

CONSTRUCTION TERMINOLOGY - SPECIALTIES AND PROFESSIONS IN CHINESE AND RUSSIAN

Zhao Shuhui*

*Graduate of the Heilongjiang University,
Harbin city, CHINA

Email id: 1550415024@qq.com

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00598.5

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to special vocabulary in the field of construction. The author examines the specifics of construction terminology in Russian and Chinese, in particular, compares the expression of the same job title in both languages, hopes to facilitate study and work for construction students.

KEYWORDS: *Customer, Designer, Foreman, Provider, Supervisor, Supply Engineer, General Contractor, Investor.*

INTRODUCTION

With the development of the world economy, the links between countries are becoming closer and closer the export of services has become more significant. The volume of exports of construction services globally has doubled since 2005. China has become one of the most important exporters of services (5th in the world in 2019), but is also one of the largest importers of services.

Recently, the pace of construction around the world has increased dramatically. New modern cities appear, old ones are transformed. With the evolution of modern architecture, the development of science, the chemical industry, new technologies and new specialists appear.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

This article will focus on the Chinese and Russian expressions of various professionals in large-scale international construction projects.

1 业主 (Chinese pronunciation -yè zhǔ) - CUSTOMER

Customer (material from Wikipedia) - a person (individual or legal) interested in the performance of work by the contractor, the provision of services to them or the acquisition of any product from the seller (in the broad sense). Sometimes this involves placing an order, but not necessarily.

In projects implemented in whole or in part at the expense of funds (loans, credits) of international financial institutions or foreign government financial organizations, the customer is a state body that has the necessary investment resources, or an organization endowed with the relevant state body to manage such resources.

2 投资商 (Chinese pronunciation - tóu zī fāng) - INVESTOR

An investor (material from Wikipedia) is a person or organization (including a commercial company, the state, etc.) that allocates capital for the purpose of subsequent profit (makes investments). The capital placed by the investor can be both his own and borrowed. If a particular project turns out to be unprofitable, the capital will be lost in completely or in part.

In international construction projects, the vast majority of investors are international financial institutions or foreign government financial institutions. Investors have the right to control the implementation of the project and the state of use of funds.

3 设计师 (Chinese pronunciation - shè jì shī) -- DESIGNER

A designer is a design professional. (Wiktionary)

The responsibilities of the designer include working on architectural drawings and plans for various structures. It is the designers who are engaged in the development of schemes for water supply, sewerage, electricity, and fire safety systems located in buildings.

The profession of a designer is rooted in the distant past. Plumbing and sewage systems have existed since the era of Ancient Rome and Babylon. In the modern world, various specializations of designers are becoming increasingly important social and strategic importance.

Without the work performed by the designer, it is impossible to imagine any construction. It creates the necessary drawings based on architectural plans. Engineering systems located in the building are designed by a communications specialist. Due to the large development of construction, the profession of a designer is currently in great demand.

In international projects, design work is usually carried out by professional design institutes.

4 技术监理(Chinese pronunciation - jì shù jiān lǐ) TECHNICAL SUPERVISION

Any construction customer, not being a builder himself and not being able to constantly be on the construction site, will inevitably face unfair work performance if he does not take care of technical supervision in time.

Technical supervision is expert and verification activities that provide:

- quality of construction works and their compliance with norms and rules;
- use of building materials specified in the construction project;
- Observance of terms and volume of construction;
- Compliance with the project budget.

5 设计监理 (Chinese pronunciation - shè jì jiān lǐ)—Author's supervision

Author's supervision (material from Wikipedia) - control of the person who prepared the project documentation for compliance with the requirements of project documentation, technical specifications and artistic ideas during the construction process.

Architectural supervision of construction is one of the types of services provided to the customer - the developer (hereinafter referred to as the customer) by the design organization in accordance with the contract in the process of construction work.

6 供货商 (Chinese pronunciation - gòng huò shāng) — PROVIDER

A provider is any legal (organization, enterprise, institution) or natural person that supplies goods or services to customers. (Material from Wikipedia)

The supplier carries out business activities in accordance with the terms of the concluded supply agreement, which is one of the types of sales agreement. In accordance with the supply contract, the supplier undertakes to transfer, within a specified period or periods, the goods (and or services) produced or purchased by him to the buyer for use in business activities or for other purposes not related to personal, family, household or other similar use.

8 总承包商 (Chinese pronunciation - zǒng chéng bāo shāng) — GENERAL CONTRACTOR

General contractor - a person who performs work in accordance with a work contract by involving other persons (subcontractors). The general contractor is responsible to the customer for the performance of the entire range of works established by the contract. Unlike a subcontractor, the general contractor must create and transfer to the customer the entire facility as a whole, and not perform individual work. The figure of the general contractor is of particular importance in construction. (material from Wikipedia)

9 分包商 (Chinese pronunciation - fēn bāo shāng) — SUBCONTRACTOR

Subcontractor means a specialized organization engaged by the general contractor to perform a separate set of works on the basis of a subcontract agreement. The prefix “sub-” in this case has the meaning of subordination, secondary after the general contractor who manages the construction site.

