



# CLASSIFICATION OF ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION TERMINOLOGY AND WAYS OF THEIR TRANSLATION

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## ANNOTATION

*The article considers the translation of terms in construction, operation, maintenance and repair. Terminology related to construction and engineering has been classified. Major groups of the terminology have been considered. Illustrations of translation of specific vocabulary and machine translation are compared.*

**KEY WORDS:** *English terms, terminology, classification, civil engineering, heavy construction equipment, unambiguity, computer translation.*

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## КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ИНЖЕНЕРНОЙ И СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ И ВИДЫ ПЕРЕВОДА

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**Аннотация.** В статье рассматривается перевод терминов в сфере строительства, эксплуатации, обслуживания и ремонта. Терминология, связанная со строительством и инженерией классифицирована. Рассмотрены основные группы терминологии. Сравниваются иллюстрации перевода конкретной лексики и машинного перевода.

**Ключевые слова:** английские термины, терминология, классификация, общественное строительство, тяжелая строительная техника, точность, компьютерный перевод.

## DISCUSSION

There are many definitions of the term, but today there is no single generally accepted definition of the term. According to O. Akhmanova, the term is “a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language, which is created, received or borrowed to accurately define special concepts and designate special objects” [1].

According to I. Arnold, terms differ from common words in that they have a definition that reveals the most essential features of special concepts [2].

The main requirements for the term: independence from the context, accuracy and conciseness, unambiguity, motivation, simplicity, consistency [3].



**Table 1 Examples of computer translation of English terms.**

Term in English	Meaning	Computer translation
steel channel	швеллер	стальной канал
steel beam	двутавр	стальная балка, луч
construction equipment	строительное оборудование	оборудование конструкции
vibrating roller	виброкаток	вибрация валика
stationary asphalt mixing plant	стационарный асфальтовый завод	стационарный завод мешания асфальта
turbulent mortar and concrete mixer	турбулентный бетонорастворосмеситель	буйный миномет и конкретный миксер
mono-pitched roof (mono-pitched roof)	моно-скатная кровля (односкатная шедовая крыша)	монотонная крыша
fair-faced brickwork	облицовочная кирпичная кладка	гладкая лицевая кладка
bar system	стержневая конструкция	барная система

Terminology is more than just words. Dictionaries and glossaries are helpful, but often they do not tell us the whole story. Meaning always involves the context - not only the way the word is used within the sentence, but often also the social context in which the word is used in the country where the text originates. This is illustrated by a few terms that I have seen in the course of my translation work.

There is a great necessity to give equivalent or relevant translation in a definite required language. Knowledge of how to render these specific vocabulary in to another language is still a challenge. The Table 1 illustrates the difference between the meaning of the terminology and the computer translation.

It is obvious, the working dictionary of a specialist in a particular industry contains common vocabulary, professionalism and scientific terms (general scientific and general technical, highly specialized, terms of related industries).

General scientific and general technical terms express the general concepts of science and technology. Therefore, in the terminological vocabulary related to the field of construction and equipment for the construction, operation and repair of buildings and structures, three areas can be distinguished:

- 1) narrow specialized terms (motor grader – автогрейдер; maneuverability– маневренность; digging depth– глубина копания; breakout force – усилие отрыва (ковша экскаватора); attachments–навесное оборудование; implements– рабочее оборудование; work tool – рабочий орган; bulldozer blade –отвал бульдозера; boom lift – подъем стрелы);
- 2) general scientific and general technical terms that are used in various fields of knowledge and belong to the scientific style of speech in general (analysis – анализ; parameter – параметр; aspect – аспект; experiment – эксперимент; equivalent – эквивалент; frequency – частота; process –

процесс; equipment –оборудование; production – производство; transfer – переносить, перемещать, etc.);

3) terms from related industries such as road construction (concrete – бетон; lane– полоса движения; pavement – дорожное покрытие; дорожная одежда; subgrade – земляное полотно), материаловедение (alloy steel – легированная сталь; hardfacing – наплавление твердым сплавом; wear resistant – износостойкий), трибология (boundary lubrication – граничная смазка; microasperity – микронеровность; surface-active substance – поверхностно – активное вещество, ПАВ); maintenance and repair (troubleshooting – отыскание и устранение неисправностей; repairability – ремонтпригодность; serviceability – эксплуатационная пригодность, ремонтная технологичность; uptime – время наработки на отказ), terms related to chemical or physical processes, etc.

Based on the material studied, the following classification of highly specialized terms related to the construction, operation and repair of buildings and structures is proposed:

- **types of equipment** (material handling equipment – погрузочно-разгрузочное оборудование; compaction equipment –оборудование для уплотнения грунта; earthmoving equipment – землеройное оборудование; оборудование для земляных работ; землеройно-транспортные машины);
- **types of machines and equipment** (backhoe loader, backhoe – (погрузчик) обратная лопата; cold planer – холодный планировщик (грунта); excavator – экскаватор);
- **системы машины** (AWD system – система полного привода; hydraulic system– гидравлическая система; fuel system – топливная система); front frame structure– конструкция передней рамы; drawbar – тягово-



сцепное устройство; tubular design – трубчатая конструкция);

- operations performed by machinery and equipment (digging – земляные работы, выемка грунта; grabbing – захват, погрузка грейфером; grading – профилирование (дороги), планировка (грунта); lifting – поднимание, поднятие; pile driving – забивка свай, сваебойные работы); structural durability–выносливость, долговечность конструкции); - production technology (cold milling – холодное фрезерование, soil stabilization– стабилизация грунта; hot recycling – горячая переработка, asphalt paving – укладка асфальта; surface mining – разработка открытым способом); – материалы (forged steel – кованая сталь; dirt–земля, почва, грунт; gravel – гравий; mortar–строительный раствор; transmission oil – трансмиссионное масло).

The most important problem of achieving the equivalence of translation of scientific and technical texts is the transmission of the original content of the text using the terminology system of the translated language.

The difference between the terminological systems of a foreign language and the translated language is the reason for the greatest difficulties in the translation of scientific and technical texts. Hence, it is necessary to study terminological systems and develop techniques for translating partially equivalent and non-equivalent vocabulary.

This classification of English-language terminology related to construction machinery and equipment which are used during construction process, operation and repair of buildings and structures creates the basis for the formation of an English-Russian and English-Uzbek dictionary that will help meet the existing need for an accurate translation of terms related to this area.

Thus, the sublanguage of architecture and construction differs from the common language in its differential properties; universal properties are a common feature. Architectural vocabulary was not the object of great attention; the classification of construction vocabulary is unique. In the study of the classification of architectural vocabulary, the following groups were defined: the type of the building, part of the building, structural elements; there were also identified classifications based on hierarchical relationships; classifications characterizing specific functional types of buildings, residential buildings by building material, names of subject concepts, borrowed terms, which underwent significant overview during assimilation.

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