The Ministry of Higher and Special Education of the
Republic of Uzbekistan
Andizhan State University
named After Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur
Faculty of Foreign Languages
Specialty: Foreign Languages
(English Language and Literature - 5141400)

Theme: The problems of creating English –

Uzbek dictionary of expressing

building tools and materials.

Course paper

Compiled by: Shoqosimova Feruza.

Group: 308

Superviser: Abduvaliyev Muhammad.

Andizhan - 2013

Theme: The problems of creating English – Uzbek dictionary of Expressing building tools and materials.

Plan:

I. Introduction.

a) President I. A. Karimov's decrees on education and educational system;

II. Main Part.

- a) A brief information about Lexicography:
- b) Creative problems of making multilingual dictionaries;
 - c) English Uzbek architectural tools and materials.

III. Conclusion.

The 21st century is commonly acknowledged to be a century of globalization and vanishing borders, that of information and communication technologies and the Internet, the age of ever growing competition worldwide and in the global market. It is a great honor for us that the model of reforming the educational system and experience of its implementation developed in Uzbekistan is being discussed with contribution from outstanding academics and experts, heads and representatives of world-renowned education institutions and eminent international organizations. To start with, it needs stressing that the education reforms program adopted fifteen years ago and dubbed the National Program for Training of Specialists stands as an inseparable and integral part of our own "Uzbek model" of economic and political reforms based on gradual and evolutionary principle of building a new society in the country. The program, itself a product of an in-depth research and study, summary of the practice hoarded by advanced nations, aims to completely eliminate stereotypes and dogmas of the communist ideology imposed in the past, consolidation of democratic values in the minds of people, first and foremost among the growing generation. In a word, the program is directed at nurturing a comprehensively advanced individual with independence in thinking and outlook, with its own preferences and firm civic position in life.

It was simply impossible to further that goal without radical reconstruction and transformation of the education system that had been there for many years. Given that about 35 percent of Uzbekistan's population is children under 16, more than 60 percent are the youths under 30, the role and significance of these reforms becomes clear and obvious. In accordance with the adopted program, we have introduced a 12-year universal compulsory and free education in Uzbekistan on the scheme 9+3. The fundamental characteristic of the model being built in our country is that following the nine years of study in a general school, during the ensuing three years young people attend specialized professional colleges and academic lyceums where every one of them, along with the general disciplines, obtains vocational training on 2-3 professions in demand in the labor market. The law secures that the 12-year education in Uzbekistan is mandatory and free for all, and is conditioned by the fact that the growing generation is obliged to receive a 12-year education, attain a concrete vocation and profession. This is particularly true for our girls. It is important that the young women have a certain profession, with their own views and their firm position in life. Thus, it is imperative that following a nine-year general education, where general knowledge is taught in wide spectrum of disciplines, the youths, and mandatorily our girls, continue with education in colleges and academic lyceums, obtain a profession in two or three areas. After 12-year compulsory education everyone by his or her choice can continue study at higher education institutions to obtain undergraduate and graduate degrees.

The general education in Uzbekistan is carried out in seven languages: Uzbek, Kara kalpak, Russian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and Tajik. More than 1,500 professional colleges and academic lyceums have been built. Important in reforming the learning process and training highly qualified specialists in demand in the labor market have been higher education institutions. Within the past few years their number has increased twofold and now there are more than 230 thousand students enrolled at 59 universities and other higher education institutions. In Uzbekistan, it is set up the successfully functioning branches of the leading educational institutions of Europe and Asia with a high international repute and deep historical roots, including Westminster University, Management and Development Institute of Singapore, Turin Polytechnic University, Russian University of Oil and Gas, Moscow State University, Russian University of Economics. Bachelor's and master's majors in mechanical engineering, oil and gas business, information technologies, economics and business management, finance management, commercial law are taught in these higher educational institutions, and their graduates receive diplomas acknowledged across the globe. In 2012 National University of Uzbekistan and the Academy of Sciences, with the leading British institution – Cambridge University, are setting up the educational and experimental Center of High Technologies. It is tasked with teaching talented students, postgraduates and young academics the modern methods of conducting applied innovative scientific research in chemistry, physics, biology, biochemistry, biophysics, geology and geodesy. The Center is envisaged to be equipped with high-tech facilities where the scientists and specialists from Cambridge University are to train our young scholars how to pursue modern research. The issues of broader involvement of young people in sports occupy a special place in implementing the National program for cadres training. The striking illustration of the aforesaid is creation of the Children's Sports Development Foundation of Uzbekistan funded by the state budget, sponsorship and charity moneys. During the last period about 1,500 state-of-the-art and generally accessible sports facilities for children have been built at the expense of this Foundation.

Today practically each secondary school, college and lyceum has both an open air sports ground and indoor gyms and swimming pools with modern outfit. It has been established an integral three-stage system of annual sports competitions – each separately for schoolchildren, for students of professional colleges and academic lyceums, and the Student Games for those of higher education institutions. This allows involving hundreds of thousands of our children, young men and women in mass physical, recreation and sports movement. The issues of the quality of specialists' training and to what extent they are in demand in the real economy remain in the focus of our attention. In the framework of the Program it has

been accomplished wide-ranging works to reorganize the system of training and raising the qualification of teachers and teaching faculty for colleges, lyceums and higher educational institutions of the country, and first of all, this refers to radical review and adoption of new standards, methodological and learning aids that meet the latest requirements. We have radically changed the criteria of assessment and stimulation of their work. The obvious evidence of a broad recognition of the role and significance of pedagogues' work in terms of forming and upbringing a harmoniously advanced generation was adoption of the Law of 1996 according to which October 1 is annually marked in our country as a national holiday – Teachers and Mentors Day. It would like to specially emphasize the growing volume of foreign technical assistance being channeled to development of education and which made up more than 500 million dollars for over the past period. In the first instance, this was the assistance of the Asian Development Bank (nearly 290 million dollars), Government of Japan (above 136,5 million dollars), Government of the Republic of Korea (more than 110 million dollars), the World Bank (33 million dollars), the OPEC Fund, the Saudi Fund, Islamic Development Bank (42 million dollars), the Government of Germany through KfW Bank (nearly 20 million dollars) and other donors – more than 100 million dollars. It is also important to take into consideration that for over the span of many centuries the ancient land of Uzbekistan has remained as a seat of enlightenment and science, one of the centers of world civilization, and aspiration to knowledge has always been an alienable part of our nation's mentality. In 2012 the growth of foreign investments will make up 16 percent, meanwhile 70 percent of them are the direct foreign investments and this speaks by itself about the growing interest of foreign capital towards the reforms being carried out in our country, and crucially, about the confidence in the prospects of Uzbekistan's development.

