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**Glossaire des mots Techniques Français-Anglais Utilise in Architecture-  
Batiments et Travaux Publics en Republique Democratique du Congo**

**Glossary of Technical Words in French-English Used in Building  
Architecture and Public Works in Republic Democratic of Congo**



**GLOSSAIRE DES MOTS TECHNIQUES FRANÇAIS-ANGLAIS UTILISÉ EN  
ARCHITECTURE-BÂTIMENTS ET TRAVAUX PUBLICS EN RÉPUBLIQUE  
DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO**

**GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL WORDS IN FRENCH-ENGLISH USED IN  
BUILDING ARCHITECTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS IN REPUBLIC  
DEMOCRATIC OF CONGO**

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**RESUME**

Puisque le cadre scientifique de notre domaine doit être suffisamment élargi et que le niveau de connaissance de mots et termes techniques ne devait pas être joggé uniquement en langues nationales, dans cet autre article, nous nous proposons encore une fois de plus de faire le même examen en langues internationales souvent inséparable au Congo République Démocratique, nous citons : l'Anglais et le Français aussi bien parlées en particulier au Kasai-Oriental par certains étudiants de l'Architecture, de Bâtiments et de Travaux Publics, sans oublier les personnels intellectuellement indiscriminés du monde entier.

Certes, cette connaissance indispensable en langue Anglaise, facilitera beaucoup plus l'usage impeccable de chaque matériel prononcé soit en Français, soit en Anglais ou dans l'une de nos quatre langues nationales lors de la réalisation de nos constructions ou des divers œuvres d'arts chez les utilisateurs que nous sommes.

**ABSTRACT**

As the scientific field of our domain must be sufficiently large and the level of knoweldge of the words and terms technics shouldn't be juged only in national langues. In this other article or paper we have to propose ourselves once more the same exam or evaluation in international languages often difficult to be separeted in Republic Democratic of Congo, such as ; English and French also well spoken particularly in Kasai-Oriental by some of students of architecture, buildings and public works without knowing the intellectual agents indiscrimined in the general world.

Thus, that very important knowelegde in English will help us more to use each suitable materials prounced either in French, English or in one of our four national langues during our building realisation or different work arts from the users we are.

**INTRODUCTION**

Puisque nos matériels de travail, les outils de construction en particulier dans nos chantiers, que nous réceptionnons sont importés, nos étudiants et nous-mêmes éprouvons des difficultés liées à la signification de chaque matériel de construction utilisé, à la maîtrise de sens propre des outils de travail en langue FRANÇAISE-ANGLAISE qui sont des langues Internationales enseignées en République Démocratique du Congo.

Etant donné que c'est maintenant que la République Démocratique du Congo a autorisée et même fait appliquer le nouveau programme de l'enseignement primaire, secondaire et professionnel conformément à la loi cadre n° 14/ 004 du 11 février 2014 à ses articles :

- 1) 185 alinéas 1, 2, 3,4 et 5 stipulant que l'école doit :
  - a. Cultiver en l'apprenant l'esprit de l'initiative, du volontariat et de l'entreprenariat Aider l'enfant à s'exprimer et développer toute ses aptitudes,
  - b. Inculquer à l'apprenant le sens civique, patriotique et environnemental.
  - c. 195 portant des langues d'enseignements, le français est la langue d'enseignements et que les langues nationales ou celles des milieux sont utilisées comme MEDIUM d'enseignements et d'apprentissage ainsi comme discipline, leur utilisation dans différents niveaux et cycles d'enseignement national étant fixé par voie réglementaire, vu que main d'œuvres souvent utilisée est locale, nous nous proposons de traduire dans un premier temps au moins 162 mots en techniques de construction en Français et en Anglais.

