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ON THE QUESTIONS OF TERMS IN THE LANGUAGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION

Annotation: The present article discusses peculiarities of terminology in the field of architecture and construction. Architecture being an ancient science still leaves many questions open. The problems of studying terms have always attracted attention of prominent scientists. However, terminology in the field of architecture deserves even more attention today, as the modern world dynamically develops and architecture adapts all the changes taking place. Due to what new notions appear and they are, certainly, reflected in the language. The word-stock of any field of the language enriches and architecture is not an exception. Terminology in the mentioned field has its own peculiarities. In addition to that, modern word-stock in the field of construction was originated from several sources which are stated below as well.

The present article is devoted to features of architectural terminology. The author has presented the main components of this language layer and basic characteristics.

Keywords: term, terminologization, semantics, systematic character, stylistics, discourse.

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АРХИТЕКТУРА МЕН ҚҰРЫЛЫС САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ ТЕРМИНДЕР МӘСЕЛЕСІ

Аннотация. Осы мақалада сәулет және құрылыс саласындағы терминологияның ерекшеліктері қарастырылады. Ежелгі ғылым бола отырып, сәулет әлі де көптеген сұрақтарды ашық қалдырады. Терминдерді зерттеу мәселелері әрдайым көрнекті ғалымдардың назарын аударды. Алайда, сәулет саласындағы терминология бүгінде одан да назар аударуға тұрарлық, өйткені қазіргі әлем қарқынды дамып келеді және сәулет барлық өзгерістерге бейімделеді. Осының арқасында жаңа ұғымдар пайда болады және олар, әрине, тілде көрінеді. Тілдің кез-келген саласының сөздік қоры байытылған және сәулет ерекшелік емес. Бұл саладағы терминологияның өзіндік ерекшеліктері бар, бұл мақалада айтылады. Сонымен қатар, құрылыс саласындағы заманауи лексика бірнеше көздерден алынды, олар төменде де көрсетілген.

Осы мақала сәулет терминологиясының ерекшеліктеріне арналған. Автор осы тіл қабатының негізгі компоненттерін және негізгі сипаттамаларын ұсынды.

Тірек сөздер: термин, терминология, семантика, жүйелілік, стилистика, дискурс.

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К ВОПРОСУ О ТЕРМИНАХ В ПОДЪЯЗЫКЕ АРХИТЕКТУРЫ И СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация. В настоящей статье рассматриваются особенности терминологии в области архитектуры и строительства. Архитектура, будучи древней наукой, все еще оставляет многие вопросы открытыми. Проблемы изучения терминов всегда привлекали внимание выдающихся ученых. Однако терминология в области архитектуры сегодня заслуживает еще большего внимания, поскольку современный мир динамично развивается и архитектура адаптируется ко всем происходящим изменениям. За счет чего появляются новые понятия и они, безусловно, отражаются в языке. Словарный запас любой области языка обогащается, и архитектура не является исключением. Терминология в указанной области имеет свои особенности, о чем говорится в статье. В дополнение к этому, современный словарный запас в области строительства был взят из нескольких источников, которые также указаны ниже.

Настоящая статья посвящена особенностям архитектурной терминологии. Автор представил основные компоненты этого языкового слоя и основные характеристики.

Ключевые слова: термин, терминология, семантика, систематичность, стилистика, дискурс.

Even today the issues related to the studies of terminology in the field of construction and architecture have not been widely studied yet. However, architecture as a science, which studies past, takes its origins from the XIX c. Up to that time architecture was not a systematic study what can be proved by the royal collections of the antique art. Since the XIX c. systematic studies of past remains started due to the development of national states which needed their own history. These states appeared mainly because of crisis in large empires and the science of history served as a prove of their existence in the world map.

Moreover, architecture is closely connected with history. It is even possible to say that architecture forms the basis for history, as history deals with the reconstruction of past with the help of certain written documents, while archeology uses data from different remains including architectural ones as well.

It is assumed that architecture should be not the result of the activity only, it is an activity itself, that is the main reason why the language of construction and architecture should be studied within the frames of general language.