Today all the world know, the English language is a global means to contact with people on each field. It may be political, scientifically, industrial and trade communications. And also in our Independent Republic of Uzbekistan, attention to the language, the English Language is increasing day by day. As the President Islam Karimov is creating a lot of opportunities for people of Uzbekistan and more than half forward to youth. We can see them on the modern build –up schools, lyceums, colleges and Universities, Institutes various exams to study oversea countries of Europe, USA, Australia and others. Best of all is seen on free schooling which isn't paid money for studying. Besides it, everyone notices clearly the differences of buildings than the older ones.

Streets are covered high-modern, comfortable buildings, roads and shined lights which can't bear not look at and wonder. Those all means how kind of country we live and how kind of happy we have. Like this social system of the country can be seen hardly at

other Independent Republics of the world. Naming after each year meaningful by our President means to have much more responsibilities to each citizen of our country.

And also, on the 10 the December of the 2012 year, the President order was signed about changes and news o schooling system of Education. According to this order the English language is taught on the first form as games and on the second form as the Alphabet and common grammar, phonetic means increasing knowledge form by form till upper class with the 30 % percent more salary in villages and 15 % percent more salary in cities for foreign language teachers. The order gives to the foreign teachers and also everybody to study foreign language fluently because of all modern information on the English language, on every field like medical, scientifically social and et cetera. In other words, These developments show to know all knowledge on the language.

Lexicography.

Lexicography is lexica 'word' plus graph 'writing' i.e. the writing of words. The etymological meaning of these words speaks for itself the scope of these branches of linguistics. Lexicology is the science of the study of word whereas lexicography is the writing of the word in some concrete form i.e. in the form of dictionary. As we shall see later, lexicology and lexicography are very closely related, rather the latter is directly dependent on the former and may be called applied lexicology. Lexicography also studies the lexicon as lexicology does but "whereas lexicology concentrates more on general properties and features that can be viewed as systematic, lexicography typically has the so to say individuality of each lexical unit in the focus of its interest". Lexicography has been generally defined as the writing or compiling 1 of a lexicon or dictionary, the art or practice of writing dictionaries or the science of methods of compiling dictionaries. The word was used as early as 1680. In lexicography it is studied as an individual unit in respect of its meaning and use from the practical point of its use by the reader of the dictionary for learning the language or comprehending texts in it or for any other purpose like checking correct spelling, pronunciation etc. A word may have different and varied characteristic, all of which may not be needed by a lexicographer. His work is guided more by the purpose of the dictionary and the type of the audience. He presents the words of the lexical system in a way so as to make it more practically useable in real life situation i.e. in actual speech. For example lexicology may give the theoretical basis for enumerating different meanings of a polysemous word, but how these meanings are worded and presented in the dictionary is governed by the practical problems of utility of the dictionary for different types of readers. Lexicography is the science and art of compiling dictionary. The word 'dictionary' was first used as Dictionaries in this sense in the 13th century by an English man John Garland. The word Dictionaries was used in the 14th century. The first book published under the English title Dictionary was Latin-English Dictionary by Sir Thomas Elyot (1538). For a medieval scholar a dictionary was a collection of diction or phrases put together for the use of pupils studying Latin. One of the purposes of dictionary in medieval times was glossing texts and employing synonyms for them.

Dictionaries are prepared to serve different practical needs of the people.

A reader looks at the dictionary mainly from the following points of view:
(1) as a reference book for different types of information on words e.g. pronunciation, etymology, usage etc. this may be called the store house function of the dictionary.

(2) as a reference point for distinguishing the good or proper usage from the bad or wrong usage. This is the legislative or the court house function of the dictionary2.

Johnson (1755) described the lexicographer as "a writer of dictionaries.a harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the original and detailing the signification of word". Little did he realize at that time that his dictionary would, for almost a century, serve as the 'Bible' of the English language, the second function noted above. Besides these a dictionary also serves as a clearing house of information. In order that these functions be performed adequately, the information in the dictionaries should be collected from as many sources as possible, and should be authentic and easily retrievable. Lexicography in this way is an applied science.

Lexicography is divided into two related disciplines:

Practical lexicography is the art or <u>craft</u> of compiling, writing and editing <u>dictionaries</u>.

Theoretical lexicography is the <u>scholarly discipline</u> of analyzing and describing the <u>semantic</u>, <u>syntagmatic</u> and <u>paradigmatic</u> relationships within the <u>lexicon</u> (vocabulary) of a <u>language</u>, developing theories of dictionary components and structures linking the data in dictionaries, the needs for information by users in specific types of situation, and how users may best access the data incorporated in printed and electronic dictionaries. This is sometimes referred to as 'metalexicography'.

A person devoted to lexicography is called a lexicographer.

General lexicography focuses on the design, compilation, use and evaluation of general dictionaries, i.e. dictionaries that provide a description of the language in general use. Such a dictionary is usually called a general dictionary or LGP dictionary (Language for General Purpose). Specialized lexicography focuses on the design, compilation, use and evaluation of specialized dictionaries, i.e. dictionaries that are devoted to a (relatively restricted) set of linguistic and factual elements of one or more specialist subject fields, e.g. legal lexicography. Such a dictionary is usually called a specialized dictionary or LSP dictionary and following Nielsen 1994, specialized dictionaries are either multi-field, single-field or sub-field dictionaries.

There is some disagreement on the definition of <u>lexicology</u>, as distinct from lexicography. Some use "lexicology" as a synonym for theoretical lexicography; others use it to mean a branch of <u>linguistics</u> pertaining to the inventory of words in a particular language.

It is now widely accepted that lexicography is a scholarly discipline in its own right and not a sub-branch of <u>applied linguistics</u>, as the chief object of study in lexicography is the dictionary.

