

**Attachment 9.**

**Comparative Common Definitions of the Words/ Terms Architect, Architectonics, Architecture, Building, Civil Engineer, Civil Engineering, Engineer, Engineering and Structure in Various International English Language Dictionaries (1966 – 2006)**

A. Source of Definitions including the Place and Year of Publication (Contributor and UAP Chapter)	B. Definition of <b>Architect</b> (noun)	C. Definition of <b>Architecture</b> (noun)	D. Definition of <b>Building</b> or <b>Structure</b> (nouns)	E. Definition/s of the terms <b>Civil Engineer</b> or <b>Civil Engineering</b> (nouns)	F. Definition of <b>Engineer</b> or <b>Engineering</b> (nouns)
<p>1) <i>The Reader's Digest Great Encyclopedic Dictionary, copyright 1966, 1968, 1971, 1975 The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.</i>  (Arch. Arnel Parañal, UAP Camarines Chapter)</p>	<p><b>Architect</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One whose profession is to draw up the plans for <b>buildings</b> etc., and supervise its construction.</li> <li>One who devises, plans, or creates anything.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Architecture</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The science, art, or profession of designing and constructing <b>buildings</b> or <b>other structures</b>.</li> <li>A style or system of building: Gothic architecture.</li> <li>Construction or structure generally; any ordered arrangement of part of a system: architecture of the universe.</li> <li>A <b>building, or buildings</b> collectively</li> </ol> <p><b>Architectonics</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The science of architecture.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Building:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That which is built; a <b>structure; edifice</b>, as a <b>house</b> or barn.</li> <li>The occupation, act, or art of constructing.</li> </ol> <p><b>Structure</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That which is constructed ; a combination of related parts, as a building or machine.</li> <li>The act of constructing.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Civil Engineer</b> A professional engineer trained to <b>design, build, and maintain public works, as roads, harbors, bridges, tunnels, dams</b> and the like.</p> <p><b>Civil Engineering</b> <i>no definition supplied.</i></p>	<p><b>Engineering</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The art and science concerned with the practical application of scientific knowledge, as in the <b>design, construction, and operation of roads, bridges, harbors, buildings, machinery, lighting and communication systems</b>, etc.</li> </ol>

		<p><b>Architectonic</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pertaining to an architect or architecture; constructive.</li> <li>2. Having architectural qualities of design and structure.</li> </ol>			
<p>2) <i>The Microsoft® Encarta® 2006. © 1993-2005, Microsoft Corporation</i></p> <p>(Arch. John C.D. Sacdalan II, UAP-IAPOA)</p>		<p><b>Architecture</b> -- (noun) the art and science of <b>designing and constructing</b> buildings; a style or fashion of <b>building</b>, especially one that is typical of a period of history or of a particular place</p>		<p><b>Civil Engineering</b> -- (noun) the <b>branch</b> of engineering concerned with the <b>planning, design, and construction of such things as roads, bridges, and dams</b></p>	
<p>3) <i>Webster's New World Dictionary, copyright 1990 by Simon &amp; Schuster, Inc.; First Warner Books Printing: August 1990</i></p> <p>(Arch. Arnel Parañal, UAP Camarines Chapter)</p>	<p><b>Architect</b> (<i>archi</i>-chief + <i>tekton</i> - carpenter)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One who <b>designs buildings</b> and supervises their construction.</li> <li>2. Any designer or planner</li> </ol>	<p><b>Architecture</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The science of profession of designing and constructing <b>buildings</b></li> <li>2. A style of construction.</li> <li>3. Design and construction.</li> </ol> <p><b>Architectonics</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The science of architecture.</li> <li>1. Structural design, as of symphony</li> </ol>	<p><b>Building:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. anything that is built; structure</li> <li>2. The work or business of making <b>houses</b>, etc.</li> </ol> <p><b>Structure</b> (<i>Struere</i>, arrange)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. something built or constructed, as a <b>building or dam</b></li> <li>1. the arrangement of parts of a whole</li> <li>2. something composed of related parts.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Civil Engineering</b> Engineering dealing with the construction of <b>highways, bridges, harbors</b>, etc. -</p> <p><b>Civil Engineer</b> <i>no definition supplied.</i></p>	<p><b>Engineering</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the science concerned with putting scientific knowledge to practical uses.</li> <li>1. the planning, designing, construction, etc. of <b>machinery, roads, bridges</b>, etc.</li> </ol>

