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THE MEANING OF CONSTRUCTION TERMS IN K. K. YUDAKHIN'S DICTIONARY

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ В СЛОВАРЕ К.К.ЮДАХИНА

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К.К.ЮДАХИНДИН СӨЗДҮГҮНДӨГҮ КУРУЛУШ ТЕРМИНДЕРИНИН МААНИСИ

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Аннотация. Бүгүнкү жашоону архитектуралык курулушсуз элестетүү мүмкүн эмес. XXI кылым Кыргызстан үчүн курулуш кылымы болду десек да болот. Өлкө боюнча инфраструктура күч алып, ага байланышкан сөздөр да эл арасында абдан кенен колдонулуп жатат. Бул макалада атактуу лексикограф К.К.Юдахиндин сөздүгүнө киргизилген курулуш терминдерине талдоо жүргүзүп, маанилерин чечмеледик. Чейрек кылым ашык убакыт мурда сөздүккө киргизилген курулуш терминдеринин маанилерин карап, бүгүнкү маанилери менен салыштырдык. Бир топ убакыттын өткөнүнө карабастан, курулуш терминдеринин берген мааниси туруктуу сакталганын байкадык.

Тилчилер Т.Назаралиевдин “Киргизские народные строительные термины”, М.Сабыркуловдун “Русско-киргизский словарь архитектурно-строительных терминов” аталышындагы эмгектериндеги курулуш терминдерине жүргүзгөн талдоолорунан мисалдар келтирдик.

Мындан сырткары, курулуш терминдерди изилдөөдө ар кайсы тармактар боюнча түзүлгөн терминологиялык сөздүктөрдүн курулуш терминдери боюнча эмгектердин чоң мааниге ээ экендиги көрсөтүлдү.

Негизги сөздөр: *К.К.Юдахин, сөздүк, курулуш терминдери, архитектор, аллея, бетон, кабель, павильон, панорама, сквер, паркет, проспект, портал, купол, вестибюль, фундамент, пайтеше, паншак, пакса, панжара, парма, потолок, проект, рамке, ранда, рычаг, скважина, скамейка, слесарь, терраса, боз үй, шлифовщик, шыбакчы, шыбак, шып, эмаль, эшик, тунуке, алачык ж. б.*

Аннотация. *Современную жизнь невозможно представить без архитектурных сооружений. XXI век стал веком активного строительства для Кыргызстана. Инфраструктура по всей стране развивается стремительными темпами, и связанные с ней термины широко используются в повседневной речи.*

В данной статье проведен анализ строительных терминов, включенных в словарь К. К. Юдахина, с целью выявления их значений. Мы рассмотрели, как трактовались эти термины более четверти века назад, и сравнили их с современным употреблением. Несмотря на прошедшее время, значения строительных терминов в большинстве случаев остаются неизменными.

Также проанализированы примеры из работ лингвистов Т. Назаралиевой («Киргизские народные строительные термины») и М. Сабыркулова («Русско-киргизский словарь архитектурно-строительных терминов»). Кроме того, при изучении строительных терминов использованы материалы терминологических словарей, составленных по различным отраслям строительства.

Ключевые слова: *К.К.Юдахин, словарь, строительные термины, архитектор, аллея, бетон, кабель, павильон, панорама, сквер, паркет, проспект, портал, купол, вестибюль, фундамент, пайка, паншак, пакса, забор, парма, потолок, проект, рама, ранда, рычаг, скважина, скамейка, слесарь, терраса, юрта, шлифовальщик, штукатурщик, штукатурка, эмаль, дверь, прозрачность, хижина и т. д.*

Abstract. *It is impossible to imagine modern life without architectural structures. The 21st century has become a period of active construction development in Kyrgyzstan. Infrastructure is expanding rapidly across the country, and the terminology associated with it is widely used in everyday language.*

This article analyzes construction-related terms included in K. K. Yudakhin's dictionary to determine their meanings and usage. We examine how these terms were interpreted more than a quarter of a century ago and compare them with their contemporary meanings. Despite the passage of time, we find that the meanings of construction terms have largely remained unchanged.

Additionally, we explore examples from the works of linguists T. Nazaraliyeva (Kyrgyz Folk Construction Terms) and M. Sabyrkulov (Russian-Kyrgyz Dictionary of

Architectural and Construction Terms). Furthermore, this study draws upon terminological dictionaries compiled for various branches of construction.

