

The Semantic And Functional Features Of Construction Termsystem In The Process Of Translation

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Abstract: This article shed light on the basic peculiarities of construction terminology in the translation process. It is revealed that translating construction terms from the source to the target language requires not only language but also construction awareness regardless language.

Keywords: Construction terminology, peculiarities, translation process, cultural connotation, historical connotation, collaboration, architectural terms.

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.

Given fast pace of globalization, languages and cultures worldwide, the demand for interpreting rose correspondingly. Newmark (1988) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He states that translation methods relate to text as a whole, while translation procedures are used for sentences and smaller units of language.

Translating architectural terms in simultaneous translation is a complex task that requires expertise in:

- language proficiency;
- construction related knowledge;

Architectural terms often involve specific terminology related to building materials, construction techniques, design principles, and spatial concepts. The interpreter must possess a deep understanding of these terms in both the source and target languages to accurately convey the intended meaning to the audience. In the face of these challenges, translators of architectural terms need to be strike a balance between maintaining the technical accuracy of the terminology and effectively communicating the cultural, historical, sensory and visual aspects of architecture to their target audience. Collaboration with experts in architecture and related fields can greatly aid in achieving the most accurate and nuanced translations. Translating architectural terms presents a unique set of challenges due to their technical and specialized nature. These terms often involve precise descriptions of architectural elements, materials, construction techniques, and design principles. Here are some key peculiarities to consider when translating such terms:

1.Lack of direct equivalents: many architectural terms have no direct equivalents in other languages. This is especially true for terms that refer to specific construction methods, materials, or design concepts that are unique to a particular culture or region. Translators must carefully analyze the context and meaning behind these terms to find the most appropriate translation.

2.Terminology Consistency: architecture often involves a consistent use of terminology across different documents, plans, and communication channels. Translators must maintain this consistency in the target language while adapting the terms to fit linguistic and cultural norms. This requires a deep understanding of the source and target languages as well as architectural concepts.

3.Collaboration with Expert. Updating for Contemporary trends: 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. 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.

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 the 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. It conveys cultural and historical connotations.

In tackling these challenges, translators often create glossaries or databases of architectural terms and their translations to ensure consistency across projects. Additionally, providing context, such as explanatory notes or visual aids, can enhance the understanding of the translated terms, especially for non-expert readers. The successful translation of architectural terms requires a delicate balance between technical accuracy, linguistic precision, and contextual understanding. Translating architectural terms with cultural and historical connotations is a complex task that requires a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures, as well as the historical context.

The human brain loves a challenge, but only if it is within an optimal zone of difficulty. If you love tennis and try to play a serious match against a four-year-old, you will quickly become bored. It is too easy. You will every point. In contrast, if you play a professional tennis player like Roger Federer or Serena Williams, you will quickly lose motivation because the match is too difficult. Now consider playing tennis against someone who is your equal. As the game progress, you win a few points and lose a few. You have a good chance of winning, but only if you really try, Your focus narrows, distractions fade away, and you find yourself fully invested in the task at hand.

This trend perfectly matches with interpreting process. If you are required to interpret common conversation, without any hesitation, you will have ability to translate it from source language to target one with few effort and less empirical knowledge. To put it into another perspective, supposing you may have to translate terms and jargons, abundance of knowledge of any field and experience are demanded so as to achieve clarity and coherence as well as to get high standard translation.

Taking one passage as a good example and analyzing it proves that architecture domain is in demand over the years.

In its simplest form, concrete is a mixture of paste and aggregates, or rocks. The paste, composed of Portland cement and water, coats the surface of aggregates. Through a chemical reaction called hydration, the paste hardens and gains strength to form the rock-like mass known as concrete. Within this process lies the key to a remarkable trait of concrete: it's plastic and malleable when newly mixed, strong and durable when hardened. These qualities explain why one material, concrete, can build skyscrapers, bridges, sidewalks and superhighways, houses and dams. Proportioning. The key to achieving a strong, durable concrete rests in the careful proportioning and mixing of the ingredients. A mixture that does not have enough paste to fill all the voids between the aggregates will be difficult to place and will produce rough surfaces and porous concrete. A mixture with an excess of cement paste will be easy to place and will produce a smooth surface, but can more easily crack. The quality of the paste determines the character of the concrete. The strength of the paste, in turn, depends on the ratio of water to cement. A properly designed mixture possesses the desired workability for the fresh concrete and the required durability and strength for the hardened concrete. Typical mix is presented in the figure Hydration. Soon