<p>4) <i>The Penguin English Dictionary, England, 2000</i>  (Archt. Armando N. Alli, UAP QC Silangan Chapter)</p>	<p><b>Architect</b> <b>1</b> a person who designs <b>buildings</b> and superintends their construction. <b>2</b> a person who originates or comprehensively plans a system, project, etc.</p>	<p><b>Architecture</b> <b>1</b> the art, practice or profession of designing and erecting <b>buildings</b>. <b>2</b> a particular method or style of building. <b>3</b> the design and structure of anything.</p>	<p><b>Building</b> <b>1</b> a permanent structure usu(ally) having walls and a roof <b>2</b> the business or act of assembling materials into a structure.  <b>Structure</b> <b>1</b> something that is constructed, e.g. a building. <b>2</b> the way in which something is constructed or organized.</p>	<p><b>Civil Engineer</b> an engineer who deals with the design and construction of large-scale <b>public works</b>, e.g., roads or bridges.  <b>Civil Engineering</b> <i>no definition supplied.</i></p>	<p><b>Engineer</b> <b>n</b> <b>1</b> a person who is train or works in engineering.  <b>Engineering</b> <b>n</b> <b>1</b> the application of science, mathematics, and technology to the design and construction of machines, <b>structures</b>, etc.</p>
<p>5) <i>Webster's New Dictionary, USA, 1994</i>  (Archt. Armando N. Alli, UAP QC Silangan Chapter)</p>	<p><b>Architect</b> master-builder, one who designs <b>buildings</b></p>	<p><b>Architecture</b> [G(reek), <u>architekton</u>, chief builder] <i>no definition supplied</i></p>	<p><b>Building</b> [O(ld) E(nglish), <u>byldan</u>] <i>no definition supplied</i>  <b>Structure</b> construction, building, something made of various pieces.</p>	<p><b>Civil Engineer</b> <i>no definition supplied.</i>  <b>Civil Engineering</b> <i>no definition supplied</i></p>	<p><b>Engineer</b> <b>n.</b> one who constructs or is in charge of engines, military works, or <b>works of public utility</b> (e.g. bridges, roads) [fr(om) L(atin), <u>ingenium</u>, skill]  <b>Engineering</b> <b>n.</b> <i>no definition supplied.</i></p>
<p>6) <i>The New Webster's Dictionary (part of the De Luxe Desk Reference Library), USA, 1986</i>  (Archt. Armando N. Alli, UAP QC Silangan Chapter)</p>	<p><b>Architect</b> a person who designs <b>buildings</b></p>	<p><b>Architecture</b> the science of design and construction of <b>buildings</b>.</p>	<p><b>Building</b> <b>n</b> structure.  <b>Structure</b> <b>n</b> thing constructed; organized plan; arrangement of parts, etc.</p>	<p><b>Civil Engineer</b> <i>no definition supplied.</i>  <b>Civil Engineering</b> <i>no definition supplied.</i></p>	<p><b>Engineer</b> <b>n</b> one who practices engineering.  <b>Engineering</b> <b>1</b> the practical application of math, science, physics, etc.</p>
<p>7) <i>Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, USA, 1983</i>  (Archt. Armando N. Alli,</p>	<p><b>Architect</b> [M(iddle) F(renc), <u>architecte</u>, fr(om) L(atin) <u>architectus</u>, fr(om) G(reek) <u>architekton</u>,</p>	<p><b>Architecture</b> (1555) <b>1</b> : the art or science of <b>building</b>; specif(ically) : the art or practice of designing and <b>building</b></p>	<p><b>Building</b> (13c) <b>1</b> : a usu(ally) roofed and walled structure built for permanent use (as for a dwelling) <b>2</b> : the art or</p>	<p><b>Civil Engineer</b> (1792) : an engineer whose training or occupation is in the designing and construction of public</p>	<p><b>Engineer</b> <b>n.</b> [M(iddle) E(nglish), <u>enginour</u>, fr(om) M(iddle) F(renc), <u>engigneur</u>, fr(om) O(ld) F(renc), <u>engignier</u> to</p>

