

## THE DIFFERENCES OF TECHNICAL WORDS IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

Nurmatova Guljakhon Toshmatovna

Lecturer at Tashkent State Technical University

Eshmuradova Hayotgul Daminovna

Lecturer at Samarkand State Institute of foreign languages

Osmanov Mustafo Tashtanovich

Lecturer at Tashkent State Agrarian University Samarkand branch

Haqberdieva Gulrux Tolibovna

Lecturer at Samarkand State Institute of foreign languages

Radjabov Jamol Tog'amurotovich

Lecturer at Samarkand State Institute of foreign languages

### Abstract:

This article brings to light, the importance of speaking skills in technical field. The author adopts a communicative approach for the enhancement of speaking skills of her students in the ESP. The researcher focuses on the processes involved in the conversational interaction of the students, thereby conducting such activities in the class which enable her students to be able to use the language appropriate to given social context. The author's consideration is that the role of the teacher is a technician or an engineer. The teacher's task is to focus the students' attention, and provide exercises to help them develop language facility; however, to ensure their self-reliance, the teacher should only help the students as much as is strictly necessary.

**Keywords:** Initial phase, grammar, communication, target language, acronyms, short forms, engineer, technical staff.

### Introduction.

Language is a tool for communication. We communicate with others, to express our ideas, and to know others' ideas as well. Communication takes place, where there is speech. Without speech we cannot communicate with one another. The importance of speaking skills hence is enormous for the learners of any language. Without speech, a language is reduced to a mere script. The use of language is an activity which takes place within the confines of our community. We use language in a variety of situations. Researchers working either in a medical laboratory or in a language laboratory, are supposed to speak correctly and effectively in-order to communicate well with one another. Any gap in communication results in misunderstandings and problems.

The methodologies for language teaching therefore are to be based on the linguistic insights as to the nature of the language and also on the psychological insights as to the processes involved in its use, for the development of communicative competence in the learners. The researcher adopts the techniques, which provide an opportunity to the learners to enhance their communicative competence. An important part of this ability is being able to use the language for self-expression; students should be able to express their thoughts, feelings, and needs in the target language. In order to help them achieve this, teachers emphasize self-reliance. Students are encouraged to actively explore the language, and to develop their own 'inner criteria' as to what is linguistically acceptable.



## How to Teach English for Engineers

It is rather difficult to decide what English to teach to engineers. First of all, "engineer" has two rather distinct meanings, one of which is close to "technician" or "mechanic" (e.g. a photocopier repair engineer) and another which is closer to "designer". The needs of these two groups are likely to be different, but there are also people whose jobs and training fall somewhere in the middle. Another complication is that English for Engineers courses are also often for people still in full-time education, meaning no one has any idea which kind of job those people might end up in. Then there are the numerous different kinds of engineer (marine engineer, architectural engineer, genetic engineer, etc) with wildly different fields of work and very specialist vocabulary...

## 300 Technical English abbreviations list

### Summary:

The most useful acronyms and other short forms for engineers and other technical staff.

## The differences of technical words in British and American English

- the underground/ the Tube – subway
- return (ticket) – round trip
- single (ticket) – one-way (ticket)
- car park – parking lot
- platform 5 – track 5
- coach – highway bus/ Greyhound bus
- (train) timetable – schedule
- economy (class) – coach (class)
- crossroads – intersection
- motorway – highway/ freeway
- hand luggage – carry-on baggage
- lorry – truck
- aeroplane/ plane – airplane/ plane
- petrol station/ garage – gas station/ fuel filling station
- petrol – gas(oline)
- zebra crossing/ pedestrian crossing – crosswalk
- tram – streetcar/ trolley
- season ticket – commuter ticket
- accelerator (pedal) – gas pedal/ the gas
- ticket barrier – turnstile
- tailback/ traffic jam – gridlock/ backup/ traffic jam
- public transport – public transportation/ public transit
- passenger – rider
- bonnet – hood
- gearbox – transmission
- diversion – detour
- hand brake – parking brake
- to reverse – to back up
- indicator – blinker/ turn signal
- roundabout – traffic circle
- boot – trunk



- puncture/ flat tyre – a flat
- (train) carriage – (train) coach
- overtake – pass
- (overland) railway station/ train station – railroad station/ train station
- buffet (car) – dining car
- railway – railroad
- toll road - turnpike
- number plate – license plate
- bumper – fender
- ring road – beltway, freeway/highway loop
- pavement – sidewalk
- windscreen (wipers) – windshield (wipers)
- give someone a lift – give someone a ride
- level crossing – grade crossing
- car journey/ drive – road trip
- four-wheel drive – Jeep
- baby seat – car safety seat
- gear lever – gear shift
- tyre – tire
- motorbike/ motorcycle – motorcycle
- articulated lorry – trailer truck/ semi
- car/ motorcar – car/ automobile
- give way – yield
- Dormobile/ campervan – RV/ recreational vehicle
- demister – defroster
- wing – fender
- hood – convertible top
- slip-road – on-ramp/ off-ramp
- lay-by – truck stop/ rest area
- caravan – trailer
- (train) guards – conductors
- saloon – sedan
- exhaust pipe – tailpipe
- silencer – muffler
- goods train – freight train
- wagon – freight car
- fire engine – fire truck
- juggernaut – 18-wheeler
- flyover – overpass
- road surface – pavement, blacktop
- main line – trunk line
- estate (car) – (station) wagon
- stabilisers – training wheels
- dustcart – garbage truck
- (engine/ train) driver – engineer
- transport café – truck stop

- AA (Automobile Association) – AAA
- dip switch – dimmer switch
- lollipop man/lady – crossing guard
- sleeping policeman/ speed bump – speed bump
- central reservation – median
- points –switch
- sleeper – railroad tie

### **Conclusion.**

Methods of foreign language teaching are closely related (connected) to other sciences such as pedagogy, psychology, physiology, linguistics, and some others. But in teaching ESP especially in technical field, it demands special terminology. The list of nouns and terms are very useful in that field.

In this sphere pedagogy should be connected with technical field. The science or general theory, of the bringing up and teaching of children and the young, in other terms, the science of education in the narrower sense and instruction or of education in the wider sense.

### **References:**

1. Alex Case Teaching English for for Specific purposes, (Updated 2018)  
Topic: Vocabulary. [UsingEnglish.com](http://UsingEnglish.com) © 2012 a 40W
2. Johnson and Morrow (2012) Cohesion in English
3. Lynos (2011), Johnson Keith Communicative approaches and communicative processes, pg. 426.
4. Littlewood D.A (Communicative Language Teaching, Psycholinguistics and Language Teaching Methodology)
5. Smith, J. A., Meyers, C. M., Burkhalter, A. J. (2007). Communicate: Strategies for international teaching assistants. Long Grove, IL: Waveland, Press, Inc. Wilcox, C. (2018).