



## BASIC PROPERTIES AND STRATEGIES FOR GENERAL FORMATION OF THE CONSTRUCTIONAL TERMINOLOGY.

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**Abstract:** This article is aimed at studying the main features of construction terminology, as well as the strategies that serve to form terms in this field. The main goal of this research is the rapidly developing terminology problem in the field of construction, especially the adaptation of newly emerging constructional terms to the Uzbek language translation, which should be taken into account in the translation process. Also, to test the strategies that serve for some factors. The main task of our research is to effectively translate construction terms using the recommended strategies. Applied methods, made it possible to conduct a survey among professional translators and students who have just initiated this field. According to the results, it is concluded that terms are one of the main problems for both professional and new translators, especially for the construction industry, there is no specialized vocabulary, for quality translation, It is concluded that it is necessary to cooperate with representatives of this field, use diagrams and 3D visual frames.

**Keywords:** construction, constructional terms, construction domain, architectural term, architecture.

### QURILISH TERMINOLOGIYASINING ASOSIY XUSUSIYATLARI VA UMUMIY SHAKLLANTIRILISH STRATEGIYALARI.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola qurilish terminologiyasining asosiy xususiyatlarini shu bilan birga ushbu sohadagi terminlarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladigan strategiyalarni o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Mazkur tadqiqotdan asosiy maqsad jadal rivojlanib borayotgan qurilish sohasidagi terminlar muammosi xususan yangi vujudga kelayotgan soha terminlarining o‘zbek tilidagi tarjimaga moslashtirish, tarjima jarayonida hisobga olinishi kerak bo‘lgan ba’zi omillar uchun xizmat qiladigan strategiyalarni tajriba-sinovdan o‘tkazishdir. Tadqiqotimizning asosiy vazifasi qurilish terminlarini tavsiya etilgan strategiyalar yordamida samarali tarjima qilishdir. Tadbiq etilgan metodlar, professional tarjimon va shu sohaga endigina qadam qo‘ygan talabalar o‘rtasida so‘rov o‘tkazish imkonini berdi. Natijalarga ko‘ra terminlar ham professional

ham yangi ishni boshlagan tarjimonlar uchun eng asosiy muammolardan biri ekanligi, ayniqsa qurilish sohasi uchun mukammal darajada lug‘at mavjud emasligi, sifatli tarjima uchun ushbu soha vakillari bilan hamkorlik qilish, diagramma va 3D visual ramslardan foydalanish kerak degan xulosaga kelindi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** qurilish, qurilish atamalari, qurilish sohasi, arxitektura atamasi.

## **ОСНОВНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА И СТРАТЕГИИ ОБЩЕГО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ.**

**Аннотация:** Целью данной статьи является изучение основных особенностей строительной терминологии, а также стратегий, служащих формированию терминов в этой области. Основной целью данного исследования является быстро развивающаяся терминологическая проблема в сфере строительства, особенно адаптация новых. Новые отраслевые термины в переводе на узбекский язык, которые следует учитывать в процессе перевода, заключаются в проверке стратегий, которые служат для некоторых факторов. Основная задача нашего исследования - эффективно переводить строительные термины с использованием рекомендуемых прикладных стратегий. методы, позволили провести опрос среди профессиональных переводчиков и студентов, только пришедших в эту сферу. По результатам сделан вывод, что термины являются одной из основных проблем как для профессиональных, так и для начинающих переводчиков, особенно для строительной отрасли, идеальной лексики не существует, для качественного перевода необходимо сотрудничать с представителями данной сферы. используйте диаграммы и 3D-визуальные рамки.

**Ключевые слова:** строительство, строительные термины, область строительства, архитектурный термин, сноски.

## **INTRODUCTION**

According to Sumerian legend, once all people spoke a single language, but divine intervention of Enki caused 'confusion of tongues'. The legend of the tower of Babel tells a similar story. Whatever the cause, fact is that there are an estimated 6000 languages worldwide. Speakers of different languages clearly have to find a way to talk to each other. People who master more than one language are indispensable in mediating communication between people facing a foreign language barrier. When these people verbally rephrase a message from one language, the source language, into another, the target language, they are involved in the act of interpreting. Given the fast paced of globalization require each sector to be refined as well as modernized. As cutting-the-edge architectural products and style turn up, new terms, additionally, commence to create new glossary.

In 2021, May 19 the President of Uzbekistan is declared PQ-5117 “On measures to bring the activities of popularization of learning foreign languages to a qualitatively new level” On behalf of it, the applying foreign languages is in dire need of in all domains.

In the context of the architecture this requires a deep understanding of architectural terminology, design principles, construction techniques, and cultural nuances to accurately convey the speaker’s intended meaning to the audience. Translating architectural terms in simultaneous translation plays a crucial role in facilitating effective communication and knowledge exchange among professionals in the field of architecture, allowing architects, engineers, and stakeholders from different linguistic backgrounds to engage in meaningful discussions and collaborate on international projects.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The rapid pace of technology and the emergence of new fields of science accompanied by their own terminology pose additional burden to the huge one that has already been incurred by interpreters, which raises the need for specialized interpreters. Moreover, the deficiency and lack of equivalence of some terminology, as some technical terms in English do not have equivalents in Uzbek, require the interpreters to be fully aware of the best equivalence and synonym to be used, since scientific fields are more precise than others and any bad choice of equivalence may distort the whole meaning. Shortage of specialized dictionaries and resources is another problem that faces novice interpreters, since new fields and technologies emerge without interruption, which makes the task of such interpreters harder. architectural domain are accelerating rapidly in our country. At the same time, new terms and expressions are emerging into the Uzbek language from foreign languages related to the fields of construction engineering and architecture. Sometimes we can use an alternative version of such terms in our language, and sometimes we have to use the term itself, which is not an alternative. Therefore, in order to find a solution to such problems, the wide use of world information resources is one of the urgent tasks. While analyzing the architectural terms, it is observed that translating architectural terms in simultaneous translation is one the crucial and demanding topic. Not only Uzbek scholars but also translators and researches from England, Arab Emirates, Russia shed light on this topic and observed in order to eliminate the challenges of architectural terms during simultaneous translation. Young Uzbek scholar such as Nozima Ikramovna Gafurova. “ Problems of translation of construction terminology”, Temirov A.M English for Engeneering construction, English for construction by Gulkanyan, Challenges that Novice Interpreters Encounter when Interpreting Scientific Texts from English into Arabic By Ibrahim A. Alhiyari, Simon Thomas "Exploring difficulties in simultaneous interpreting Insights from the English-French Louvain Corpus of Simultaneous Interpretations" are considered as a helpful guide to organize dissertation.

