

Structural features of constructional terminology and the insight of their linguistic and comparative analysis

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the main structural features of constructional terminology and the insight of linguistic and comparative analysis. The aspects of translating constructional terms that are potentially challenging for revealing the meaning of the context. It, also, introduces the main features of translating architectural and design terms together with aroused issues. The main aim of the research which was carried out was to study some features of constructional terms. As research methods are a crucial part of developing research design, several types of research methods are applied to achieve the planned outcome. The observation method is applied to reach inference. Visual aids, 3D models, and diagrams are observed. The observation revealed that translating constructional terms is a complex task that requires expertise in constructional and architectural knowledge. Additionally, the historical research method is carried out by analyzing the past through the examination of sources such as footnotes, and photographs. Some feasible solutions are proposed when difficulties come across. This method revealed supporting definition that contributes to revealing the meaning of the construction-related terms.

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Qurilish terminologiyasining strukturaviy xususiyati va ularning lingvistik va qiyosiy tahlili haqida tushuncha

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

qurilish,
qurilish atamolari,
qurilish sohasi,
arxitektura atamasi,
izohlar.

Ushbu maqola qurilish terminologiyaning asosiy tarkibiy xususiyatlari va lingvistik va qiyosiy tahlil tushunchalarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Qurilish atamolari qatnashgan kontekst ko'p hollarda tarjima qilishda qiyinchilikka duch kelinadi. Shuningdek, maqola arxitektura va dizayn atamalarini tarjima qilishning asosiy xususiyatlari bilan bir qatorda yuzaga keladigan muammolarni o'rganadi va tahlil qiladi. O'tkazilgan tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi konstruktiv atamalarining ayrim xususiyatlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot usullari tadqiqot loyihasini ishlab chiqishning hal qiluvchi qismi bo'lganligi sababli, rejalashtirilgan natijaga erishish uchun bir necha turdagi tadqiqot usullari qo'llanildi. Xulosa qilish uchun kuzatish usuli qo'llaniladi. Ko'rgazmali qurollar, 3D modellar, diagrammalar kuzatildi. Kuzatishlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, qurilish atamalarini tarjima qilish murakkab ish bo'lib, qurilish va arxitektura bilimlari bo'yicha tajriba talab qiladi. Bundan tashqari, tarixiy tadqiqot usuli izohlar, fotosuratlar kabi manbalarni tekshirish orqali amalga oshirildi. Qiyinchiliklar yuzaga kelganda ba'zi mumkin bo'lgan yechimlar taklif etildi. Ushbu tarixiy tadqiqot usuli shuni ko'rsatadiki ta'rif va izohlar berish qurilish bilan bog'liq atamalarining ma'nosini ochishga yordam beradi.

Структурные особенности строительной терминологии и понимание их лингвистического и сравнительного анализа

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

строительство,
строительные термины,
область строительства,
архитектурный термин,
сноски.

В данной статье основное внимание уделяется изучению структурных особенностей строительной терминологии, а также методам лингвистического и сравнительного анализа. Особое внимание уделяется аспектам перевода строительных терминов, значение которых зачастую сложно полностью раскрыть в рамках конкретного контекста. Помимо этого, рассматриваются особенности перевода архитектурных и дизайнерских терминов, а также возникающие при этом проблемы. Цель проведенного исследования заключалась в анализе специфики строительных терминов. Поскольку методы исследования играют важную роль в разработке исследовательского дизайна, для достижения поставленных целей использовались несколько подходов. Так, метод наблюдения позволил получить наглядные

данные с помощью изучения пособий, 3D-моделей и диаграмм. Эти наблюдения продемонстрировали, что перевод строительных терминов является сложной задачей, требующей глубоких экспертных знаний в области строительства и архитектуры. Кроме того, исторический метод исследования включал анализ прошлых данных посредством изучения сносок, фотографий и других источников. При возникновении трудностей в переводе предложены возможные решения, а также выявлено определение, способствующее более полному раскрытию значения терминов, связанных со строительством.

A brisk walk to the ancient and mesmerising city of Bukhara revealed the stunning scenery of old buildings dating back to the 15th and 17th centuries. The exploration of architectural styles evoked not only an interest in architecture, but also in the combination of old and modern architectural styles. During our exploration of the ancient part of Bukhara, we were particularly impressed by the monumental architecture of the Minaret Kalyan towers, which stand as a testament to a turbulent and bloody chapter in history. The tiled pathways, reminiscent of bygone tales, further add to the ambience of the city. Reflecting on my experiences in Bukhara, I realised that I had never truly paid close attention to the city's architectural wonders. Driven by a desire to explore the unique aspects of Bukhara for my dissertation, I embarked on a second journey to this ancient city. The solid power of ancient buildings constructed many centuries ago without advanced technology or perfect calculations is a source of wonder. Despite extreme weather conditions and wars, these structures have withstood the test of time, remaining standing despite the political upheavals and natural disasters that have beset the region. The resilience of these structures is attributable to the use of baked bricks mixed with the milk of the camel, as evidenced by the construction of the Minaret Kalyan tower. During the medieval period, travellers traversing the vast distances of the Silk Road utilised the minaret as a prominent landmark, owing to its distinctive architectural features. The etymology of the word "minaret" itself is derived from the Arabic term "minora", signifying "lighthouse", thereby underscoring its function as a beacon. The interior of the minaret is home to a unique spiral staircase, comprising 104 steps, which adds to its structural intrigue. In the contemporary era, the construction of such a resilient edifice necessitates the utilisation of advanced technologies, substantial financial resources, and a considerable workforce. However, it is susceptible to destruction by a minimal amount of disaster-prone effects. The two-storey façade of Mir Arab madrasah, adorned with glazed mosaic tiles, serves as a testament to the time-consuming and costly nature of decorative treatments aimed at enhancing its visual appeal. The interplay of sunlight refracted through these tiles results in a vibrant display of colours, a phenomenon facilitated by the honeycombed interior of the madrasa, which houses numerous small cells, known as hujra, that have historically served as student dormitories. During the course of my observations, I encountered footnotes inscribed in three languages: Uzbek, Russian and English.