Keywords: *K.K.Yudakhin, dictionary, construction terms, architecture, alley, concrete, cable, pavilion, panorama, square, parquet, avenue, portal, dome, vestibule, foundation, soldering, panshak, paksa, fence, parma, ceiling, project, frame, randa, lever, well, bench, locksmith, terrace, yurt, polisher, plasterer, plaster, enamel, door, transparency, hut, etc.*

Analyzing the words in K.K. Yudakhin's Kyrgyz-Russian Dictionary, we decided to focus on construction-related terminology as well. Such terms are not widely represented in the dictionary, which can be explained by the state of construction at the time the dictionary was compiled. However, in today's world, it is impossible to imagine Kyrgyz life without construction. With the advancement of science and technology, new construction materials have emerged, and their usage has expanded significantly. Countries with strong economies and developed industries produce and export construction materials and equipment at a rapid pace. In Kyrgyzstan, most construction materials are imported, and consequently, their names are often borrowed from the languages of their countries of origin.

The study of modern construction materials, tools, and equipment presents a complex challenge. Each term needs to be analyzed in terms of its meaning, usage, and how it integrates into the Kyrgyz language. This indicates the need for further research in this area.

In recent years, as construction activity has increased in Kyrgyzstan, the Kyrgyz language has expanded with numerous architectural and construction-related terms. As mentioned earlier, most of these terms enter the language along with new innovations, often borrowed from foreign languages. However, the Kyrgyz lexicon already contains a rich set of native construction terms, such as *ustun* (pillar), *tirööch* (support), *shyp* (ceiling), *paksa* (mud brick), *kamysh* (reed), *kuruk* (framework), *kysh* (brick), *chiy* (woven reed mat), *takta* (board), and *shybak* (plaster).

Historically, the Kyrgyz people have demonstrated exceptional architectural and construction skills, creating masterpieces such as the *boz üy* (traditional Kyrgyz yurt), towers, mausoleums, and other structures. The Kyrgyz yurt, a product of the collective knowledge of nomadic peoples, is a remarkable example of architectural ingenuity. It is mathematically precise, structurally balanced, lightweight, easy to assemble and dismantle, cool in summer, warm in winter, and built entirely without nails. The yurt's key structural elements—including the *tündük* (central dome), *uuk* (rafters), *kerege* (wall lattice), *tündük jibi* (central rope), *bosogo* (threshold), *bakan* (support pole), *chiy* (reed mat), and *kiyiz jabduu* (felt covering)—form a complete and functional dwelling, showcasing remarkable craftsmanship.

Kyrgyz yurts came in various sizes, such as thirty-crown, twelve-crown, eight-crown, six-crown, and four-crown, as well as larger ones with up to one hundred, eighty, seventy, or fifty bash (sections). The wooden components of the yurt were primarily made from willow and juniper. Due to their cultural and architectural significance, these structural terms have found widespread use in the Kyrgyz language, not only in their literal meanings but also in metaphorical expressions used in everyday speech.

This article aims to analyze the construction-related terms found in lexicographer K.K. Yudakhin's dictionary, with a focus on their statistical distribution. A selection of construction-related terms was identified from the dictionary, including architect, alley, concrete, cable, pavilion, panorama, square, parquet, avenue, portal, dome, vestibule, foundation, paiteshe, panshak, paksa, lattice, parma, ceiling, project, frame, planer, lever, well, bench, locksmith, terrace, cinder block, polisher, plasterer, plaster, ceiling, enamel, door, tin, and ala-chiq (traditional tent).

Some of these terms, borrowed from Russian (cable, pavilion, panorama, square, portal, dome, vestibule), belong to a more specialized and limited lexicon, while others have become active vocabulary widely used in the language.

A number of the examples taken from Yudakhin's dictionary exhibit dialectical characteristics: paiteshe (Southern dialect) – carpenter's axe, adze (Yud., 605); paishak, panshak (Southern dialect) – five-pronged pitchfork (Yud., 605); paksa (Southern dialect) – the same as baksa (Yud., 605); panjara (Southern dialect) – 1. grille; 2. window frame (Yud., 605); parquet – parquet; parma (Southern dialect) – drill, hand drill, auger (Yud., 606); project – project; imarattyn proekti – building project (Yud., 612); ramke – frame (Yud., 615); randa (Southern dialect) – plane, carpenter's plane (Yud., 615) [11].

Most of these terms are not part of the general lexicon but rather belong to a restricted set of specialized terms. However, by analyzing the meanings of construction terms recorded in the dictionary and comparing them with their contemporary usage, it is evident that the meanings of many construction-related terms have remained relatively stable over time.

The word architect (from Greek, meaning "chief builder") refers to a qualified specialist who engages in architectural design, including the organization of architectural spaces, planning of buildings, volumetric and layout solutions, and interior designs. An architect also provides authorial supervision over the construction of architectural objects [5].

The term alley refers to a walkway lined with trees on both sides, sometimes complemented by shrubs. It is usually found in parks, gardens, and occasionally in other outdoor spaces.