Multilingualism in the modern world requires extensive multilingual lexicographic resources both for human translation and for diverse computer applications, such as multilingual information retrieval, information extraction, localization of industrial products, technical manuals, machine translation, or multilingual chats. In this paper, a novel approach to building multilingual dictionaries is proposed based on an artificial interlingua. The plan of the paper is as follows. the problem of ambiguity as one of the obstacles standing in the way of compiling multilingual dictionaries. We come to the conclusion that introducing an interlingual representation is a convenient way to cope with this problem. We will end up the introduction with a brief over view of existing approaches to building interlingual representations for different purposes. One of these – the Universal Words (UW) approach – is our choice for multilingual terminological lexicography. In Section 2, theoretical foundations of UWs are given and Section 3 describes a method for the automatic generation of a UW dictionary on the basis of existing lexicographic resources. The obtained UWs are fully disambiguated and serve as the basis for creating multilingual dictionaries. Section 4 focuses on the method for constructing multilingual dictionaries based on UWs, where adding a language to a multilingual dictionary based on Universal Words consists in searching the equivalent term for a given UW and does not require looking for equivalents in the other working languages. This means that to build a dictionary containing, say, Arabic and Russian data, one does not need bilingual Arabic-Russian lexicographers but only monolingual experts in Arabic and in Russian. Finally, Section 4 concludes with experimental testing of the viability as well as the quality of the produced dictionaries. Before we start, we would like to make two remarks in order to prevent possible misunderstanding. First, the approach proposed in this paper does not pretend to solve all difficult problems encountered in translation and dictionary making. Nor does it guarantee that the lexicographer will easily find an equivalent to any term in another language. It does not relieve him/her of the creative part of lexicographic work. It only tries to take up the tedious and repetitive parts of the work, in which computers are better than humans. It does not go beyond two tasks both related to making the source term easier understandable by a lexicographer working in the multilingual setting: delimitation of the meaning of the source term and finding a comprehensible intermediate representation for it. By delimitation of the meaning of the term we understand two complementary aspects – internal and translational disambiguation. On the one hand, a choice is made among several interpretations which the term may have in the source language

(internal disambiguation). On the other hand, lexical mismatches between the source and the intermediate languages are resolved (translational disambiguation). Both tasks are solved by means of semantic restrictions. Second, the method we propose is intended in the first place for constructing terminological dictionaries for restricted subject domains. Generalvocabulary items rich in idiomatic language- and culture-specific meanings, collocations, and shadings of meaning are much less eligible for this type of processing, although computational techniques for dealing with collocations and idiomatic expressions are being actively investigated now. Multilingual dictionaries and ambiguity Usually, the need for lexicographic resources is served by bilingual dictionaries that have only two working languages. However, existing bilingual dictionaries do not nearly cover all relevant language pairs. It would be hardly possible for example to find a good Urdu-Estonian or Somali-Russian dictionary. The problem of multilingualism does not boil down to the existence of several major languages. The real problem is what might be called "massive multilingualism", that is, the need to link dozens of languages among themselves. Most of these languages are poorly equipped even with traditional printed dictionaries, to say nothing of electronic ones or machine translation systems. For many pairs of languages, even human translators are nonexistent. The relevance of this problem is clearly manifested in recent publications; cf. (Tsakona 2007). The direct consequence of this lack of resources is that in many cases the link between two languages can only be carried out in two steps: from the source language into one of the major world languages (usually, English) and from that language into the target language. This approach is followed for bilingual purposes in the Frame Net project context (Boas 2002) where English is added to the six languages originally considered for this initiative (Baker et al 1998; Baker et al 2003). This strategy is feasible but has a serious drawback: the ambiguity of the intermediate language adds to the ambiguity of the source language which dramatically increases the error rate of the resulting translation. However, in many cases, the only alternative to such translation is no translation at all. Obviously, when creating lexicographic resources for a multilingual setting, building one multilingual dictionary which would embrace all working languages seems to be a much more practical approach than constructing a large series of bilingual dictionaries, each relating only two languages. Many multilingual dictionaries, printed or electronic, have been built, most of them covering a narrow subject domain. Multilingual dictionaries usually select one language as the leading one (or vendetta). Data in all other working languages are translated into this one and in this way are connected to each other. Very often, English serves as the reference point. A typical example is the recently published "Glossary of art: Conservation, materials & techniques, museology" (Xarrié 2006), which contains terminology pertaining to art in 5

languages. The author of the glossary has researched various bibliographical English, French, Spanish, Italian and German sources and translated all data into English.

In this work we succeeded in achievement of all the aims that we had had at the beginning of our investigation: to study the history of lexicography and its modern development, to make out the dictionary its notion, functions, classification and components, to characterize the Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners as an example of a dictionary of good quality. So we proved the importance of dictionary-making in modern linguistics.

So General lexicography focuses on the design, compilation, use and evaluation of general dictionaries, i.e. dictionaries that provide a description of the language in general use. In other words it is the art and craft of writing dictionaries.

So we can't imagine our studying or work without lexicography because any pupil, student and even experienced teacher whose activity is closely connected with studying or teaching a language constantly needs a good dictionary which can always help at any time.

The material of this report can be used by anybody who is interested in lexicography as a science and wants to know more about dictionary-making itself.

GLOSSARY OF BUILDING TERM

Select the first letter of the word from the list above to jump to appropriate section of the glossary. If the term you are looking for starts with a digit or symbol.

<u>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVW</u>

- A -

Air-dried lumber. Lumber that has been piled in yards or sheds for any length of time. For the United States as a whole, the minimum moisture content of thoroughly air dried lumber is 12 to 15 percent and the average is somewhat higher. In the South, air dried lumber may be no lower than 19 percent- havoda quritilgan yog'och, Qo'shma Shtatlarda minimum namlik va o'rtacha balandlikda havoda to'liq quritilgan yog'och 12 dan 15 foizgacha, Janubda esa bu ko'rsatkich 19 foizdan past bo'lishi mumkin emas.

Airway. A space between roof insulation and roof boards for movement of air- *shifr devor bilan shifr orasida havo aylanishi uchun qoldirilgan masofa.*

Alligator. Coarse checking pattern characterized by a slipping of the new paint coating over the old coating to the extent that the old coating can be seen through the fissures- *alligator*, *ishlov berilmagan joyga yangi bo'yoqni keyingi bo'yoq aniq ko'rinishi uchun surish*.