<p><i>UAP QC Silangan Chapter)</i></p>	<p>master builder, fr(om) <u>archi</u>- chief, principal, original, primary + <u>tektion</u> builder, carpenter] (1563) <b>1</b>: one who designs <b>buildings</b> and advises in their construction</p> <p>Note: The etymology of the word architect clearly states that its use originated from the Greek term “<i>architekton</i>”, a word which is already which is several thousands of years old.</p>	<p><b>structures</b> and <b>esp</b>(ecially) <b>habitable ones</b> <b>2 a</b> : formation or construction as if as the result of a conscious act <b>3</b> : an architectural product or work <b>4</b> : a method or style of <b>building</b>.</p>	<p>business of assembling materials into a structure.</p> <p><b>Structure</b> (15c) <b>1</b> : the action of building : CONSTRUCTION <b>2 a</b> : something (as a building) that is constructed <b>3</b> : a manner of construction : MAKEUP.</p>	<p>works (such as roads or harbors) and of various private works.</p> <p><b>Civil Engineering</b> <i>no definition supplied.</i></p> <p>Note: The etymology of the term civil engineering clearly states that it originated in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century or about several thousand years (millennia) after the Greeks started using the term “<i>architekton</i>”.</p>	<p>contrive*, fr(om) <u>engin</u>] (14 c(entury)) <b>1</b> : a member of a military group devoted to engineering work <b>2</b> obs : a crafty schemer : PLOTTER <b>3 a</b> : a designer or builder of engines <b>b</b> : a person who is trained in or follows as a profession a branch of engineering <b>c</b> : a person who carries through an enterprise by skillfull or artful contrivance**</p> <p><b>Engineering</b> n. (1720) <b>1</b> : the activities or function of an engineer <b>2</b> : the application of science and mathematics by which the properties of matter and the sources of energy in nature are made useful to people in structures, machines, products, systems and processes</p> <p>Note: The etymology of the terms engineer and engineering clearly states that it originated in the 14<sup>th</sup> through 18<sup>th</sup> centuries or about several thousand years (millennia) after the Greeks started using the term “<i>architekton</i>”.</p>
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A. Source of Definitions including the Place and Year of Publication (Contributor and UAP Chapter)	B. Definition of Architect (noun)	C. Definition of Architecture (noun)	D. Definition of Building or Structure (nouns)	E. Definition/s of the terms Civil Engineer or Civil Engineering (nouns)	F. Definition of Engineer or Engineering (nouns)
<p><b>8) Wikipedia, 2006</b> <i>(through the suggestion of Archt. Francisco Padua, Jr., UAP Camarines Chapter)</i></p>	<p>An <b>architect</b> is a person who is involved in the <u>planning, designing</u> and oversight of a <u>building's construction</u>. The word "architect" (Latin: <i>architectus</i>) derives from the Greek <i>arkhitekton</i> (<i>arkhi</i> (chief) + <i>tektion</i> (builder)"). In the broadest sense an <b>architect is a person who translates the user's needs into the builder's requirements</b>. An architect must thoroughly understand the <u>building and operational codes</u> under which his or her design must conform. That degree of knowledge is necessary so that he or she is not apt to omit any necessary requirements, or produce improper, conflicting, ambiguous, or confusing requirements. Architects <i>must</i> understand the various methods available to the builder for building the client's structure, so that he or she can negotiate with the client to produce a best possible compromise of the results desired within explicit cost and time boundaries.</p> <p><b>Architects must frequently make building design and planning decisions that affect the safety and well being of the general public.