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LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES AND PROBLEMS OF THE TRANSLATION OF ARCHITECTURAL AND CONSTRUCTION TERMINOLOGY FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN AND UZBEK

Abstract: Given article provides some issues of architecture and building terms, their history and implementing to the subject to architecture and building construction. Some problems of translation during the working with texts among students of high institutions.

Key words: terminology, linguistics, cognitive approach, specification.

Language: English

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Introduction

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Construction translation is a separate linguistic discipline due to the high demands on the quality and accuracy of the translation, errors in which at best lead to arbitrary and subjective interpretation of the text and misunderstandings during negotiations, and in the worst, can cost someone life or incur serious material costs. This requires an impeccable knowledge of not only foreign construction terminology, but also with adequate Uzbek construction terminology, which is constantly being replenished through the introduction of new types of building construction terms, innovations in the field of materials and structures of architecture and construction, the emergence of new projects in construction.

Construction translation covers all types of translation methods, from the written translation of charters and documents to interpretation and simultaneous translation during negotiations, including two-way translation during a conversation on construction topics.

The relevance of the study is that, the importance of communication in the construction business has never diminished. Especially now, when the builders of the whole world have to communicate with each

other every day. The correct translation of construction literature and articles is the key to the peaceful coexistence of all countries of the world, including Uzbekistan.

The novelty of this work lies in a holistic study of the features of the translation of English construction terminology into the Uzbek language.

The purpose of the work is the study of lexical features and methods of translation of English construction terms.

The objectives of the thesis in connection with this goal are:

1. Consider approaches to understanding terms in the lexicology system;
2. To study approaches to the translation of construction terms;
3. Explore construction terms and their scope;
4. To give structural and semantic characteristics of construction terminology;
5. Consider techniques for translating construction terms from English into Uzbek.

The object of study is the construction terms used in the English and Uzbek terminology.

The subject of the research is the ways of translating this specific vocabulary from English into Uzbek.

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The theoretical significance of the work allows us to conclude on the features of the translation of construction terms. Translation methods for building texts are an important part of translation studies and need in-depth analysis.

The practical significance of the work lies in the fact that the information obtained during the study allows you to accordingly expand the linguistic and cultural training of translators, as well as people who are somehow related to construction and have a need for intercultural communication within the construction industry.

The structure of the work is determined by the subject, purpose and objectives of the study. The work consists of an introduction, three chapters and a conclusion, the Introduction reveals the relevance, determines the degree of scientific development of the topic, object, subject, goal, objectives and research methods, reveals the theoretical and practical significance of the work.

The first chapter will examine the theoretical content of the features of the translation of terms. The second chapter reveals the features of the translation of construction terminology from English into Uzbek.

One of the main ways of linguistic expression of special knowledge is the terms that are created in order to become a means of communication in the process of professional scientific activity and to optimize the development of human knowledge.

A great contribution to the emergence of a new scientific discipline was made by researchers like O. Vuster (1979), considered the founder of terminology as a separate science, G.O. Vinokur (1939), E.K. Dresen (1934), D.S. Lotte (1961, 1968) and A.A. Reformatskiy (1968). Their ideas were developed in the works of K.Ya. Averbukh (1986,2004), B.N. Golovin [1981, 1987], V.P. Danilenko (1986), T.L. Kandelaki (1977), V.M. Leichik (1986,2005), S.D. Shelova (2010), etc.

In modern Russian linguistics, from the point of view of cognitive terminology, the terms are mainly considered as dynamic units (L.M. Alekseeva (2002,)). Among foreign linguists who contributed to the study of terminology problems, M.T. Cabre (2000,2003), R. Tammerman (2001).

Construction vocabulary includes a special layer of lexical units, since it serves a special branch of human activity — the organization of the construction of structures and buildings. Building vocabulary can be commonly used and act as a means of social and speech characteristics. Building terms are a word or phrases that correspond to the concepts of construction. Household vocabulary is a transitional phenomenon between construction terminology and a common vocabulary.

The most diverse definitions of the term can be found not only in numerous articles, but also in basic research on terminology. This is explained by the

multifaceted concept of the term, and the different approaches of scientists to it.

All authors noted certain characteristics of the construction term and construction terminology taken into account in a further study. But the most fundamental approaches to the study of these concepts were proposed by L.L.Nelyubimon.

In the understanding of the construction term, many authors come from linguistic representations as words and phrases of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language, created or borrowed for the exact definition of special concepts and designations of special objects in a certain field of knowledge.

In the language of building documents there is a special construction phraseology - shift-resistant and stable phrases that are rarely used in the literary language, available in the field of linguistic communication on construction topics.

The effectiveness of university training of specialists has always been in the focus of attention of scientists who have revealed various aspects and directions of ensuring the quality of professional education (Yu.K. Babansky, I.Ya. Lerner, V.A. Slastenin, etc.).

A graduate of a non-linguistic faculty must be a specialist who can communicate in a foreign language, including in the professional field. Professionally-oriented training requires considerable effort on the part of the teacher when working with the terminology of the field of activity in which the student will be engaged after graduation.