Anchor bolts. Bolts to secure a wooden sill plate to concrete, or masonry floor or wall-yakor, qotiriladigan boltlar,yog'och deraza tokchasini metalga qoplash yoki polni devorga qotirishda ishlatiladi.

Apron. The flat member of the inside trim of a window placed against the wall immediately beneath the stool- *fartuk*, *devorga qarshi qilib taburetkani ostida joylashtiriladigan uy ichi materiali*.

Areaway. An open subsurface space adjacent to a building used to admit light or air or as a means of access to a basement- *yerto'laga kirish yo'li vositasida yoki havo, chiroq kiritiladigan bino yonidagi ochiq yuza bo'lmagan joy.*

Asphalt. Most native asphalt is a residue from evaporated petroleum. It is insoluble in water but soluble in gave line when heated. Used widely in building for waterproofing roof coverings of many types, exterior wall coverings, flooring tile, and the like - asfalt, ko'plab mahalliy asfaltlar suyultirilgan neft qoldiqlaridir. U suvda erimaydi lekin issiqlik tasirida eritiladi. Ko'plab turdagi suvga chidamli shifrli binolar uchun ishlatiladi,tashqi devorlarni qoplashda, cheripitsa, kafellar qadashda ishlatiladi.

- B -

Balusters. Usually small vertical members in a railing used between a top rail and the stair treads or a bottom rail- *odatda kichkina vertikal to'siqlar ilgaklarni uchi zinalarni bezashda foydalaniladi*.

Balustrade. A railing made up of balusters, top rail, and sometimes bottom rail, used on the edge of stairs, teal conies, and porches – *balyustra*, *naqshinkor panja to'siq panjara shundan yasaladi va bazan to'siqlarni usti, zinalarni to'siqlari, usti berk gallereyalar yasaladi.*

Barge board. A decorative board covering the projecting rafter (fly rafter) of the gable end. At the cornice, this member is a facie board-{frotan }bino fasadining uchburchak shakldagi tomi tugash qismida chordoq to'sig'i mustahkamlash maqsadida qoplanadigan bezakli taxta.

Base or baseboard. A board placed against the wall around a room next to the floor to finish properly between floor and plaster-asos, fundament taxta,xona bo'ylab polga taqab pol va suvoq orasiga devorga qarshi qilib joylashtiriladigan taxta.

Batten. Narrow strips of wood used to cover joints or as decorative vertical members over plywood or wide boards- *reyka*, *keng taxtalar yoki faner ustidan vertikal bezak maqsadida yoki ingichka yog'och shiliplarini birlashtirish maqsadida ishlatiladi*.

- C -

Cap. The upper member of a column, pilaster, door cornice, molding, and the like-*kepi*, *qopqoq*, *ustunning yuqori qismi*.

Casement frames and sash. Frames of wood or metal enclosing part or all of the sash, which may be opened by means of hinges affixed to the vertical edges- *quti shaklli ramka va qayish*, ramkalar yog'ochdan yoki metaldan tayyorlanadi, vertikal shakliga ochilishga mo'ljallanadi.

Combination doors or windows. Combination doors or windows used over regular openings. They provide winter insulation and summer protection and often have self storing or removable glass and screen inserts. This eliminates the need for handling a different unit each season –juft eshiklar yoki derazalardoimiy ochishga mo'ljallangan. Ular qishki himoya va yozgi himoya vazifasini bajaradi va ko'pincha zapas, ko'chuvchan onalariga ega bo'ladi. Bu har bir faslda har xil ehtiyojlarni bartaraf etadi.

Conduit, electrical. A pipe, usually metal, in which wire is installed- *quvur*, *odatda metal* bo'ladi va sim o'rnatishga mo'ljallangan bo'ladi.

Corner boards. Used as trim for the external corners of a house *-burchak taxatlari, uyning tashqi burachaklarida bezak tarzida ishlatiladi.*

Corner braces. Diagonal braces at the corners of frame structure to stiffen and strengthen the wall- *diagnal tasmalar ramka tuzilishining qirg'oqlarida uni devorga qotirish va mustahkamlash maqsadida ishlatiladi.*

- D -

Dado. A rectangular groove across the width of a board or plank. In interior decoration, a special type of wall treatment- *panel*, *to'rtburchak*, *taxta yoki planka uzun taxtacha qalinligida o'yiladigan to'rtburchak yog'och. Ichki bezak alohida turdagi devor bezgi maqsadida ishlatiladi*.

Downspout. A pipe, usually of metal, for carrying rainwater from roof gutters – *tarnov turuba*, *tomdagi yomg'ir suvlarini tushurish uchun qo'yiladi*, *odatda metal bo'ladi*.

Ducts. In a house, usually round or rectangular metal pipes for distributing warm air from the heating plant to rooms, or air from a conditioning device or as cold air returns. Ducts are also made of asbestos and composition materials- *Trubalar*, *uylarada odatda*, *yumaloq yoki* to'rtburchak shaklda metal bo'ladi, xonaga issiqlik berish yoki sovuq havoni qaytarib chiqarishda ishlatiladi, asbets yoki boshqa materiallardan tayyorlanadi.

- E -

Eaves. The margin or lower part of a roof projecting over the wall- *karniz, devorga* mahkamlangan tomning pastroq qismi yoki chekkasi.

- F -

Flagstone (**flagging or flags**). Flat stones, from 1 to 4 inches thick, used for rustic walks, steps, floors, and the like- *toshlar*, 1 dan 4 dyum qalinlikkacha bo'ladi, qishloq yo'llarida, zinalar, qavatlar va shunga o'xshash joylarda foydalaniladi.

Flashing. Sheet metal or other material used in roof and wall construction to protect a building from water seepage- *varoq metal yoki tomda ishlatiladigan bazi materiallar va binoni suv chachratmalaridan himoya qiladigan material*.

Flat paint. An interior paint that contains a high proportion of pigment and dries to a flat or lusterless finish-silliq bo'yoq, pigmentning yuqori miqdoridagi ichki bo'yoq va silliq quritadi.