</b> Architects are required to obtain <b>specialized education and documented</b></p>	<p><b>Architecture</b> (from Latin, <i>architectura</i> and ultimately from Greek, <i>αρχιτεκτων</i>, "a master builder", from <i>αρχι-</i> "chief, leader" and <i>τεκτων</i>, "builder, carpenter") is the <u>art and science of designing buildings and structures</u>. A wider definition often includes within its scope the <b>design of the total built environment</b>: from the macrolevel of <u>town planning, urban design, and landscape architecture</u> to the microlevel of creating <u>furniture</u>. The term "Architecture" is also used for the profession of providing <u>architectural services</u>.</p> <p>Architectural design involves the <u>manipulation of space, volume, texture, light, shadow,</u> and abstract elements in order to achieve an <u>aesthetic end</u>. <b>This distinguishes it from the applied science of engineering which usually concentrates on the functional and feasibility aspects of a design.</b> Architectural works are also seen as cultural and political <u>symbols</u> and works of art.</p> <p>Historical <u>civilizations</u> are often known primarily through their architectural achievements. Such buildings as the <u>pyramids of Egypt</u> and the <u>Roman</u></p>	<p>In <u>architecture, construction, engineering and real estate development</u> the word <b>building</b> may refer to one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any man-made structure used or intended for supporting or <b>sheltering</b> any use or continuous <u>occupancy</u>, or</li> <li>2. An act of <u>construction</u>.</li> </ol> <p>To differentiate <b>buildings and other structures</b> that are not intended for <b>continuous human occupancy</b>, the latter are called <u>nonbuilding structures</u>. Structural height in technical usage is the height to the highest architectural detail on building from street-level. Depending on how they are classified, spires and masts may or may not be included in this height. Spires and masts used as antennas are not generally included.</p>	<p><b>Civil engineering</b> is a broad field of <u>engineering</u> dealing with the <u>planning, design, construction, maintenance and management</u> of physical <u>infrastructure</u> networks. This includes fixed <u>structures</u>, or <u>public works</u>, as they are related to <u>earth, water, or civilization</u> and their processes. Most civil engineering today deals with <u>power plants, bridges, roads, railways, structures, water supply, irrigation, the natural environment, sewer, flood control, transportation and traffic</u>.</p> <p>Engineering has developed from observations of the ways natural and constructed systems react and from the development of empirical equations that provide bases for design. Civil engineering is the broadest of the engineering fields, partly because it is the <b>oldest of all engineering fields</b>. In fact, engineering was once divided into only two fields - <b>military and civil</b>. Civil engineering was defined to distinguish it from <u>military engineering</u>. Within the <u>US</u>, some federal government funding and organization is still part of the <u>United States Army as the Corps of Engineers</u>. Civil engineering is still an umbrella</p>	<p>An <b>engineer</b> is someone who is trained or professionally engaged in a branch of <u>engineering</u>. Engineers use <u>creativity, technology, and scientific knowledge</u> to solve <u>practical problems</u>. People who work as engineers typically have an <u>academic degree</u> (or equivalent work experience) in one of the <u>engineering disciplines</u>.</p> <p><b>Engineering</b> is the design, analysis, and/or construction of works for practical purposes. The <u>Engineers' Council for Professional Development</u>, also known as ECPD, defines Engineering as: "The creative application of scientific principles to design or develop structures, machines, apparatus, or manufacturing processes, or works utilizing them singly or in combination; or to construct or operate the same with full cognizance of their design; or to forecast their behavior under specific operating conditions; all as respects an intended function, economics of operation and safety to life and property." One who practices engineering is called an <u>engineer</u>, and those licensed to do so have formal designations such as <u>Professional Engineer</u>, <u>Chartered Engineer</u> or</p>