Cette étude est motivée et viser sur ce questionnaire :

1. La main d'œuvre souvent utilisée, intellectuelle ou pas mais fortes apte et télé aux travaux manuels, voir nos étudiants maîtrise-t-elle chaque matériel, chaque outil de travail, les matériaux de construction en Français-Anglais qui sont des langues internationales ou l'une de nos langues nationales qui sont une à une quelque part maternelle?
2. Le mode d'usage de ceux-ci est-il correctement respecter ? Surtout qu'on ne connaît pas le sens, la signification en Anglais de chaque matériaux pour nos manœuvres, nos étudiants qui demain ou après-demain seront sur le terrain pour le stage ?
3. Nos maitres d'ouvrages, ayant étudié ou pas nos besoins seront présentés connaissent-ils chaque matériel et matériaux de construction en FRANCAIS-ANGLAIS, qu'il est sensé payé lui aussi ? Sans passer par des recherches, il nous sera impossible de donner notre avis et décision sur ce.

## INTRODUCTION

As our materials of work, the tools of construction in particular in our building compound which we collect are imported, our students our selves have a proved the difficulties linked to the signification of each material of construction used, at the must of the proper sens of the work tools in English language ...

As it is given, it is now that the Republic Democratic of Congo has allowed and even done to apply the new programm of primary teaching, secondary and professional according to the low n°14/004 of 11 february 2014 to its articles ;

- 1) 185 alineas 1, 2, 3,4 and 5 stipulate that the school must :
  - a) Cultivate in a leaner the initiative spirit, of the willing and enterprenariat
  - b) To help the child to express and developping all the attitudes.

- c) To fulfill to the learner the civic sens, patriotic and environmental.
- d) 195 having of the teaching languages, the French is the teaching language and National languages or those of our milieux (places) are used as teaching medium and learning as of discipline, their utilisation in different levels and National teaching cycles as fixed by the right way as the man power often use is local, may propose ourselves to translate in the first time within 162 technical words of the construction in English International language.

This is motivated and vised on this questionnaire :

1. The man power often used, intellectual or not but strong able and telly to the hands work, having a look to our students, do they must well each matriel, each tool of work, the construction tools of French English or in International languages which are one to one some where maternel.
2. Is the using mode of the ones correctly respected ? Mainly they don't know the sens, the meaning in English of each materials for our man labour, our students who to morrow or often to morrow will be everywhere in their training.
3. Our Master of work studied or not our needs will be submitted, do they know each materials and the construction materials in English International language which is obliged himself also to pay, without passing to the researches. It will be for us impossible to give our point of view and our decision on this.

## METHODOLOGIE

Pour le besoin de la cause, avons choisis la méthode de l'enquête en organisant un teste parmi nos étudiants de G1 architecture et G2 bâtiments aurons à questionner même certains de nos maitres d'ouvrages, dans les soucis de répondre aux précitées questions.

Ci-dessous, nous avons exhibé un tableau exemplatif de quelques mots qui figureront parmi ceux qui feront l'objet de notre recherche.

Ceux derniers nous ont aidés à mener notre enquête.

## METHODOLOGY

For the needs of the cause, we have chosen, the investigate method by organising a test among our students of G1 Architecture and G2 Building will have questionnaire even our must of work in the worry of answering to the above quetion. ...

Here below, we have shown a sample board of some words which will appear among those will be on the basis of our research. The later have helped us to do our investigation.

## TABLAEU DES MOTS SELECTIONNES POUR LE TEST

N° SERIE	GLOSSAIRE	TRADUCTIONS	USAGES OU DEFINITIONS
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1	Alignements	Alignment, layout, in lines	The building position of the edge of the compound directly to the way or on the kerb.
2	Ajusteur	Adjuster, Fitter	The person who fits each element at its really place.
3	Antivol	Antitheft,	The security ways which prevent thieves to steal inside.
4	Arbalétrier	Crossbowman, The big wood of the roof	The slope piece of closed guttering on top of punch and at extringty of the entry.
5	Architecture	Architecture	Its the art of building
6	Architecte	Architect	The person who builds, house, bridge, roads or different works of arts who signs the plan.
7	Armoire	Cuboard, closet	The piece of the furniture closed by one or two doors which is put to arrange things or clothes.
8	Axonométrie	Axionmetry	It is the spacial representation system whose the 3 axes are projetcted in the bidimensional way according to 3 rights whithout any optic correction of perspective.
9	Baie	Bay, inlet	It is the gap of the window or the door.
10	Baignoire	Bath, Tub	It is the room which has a big recipient in which peapole put water in order to take bath.
11	Balcon	Balcony	It is one of the plate form room which is above the house in which the communication passes from through the window.
12	Béton	Concrete	The building materials or tools made by means of mixturing the gravel, sands and ciment mainly with water.
13	Béton armé	Reinforced concrete	The material made with metalic forces which is in the bulk of concret of ciment.