Foundation. The supporting portion of a structure below the first floor construction, or below grade, including the footings - *fundament*, *ikkinchi qavatda pastda*, *pastki etajda mustahkam birlik*.

Fungicide. A chemical that is poisonous to fungi- yog'och zamburug'iga qarshi zahar.

- G -

Gable. In house construction, the portion of the roof above the eave line of a double-sloped roof- fronton, bino fasadining uchburchak shaklidagi tomi, uy konstruksiyasida ikki qiya tomni karniz qismi tepasidagi tomi qismi

Gable end. An end wall having a gable-fronton yakunlanishi, uchburchak shaklli tom fasadining devor tugallanish joyi.

Gloss enamel. A finishing material made of varnish and sufficient pigments to provide opacity and color, but little or no pigment of low opacity. Such an enamel forms a hard coating with maximum smoothness of surface and a high degree of gloss-*lake mal*, *materiallarni bo'yog'i uchun foydalaniladi*.

Girder. A large or principal beam of wood or steel used to support concentrated loads at isolated points along its length- *to* 'sin.

Grain. The direction, size, arrangement, appearance, or quality of the fibers in wood-taxta yoki toshdagi tabiiy chiziqlar yo'nalishi, hajmi, rejasi, ko'rinishi yoki taxtadagi sifatini ko'rsatib beradi.

Gusset. A flat wood, plywood, or similar type member used to provide a connection at intersection of wood members. Most commonly used at joints of wood trusses. They are fastened by nails, screws, bolts, or adhesives - *uy taxtasi*, *faner yoki shu turdagi mahsulot*, *yog'och qismlarini bog'lash maqsadida ishlatiladi. Ular mixlar, burama mix, boltlar yoki kley yodamida mahkamlanadi*.

Gypsum plaster. Gypsum formulated to be used with the addition of sand and water for base-coat plaster- *gips plaster*, *qum va suvga qo'shib asos qoplama sifatida ishlatiladi*.

- H -

Hearth. The inner or outer floor of a fireplace, usually made of brick, tile, or stone-*kaminning* tag qismi, poli, odatda g'ishtlardan, kafeldan yoki toshlardan quriladi.

Hip. The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof- *tomning ikki* qiya burchagi tutashadigan tashqi burchagi.

Hip roof. A roof that rises by inclined planes from all four sides of a building - *binoning* barcha to'rt tomoni yoyilib ko'tarilgan tom.

- I -

I-beam. A steel beam with a cross section resembling the letter I. It is used for long spans as basement beams or over wide wall openings, such as a double garage door, when wall and

roof loads are imposed on the opening-sinch, to'sin" I" harfiga o'xshash ustun to'sinli po'lat to'sin. Fundament ustunlarga o'xshash yoki keng ochiqliklarda foydalaniladi. Ikkitalik garaj eshigiga o'xshash bo'ladi.

Insulation, thermal. Any material high in resistance to heat transmission that, when placed in the walls, ceiling, or floors of a structure, will reduce the rate of heat flow- *Izolatsiya*, *termik* yani pol, potalok, devorga joylashtirilgan baland issiqlikka chidamli bo'ladi, issiqlik to'lqinini kamaytirib turadi.

Interior finish. Material used to cover the interior framed areas, or materials of walls and ceilings - *ichki tugallash*, *ichki ramkalngan joyni qoplash maqsadida ishlatiladigan material*, *yoki devor*, *shift materiallari*.

J -

Jack rafter. A rafter that spans the distance from the wall plate to a hip, or from a valley to a ridge – *tayoq tom to 'siqlari*.

Joint cement. A powder that is usually mixed with water and used for joint treatment in gypsum-wallboard finish. Often called "spackle."- *qo'shma sement yelim, devorlarni bo'yashda suv bilan aralashmalarda ishlatiladi*.

Joist. One of a series of parallel beams, usually 2 inches in thickness – *parallel ustun* seriyalaridan biri, odatda 2 dyum qalinlikda bo'ladi, polda.

- K -

Kiln dried lumber. Lumber that has been kiln dried often to a moisture content of 6 to 12 percent. Common varieties of softwood lumber, such as framing lumber are dried to a somewhat higher moisture content- *pechkada quritilgan arralangan yog'och, arralangan yog'och ko'pincha 6 dan 12 foizgacha namlikmiqdorida quritiladi.*

Knot. In lumber, the portion of a branch or limb of a tree that appears on the edge or face of the piece - *butoq*, *yog'ochlarni yuza qismidagi bo'rtiqlar*.

- L -

Landing. A platform between flights of stairs or at the termination of a flight of stairs - *zinalardagi platform, to'xtash joyi*.

Lath. A building material of wood, metal, gypsum, or insulating board that is fastened to the frame of a building to act as a plaster base- *tokar stanogi*.

Lattice. A framework of crossed wood or metal strips - *panjara*, *yog'och yoki metal kesishgan gardish*.

Light. Space in a window sash for a single pane of glass. Also, a pane of glass- *bir oynali* deraza romi uchun deraza romi uchun joyi. Shuningdek, bir ko'zli rom.

Lumber, boards. Yard lumber less than 2 inches thick and 2 or more inches wide-ustun, qurilish yog'ochi, hovli yog'ochi 2 dyum qalinlikda va 2 yoki undan ko'proq kenglikda bo'ladi.

Lumber, dimension. Yard lumber from 2 inches to, but not including, 5 inches thick and 2 or more inches wide - *qurilish ustun yog'ochi, 2 dyumdan 5 dyumgacha qalinlikda va 2 yoki undan ko'p dyum qalinlikda bo'ladi.*

- M -

Mantel. The shelf above a fireplace. Also used in referring to the decorative trim around a fireplace opening- *kamin tokchasi, kamin tepasidagi tokcha, shuningdek kamin og'zi atrofida ingichka bezak ham tushuniladi*.

Masonry. Stone, brick, concrete, hollow-tile, concrete block, gypsum block, or other similar building units or materials or a combination of the same, bonded together with mortar to form a wall, pier, buttress, or similar mass- binoning toshdan ishlangan qismi, tosh, g'isht, beton, teshikli- cheripitsa, gips palaxsa yoki boshqalarga o'xshash qurilish birliklari yoki birikmalarini.

