when working with modern testing equipment, with modern methods of testing building materials and in the ability to work in a team with foreign experts during construction, this will facilitate the exchange of experience between countries and borrowing modern technologies from developed countries.

In order to constantly be aware of changes, or the addition of new architectural and construction terms, it is necessary to create an online platform of vocabulary and terminology for engineers, with an accessible search and translation from English into world languages, and with a description of the meaning of words, which would be periodically updated in case changes in terminology. This platform would facilitate the work of engineers who collaborate with foreign companies, researchers in the field of construction and architecture, and would help develop technical language skills in construction students. It would also be possible to create an online dictionary application for engineers for mobile devices, which would not require an Internet connection for translation, but would be updated periodically in case of new changes. Such an application is very convenient to use and you can translate terms anywhere and anytime, even without an Internet connection, it is very convenient to use. Knowledge of professional English in various fields of activity, not only in construction, is of great practical importance throughout the world.

ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11, Issue 11, November 2021 SJIF 2021 = 7.492 A peer reviewed journal

REFERENCES

- **1.** Anglin JM. Vocabulary development: A morphological analysis. Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development. 1993;58(10):1-166.
- **2.** Baker M. Sub-technical vocabulary and the ESP teacher: An analysis of some rhetorical items in engineer journal articles. Reading in a Foreign Language. 1998;4(2):91-105.
- **3.** Bauer L, Nation P. Word families. International Journal of Lexicography, 1993;6(4):253-279.
- **4.** Becka J. The lexical composition of specialized texts and its quantitative aspect. Prague Studies in Mathematical Linguistics. 1972;4:47-64.
- **5.** Bramki D, Williams RC. Lexical familiarization in economics text, and its pedagogic implications in reading comprehension. Reading in a Foreign Language. 1984;2(1):69-181.
- **6.** Chung TM. Identifying technical vocabulary. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Victoria University of Wellington, 2003.