14	Buanderie	Laundry room, utility room	The place where they wash clothes, the room which is used in the house to wash clothes or different things.
15	Brique	Brick	The bloc of stones made artificialy with the cly earth with water dry, burnt, and which helps us for building.
16	Brouette	Barrow, wheel, barrow	It is the means of transportation which carries loods and which have one tyre and which is of the most important in the building construction compound.
17	Brosse	Peint brush, Brush	It is the painting material, sometimes used to move dirties round or big in the larger..
18	Ciment	Cement	The mengled material made means of water which is able to support different things.
19	Cisaille	Metal shears, Snips	The tool which helps to cut the difficult materials or thick.
20	Colonne	Column, pillar	The architectural support vertically made of arecipient from which the selection is either a cercle nor of often used more than four sides and discomfort of the base.
21	Contre maitre	Foreman	He is a person who is always near the muster in order to help him by doing this or that in the building construction.
22	Coin	Corner	The most important angle or the way made by two lines or to plans cut each other.
23	Coupe	Section	It is the action of cutting this or that.
24	Coupecoupe	Cut cut	It is the machete which helps generaly to give a way in the tropical erea to eat fruit, to open etc.
25	Cour	Quadrangle, Yard	It is the place where the building construction is made.

26	Clou	Nail	A piece of iron or metal short, point on the head which helps to fix or to hug something.
27	Claustra	Screen wall,	The window for the wind the easy close and decorative made of no linked elements or empty which closed the fence or a place.
28	Chambre	Bedroom, Inside room	The dwelling room mostly where we take a rest.
29	Charpente	Framework, Frame	The gathering of the pieces of wood, metals of armed concrete made or supporting the different parts of the building.
30	Charpente Métallique	Metal frame	The rooms which are made by metallic roof.
31	Charpente en bois	Wood frame	The roof made in wood.
32	Charnière	Hinge	The rotation closed made of two rectangular one fixed and another one moving.
33	Carreaux	Tiles	Something made to improve the quality of the building.
34	Carreleur	Tiler, Panner	The man who puts the pane, tiles.
35	Cuisine	Kitchen	The room which is used to prepare, to cook food etc.
36	Chantier	Building site, road works, Yard	The wide place, limited by the building or the walls which are bonded to the building, to the house, etc the yard of the building.
37	Croquis	Drawing, sketch	It is a drawn shape representing a given element on the picture.
38	Dalle	Slab, Flag	It is something which is made together which gravel, water, cement and iron etc.
39	Décamètre	Decameter	It is the measure which helps people to measure the building yard.

40	Détail	Technicality	The small elements which is made of the gathering and which is considered as the secondary.
41	Dépôt	Warehouse, depository	The small room of the house dwelling in which they keep the eatings.
42	Dessin	Design, plan, Drawing	It is the representation or picture of a building form, construction etc., before its execution.
43	Distribution	Allotment	The inner division of the house of the building in many rooms which help for many usages. Horizontal vertical avenues, stairs and ascensor.
44	Douche	Shower, Bath room	Natural water or mineral which is put on all the body or on the part of the body in order to produce the good health.
45	Dressing	Dressing room	The room of getting dressed. The small room in which people hang clothes, keeps, vestier street.
46	Eau	Water	The natural substance which helps people to diminish the thirsty and which helps to mix with cements some for the building construction.
47	Elévation	Elevation	The vertical front of the building.
48	Electricité	Electricity	It is the energy used as source of lighting and which helps of domestic usages or industries.
49	Electricien	Electrician	The man who has sufficient knowledge in electricity. Who knows how to put electricity in the building construction.
50	Eclairage	Lighting	It is used to illuminate the house... for example electricity.