Metal lath. Sheets of metal that are slit and drawn out to form openings. Used as a plaster base for walls and ceilings and as reinforcing over other forms of plaster base- *metal reyka*, *devor va shiftlarda gips asoslarni mustahkamlash maqsadida foydalaniladi*.

- N -

Newel, A post to which the end of a stair railing or balustrade is fastened. Also, any post to which a railing or balustrade is fastened- ustun, "V" harfi shaklidagi to'siq, zina to'sig'ini

so'nggi yoki mahkamlangan naqshinkor panjara, shuningdek, istalgan shunday ustun mahkamlangan panjara.

Nonbearing wall. A wall supporting no load other than its own weight_- *chidamsiz devor*, o'zidan boshqa yukni olmagan devor.

Notch. A crosswise rabbet at the end of a board - o'yiq,o'yilgan joy, taxtaning oxirida 90 gradusda kesiladi.

- P -

Paint. A combination of pigments with suitable thinners or oils to provide decorative and protective coatings - bo'yoq, mos suyuqlashtiruvchi vosita yoki yog'lar qo'shilgan pigmentlar aralashmasi, bezak va qatlamlarni himoyasida ishlatiladi.

Panel In house construction, a thin flat piece of wood, plywood, or similar material - panel, uy konstruksiyasida yog'och yupqa qirindisidan, juda yupqa faner yoki materialga o'xshash.

Partition. A wall that subdivides spaces within any story of a building- to 'siq, bo' lish biror bino ichini qismlarga ajratishda quriladi.

Pigment. A powdered solid in suitable degree of subdivision for use in paint or enamel- *rang*, *bo'yoq*, *kukunli qotirilgan bo'yoq yoki emal*.

Plate. Sill plate: a horizontal member anchored to a masonry wall. Sole plate: bottom horizontal member of a frame wall. Top plate: top horizontal member of a frame wall supporting ceiling joists, rafters, or other members-o'yma naqsh, bezak, tokcha bezagi: toshli devorni gorizantal qotirilgan qismi. Taglik bezak: devor qirg'og'ini gorizantal past qismi. Yuqori bezak: shift qirg'og'ini taminlaydigan devorni qirg'og'i, tom to'sinlari va boshqalarda ishlatiladi

Plumb. Exactly perpendicular; vertical- *shoqul*, *devor tekisligini*, *suv sathini o'lchovchi* asbob, to'g'ri perpendicular, vertikal.

Plywood. A piece of wood made of three or more layers of veneer joined with glue, and usually laid with the grain of adjoining plies at right angles. Almost always an odd number of plies are used to provide balanced construction-faner, juda yupqa taxta

Preservative. Any substance that, for a reasonable length of time, will prevent the action of wood-destroying fungi- *himoya*, *saqlovchi*, *biror modda*, *uzoqqa chidamli*, *yog'och qurtiga qarshi*.

Primer. The first coat of paint in a paint job that consists of two or more coats; also the paint used for such a first coat - *primyer*, *dastlabki bo'yoq*, *bir necha qatlam bo'yoqda birinchi ishlatiladigan bo'yoq va shuningdek birinchi rang*, *tus*.

Putty. A type of cement usually made of whiting and boiled linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistency of dough - *shpaklyovka*, *sement turi odatda qaynatilgan modda bilan tayyorlanib*, *tekislab shuvashda ishlatiladi*.

- R -

Rafter. One of a series of structural members of a roof designed to support roof loads- tom to 'siqlari, tomni yukini ko'tarib turishni taminlaydigan tom loyihasidagi asosiy strukturalardan biri.

Rafter, hip. A rafter that forms the intersection of an external roof angle- tom to 'siqlari, son, tashqi tomning kesishgan joylarida ishlatiladi.

Rafter, valley. A rafter that forms the intersection of an internal roof angle. The valley rafter is normally made of double 2-inch-thick members- *tom to'siqlari, tashqi tomni sirtqi burchagi kesishgan joyi, voha tom ustunlari o'rtacha 2 dyum qalinlikda bo'ladi.*

Rail -to'siq.

Ribbon (**Girt**). Normally a 1- by 4-inch board let into the studs horizontally to support ceiling or second-floor joists - *lenta*, *tasma*, 1 dan 4 dyumgacha taxta.

Riser. Each of the vertical boards closing the spaces between the treads of stairwayszinapoya qadamlarini orasidagi vertikal yopiq joyni har biri.

- S -

Sash. A single light frame containing one or more lights of glass- *deraza romi*, *yagona yorug'lik romi bir yoki bir nechta oynalardan iborat*.

Saturated felt. A felt which is impregnated with tar or asphalt – *to'ydirilgan namat, qatron va asfaltdan hosil bo'ladigan hosila*.

Sheathing paper. See Paper, sheathing- g'ilof, qoplama qog'oz.

Sheet metal work. All components of a house employing sheet metal, such as flashing, gutters, and downspouts - *qog'oz metal ishi, uyning barcha komponentlarida yarqiroq, tarnov va pastki jumrak kabilarda foydalaniladi.*

Shutter. Usually lightweight louvered or flush wood or nonfood frames in the form of doors located at each side of a window. Some are made to close over the window for protection; others are fastened to the wall as a decorative device- *deraza yoki darcha teshigi, odatda, yengil ventilyatsa vazifasini bajaradi, eshikka va derazada joylashgan, bazilari derazada himoya maqsadida ishlatiladi.*

Sill. The lowest member of the frame of a structure. The member forming the lower side of an opening, as a door sill. window sill. etc. – *deraza, tokcha, eshik derazasi, tokchasi, eshik derazasi, tokchasi.*

Stair landing. See Landing-zina to'xtash yo'li.

Stool. A flat molding fitted over the window sill between jambs and contacting the bottom rail of the lower sash- *taburetka*.

Storm sash or storm window. An extra window usually placed outside of an existing one, as additional protection against cold weather - bo'ron panjara yoki bo'ron oynagi, odatda tasqariga o'rnatiladi, shunga qo'shimcha tarzda sovuqdan ham himoya qiladi.

Story. That part of a building between any floor and the floor or roof next above - *binoning* biror etaji va keyingi qavati o'rtasidagi qismi.