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Attachment 9.

Comparative Common Definitions of the Words/ Terms Architect, Architectonics, Architecture, Building, Civil Engineer, Civil Engineering, Engineer, Engineering and Structure in Various International English Language Dictionaries (1983 – 2000)

	<p><b>work experience to obtain licensure to practice architecture</b>, similar to the requirements for other <b>professionals</b>, with requirements for practice varying from place to place (see below).</p> <p>The most prestigious award a living architect can receive is the <b>Pritzker Prize</b>, often termed the "<b>Nobel Prize</b> for <b>architecture</b>." <b>Other awards</b> for excellence in architecture are given by national regional professional associations such as the <b>American Institute of Architects</b> and <b>Royal Institute of British Architects</b>. Other prestigious architectural awards are the Alvar Aalto Medal (Finland) and the Carlsberg Architecture Prize (Denmark).</p> <p>Although the term "architect" refers to a professionally-qualified individual, the word is frequently used in the broader sense noted above to define someone who brings order to a built or non-built situation.</p>	<p><b>Colosseum</b> are cultural symbols, and are an important link in public consciousness, even when <b>scholars</b> have discovered much about a past civilization through other means.</p> <p>By extension, the term "architecture" has come to denote the <b>art</b> and <b>discipline</b> of creating an actual, or inferring an implied or apparent plan of any complex object or <b>system</b>. The term can be used to connote the <i>implied architecture</i> of abstract things such as <b>music</b> or <b>mathematics</b>, the <i>apparent architecture</i> of natural things, such as <b>geological</b> formations or the <b>structure of biological cells</b>, or explicitly <i>planned architectures</i> of human-made things such as <b>software</b>, <b>computers</b>, <b>enterprises</b>, and <b>databases</b>, in addition to buildings. In every usage, an architecture may be seen as a <i>subjective mapping</i> from a human perspective (that of the <i>user</i> in the case of abstract or physical artifacts) to the <b>elements</b> or <b>components</b> of some kind of <b>structure</b> or system, which preserves the relationships among the elements or components.</p> <p>This article is about architecture as it pertains to the <b>built environment</b>.</p>		<p>term, comprised of many related specialties.</p> <p>A <b>civil engineer</b> is a person who practices <b>civil engineering</b>. Originally a <b>civil engineer</b> worked on public works projects and was contrasted with the <b>military engineer</b>, who worked on armaments and defenses. Over time, various branches of engineering have become recognized as distinct from civil engineering, including <b>chemical engineering</b>, <b>mechanical engineering</b>, and <b>electrical engineering</b>, while much of military engineering has been absorbed by civil engineering.</p> <p>In most countries, a civil engineer has graduated from a post-secondary school with a degree in civil engineering, which requires a strong background in <b>mathematics and the physical sciences</b>; this degree is typically a four-year degree, though many civil engineers continue on to obtain additional degrees. In many countries, civil engineers are subject to <b>licensure</b>, and often, persons not licensed may not call themselves "civil engineers".</p> <p>In the United States, most civil engineers practice in particular specialties of civil engineering, such as <b>geotechnical engineering</b>, <b>structural engineering</b>, <b>transportation engineering</b>, <b>hydraulic engineering</b>.</p>	<p><b>Incorporated Engineer</b>. The broad discipline of engineering encompasses a range of specialized <b>subdisciplines</b> that focus on the issues associated with developing a specific kind of product, or using a specific type of technology.</p>
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				<p><u>engineering</u>, or <u>environmental engineering</u>. Civil engineers are typically employed by municipalities, construction firms, consulting engineering firms, state governments, and the federal government.</p> <p>In some places, a civil engineer may perform <u>land surveying</u>; in others, surveying is limited to construction surveying, unless an additional qualification is obtained.</p>	
<p>9) <i>THE NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE, US OF AMERICA, 2002 EDITION</i></p> <p>(<i>Roshelle SD. Guerrero, UAPSA Camarines Chapter</i>)</p>	<p><b>Architect</b> 1 one whose profession is to design and draw up the plans for <b>buildings</b> and supervise their construction.</p> <p>2 a planner, creator, designer</p>	<p><b>Architecture</b> 1 the science, art, or profession of designing and constructing <b>buildings</b> or other structure.</p> <p>2 a style or system of <b>building</b></p> <p>3 construction on structure generally any ordered arrangements of the parts of the system.</p>	<p><b>Building.</b> 1 a structure usually having walls and roof as a house , a place of work .etc.</p>	<p><b>Civil engineer.</b> an engineer trained to design, build roads, bridges, tunnels</p>	<p><b>Engineer</b> 1 one practicing any branch of engineering</p> <p>2 one who runs / manages an engine</p> <p>3 a manager, inventor, plotter</p> <p><b>Engineering.</b> the application of scientific knowledge to the solution of practical problems as in designing structures and apparatus.</p>
<p>10) <i>THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ,BOSTON NEW YORK 3<sup>RD</sup> EDITION ,1992</i></p> <p>(<i>Roshelle SD. Guerrero, UAPSA Camarines Chapter</i>)</p>	<p><b>Architect</b> 1 one who designs and supervises the construction of a <b>building</b> or other large structure</p> <p>2 one that plans or revises</p> <p>LATIN : <i>architectus</i></p>	<p><b>Architecture</b> 1 art and science of designing and erecting <b>buildings</b>.</p> <p>2 style and method of design and construction.</p> <p><b>Architectonics</b> 1 of relating to architecture or</p>	<p><b>Building.</b> something that is built as for human habitation : a structure Act, process, art or occupation of constructing.</p>	<p><b>Civil engineer.</b> an engineer trained in the design construction of public works such as bridge or dams and other facilities.</p>	<p><b>Engineer</b> one who is trained or professionally engaged in a branch of engineering.</p> <p><b>Engineering.</b> the application of scientific and mathematical principles to practical end such as the</p>

