

SEMANTIC-STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article analyzes terms related to architecture in English and Uzbek languages, their origin and grammatical aspects.

Keywords: architecture, terminology, construction, term, consoles, arches, pilasters, concrete cells.

INTRODUCTION: 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.

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.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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);

- 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.

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.

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