- T -

Tail beam. A relatively short beam or joist supported in a wall on one end and by a header at the other - *chekka ustun, devorga joylashgan kichik ustunga solishtiriladigan* .

Threshold. A strip of wood or metal with beveled edges used over the finish floor and the sill of exterior doors-*ostona*, *kirish*,

Tread. The horizontal board in a stairway on which the foot is placed - *qadam qo'yish joyi*, *zinalarda joylashgan gorizantal taxtachalar*.

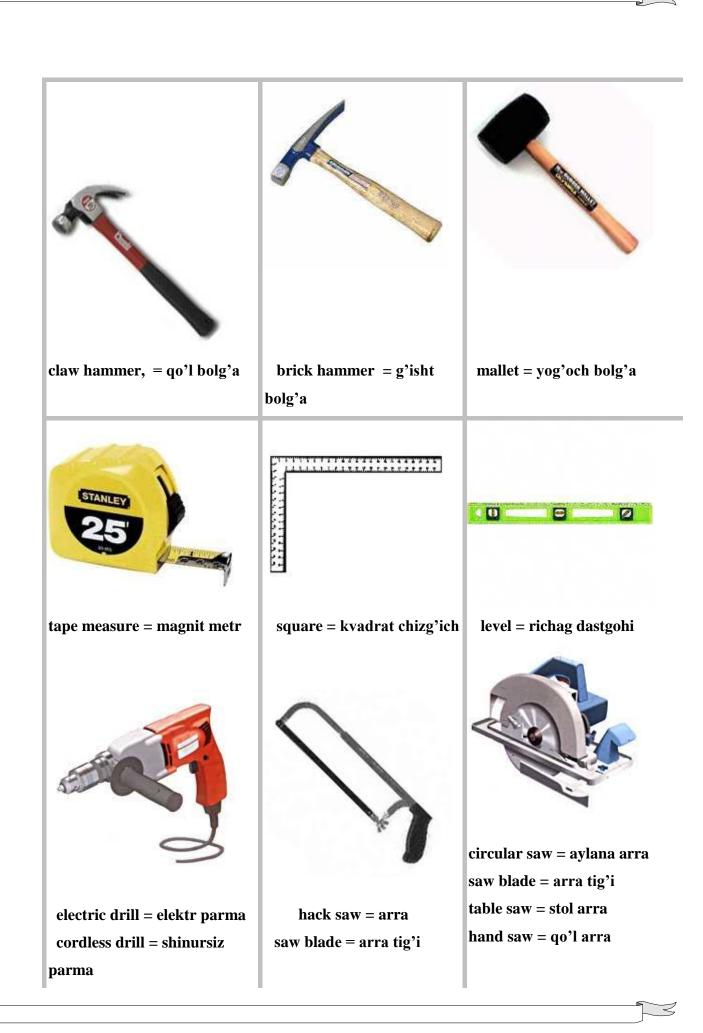
- V -

Valley. The internal angle formed by the junction of two sloping sides of a roof - *tarmov*, *tomni ikki qiya qismi kesishadigan joyini birlashtiradigaan ichki burchak*.

Vehicle. The liquid portion of a finishing material; it consists of the binder (nonvolatile) and volatile thinners- *vosita*, *tugayotgan materialni suyuqlik qismi*, *o'zgaruvchan jildva o'zgarmas suyuqlikdan iborat*.

Veneer. Thin sheets of wood made by rotary cutting or slicing of a log - faner, yog'och maydalari va kesilgan ingichka qatoridan yasaladi.

Vent. A pipe or duct which allows flow of air as an inlet or outlet-tuynuk, turuba yoki quvur havoni ichkariga yoki tashqariga tashiydigan. yoki tashqariga tashiydigan.









cold chisel = sovuq iskana



file = egov

bucket = chelak barrel = bochka

dust mask = changga qarshi | safety glasses = himoya maska

ko'zoynagi



extension ladder =yig'iladigan step ladder = oyoq narvon narvon





paint roller = bo'yoq aylana cho'tka cover = bo'yamoq paint tray = bo'yoq patnis



caulking gun = patron pistolet cartridge = kartridj,patron o'qi



paint gun = bo'yoq pistolet air compressor = havo haydovchi air hose = havo shlanga



welder = payvandlovchi welding rod = payvand simi



rake = xaskash, grabl
shovel = belkurak
pick = qoziq
replacement
handle= aylanadigan dasta



wheelbarrow = g'ildirakarava



wheel bearings = g'ildirak suyagich arava







fish tape = baliq magnet tasma jig saw = yurma arra saw blade = arra tig'i

sledge hammer = chana
bolg'a





tile cutter = cheripitsa, kafel kesgich

locking pliers = bekitkich ombur

bolt cutter = bolt kesish asbobi





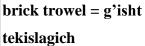


kneepads = tizza yostiqchalari wrecking bar, large,small=

parchalaydigan lomb katta va hatchet =boltacha kichik

ax = bolta





grout float = tekislagich



concrete float = beton tekislagich

Tools.

Bucket - paqir

Brush – cho'tka

Bleach – tozalovchi vosita

Broom- supurgi

Blade- arra tig'i

Circular saw- dumaloq arra

Chuck- parma qisqich

Clamp- chilangar iskanjasi

Dust pan – axlat kuragi

Duster – chang latta

Drill bit- parma

Jigsaw- elektr qil arra

Liquid – suyuq tozalagichi

Laundry basket – kirsavat

Mop – chang artgich

Powder – kir yuvish kukuni

Polish – yaltiratgich

Sander- sayqallash uskunasi

Toolbox:

Adjustable spanner – kengayadigan kalit

Bull-nose plier – ombur

Glove – qo'lqop

Hammer-bolg'a

Hose reel – g'altakshlang

Knife – pichoq

Nut - gayka

Needle- nose- pliers – ingichka tishli ombur

Spanner - gayka kaliti

Screwdriver bits – otverka uchligi

Sieve – g'alvir

Screwdriver –otverka

Socket wrench – yon boshli kalit

Socket- o'rnatma uchlik

Tape master – tasma metr

Washer- xomut

Verbs

Carve-o'ymoq

Clean -tozalamoq

Cut- kesmoq

Dust- artmoq

Drill- parmalamoq

Fill- tekislamoq

Hang – yopishtirmoq

Hammer-qoqmoq

Polish- yaltiratmoq

Plane- randalamoq

Plaster – suvamoq

Strip – shilmoq

Sand – jilvirlamoq

Scrub- ishqalamoq

Scrape – qirmoq

Sweep -supurmoq

Solder- qalaylamoq

Saw-arralamoq

Tile – kafel yotkizmoq

Turn-charxlamoq

Wash -yuvmoq

Wipe – artmoq

Wallpaper – gul qog'oz yopishtirmoq

Materials:

Chipbroad- dsp

Chalk – bor

Cable- kabel

Clay – gil

Gravel - shag'al

Galvanized – rux tunuka

Hardbroard- dvp

Hardwood- qattiq yog'och

Metal- temir

Plywood- fanera

Sand qum

Silt – balchiq

Softwood- yumshoq yog'och

Stainless steel – zanglamaydigan po'lat

Topsoil – tuproq

Varnish- lak

Wood- taxta

Wire-sim

Woodstain-morilka

Drill bits:

Brush – bo'yoq cho'tka

Carpentry bits – taxta parmasi

Chisel- iskana

Dustsheet –polchoyshab

Emulsion – emulsiya

Embossed paper – bo'rtma gulqog'oz

Flat wood bit- yassi taxta parmasi

File - egov

Filler – ko'piksimon shpaklyovka

Fretsaw – qil arra

Gloss – yaltiroq

Grout – kafel yelimi

Head- mix qopqog'i

Hand drill – dastparma

Handsaw – qo'larra

Insulating tape – himoya tasmasi

Mitre block - gonya

Metal bit – temir parmasi

Masking tape – skotch

Masonry bit − tosh parmasi

Nail – mix

Overalls – kombizon

Phillips screwdriver – to'rt burchakli otverka

Plane - randa

Plunger – so'rg'ich

Paint tray – bo'yoq idish

Paint – bo'yoq

Primer- asos bo'yoq

Plaster – gips

Paint tin- bo'yoq idish

Preservative – himoya bo'yog'i

Reamer – kengaytirgich

Roller – valik

Security bit – xavfsizligi kallagi

Screw – shurup

Scalpel – scalpel

Soldering iron- qalaylagich

Solder – qalay

Safety goggles – himoya ko'zoynagi

Sandpaper – jilvir qog'oz

Sharpening stone – qayroq

Sandpaper – jilvir qog'oz

Sponge – mochalka

Solvent – eritish vositasi

Sealent – zichlovchi vosita

Tenon saw – kesaki arra

Turpentine – skipider

Top coat – ustki bo'yoq qatlami

Undercoat – ostki bo'yoq qatlami

Varnish – lak

Wire cutters – kabel qiqgich

Wire strppers- kabel ochqich

Wire wool- temir

Wrench – quvur ombur

White spirit - suyultirgich vosita

Decorating:

Bag - xalta

Craft knife – gulqog'oz pichog'i

Liquid dispenser – suyuqlik purkagich

Plumb line – shayton

Scraper- shpatel

Scissors – qaychi

Stepladder – yig'ma Narvon

Wallpaper – gulqog'oz

People:

Architect - arxitektor

Builder - quruvchi

Carpenter - duradgor

Decorator – gul qog'oz yopishtiruvchi

Engineer - injener

Painter-bo'yoqchi

Conclusion.

Lexicography is the most important part of linguistics. It studies the dictionaries, with various types of them. Nowadays, the types of dictionaries are different, on each every social, industrial, economical, educational, medical fields and others too. At first, we must Lexicography and its types, its status in Linguistics. And also, there is information about multilingual dictionary. It is handy to learn a lot of languages on only one book which has its translations of Multilanguage. English is famous for its unpredictable spellings and a dictionary is obviously going to be very useful here. A dictionary will tell you whether this spelling is British or American. Nowadays, You can even find out whether a verb has an irregular past tense or whether an adjective has an irregular comparative form.

The phonetic alphabet is used in dictionaries to tell you about the pronunciation of a word, and a special indication will help you get the stress in the right place.

List of major English dictionaries:

The Penguin English Dictionary

Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Webster's Third New International Dictionary (descriptive)

Random House Dictionary of the English Language

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language

Webster's New World Dictionary

Oxford English Dictionary (descriptive)

Concise Oxford Dictionary

New Oxford Dictionary of English

New Oxford American Dictionary

Canadian Oxford Dictionary

ITP Nelson Canadian Dictionary

Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary Samuel Johnson's A Dictionary of the English Language (prescriptive)

Noah Webster's An American Dictionary of the English Language (prescriptive)

The Century Dictionary

Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable

Macquarie Dictionary, The, a dictionary of Australian English

Chambers Dictionary

Collins COBUILD

Collins English Dictionary

Gage Canadian Dictionary

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

Black's Law Dictionary, a law dictionary

We hope this work is first step on the English Language. During studying this work we tried to find out the problems of English Uzbek building tools and materials and their translation on explanatory glossary dictionary and the way these problems may be solved. We have done it by finding salvation to the following tasks:

- a) We gave the definition to each essential words on building tools or materials;
- b) We gave some pictures on this theme to create alive imagine on readers mind;
- c) We give the some term examples on tools, toolbox, drill bits, deco ratings

verbs according to this position and people who train on works.

We have known, all types of dictionaries are used by their users. We use them in every time. This type of them is "The Dictionary of English-Uzbek building tools and materials" gives some usefulness on this field for everyone who wants to know.

List of used literature:

- David Crystal, The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language (Second Edition)
 Cambridge University Press, 2003.
 - 2. Weiner E.S.C., The Oxford Miniguide to English Usage OUP, 1987.
 - 3. Lyons J., New Horizons in Linguistics Lnd., 1970.
 - 4. Longman Essential Activator, 1997.
 - 5. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 1996.
 - 6. Arnold I.V., English Word Moscow, 1973.
- 7. Benson M, Benson E, The BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English Language Amsterdam, 1986.
 - 8. Borisova L.M., Fomenko O.V., Introduction to English Philology Kolomna, 2004.
 - 9. Internet informations:

www.google.com

@cs.washington.edu mskinner@google.com