after the aggregates, water, and the cement are combined, the mixture starts to harden. Once the concrete is thoroughly mixed and workable it should be placed in forms before the mixture becomes too stiff. During placement, the concrete is consolidated to compact it within the forms and to eliminate potential flaws such as air pockets.

Briefly, translating architectural terms plays a vital role in promoting effective communication, facilitating collaboration, enhancing learning and education,

ensuring cultural sensitivity, expanding market opportunities, and fostering diversity and inclusivity. Translating architectural terms is a specialized skill that requires a combination of language proficiency, architectural knowledge, and cultural sensitivity. By effectively conveying architectural concepts across language barriers, interpreters play a vital role in facilitating global communication and collaboration within the architecture field.

Table 1 Suggested translation for highlighted terms:

English	Russian	Uzbek
Paste	цементное тесто	Qorishma
Coat	слой, покрытие	Qatlam
Hydration	гидратация	Suvlantirish
rock-like mass	камневидная масса	Toshli massa
Durable	прочный	Chidamli
Porous	пористый	Serkovak
Smooth	гладкий	Tekis
Rough	неровный	G'adir-budur
Crack	трескаться	Darz ketmoq
Ratio	соотношение	Nisbat
fill the voids	заполнить поры	Bo'shliqni to'ldirish

Architectural descriptions often involve intricate details that contribute to the overall experience. Translators must determine how to balance detailed descriptions without overwhelming the reader with technical terms, ensuring that the visual and sensory essence remains intact. Architecture is a global field with diverse influences, and architectural terminology varies across languages, leading to the need for creative adaptations or explanations. In such cases, translators may opt for a descriptive approach, providing detailed explanations of the term's meaning. It refers to linguistic diversity.

Translating constructional terms that exhibit linguistic diversity is a challenging endeavor due to the vast array of languages, dialects, and regional variations that exist

worldwide. Fields like architecture and technology are rapidly evolving. Translators should be up-to-date with latest advancements and innovations in various disciplines to accurately translate terms related to new strategies, techniques. Here are some suggested innovative strategies, techniques and methods so as to provide appropriate translation:

One suggested strategy is that 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. For instance: source is extracted from "English for construction

Image 2 The type of windows



Old-fashion wooden windows



Glass-reinforced windows



PVC windows



Modern wooden windows

Second suggested point is that, whenever a term has cultural, historical or technical significance, providing contextual information explanatory notes help the target audience grasp the term's meaning and relevance within its broader context. A source is taken from Sharon Heidenreich English for architects and Civil Engineers:

In every building, there is a relationship between the exterior and the interior. Depending on the type of building, the climate, the surroundings and its purpose, the shell separating interior and exterior fulfills different functions. Glass enables the architect to create a visual link, a view from the interior to the exterior and visa versa. Solid materials, such as brick or concrete, create a visual barrier between inside and out. Some surfaces can have a repellent character, are intended to emphasize a certain feature or add contrast to a complex arrangement of structures.

Thirdly, if a direct translation does not exist, finding synonyms, or equivalents, antonyms in the target

language that capture the essence of the term. Looking up words or phrases that evoke similar concepts or emotions. For instance, non-fired brick can be translated into Uzbek target language as a “pishmagan g’isht” but we translate this term with providing antonymous translation as “xom g’isht”

All in all, translating construction terms from the source to the target language requires not only language but also construction awareness regardless language. Translating architectural terms presents a unique set of challenges due to their specific features. These terms often involve a precise descriptions of architectural elements, images as well as appropriate knowledge, collaboration with experts. In tackling challenges, translators often create glossaries or databases of architectural terms and their translations to ensure consistency across projects. Additionally, providing context, such as explanatory notes or visual aids can enhance the understanding of the translated terms, especially for non-expert readers.

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