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## **PRESENTATION ET DISCUSSION DES RESULTATS ENONCES**

Soit la série statistique des cotes réalisées par 50 étudiants de G1 architecture et G2 bâtiments après test organisé par le département, test qui consiste à traduire en langue Internationale ANGLAIS en 2022 50 mots au moins.

G1 et G2 .....

0	1	0	4	0	9	0	0	3	0	<b>5 Lignes</b>
1	0	1	5	2	9	1	1	4	1	
9	0	0	6	3	8	0	6	5	2	
8	0	0	7	9	7	0	1	6	6	
7	2	4	2	8	9	8	2	7	6	
<b>10 Colonnes</b>										
$N = 5 * 10 = 50,$										

a) Nombre des classes

$$C = 1 + \frac{10}{3} \log NC$$

b)  $d = X_{\max} - X_{\min} = 70 - 37 = 33$

$$= 1 + \frac{10}{3} \log 50$$

$$= 1 + \frac{10}{3} 1,6989700$$

c)  $a = \frac{d}{k-1} = \frac{33}{7-1} = \frac{33}{6} = 5,5 = 6$

$$= 1 + 16,9897$$

$$= 1 + 5,6632333$$

d)  $Lim = X_{\min} - \frac{a}{2} = 37 - \frac{6}{2} = 37 - 3$

$$= 6,6632333$$

$$= 7 \text{ Classes}$$

$$Lim = 34$$

$$Ls = X_{\min} + a * k = 37 + 6 * 7 = 37 + 42$$

$$37 + 36,1$$

Ls = 79 de la dernière classe

.....

Classes	XXi	N <sup>bre</sup> (mi)	d'étudiants	Fcum	Frel	Frel %
[34-40[	37	4	4	4	0,08	8
[40-46[	43	14	88	0,28	28	
[46-52[	49	20	38	0,4	40	
[52-58[	55	2	40	0,04	4	
[58-64[	61	6	46	0,12	12	
[64-70[	67	2	58	0,04	4	
[70-76[	73	2	50	0,04	4	
		$\sum mi = N = 50$			1	100