Cable (Latin: arcus, meaning "rope") has multiple meanings. In its primary sense, it refers to a type of line, a device used to transmit electromagnetic energy or signals from one object to another. The second meaning relates to pneumatic cables, which are used for transmitting signals in long pneumatic lines. Historically, in its third meaning, a woven

wire rope was called a cable. In its fourth sense, the term electric cable has been used to refer to telegraph, telephone, and power cables. Fifth, cables, along with wires, belong to the category of cable products. The key distinguishing feature of cable products, which differentiates them from other electrical components, is their flexibility, allowing them to transmit electrical energy and signals. The sixth meaning of cables is their ability to be laid underwater and underground, which sets them apart from ordinary wires.

Pavilion (French: originally referring to a small isolated building) differs from a tent in that it is an aesthetically designed structure intended for household or residential purposes. Unlike a gazebo, a pavilion is enclosed on all sides, providing a sheltered space for relaxation and entertainment, protecting occupants from weather conditions.

The word panorama also has multiple meanings. First, it refers to a wide, elevated view of various landscapes. The second meaning describes a large-scale painting, typically displayed on the walls of a circular building and illuminated from above. In its third sense, the term is used in journalism, cinema, and other media to describe a broad overview of contemporary events, facts, and phenomena. The fourth meaning refers to an obsolete device that magnified small images when viewed through an optical lens. Additionally, in military terminology, a panoramic sight is an optical angular device designed to improve the accuracy of targeting weapons [5].

Square refers to an urban area designed for beautification, typically under the jurisdiction and care of municipal authorities. It includes city squares, streets, waterfronts, spaces near public buildings, and areas surrounding monuments, often landscaped and arranged as small green zones within residential settlements.

Parquet is a type of wooden flooring. Depending on the style of the parquet tiles, it can be categorized into clear parquet, shield parquet, and assembled parquet.

Prospect (Latin: *prospectus* meaning future or development, future planning) generally refers to a long, straight, and landscaped wide street in a city. According to construction norms and regulations, it does not fall under the classification of typical city streets.

Portal (Latin: *porta*, meaning gate) is the main entrance to a large architectural structure. There are several types of portals. A stage portal refers to an architectural element that surrounds the stage and separates it from the audience. In the second half of the 20th century, the same term began to refer to the frames around the speakers on the sides of the stage. A tunnel portal refers to the area near the exit of a tunnel. A portal can also be a P-shaped steel supporting structure, which consists of two sides or four columns and a top beam or frame. It is used in various applications, such as the installation of machine working parts and other nodes. It can also be used in fixed, guiding, or heating rail systems [7].

Dome (Italian: *domo*, meaning a vaulted ceiling) refers to a spatial covering for buildings or structures, typically forming a curved semi-spherical or elliptical surface. Dome structures are mainly used for round, polygonal, or elliptical floors and allow for covering

significant spaces without the need for additional supporting structures. Various curved lines form a protruding shape at the top, with compression forces from vertical loads and horizontal thrusts from supports occurring in the dome structure.

Foyer (French: foyer, meaning a small entrance hall) is a small room that leads to a larger space, such as a lobby, hall, or passage, intended to conceal larger areas from view, reduce heat loss, and provide a space for the storage of outer clothing.

Foundation is a structural element of buildings and constructions that supports the weight of the entire structure and distributes it to the ground. Foundations are typically made of concrete, reinforced concrete, stone, steel, or wood. In regions with cold winters, foundations are installed below the frost line to prevent heaving. Shallow foundations are commonly used for lighter structures. Foundations used in building construction include strip, isolated, pile, and slab foundations, which can be solid or composite. The choice of foundation type depends on the soil conditions and seismic characteristics of the area, as well as architectural considerations [7].

Tesla, Tiznik, Shapkechen (English: exit) – These are tools used by carpenters. A tesla is a woodworking tool that resembles an axe, with a cross-shaped blade. Sometimes, the tesla has a curved blade or gouge shape, such as those used in boat construction or for carving wooden objects (e.g., pits, boats, and others). Some people prefer these tools over traditional axes. Since the time of the bronze age, combined tesla axes have also been used.

Project (Latin: projectus meaning "thrown forward") – In engineering, a project refers to a collection of models, properties, or characteristics described in a suitable form for system implementation. The process of identifying a system's architecture, components, interfaces, and other properties is the outcome of the design process. A management project is a temporary organization aimed at creating a unique product, service, or result. A futuristic design project forecasts and outlines new meanings and forms. A draft bill refers to the proposed text and document presented to a legislative body for adoption or for a referendum [5].

