



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MODERN CONSTRUCTION TERMINOLOGY OF THE RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Tayanch soʻzlar: arxitektura, tilshunoslik, amaliyot, tarjima, tarjima yozishmalar, qurilish biznesi, lugʻat, konstruksiya-semantik tahlil.

Ключевые слова: архитектура, лингвистика, практика, перевод, переводческие соответствия, строительное дело, словарь, строительно-семантический анализ.

Key words: architecture, linguistics, practice, translation, translation correspondences, construction business, dictionary, construction-semantic analysis.

Резюме:

Maqolada rus va ingliz tillarida zamonaviy qurilish terminologiyasini qiyosiy oʻrganish muhokama qilinadi. Rus va ingliz tillarida zamonaviy qurilish terminologiyasini qiyosiy oʻrganish tahlil qilishni oʻz ichiga oladi va bu tadqiqotda nafaqat toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri tarjimalarni, balki atamalardan foydalanishdagi kontekstual va madaniy farqlarni ham hisobga olish muhimdir.

Резюме:

В статье рассматривается сравнительное исследование современной строительной терминологии в русском и английском языках. Сравнительное изучение современной строительной терминологии в русском и английском языках предполагает анализ, при этом в этом исследовании важно учитывать не только прямые переводы, но и контекстуальные и культурные различия в употреблении терминов.

Summary:

The article discusses a comparative study of modern construction terminology in the Russian and English languages. A comparative study of modern construction terminology in the Russian and English languages involves analysis, and in this study it is important to take into account not only direct translations, but also contextual and cultural differences in the use of terms.

In connection with the development of science, technology, culture, art and many other spheres of human activity, special words appear. This phenomenon occurs all over the world and is reflected in different languages. G. V. Stepanov



pointed out that the language of science, which mainly includes terms and terminological combinations, is a powerful means of its integration [2, p. 10]. A. A. Reformatsky expressed the opinion that language is not an accidental component in the development of sciences, and represents a structural element [1, pp. 164-165]. The terminological sector of the language is aimed at purposeful reflection and expression of socially organized reality in the spheres of human activity.

A comparative study of modern construction terminology in Russian and English involves analysis, and in this study it is important to take into account not only direct translations, but also contextual and cultural differences in the use of terms. Here are the main aspects that are worth considering in the field of construction terminology.

The main part. The study should cover various areas of the construction industry, such as:

- Architecture
- Building materials
- Construction technologies
- Design and planning
- Building codes and standards

Examples of terms and their translation

The comparison can start with the most commonly used terms in each of the fields. Here are some examples:

Architecture:

- ****Blueprint (English)** - **Drawing (Russian)****
- ****Facade (English)** - **Facade (Russian)****
- ****Floor plan (English)** - **Floor plan (rus.)****

Building materials:

- ****Concrete (English)** - **Concrete (rus.)****
- ****Reinforcement (eng.)** - **Fittings (Russian)****
- ****Insulation (English)** - **Insulation (Russian)****

Construction technologies

- ****Prefabrication (English)** - **Panel construction (rus.)****
- ****3D printing (English)** - **3D printing (Russian)****
- ****Green building (English)** - **Green construction (rus.)****

Design and planning

- ****BIM (Building Information Modeling) (English)** - **BIM (Building Information Modeling) (Russian)****



- **CAD (Computer-Aided Design) (English)** - **CAD (Computer-aided Design System) (Russian)**

Building codes and standards

- **Building code (English)** - **Building Code (Russian)**

- **Zoning laws (English)** - **Zoning (Russian)**

- **Fire safety regulations (English)** - **Fire regulations (rus.)**

Specific differences and cultural aspects

It is worth noting that some terms may have different meanings or uses depending on the country. For example:

- **Plaster (English)** can mean both **plaster** and **gypsum**, depending on the context.

- **Cottage (English)** is often perceived as a **country house** or **cottage**, while in Russia **cottage** can be associated with more expensive housing.