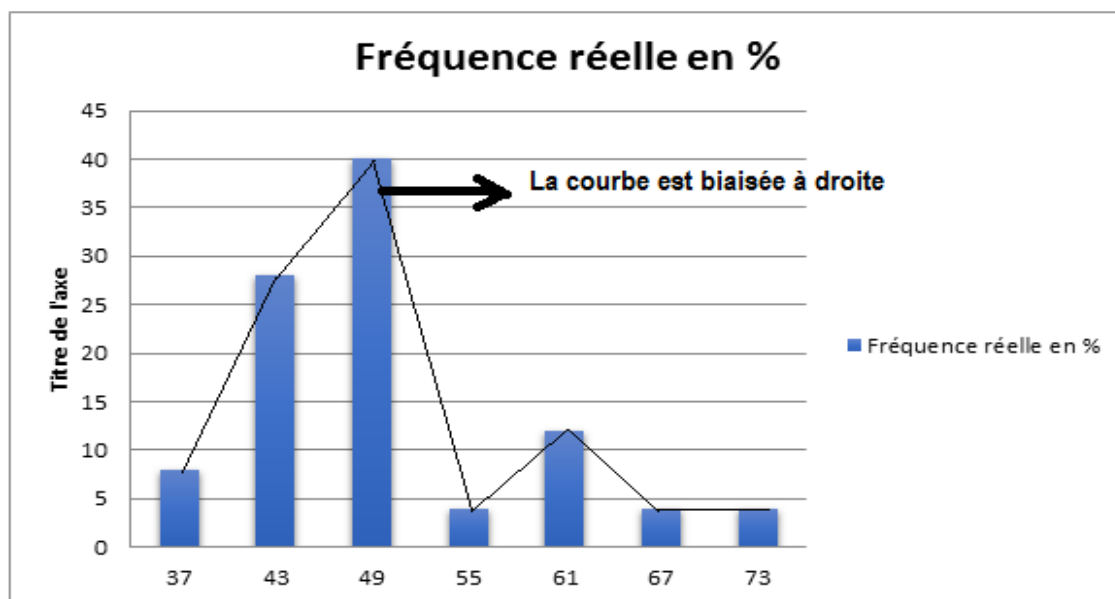
Calcul de la médiane ou Q2=50%

$$Mé = Lim + a \frac{\frac{n}{2} - fcumin}{niMé}$$

$$\frac{n}{2} = \frac{50}{2} = 25, \text{ qui est dans } 38, \text{ d'où, } [46 - 52[$$

$$Lim = 46, a = b, fcum inf = 18, ni Mé = 20$$

## REPRESENTATION GRAPHIQUE DES DONNEES RECOLTEES



...

### INTERPRETATION

50% d'étudiants sur 50 ont réalisé 48,8 points sur 100 ... et puisque le mode 47,5 points alors beaucoup d'étudiants ont réalisé les côtes allant de 46 à 51 point sur 100.

Bref, les classes sélectionnées et testées sont faibles et ne connaisse pas la signification et la traduction de beaucoup des mots techniques en architecture et en bâtiment en Anglais qui est une langue Internationale voir la courbe biaisée à droite. D'où la nécessité de cette recherche.

...

N° SERIE	GLOSSAIRE	TRADUCTIONS	USAGES OU DEFINITIONS
1	Fer	Iron	White metal gray tough ductile pliant and magnetic, density of 7,87 fondant in 1535°C.
2	Fer à béton	Iron concret	Line steel which helps for basis in the concret armed.
3	Fente, Fissure	Rift	Within depth to the level of someting. Block up the cleft of the wall.
4	Fenetre en bois	Window in woods	It is mainly made teh window made in woods.

5	Fenetre métallique	Metalic window	Is the window made in metal.
6	Fenêtre	Window	The whole done in certain parts of building to light and giving the wind into inside.
7	Escalier	Staircase, flight	The whole of the hand which, in the building which serves for going up and going down.
8	Espace	Clearance	The place wthin well limited in which we may be situated.
9	Espasse Public	The public space,	Is the of the public domain not built but which is affected to the public usages. (street, places...) the are open places to every body, important for social life and which is the structure of the town.
10	Etage	Floor story	It is the superior part of the building which helps us to move from one place to a nother.
11	Couverture	Coated, covered	It is the external part of the roof.
12	Expressio Architectural	Architectural expression	It is the space of entry and the space of the presentation of the building
13	Façade	Facade, face front	It is the front of the building construction which shows the aspect of the house or the visibility of it.
14	Ficelle	String	It is an element used in the building construction to take the level of the fondation.
15	Frigo	Fridge	Something which is mad to keep the eating and drinking fresh in the building construction.
16	Frigoriste	Refrigeration mecanic, Fridgerist	The person who puts the eating and and drinking in the building construction.
17	Fondation	Foundation	It is the basis of the building construction and of the the must important in the house, whitout it, the building construction is nothing.