Image 1.



The first footnote states ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENT TOKI TELPAKFURUSHON XVI CENTURY. THE TRADING DOME IS UNDER STATE PROTECTION. By observing the first footnote we can assume that this construction served as a trading place. In the first sentence, it states the name of the building, and in the second sentence the purpose of the construction by support the definition. The second footnote mentions that ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENT MIRZO ULUGHBEK TAMAKIFURUSH CARAVANSARAY XVIII CENTURY THE CARAVANSARAY IS UNDER STATE PROTECTION. Architectural terms can be tied to specific historical periods or events. When translating such terms, it is crucial to retain the historical context. For instance, terms *related to ancient constructional styles or landmarks might require additional explanations to help the target audience understand their historical significance*. A direct translation might not capture the same cultural and historical nuances, so the translators need to consider equivalent terms or explanations that resonate with the target culture. Translating constructional terms from historical from historical periods can be particularly challenging. Not only do these terms carry specific historical contexts, but they might also refer to construction techniques and materials that are no longer in use. *Maintaining historical accuracy while making the concepts understandable to modern readers can be an effective solution together with supporting definitions that contribute to revealing the meaning and context as clearly as glass*.

Construction is a field where language is paramount. A slight mistranslation or misunderstanding of an architectural term can lead to significant misinterpretations. The domain of construction is associated with culture, history, and societal values. Translating constructional terms requires more than just linguistic accuracy also it demands an understanding of the cultural and historical contexts. Without this understanding, translators may inadvertently convey messages that are crucially insensitive or inaccurate. Translators must quickly grasp the context and nuances of the speaker's message. Understanding the specific architectural terms and their implications allows for a more fluid and accurate interpretation, preserving the integrity of the original message. For architects, designers, and professionals in related fields, accurate translation of architectural terms is crucial for maintaining credibility and ensuring effective communication. Errors or inaccuracies in translation can undermine professional relationships and lead to costly misunderstandings.

In an increasingly interconnected world, architects and professionals collaborate across borders and cultures. Accurate translation of architectural terms facilitates global collaboration, allowing for the exchange of ideas, innovations, and best practices without linguistic barriers. Understanding the peculiarities of translating constructional terms is vital for ensuring precision, maintaining cultural sensitivity, and facilitating effective communication in the field of construction and related disciplines. It requires a combination of linguistic proficiency and cultural awareness. By emphasizing the importance of this topic, we underscore the value of accurate and contextually relevant translations in fostering collaboration, innovation, and mutual understanding in the global architectural community.

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 in educational institutions. This trend creates difficulties for our future professionals. 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.

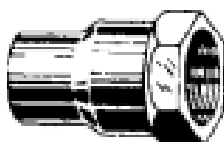
2. As the architectural domain accelerates, at the same time new terms and expressions are emerging into the Uzbek language from foreign languages related to the fields of construction engineering and architecture. Sometimes we can use an alternative version of such terms in our language, and sometimes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

3. Architectural styles, motifs, and elements are often deeply tied to the culture and history of a region. Translating these terms requires not only linguistic expertise but also a cultural understanding to capture nuanced connotations and references. For example, the translation of terms related to traditional architecture would involve conveying aesthetic principles of harmony with nature and simplicity.

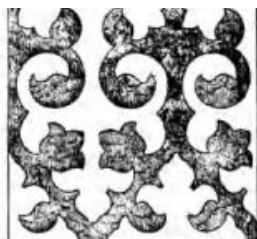
4. For terms with complex cultural or historical connotations, providing explanatory notes or footnotes can help the target audiences better understand the significance of the term. Architectural terms can be tied to specific historical periods or events. When translating such terms, it is crucial to retain the historical context. For instance, terms related to ancient architectural styles or landmarks might require additional explanations to help the target audience understand their historical significance.

5. 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. For instance:

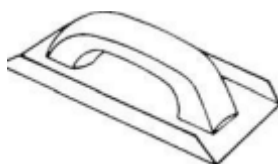
ADAPTOR – ikki xil turdagi elektr jihozini bir-biriga ulash uchun ishlatiladigan jihoz-adapter



ARABESQUE – chiziqlar bir-biri bilan yoysimon tutashuvli shakl, naqsh.



ANGLE FLOAT – ikki qirrali burchakka ega bo'lgan kurakcha, yangi quyilgan betonni tekislash uchun ishlatiladi – Andava.



Furthermore, interpreters should be given additional information and explanation, glossing, for instance, where necessary to demystify any ambiguous term and statement.

6. Additionally, **collaborating** with architects, engineers, historians, and other subject-matter experts to ensure accuracy and appropriateness. Their insights can help navigate complex terminology and ensure the translation aligns with the industry's standards. After translating architectural terms, getting feedback from professionals and non-professionals can reveal whether translations are clear, accurate, and effective in conveying architectural concepts while adapting them for linguistic and cultural differences should accurately represent the original intent of the architect or designer. Collaboration with experts in architecture and related fields can greatly aid in achieving the most accurate and nuanced translations.

7. Construction is a field that evolves 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.

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