



BORROWED TERMS IN THE UZBEK TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF OIL AND GAS ENGINEERING

Xasan Abdinazarov Shaymanovich

Senior Lecturer, English Language Teacher, Researcher
Department of Foreign languages, Karshi Engineering-Economics institute
Karshi, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This research paper focuses on the borrowings in the terminology systems of petroleum engineering in the English and Uzbek languages. The article examines the principles of formation and use of technical lexemes in the professional discourse of the oil and gas industry, including active participation of syntax and word-building resources of each language, translation of terms, and unification of achievements of general scientific and professional fields. Besides, we made analysis in the various aspects of borrowing such as the linguistic nature, causes, types and methods, ways of penetration of borrowed words, sources, and chronology of borrowing. The research employs transliteration and qualitative and quantitative analysis to identify the features of borrowed terms by their morphological, lexical, and semantic points of view. The findings illustrate that some terms in the Uzbek language were borrowed from English, Russian, while in English, loaned from other languages as well.

KEY WORDS: technical lexemes in professional discourse of the oil and gas industry, English and Uzbek languages, transliteration, borrowed words.

1. INTRODUCTION

In every language, there are an increasing number of loan words which could increase the word range of the dictionary, having borrowed from other languages. Additionally, linguists and local people of different languages, cultures, and traditions could employ loan words in society as well as members or representatives of all spheres of science often deploy them in written and spoken contexts as well. According to the statement of linguists (Samigullina L. Z, Samigullina E. F, Danilova, O. V, Latypova I. A. 2019) scientific and technical progress and improvement of oil and gas production process developing various semantic processes in terminology, complicate them, contribute to the formation of complex terms, borrowing of foreign terminological units. J. Waterman (1976) stated that languages influence each other in the exchange of words because much is made about the contemporary borrowing of English words into other languages, the large-scale of words from Latin, French and other languages have been borrowed into English in the 16th and 17th centuries was significantly high. Some terms have borrowed so much that they have become scarcely recognizable (Waterman 1976, p. 4). In the Uzbek language, lots of technical and semi-technical words were formed from other languages, such as English, especially by transliteration. We researched the issues of the formation of new words from other languages in the terminological system of English and Uzbek petroleum engineering. As a result, statistical analysis illustrated that a lot of technical and semi-technical terms of the Uzbek language were borrowed from English, Russian but in English from other languages as well.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Any specialization consists of a lot of terminology that characterizes different terms with a variety of meaning and functions in workplaces. Any sphere of study comprises means of transportation, technology, tools and chemical compositions. The terminology system of petroleum engineering includes means of transportation, tools, devices and chemical compositions, and others Terminology can provide a learner with a full realization of the specialty. The terminological system of petroleum engineering comprises a wide range of means of objects naming them in different ways. While comparing terminology of oil and gas industry we could find out that there is a good deal of terms in Uzbek borrowed from English and Russian languages (X. Abdinazarov. 2023).

The terminological system of any language belongs to each other because of borrowing words from one another. Samigullina L. Z, Samigullina E. F, Danilova, O. V, and Latypova I. A. (2019) claimed that the formation and use of lexemes in the professional discourse of the oil and gas industry are based on the following principles: 1) active participation of syntax and word-building resources of each language - reliance on their language means: from single-word root words to affix lexemes, the latter is predominant; 2) translation of terms (loan translation); 3) unification (synthesis of achievements of general scientific and professional - chemistry, physics, mathematics, geology, electrical engineering, hydraulics, mining, etc. Additionally, the borrowing objects are terms, and language units, reflecting the cultural characteristics of a particular ethnic community (culture-specific, connotative vocabulary). The most important



motive for borrowing is the fact that another language can be a source for acquiring values, achievements, or lifestyle. Furthermore, Sebastian (2009) pointed out that borrowing is a common outcome of prolonged language contact in which elements of one language are incorporated into another language; these elements can range from the level of individual sounds to larger morphological or syntactic structures». However, Gulzhan Doszhan (2015) claimed that borrowed words are gradually converted in compliance with their phonetic, morphologic and lexical regularities and brought into line with the system of language as a whole, i.e. they are exposed to the process of adoption, and assimilation. What's more, he stated that scientific-and-technological progress, cultural and educational achievements of one nation as a rule, gradually become the achievements of other nations. When communicating in sharing information, certain linguistic elements, mostly lexical ones, are exchanged inevitably as Lexical changes of various intensities occur in different periods of language development. Samigullina L. Z., Samigullina E. F, Danilova, O. V, Latypova I.(A. 2019) did a research in the system of borrowing words as followings;

1) Interlingual, or external borrowing: the term is borrowed from another national language;

2) Borrowing from the literary language (domestic borrowing): 'well' in English is a narrow and deep pit for taking water from the aquifer and an oil well, that is considered as the formation of lexical-semantic words;

3) Intersystem borrowing from various terminological systems: flow rate – an accounting term used in the oil industry (well flow rate). In this case, terms with the same meaning function in different terminological systems or are homonyms.