Lever – A rigid object that rotates around a fixed support. The equilibrium condition of the lever occurs when the forces acting on it are inversely proportional to the distances from the fulcrum. Levers are used to lift heavy objects with minimal effort. The magnitude of mechanical advantage depends on the ratio of the lever's longer arm to its shorter arm. Everyday examples of levers include scissors, pliers, shovels, and wheelbarrows. Levers are also used in sewing machines, bicycles, cars, tractors, cranes, and mechanical scales. In nature, levers are found in plants, animals, and human bodies, such as in the jaw and limbs.

Well – A circular cross-sectioned excavation drilled from the surface or underground at various angles for mining purposes, where humans cannot enter. Wells are drilled using specialized drilling equipment and can be vertical, horizontal, or inclined. The well's start is called the mouth, the bottom is the base, and the interior wall is referred to as the side [6].

Bench (from Old Russian skami et, Greek and Latin sit meaning seat) – A long platform with legs or supports, designed for seating multiple people. It may have a backrest or not. Benches installed in public places are considered small forms of architecture. They are also called stands.

Machinist – A specialist in working with metals and metal products through mechanical means, including assembling, disassembling, and performing repairs in manufacturing or daily life.

Terrace – A type of balcony or platform covered with a roof, supported by columns, found on a house or building [7].

Screw – A tool used to move loose material or liquids by rotating a screw-like rod.

From the examples above, it is evident that, even though more than a quarter of a century has passed since these construction terms were included in the dictionary, the meanings of these terms have remained almost unchanged over time. They have shown a consistent and stable definition.

Construction Terminology of the Kyrgyz People in K.K. Yudakhin's Dictionary. The construction terms found in K.K. Yudakhin's dictionary also appear with the same meanings in the work of linguist T. Nazaraliev, titled "Kyrgyz Folk Construction Terminology." A wealth of construction terms can also be seen in the work "Russian-Kyrgyz Dictionary of Architectural and Construction Terms" by M. Sabyrkulov.

In the article by scholar N.S. Abdyraeva, titled "Urban Planning – Urban Construction – Urban Planning: Foundations and Issues of Usage," it is noted that the architectural and construction terminology of the Kyrgyz language has been an inseparable part of the Kyrgyz language since ancient times. The development of the people's social, political, and economic life is reflected not only in the language but also in its architectural and construction terminology. The core of this terminology is made up of general Turkic terms. Abdyraeva emphasizes that the development of architectural and construction terminology is closely linked to advancements in technology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, computer technology, and architecture. She explains that architectural and construction terminology extends beyond just construction terms to include terms related to science, innovation, and technology. This encompasses terminology from the planning stages of a construction project, through its completion, to the names of the technical tools used, including physical, mathematical, technical, chemical, geodetic, and other specialized concepts. In the context of the Kyrgyz people, road construction and road laying also fall within the domain of architecture and construction. The linguistic features related to this subject are worthy of in-depth study. Linguists Z. Kalybekova and M. Shakirova, in their article "Linguocultural Characteristics of the Kyrgyz Perception of the Concept of Road," reference K.K. Yudakhin's dictionary, which includes specific terms for different types of roads. These terms include "single-track road" ('тропа'), "sheep trail" ('овечья тропа'), "railroad" ('железная дорога'), "air route" ('воздушный путь'), and

"motor road" ('автомобильная дорога'). As transportation methods have evolved, so too has the language, enriching the worldview associated with roads.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have attempted to analyze the construction terms included in K.K. Yudakhin's dictionary and clarify their meanings. As observed, the meanings of the construction terms introduced more than a quarter of a century ago have not changed significantly. Despite the passage of time, their meanings have remained remarkably stable. To support this, we referenced the works of scholars such as T. Nazaraliev's "Kyrgyz Folk Construction Terminology" and M. Sabyrkulov's "Russian-Kyrgyz Dictionary of Architectural and Construction Terms." We provided examples from various linguistic studies in this area and made comparisons.

Today, construction terms such as gas concrete, iron and concrete panels with insulation, arbolite, polystyrene concrete, peat blocks, monolith, basalt, microcement, facade, arcade, archbutan, frame, mansard, estate, installation, linoleum, water-mesenk, and tier are indispensable. New terms are emerging daily. Moreover, the names of well-known architectural projects are increasingly found in the mass media in foreign languages, often using new terms such as Bungalows, Cape Cod homes, Queen Anne homes, modernism, postmodernism, structuralism, formalism, brutalism, parametricism, etc. These terms are constantly evolving. As linguists, we certainly have our suggestions and opinions regarding these terms.

Today, it is essential to collect, analyze, and conduct extensive linguistic research on construction terminology, making it an important task for linguist-experts.

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