The term 'language of architecture and construction' denotes certain language units, which nominate notions, objects and processes of architecture, but these units may easily be used in other spheres such as science, literary texts (poetry and prose), where it becomes a part of common literary language. Quite often units of architecture are used as a means of expressiveness in poetical texts and can be represented by metaphors, epithets, simile and etc.

The notion "architectural term" is a word, which is usually used to denote a certain notion in the field of construction. Its main characteristics are:

- 1) As any term it tends to be monosemantic;
- 2) It is unemotional;
- 3) It is stylistically neutral.

The word-stock in the field of architecture and construction can be represented as an independent segment in the naive and scientific worldview. The terminological system of architecture and construction is heterogeneous. It easily unites special terminology which denotes certain notions in architecture as well as there are a number of words which are used in our everyday language.

Considering the function of terminology in general based on phonetics, morphology and syntax the following characteristics of terms should be mentioned:

- 1) Terms are formed based on laws which exist in common language;
- 2) Functions of terms in special texts differ from functions of other words and word expressions used in literary texts;
- 3) Both terms and common words are used in special texts.

Terminology as a field of investigation was for the first time widely studied by a prominent scientist M.V. Lomonossov, who highlighted the importance of studying the word-stock in general and main communicative functions of terms[1, 124].

M.R. Mironova distinguishes two main approaches in studies of terms: logical and linguistic. The first one helps to allocate the units which denote notions of graded abstraction, where the first level can be represented by terms of “supervision” which define classes of certain notions[2, 76]. This group includes such terms as Chinese fret, above which there is a term Chinese architecture. The linguistic approach allows to determine what lexical units were used to express the components of the terminological system. Here, it should definitely be noted that majority of all terms are nouns, and only then adjectives and participles. And the finally the terminological analysis shows the place of the term in terminological system, i.e. its functions within certain terminological systems. However, the main characteristics of the terms are:

- 1) Terms should be monosemantic;
- 2) Terms should be systematic;
- 3) It should be easy to derive new terms from the ‘base-term’;
- 4) Terms should be concise
- 5) Terms should be linguistically correct
- 6) It is highly preferable for a term not to be borrowed.

Moreover, we can say that one more characteristic of terms in the field of architecture and construction is terminologization i.e. the process of transformation of term from one scientific field to another, for example the transformation of the architectural term *pyramid* into the sphere of sociology as *social pyramid*, or biology as *food pyramid*. Another example which is of great interest is the term **boss** (A projecting, usually richly carved ornament placed at the intersection of ribs, groins, beams, etc., or at the termination of a molding), which acquires absolutely different meanings in other spheres such as in business English “someone with a powerful position in an organization journalism or a circular decoration at the centre of something”.

Moreover, terms in the sphere of architecture and construction may overcome another process which is called determinologization, i.e. the process in which terms of a certain sphere ‘lose their specific meanings’ and enter the stock of common literary language, for example a term *chip* (a broken fragment of marble or other mineral aggregate, screened to a specified size). It can rarely be used in the meaning suggested above, but more often it is met in the meaning “a long thin piece of potato cooked in hot oil”.

Questions related to the lexis of special language (LSP) has been actual in modern linguistics as the spheres of functioning of terminological lexics widen and this fact largely contributes to widening or narrowing of meanings of certain terms.

Terminology in the language of architecture and construction has a long history and that is one of the reasons why terms of this field can be used in the following styles of speech:

- 1) in the scientific style (scientific works on architecture, articles, monographs, theses);
- 2) in popular scientific literature (articles, brochures, guidebooks);
- 3) in formal language (language of business) ;
- 4) in academic language (books, manuals, encyclopedias, dictionaries.