To see the content of a term, to understand its meaning in the technical field, to incorporate a concept into a system of concepts, to be able to analyze the etymology of a term to understand its essence and meaning - all this can be taught to students by developing their mental abilities. This approach to learning how to work with terminology is called cognitive and is based on the unity of the word and concept, language and thinking, linguistic and extralinguistic factors that influence the development and functioning of terminology.

Learning to work with terminology with a cognitive approach can be divided into two stages. At the first stage of training, multilevel and comprehensive training of students is supposed both to various disciplines of technical, and for some humanitarian courses. One of these disciplines is the special course "Terminology", intended for 3-4 year students who have completed non-linguistic training.

This special course involves coverage of general and specialized lexicography, lexicographic equipment and the latest technologies for processing and searching for special vocabulary. In this regard, the researchers propose a thematic plan containing supporting blocks of knowledge on terminology and terminological systems:

1. Terminology as an educational discipline. Object of study, goals and objectives, terminology

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methodology. Standardization of terminology. Basic terminological schools. The latest technology terminological research and vocabulary processing in the right way. Coordination of terminological activities.

2. The term and its definitions. The main properties of the term. Classification of terms, types of classifications of terminological systems.

3. Cognitive specificity of terms. Problems of synonymy and ambiguity in terminology.

4. Types of specialized dictionaries and their functions.

The second stage of training should be carried out in parallel with the course of scientific and technical translation, since during the classes students should get acquainted with the above topics necessary for the interpretation and translation of a technical orientation of any degree of complexity.

MN Volodina claims that the term "word or phrase of a special sphere of use, created to accurately express special concepts and based on the definition." (2, p. 33) V.M. Leichik emphasizes that according to the cognitive interpretation, "the term is a dynamic phenomenon that is born, formulated, deepens in the process of cognition, moving from a concept, a mental category, to a verbalized concept, associated with a particular theory, which conceptualizes a particular area of knowledge and activity" (6, p.21-22)

The main objective of the term is to optimize the process of professional communication. In accordance with this, the terms should fairly accurately reflect the results of experience, cognitive and practical activities of people, record professional and scientific knowledge about the properties of terminated objects and reveal their most significant features. As you know, new concepts are formed by means of the language on the basis of existing concepts, and the essence of terminological information is that one object contains information about another object.

In order for a student to correctly define the concepts expressed by the term, he must have knowledge of the field of science and technology to which this terminology belongs. He must possess knowledge of the field of science and technology to which this terminology belongs. He must possess knowledge of the field of science and technology to which this terminology belongs. He must possess knowledge of the field of science and technology to which this terminology belongs. It should be noted that for the correct understanding and translation of terms, it is necessary to educate students about the morphological structure of terms.

The following morphological structures of terms are distinguished:

-simple: arc-abrasion-acoustic

-complex: staircase- staircase, roofing-roofing, casing-measurement.

collocation terms: asbestos sheets

The terms collocations are divided into:

terms of collocation, both components are words of a special dictionary. They are independent and can be used outside this combination, preserving the inherent values of each of them individually: ventilation fan-artificial ventilation.

collocation terms in which only one of the components is a technical term, and the second refers to the words of common vocabulary. Components of this type can be two nouns or adjectives + noun. Both components are independent terms: poor ventilation, roof fall

term words, both components of which are common vocabulary, and only their combination is the term: hard rock-rock, reinforced concrete.

When teaching students how to work with terms, it is important to teach them the features of the translation of scientific, technical and construction literature and terms, in particular. The success of the translation of specialized literature is directly related to an adequate translation, first of all, of its terminological part and with the condition that the translator will understand the internal cognitive structures.

Mainly it is necessary to remember that the translation of terms and phrases should begin with the translation of the nuclear component, i.e. consistently translate each semantic group, most often from right to left, for example: concrete placement scheme-scheme-scheme-concrete placement-concrete location.

In addition, there are certain methods for teaching terms in the specialty. Terms can be taught using some exercises that help students memorize new vocabulary words.

Students of non-linguistic universities prefer interactive technology to study terminology. First, you need them with pronunciation, that is, phonetic and graphic rules, then their meaning and use. If the meaning of some terms is difficult to remember or understand, the teacher should use illustrations by searching for similarities of words in their native language.

So, under the concept of the term, the author understands the word and phrase assigned to a certain concept in the system of concepts of a certain field of science and construction. Accordingly, the construction term is defined as a stable unit of synthetic and analytical nomination, which is assigned to the corresponding concept in the system of concepts of a certain area of construction business and is limited to a special scope in the meaning that is strictly regulated by its definition. The construction terminology of the English language, according to the testimony of VN Shevchuk, is replenished with new terms due to affix term formation. New construction terms are formed using word-formation models typical of the English language. The specifics of term formation in the terminology of construction business, according to VN Shevchuk, is the superiority of

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nouns, since the main function of the construction term is nominative-definitive, that is, the names and definitions of a special concept, which is regulated within certain limits by definition. Building terms

create a wide base of derivatives. As derivatives, bases can be used terminological collocation, for example: reinforcement-plate. What is one of the specific features of building terminology.

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