18	Gallerie	Gallery	Open space in length for walking or outing.
19	Goutière	Gutter	The small drain placed on the roof from which the rain water flows.
20	Graviers	Gravels, Pebble	The gathering of small stones for the clothing of the different avenues in the garden etc. Specially pounded stones of the diameter $\frac{1}{2}$ 4cm for covering of passable ways non asphalts and of the filling tonage.
21	Grille	Gate	The big gate or door which is put in the fence in order to protect the building or the house.
22	Hall	Lobby	The wall of the big dimension which serves of access.
23	Hache	Chopped	It is a tool which helps to cut big trees before putting the building construction.
24	Houe	Hoe	It is a building construction instrument which helps to dig the ground for the foundation
25	Imposte	Transom	The superior part of the door, window which is left crab for reducing the height of the teeming.
26	Implanter une maison	Set up a house	Plant, insert the house in the soil.
27	Ingénieur	Engineer	The person who builds houses, bridges, roads and who has a technical knowledge of energy.
28	Ingénieur en construction	Building engineer	The building engineer : The man who is specialized in building construction.
29	Joint	Gasket, Joint	The space between two elements (stones, brick) etc... trimming of binders.
30	Lambris	Paneling	They are elements of building or construction used in making of ceiling.
31	Linteau	Lintel	Horizontal piece above a door or window (part of a window fram or door fram.

32	Lucarne	Skylight	Opening in a roof or ceiling or ships deck for the purpose of admitting light.
33	Maçon	Mason	A worker who does all the works using stones, bricks mortar and clay.
34	Machette	Machete	Larger knife which has a thickening blade which measures 40 cm of handle.
35	Madrier	Plank, Timber	A piece of wood very play ful used in the construction.
36	Marteau	Hummer	Iron tool which has ordinary handle of wood which is used to bucher, forged, punch, press in.
37	Maquette	Model, Mock up	Representation in three dimensions in the big ladder of geographical location architectural assembly.
38	Maison	House	Building which helps for a bode dwelling residency.
39	Maitre d'œuvre	Projet mager, Work owner	He is the conceiver, the drawer, who describing the building.
40	Maitre d'ouvrage	Client	To whom the building is built.
41	Menuisier	Carpenter, Joiner	The person who uses the woods for furniture or useful pieces or building, construction.
42	Meuble	Furniture	Covering objet which decorates the room, or appartement of the house.
43	Mur	Wall	Masonry work which helps to fence in a space for separating a nother diviting.
44	Mortier	Martar	Mixing pasty hardening of binder and agregat which helps to link and ambed stones bricks of construction..
45	Moellons	Rubble	The building stones very easy for its weight and its form.



46	Niveau	Level	The tool helps to check the horizontability of the surface of the soil.
47	Niveau à bulle	Spirit level	The tool whose part is formed of the transparent tube fulfilled by liquid contains the which is put between the landmark when the tool is horizontal.
48	Niveau de chantier	Site level	Optique tool made of tripod on which the dispositif is fixed related to and determine the hight between point thanks of the pothole.
49	Niveau de maçon	Mason level	Under carriage triangular or rectangular from which is hanged a wire of leading which comes to hit marks fixed (the sometimes, line) when the tool is in horizontal position.
50	Niveau du sol	Ground level	The position of soil pitch of the ground border of the building.
51	Ornement	Ornement	Sculpture, milling, which helps to decorate the different parts of the building or a woodwork.
52	Oculus	Oculus	Oval opening round praticed in the wall or one done.
53	Œil-de-bœuf	Bull's-eye	Skylight of round window oval.
54	Office	Office	Piece of hang on in the kitchen where they put everything concerning the kitchen service.
55	Parcelle	Parce, Compound	The territory portion of one holder one proprietary and which has a certain individuality for the reason of engagement given to the proprietary.
56	Parvis	Fore court	Place which is in front of the main entry of the church, sometimes of the big building.
57	Pavés	Pavers	Generaly bloc cubic and made in length stones specially whittle to prepare the shod way, the street or a certain soil.

58	Pelle	Shovel	The tool made of cover generally slight in metal, often incurvate and round fixed to a handle and serves especially to dig the ground to put out the outfit in once, selections in many quantity.
59	Perron	Perron	External stairs and landing which allows the access the entry of the building.
60	Pergola	Pergola	The small construction made of appeal relaxing on the small fold and would support the creepy plants.
61	Perspective	Perspective	The art technics of the presetation with two dimensions on one surface plane of objects in three dimensions such as it appears, sees to a certain distance and in the given position.
62	Peinture	Paint	Pigment material applied diaper to the stain or to aprotected.
63	Peintre	Painter	The man who paints different things such as ; house, cars, firms, churches, to give a nother form.
64	Pignon	Pignon	The superior part, hamper, of the triangular wall of the parallel building of tights and supporting facet of the roof.
65	Pilier	Pillar	The maconery work in the big form, pillar round, square, etc...helps to up hold building or some parts of construction.
66	Pince	Clamp	Tool or instrument behaving two jaws in the linked crossed to a nother extremity.
67	Pioche	Pickaxe	Derogatory or cultivator instrument made by fit iron to a point of the side and cutting the other or two points and used to dig the soil, decompress, cutting the roots.