New trends and borrowings

With the development of technology and the emergence of new materials and construction methods, new terms often borrowed from English appear in both language systems:

- **Smart home** - **Smart Home (Russian)**

- **Eco-friendly materials (English)** - **Eco-materials (Russian)**

The profession of a builder in Uzbekistan is the most honorable profession in the country. In addition, it is one of the oldest in Uzbekistan. The architecture of Sogdiana, Bactria, and Khorezm, on whose territory modern Uzbekistan is located, developed over a thousand years. In ancient times, long before the campaign of Alexander the Great / 1st century. BC/, there were numerous cities here. The architecture of Central Asia reached its peak in the Middle Ages. Residential buildings and powerful fastenings, huge water tanks and mosques, decorated with exquisite carvings and multi-colored sparkling glazes, were built from clay, brick and plaster [2, p.3].

The 18th century is a time of great changes in all areas of Russian life. A number of important transformations date back to this time: the organization of manufactories, factories, extensive construction, the opening of educational institutions, the Academy of Sciences, the construction of a fleet, and the development of trade.

At this time, large industrial, military and civil construction was underway in the country: fortifications, shipyards, plants, factories, canals, administrative and residential buildings. The character of the buildings has also changed. If previously wood was widely used in construction as the main building material,



then from the beginning of the 18th century. Preferably stone construction is developing. At the same time, standard construction was used for the first time in Russia. Stone houses in St. Petersburg were built according to “model” designs. Such a scale of construction required a radical restructuring of the management of the construction business throughout the state. In place of the Order of Stone Affairs established by Ivan IU in the 16th century, the Office of Buildings was founded in St. Petersburg (1709), which was in charge of construction work. A school was opened at the office of the building, where they taught the principles of architecture. Major architects had their own teams of students. In addition, the most talented young architects were sent to study abroad. While forming his own architectural cadres, Peter I simultaneously invited foreign specialists to Russia, most of whom worked in St. Petersburg [1, P.15].

It is known that the development of a language is deeply influenced by extralinguistic factors: ongoing changes in production, science, culture, characteristic of the modern stage of development of scientific and technological revolution. “Terminology, as an essential part of special vocabulary, developing and synthesizing scientific concepts, is the most dynamic part of the dictionary, a significant source of replenishment of the vocabulary of the language” (141, 328-329). The need for unambiguous terminology and the desire for conscious management of terminology processes are constantly increasing. The streamlining and standardization of terminology is of particular importance.

If earlier terminology was attributed to the periphery of language, now hardly anyone doubts its functional significance, as evidenced by the growing number of works on a very wide range of terminological problems. Research in the field of terminology of the Russian language is devoted to the work of such major linguists as V.V. Vinogradov, G. O. Vinokur, A. A. Reformatsky, R. A. Budagov, D. S. Lotte, O. S. Akhmanova, B.N. Golovin, V.P. Danilenko, V.N. Kodukhov, T.L. Kandelaki and others. Interest in the analysis of specific industry terminologies continues [1, C.3].

Historical architectural monuments created by Uzbek architects have become masterpieces of world architecture. The beauty and uniqueness of such madrassas as Bibikhanum, Shakhizinda, Sherdor in Samarkand, minarets in Bukhara, architectural monuments in Khiva and Shakhriyabs still amaze all humanity. The people constantly praised and composed various legends about the noble work of the architects who built priceless monuments. One of them says the following: One rich man decided to artistically decorate a room in his house and called for this the best master in painting /nakkrsh/ and a specialist in alabaster /ganchkor/, entrusting them with the work of decorating



the room. There has long been enmity between the two masters: each of them considered his art to be the most perfect. Ganchkor suggested dividing the room in half with a curtain and each individual finishing his half, so that at the end of the work both halves were presented to impartial connoisseurs. The craftsmen worked for many weeks, finally the curtain dividing the room was removed - and a beautifully painted room was presented to the eyes of admiring spectators, which both halves exactly corresponded to each other. It turned out that naddosh, having shown all his skill, covered his area with continuous painting, the ganchkor was polishing the surface of the alabaster plaster, turned it into a large mirror, where the painting of the opposite walls was reflected absolutely exactly [2, p.7].

So, the Russian language had a huge influence on the enrichment of the Uzbek language, including its construction terminology, because “the modern Russian language is one of the most grammatically and scientifically developed languages. In our time, the Russian language has become the most important source of enrichment international vocabulary, the spread of concepts and terms of science and culture throughout the planet... [2, C.17]. The exceptional wealth of vocabulary, the sophistication of grammar, the inexhaustibility of stylistic possibilities, extensive scientific terminology - all this also contributed to the use of the Russian language in as an international language.

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