10 项目经理 (Chinese pronunciation - fēn bāo shāng) — PROJECT MANAGER.

A construction project manager is a specialist responsible for the successful implementation of the construction site entrusted to him. He manages the entire process from the stage of planning and approval of project documentation to the commissioning of the building, and sometimes performs post-project support.

11 总工程师 (Chinese pronunciation - zǒng gōng chéng shī) — CHIEF ENGINEER

The chief engineer, in addition to studying the technical activities of the enterprise, decides on the feasibility of its reconstruction, re-equipment of production. To do this, the specialist must carefully analyze all possible prospects. The chief engineer must carry out activities aimed at increasing labor productivity and rational use of available labor resources.

12 实验工程师 (Chinese pronunciation - shí yàn gōng chéng shī) — LAB ENGINEER

Laboratory engineer is a specialist:

- a. Supervises or conducts laboratory analyses, tests and other types of research, raw materials, semi-finished products, materials, structures and finished products to determine compliance with applicable specifications and standards.
- b. Performs experimental and research work to find more economical and efficient methods of production, as well as laboratory control of production.
- c. Carries out the necessary calculations for the analysis, testing and research, analyzes the results and systematizes them.
- d. Investigates the causes of marriage in production and takes part in the development of proposals for its prevention and elimination.
- e. Monitors the correct operation of laboratory equipment and its timely submission for periodic state verification.

13 测量员 (Chinese pronunciation -cè liàng yuán) — SURVEYOR

A **surveyor** is a specialist who surveys land plots, construction sites, as well as buildings and structures in order to determine their location on the earth's surface (coordinates). Basically, these are topographic and geodetic, prospecting, marking and design work, as well as monitoring the deformation processes of commissioned facilities.

14 环境安全工程师 (Chinese pronunciation -huán jìng ān quán gōng chéng shī)
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ENGINEER

An engineer for labor protection and safety in construction organizes and coordinates construction and installation work in accordance with the requirements of governing documents and safety standards.

He works with design and estimate documentation, controls the timing and quality of construction and installation works, keeps records of materials and equipment, and also monitors compliance with labor protection and safety standards at the construction site.

To work in the specialty, it is necessary to know the basics of the safe organization of construction and installation work, to understand the principles of urban planning and construction supervision.

15 材料工程师 (Chinese pronunciation -cái liào gōng chéng shī) — SUPPLY ENGINEER

The supply engineer is an important position during construction. It depends on him what quality and how exactly the necessary building materials will arrive on time. In addition, the supply engineer is a financially responsible person. Since it is he who makes purchases, and spends finances from the organization. Therefore, there is a fairly strict professional standard for this position.

16 生态工程师 (Chinese pronunciation -shēng tài gōng chéng shī) — ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

An environmental engineer is a specialist in the protection of the environment. In a general sense, this is a person who ensures that harmful emissions into the atmosphere do not exceed the norm, that hazardous waste is disposed of in accordance with the rules, bridges and interchanges are built with minimal interference with the soil, so that natural resources and minerals are used for their intended purpose.

17 计价工程师 (Chinese pronunciation - jì jià gōng chéng shī) — ENGINEER ESTIMATOR

An estimate engineer is a category of specialists in determining the cost of construction. Cost engineers are engaged in practical and / or theoretical activities in the field of pricing, cost estimate, evaluation, cost engineering, organization and conduct of tenders and competitions.

18 机械手 (Chinese pronunciation - jī xiè shǒu) — CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Much construction work cannot be done by hand. This is where the construction equipment operator comes in. The operator operates equipment that moves heavy materials, excavates gravel and earth, drives piles into the ground, or spreads and levels asphalt, concrete and other paving materials.

There are different types of construction equipment operators. Operators use bulldozers, trenchers and motor graders. Paving, pavement and ramming operators handle equipment that spreads cement and asphalt onto paved roads.

19 工地主任 (Chinese pronunciation - gōng dì zhǔ rèn) — MASTER

The foreman is the leader and direct organizer of the construction industry and the labor of workers in the work area assigned to him. He organizes the activities of various workers, as well as providing them with everything necessary.

20 工长 (Chinese pronunciation - gōng zhǎng) — FOREMAN

The name of the profession comes from the acronym “Producer of Works”. This position is indicated in all official documents.

It is the foreman who directly manages the process of building the object. He is personally responsible for both the quality of construction and the health of workers in the team.

There may be several foremen at the construction site, each of which monitors its own site. For example, some are responsible for the construction of frame structures, others for finishing work, and others for laying communications.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, the specialties and professions words build the terminology of this field. We have discussed about the different points of Chinese and Russian words and their semiotic field in the spoken language. Even the Chinese language completely different from Russian, the words we have discussed above have the functional meaning.

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