The language of architecture and construction includes all the mentioned above texts, as according to E.N. Luchinskaya the main component of the text is the text itself, participants of the communication[3, 56]. However, it can be certainly assumed that the language of architecture and construction functions not only within certain frames. It is widely used in the language of mass media, but it plays a significant role in literary art. As a result, we can say that it is both a part of special language and literary language, as it helps to create linguistic world image of a certain period. For example, Corbusier's modern utopia L'Habitation[4, 206]: *The drive to the physiology department of the medical school took him five minutes, and apart from this single excursion Laing's life in the high-rise was as self-contained as the building itself. In effect, the apartment block was a small vertical city, its two thousand inhabitants boxed up into the sky.*

The terminology in the language of architecture and construction has been on the one hand, mainly originated from the notions of the Roman architecture, which has formed the base for the whole European architecture and on the other it developed within the frames of neoclassicism of the 19 c. Neoclassicism occupies the intermediary position between the ancient Greek architecture and European architecture of New Times. The style is manifested both in its details as a reaction against the Rococo style of naturalistic ornament, and in its architectural formulae as an outgrowth of some classicising features of Late Baroque. Moreover, Neoclassical architecture is still designed today, but may be labelled New Classical Architecture for contemporary buildings.

To investigate further the role of architecture in public opinion it should be noted that modern science has dynamically entered the world of socio-informative space, where scientific information plays an important role. The fact that today mass media serves as a field of realization of many discourses- political, judicial, economic and scientific (architecture), which in their turn represent certain fields of human knowledge is indisputable. The main aim of publishing any material in the newspapers or any other media sources is presenting information. A complex of verbal and non-verbal means is used to reach this aim. For example, symbolic organization of discourses today is a good direction for studying the communicative peculiarities of mass media. Today, architectural constructions play the role of political symbols. A good example of this is World Trade Center in Manhattan, which was destroyed on 11 September, 2001. A large number of articles was devoted to that event in the newspapers, magazines and other sources, in which the main heroes were "Twin Towers". After the event they started symbolizing insecurity of the USA.

Speaking about lingua-structural analysis of the language of architecture and construction, it can be concluded that as a minor lingua-structural subsystem it has some universal features which are common for the general language as well as certain unique characteristics which are present only in it. Its differential characteristics include 'systematicity' and completeness. Common stylistic features are subjective neutrality, lack of emotiveness and brevity. Differences in meaning between the general language and the language of architecture and construction can be noticed in the field of vocabulary. The lexis of architecture has always occupied a particular place among other languages for specific purposes. It possess limited terminological lexis, which denotes certain notions in that field, but it also has some structural and semantic characteristics and expresses basic notions known to the whole population. For example, such notions as "construction", "building", "dwelling", "design" and others which denote universal things and which will always be used in different communities as means of naming processes and results of human activity.

Two basic points of view were presented on this issue. V.P. Danilenko states "such terms are originated from the general language"[7, 23]. On the contrary, another prominent scholar N.F. Yakovlev says that "each word was a term in the past, but today not each word is a term. Terms enter our colloquial language as new technological advances, political notions start to be used widely[8, 75]. Thus, the words from common vocabulary were terms, but their lost their novelty.

Apparently, both these opinions have certain meanings. As at the initial stages of culture development special vocabulary appeared on the basis of special use of common words. Later, with the development of special knowledge, many special words become usual and acquired additional meanings. In this case, the problem of distinguishing the forms of these words occur, which can be solved by checking the availability of special definitions. However, it does not imply checking the meaning of each term in special dictionaries as they are main sources of these terms.

Therefore, the problem of distinguishing special vocabulary from common may be solved with the help of used resources. As for terms which are not registered in dictionaries (usually new ones), they are distinguished by the functions they fulfill in the given text.

In addition to that, architectural terms possess the following characteristics: high degree of definization which allows to get certain ideas about the term as well as to distinguish the free and bound components of the terms, general structural determinacy which helps to define the role of the term in the language through sublanguage and characteristics of the text, narrow determinacy connected with the place of the studied unit in the whole system of terms, functional loading of the term which is shown by the ability of the term to name objects, make hypothesis and analysis.

In conclusion, it has to be said that architecture, from the one hand, is a part of culture and from the other, it is a result of technological process. It has generated specific vocabulary which is of great interest for both specialists and admirers of history of building art. The lexis in the sphere of architecture and construction is heterogeneous as it studies not only construction process in general, but its main streams as well, what makes it possible to say that the words-stock of the art of building is enlarging day by day.

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