68	Porte	Door	Is something which fits the empty place in the house and which helps people to open for getting in and closed for going out.
69	Porte en bois	Wood door	The door in wood made by Joiner
70	Porte métallique	Metal door	Metallic door made by a fitter
71	Portail	Portal, Gate	Building composition behaving one or many doors on the frontage of the building, church etc...
72	Porte-à-faux	Cantivered, Ankword position	The part of work construction, etc... which is not at the leaden of point of support.
73	Pont	Bridge	High construction of the side to a nother of the river stream, ditch to allow of crossing.
74	Poutre	Beam, Timber	The piece form elongated in the wood, in metal, concret armed, etc. Which helps the support of plater elements of the roof.
75	Poinçon	Punch	Piece of wood which, in the roof lays vertically on place of entering on the high of which gothering arbitrals.
76	Plafond	Ceiling	The surface which forms, in the building high part of the place covered, made of plaster or of work wood, it forms the high of the hall, the room etc...
77	Plancher	Floor	The element construction horizontal, between two floors of the house, building.
78	Plan	Plan	Graphic representation of the whole construction building or a machine.
79	Plonge	Dive, Dish wacher	Place where they wash dishes in the coffe, in the restaurent.
80	Plombier	Plumber	Is a person who leads a certain metal or fill.

81	Programme	Program	Writtings give the details of elements or the succession of elements.
82	Programme	Program	Defining the operation objectives and the needs which must be satisfied but so the constraints and exigences of social quality, architectural, urbanistic, fonctional technic and economic insersion in the scenery environment of protection.
83	Programme architectural	Architectural program	Enunciate the functions and characteristics from which the answer of the building would be given.
84	Remblais	Back fil, Pile	The mass of the ground brought to great land or fill in the hollow.
85	Rampe	Ramp	Sloping plan on which is based an uptairs.
86	Râteau	Rake	Gardening tool with a comb like end used for gothering things put in disorder on the soil such as leaves dead, grit to equal the ground.
87	Sable	Sand	Pulverulent material details granulometric. Comprises between 62 ?5µm and 2mm.
88	Sas	Airlock	The small room which has two doors water proof which allows the communication of two places in which the pressions are differents.
89	Salon	Salon, Sitting room	Piece, in the building, in the house which is ordinary bigger and well covered than the others and which helps to welcome the guests.
90	Séjour	Stay, In dwelling	A piece of building which helps at the sametime the sitting room and the eating room.
91	Serrure	Lock	The mecanism to maintain locked the door a panel, upload, etc... by means of the key.
92	Seau	Bucket	A cylindric recipient most of time tronconics of plastic, woods or metal generaly of handle which carried a liquid, sand or others.

93	Sol	Ground, Soil	Ground on which is built walkon
94	Socle	Basement, Plinth	Stable base, layer strong.
95	Soubassement	Foundatio, Bedrock	The lowerpart of the construction on the door, building which has it self on the building basis or foundations.
96	Schémas	Diagram	Trace which fugurates in the simplified way the position the building construction, of the vdvce, organ, etc... plan work of the spirit or a firm, reduced to its essential feautres.
97	Table	Table	Furniture made of tray put on one or many feet or bases and which helps to different uses.
98	Taloche	Float	Stand whose face face which has handful to expand the plast or the ciment on the wall or ceilling.
99	Terre	Earth	Solar planet system dwelt by man.
100	Terrain	Ground	Ground area of the ground considered according to the surface, its nature, its owner and of its affectation.
101	Technique	Technical	The enssembly of producedures and methods of the art, profession of industry.
102	Terrasse	Terrace	Is the plat form prepared to the floor of construction without doing projection, to the different from balcony.
103	Tôle	Sheet metal	Sheet of metal amino whith the thickness used the construction, automative, air and sea.
104	Toit	Roof	The roof of the building presenting facet and restful on one fram work or extradite of one vault.
105	Toiture terrasse	Roof terrace	A building cover, damp roof and accessible made of flag stone in horizontal concrete, with water evacuation.