### **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

Today, architectural domain are accelerating rapidly in Uzbekistan. At the same time, new terms and expressions are emerging into the Uzbek language from foreign languages related to the fields of construction engineering and architecture. Sometimes we can use an alternative version of such terms in our language, and sometimes we have to use the term itself,

which is not an alternative. Therefore, in order to find a solution to such problems, the wide use of world information resources is one of the urgent tasks.

In the studies carried out in our country on the further development and improvement of the state language, it is still observed that the terms related to the construction industry are used in Russian, and they are also taught in Russian even in educational institutions. This trend creates difficulties for our future professionals. It is clear that we need to make many reforms in many areas for the development of our language. Although some terms have equivalents in Uzbek, they are still used in Russian, for example, the term "apka" is still used as "apka" despite being translated as "ravoq" in Uzbek. This indicates that the literature in this field is mainly in Russian, or not everyone knows that there is an alternative version in Uzbek. However, newly-adapted words and phrases can be sometimes found and applied exact translation or if the alternative version is not provided or found out, base word is not interpreted and defined with original one. Taking the word "concrete" is appropriate example, "concrete" is adapted in the Russian vocabulary as "beton", but however Uzbek vocabulary can not provide translation for the word "concrete" and has already been applied as "beton" in Uzbek version as well. Interpreters are coming across such issues when opting for words. The term "pump" is widely used in architectural sector, Although this term has already opted as "so'rg'ich" in the Uzbek vocabulary, while interpreting defining the term "pump" as "nasos" in the Uzbek language, the audience can comprehend easily, though, the term "nasos" included in the Russian language. Therefore, so as to alleviate such issues, using world's information resources on large scale is one of the urgent implementation.

Venuti (1998:240) indicates that translation strategies "involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it." He uses the concepts of domesticating and foreignizing when referring to translation strategies.

### **METHODOLOGY**

Carried out based on the approved and recommended methodology. As the research methods are crucial part of developing research design, several types of research methods are applied in order to achieve the planned outcome. The first and foremost method is surveys. A questionnaire is organized so as to carry out among both novice and professional translators. Survey is made anonymous to encourage participants to provide truthful answers. The survey revealed that the accent of the speaker are major and terms are challenging problems to transmit. Additional method applied is observation to reach the inference. Visual aids, 3-D models, diagrams are observed. The observation revealed that translating architectural terms in simultaneous translation is a complex task that requires expertise in architectural knowledge. Translating architectural terms in simultaneous translation plays a crucial role in facilitating effective communication and knowledge exchange among professionals in the field of architecture, allowing architects, engineers and stakeholders from different linguistic backgrounds to engage in meaningful discussions and collaborate on international projects. Additionally, historical research method is carried out by analyzing the past through the examination of sources such as artifacts, photographs and footnotes. This method revealed that

the process of time in simultaneous translation can be shortened by supporting definition contributes to reveal the meaning and context as clear as glass. A questionnaire is made for both novices and experts in order to check what linguistic and non-linguistic challenges they encounter while interpreting. Results indicate that:

## **CONCLUSION**

In the studies carried out reveal that:

1. In our country on further ramifications and improvement of the Uzbek language, it is still observed that the terms related to the construction industry are used still in the Russian language. However, they are also taught in Russian even though in educational institutions. This trend creates difficulties for our future professionals. It is clear that we need to make many reforms in many areas for the development of our language. Although, some terms have equivalents in Uzbek, they are still used in Russian.

2. Relying on decoding technique is one of the urgent hint during simultaneous translation. Decoding is a process that involves interpreting and understanding information. While decoding is often associated with the field of linguistic and language processing, it is a concept that can be applied more broadly across various disciplines and contexts. Decoding in language translation is translating text from one language to another involves decoding the meaning and context of the original text and translating it in the target language. , decoding in translation involves a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural and contextual aspects associated with the text , to accurately and effectively convey the original message across language barriers.

3. Architecture is a field that evolve over time with new technologies, design philosophies, and materials. Translators need to be aware of these evolving trends and update their translations accordingly to reflect modern practices and concepts. Translators often collaborate with architects, engineers, and subject-matter experts to ensure accurate translations. This collaboration helps clarify technical details, resolve ambiguities, and provide insights into the specific terminology used in architectural documents.

4. Using visual aids, diagrams, illustrations, photographs, or 3D models to supplement translated text can help bridge language barriers and provide a clear understanding of architectural elements, styles and concepts. Including images, diagrams or examples of the architectural elements being discussed can enhance the understanding of the translated terms. Visual aids provide a visual presentation of the cultural and historical context.

5. As the architectural domain accelerates, at the same time new terms and expressions are emerging into the Uzbek language from foreign languages related to the fields of construction engineering and architecture. Sometimes we can use an alternative version of such terms in our language, and sometimes we have to use the term itself, which is not alternative.

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