Besides, there are more aspects for borrowing;

- linguistic nature of borrowing;
- causes;
- types and methods of borrowing;
- ways of penetration of borrowed words;
- sources and chronology of borrowing;
- phonetic, grammatical, lexical, semantic, stylistic, syntactic, phraseological means used for learning foreign words;
- classification of borrowed words.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

In studying terms, especially, a terminological system of English and Uzbek petroleum engineering, we used some methods such as transliteration and did a qualitative and quantitative analysis in finding out the features of borrowed terms from their morphological, lexical, and semantic points of view. We employed corpus-based analysis, having looked through dictionaries, literature, instructions, journals, and newspapers to collect borrowed words within two languages comparatively.

Terms borrowed from English into Uzbek by transliteration and phonetic features;

Table 1

№	Terminology (words) of English petroleum engineering	Uzbek	Variations
1	Hydro	Gidro	h-g
2	Methane	Metan	Th-t
3	Propane	Propan	E
4	Butane	Butan	E
5	Ethane	Etan	Th-t
6	Hydroelevator	Gidroelevator	h-g
7	Geophone	Giofon	Ph-f
8	Gravimeter	gravimitr	Meter-mitr
9	Barrel	Barrel	-
10	Viscometer	Vizkozomitr	s-z/c-k
11	Technician	Texnik	Ch-x
12	Seismic	Seysmik	i-y
13	Geologist	Geolog	Gist-og
14	Ethylene	Etilin	Hy
15	Plastic	Plastik	C
16	Asphalt	Asfalt	Ph-f
17	Crane	Kran	c-k
18	Vibrator	Vibrator	-
19	Hydrophones	Gidrofonlar	Hy-gi
20	Electrical signals	Elektr signallar	Ical-tr, s-lar
21	Rotary	Rotorli	y-li
22	Platform	Platforma	-
23	Generator	Ginirator	e-i
24	Bitumen	Bitum	En
25	Naphtha	Nafta	Ph-f, th-t
26	Kerosene	Kirosin	e-i
27	Diesel	Dizel	Ei-i
28	Nylon	Nilon	Y-i



29	Gas	Gaz	s-z
30	Magnetometer	Magnetometr	Meter-mitr
31	Chromatograph	Xromatografiya	Ch-x, ph-f
32	Corrosive	Korroziya	c-k, s-z
33	Meter	Metr	-
34	Compressor	kompessor	c-k
35	Panel	Panel	-
36	Monometer	Monometr	Meter-mitr
37	Hydroblock	Gidroblok	Hy-gi, ck-k
38	Injector	Injektor	c-k
39	Tanker	Tankir	-
40	Hydrodynamic	Gidrodinamik	Hy-gi, dy-di, c-k
41	Deformation	Deformatsiya	Mation-matsiya
42	Polyethylene	polietilin	y-I, th-t
43	Cation	Kationlar	c-k
44	Coagulator	Koagulator	c-k
45	Propylene	propolin	Py-po
46	Butylene	Butilin	Ty-ti
47	Gas generator	Gazginirator	s-z
48	Lithological	litologik	Th-t
49	Hydroperforator	Gidroperfirator	Hy-gi
50	Tectonic	Tiktonik	Te-ti

What's more, a lot of words were borrowed from Russian language as well by transliteration;

Table 2

№	Terminology of Russian petroleum engineering	Uzbek	Variations
1	Нефть	Нефт	ь
2	Нафтеновый кислоты	Нафтен кислоталари	овый
3	сейсмический	сейсмик	мический
4	нефелин	нефелин	-
5	Нефелометр	Нефелометр	-
6	Нефрит	Нефрит	-
7	Николь	Николь	-
8	Нефтяной кокс	Нефтли кокс	-
9	Конденсатор	Конденсатор	-
10	Паз ротора	Паз ротора	-
11	Полимер	Полимер	-
12	Газовый ключ	Газли ключ	-
13	Газоконденсат	Газконденсат	О/и
14	Мазут	Мазут	-
15	Солярка	Солярка	-
16	Бензин	Бензин	-
17	Дизель	Дизел	-
18	Парафин	Парафин	-

The corpus-based analysis illustrated that the borrowing process happened by transliteration between English and Uzbek, and Russian and Uzbek languages. In the past years, according to the linguist (Doniyorov. 1977), the technical language and dictionary of the Uzbek language are enriched from borrowed terms, especially, from Russian. There are an increasing number of technical terminology such as oil and gas ones loaned from English. Additionally, table 1 showed that the terminology of petroleum engineering was borrowed from English into Uzbek mostly by transliteration which means forms and the meaning of the words are the same. Moreover, table 1 indicated that the terms in the English system of the oil and gas industry deployed in the Uzbek terminological system of that field are enormous and even without form changes too.

Table 2 depicted that some terminology (words) were also borrowed from Russian terminological system of oil and gas into Uzbek terminology of oil industry. As a result, the qualitative analysis showed that terms occurring in the English system of petroleum engineering can be employed in the Uzbek system of the oil and gas industry by transliteration. It is a fact that even the meaning of the terms can be used without any changes.

4. CONCLUSION

At present time, there are a lot of languages in the world, that can be used international or in some domains without any changes. In particular, words can be deployed within two



terminological systems; English and Uzbek by transliteration. Even changing the letters of the technical word promote the creation of a new terminological system of other languages. We carried out research focused on corpus-based analysis. The collected data showed that there are a lot of terminologies in the Uzbek system of the oil and gas industry which borrowed from English and are still being deployed in that field of expertise.

5. REFERENCES

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