106	Toiture	Roof	Which is made by the roof of the house, a building
107	Truelle	Trowel	The tool of the bricklayer for expanding the mortar on the joints or making the bearing of paving stones. It consists of one blade of steel large linked to the handle.
108	Urinoir	Urinal	Receptacle for urinating placed on the public way, in the station for urinating.
109	Vitre	Glazed	The plaque of glass situated on a cover such as one door or a window.
110	Voute	Vaulted	Masonry work arched covering a space between the supports and made by both of whole the keystone which lay on one others, the work even in concrete, in the woods.
111	Voie d'entrée	Entry way	Opening gate in the which allows to enter or going out of one place.
112	WC	Toilette	Toilet

## CONCLUSION

L'étude que nous avons menée en Province du Kasai-Oriental, dans la ville de Mbuji-Mayi auprès de 50 étudiants de l'Institut Supérieur des Bâtiments et Travaux Publics IBTP en sigle, section : Architecture et Bâtiments visait à identifier les niveaux des lacunes de compréhension des mots et termes techniques souvent utilisés en construction et dans nos milieux urbains et ruraux, dans le but de réduire l'abusivité dans l'usage des matériels et matériaux l'irrégularité de compréhension exacte de ceux-ci.

Grâce à une interview soutenue aux moyens d'un guide chevronné, nous sommes parvenus à récolter leurs avis, la lacune de la compréhension et l'utilisation responsable des matériels et matériaux de construction.

De l'analyse des résultats à notre possession, il ressort que : - seule une minorité d'étudiants (40%) comprend et peut à la longue très bien utiliser les matériels et matériaux de construction.

L'ignorance surtout qu'on peut provenir d'une option étrangère pour affronter l'architecture ou les bâtiments, les difficultés liées à l'inhabitude aux termes ou mots techniques en construction et constituent les principaux facteurs favorisant l'usage abusif de beaucoup des outils et matériaux de ce monde approprié.

Comme on peut le constater à la lumière de ces résultats, la médiane et le mode de cette série statistique nous ont aidés à juger cet échantillon et puis réaliser le présent glossaire annexé dans la page de cet article.

Bref cette étude a consisté à réaliser dans un premier temps un glossaire de 162 mots au plus traduits de Français-Anglais résultats d'un travail de longue date.

## **CONCLUSION**

The study which we have done in our researches at the 50 students of building Institut and Public works IBTP in brief : Option ; Architecture and Building noticed to identify the levels of missing comprehension of words and technical words often used in construction and in our urban milieu and rurals, in the the objective to reduce the abusivity in the usage of materials and irregularity materials of comprehension of that.

Thanks to one interview supports by means of a guide of an experienced person, we have come to gather in their views, the lack of the comprehension and the responsible using of the materials and the construction materials.

So, the analysis of the results on our possession, it resorts that, only one minority of students (40%) understand may in the future time use very well the materials and the construction materials, the mainly ignorance which may noticed or come from one foreign option to face architecture or the buildings, the difficulties relative to un habit to the words terms technicals factors favorasing the most abusive of tools and the appropriate materials of this world.

As it may be noticed, on the light of these results, the muddle and the mode of that statistic serie has helped us to juge that a sample and then realised the present glossary added in the page of that article.

In short, this study has consisted to realise in the very first times a glossary of 162 words much more translated from French-French and spoken English also in Republic Democratic of Congo.

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