	GREEK; <i>arkhitekton</i> <i>Arkhi</i> :”archi” <i>Teckton</i> :”builder”	design.  2 having qualities such as design and structure that are characteristic of architecture.			design , manufacture, and operation of efficient and economical structures , machines, processes, and systems.
11) THE WORLD BOOK DICTIONARY, CHICAGO ILLINOIS, 1966  ( Roshelle SD. Guerrero, UAPSA Camarines Chapter)	<b>Architect</b> 1 a person who designs and lays out plans for <b>buildings</b> and then sees that these plans are followed by the contractors and workers who actually put up the <b>buildings</b> : a person who is skilled in architecture.  2 a maker, creator	<b>Architecture</b> 1 the science or art of <b>building</b> . Architecture has to do with designing, planning, construction of houses, schools, churches, public business <b>buildings</b> .  2 style or special method of <b>building</b>  <b>Architectonics</b> 1 science of architecture  2 skill in architecture  3 any skill resembling this especially in the design of work of art.	<b>Building.</b> something that is built as for human habitation: a structure	<b>Civil engineer.</b> person whose profession is civil engineering  <b>Civil engineering.</b> Planning and directing of the construction of the bridges , roads, canals, dams, and other public works.	<b>Engineer</b> 1 man who runs an engine.  2 person skilled in engineering or any branch of it who is qualified to practice professional engineering.  <b>Engineering.</b> application of knowledge of mathematical and physical sciences acquired by the special education training and experience to the planning design and supervision of construction of public and private utilities works, projects, structures, buildings, machines, electrical systems. etc.

Nothing follows.