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Transliteration of Terminology in the English and Uzbek Oil and Gas Terminological Systems

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Abstract: *In comparing two languages on the issues of their terminological systems of oil and gas engineering, we found out that there are a lot of terminology (words) within two systems. A terminology characterizes the specific domain of that language. A terminology is considered as a special word indicating features of that field of expertise. However, not all terminology (words) specialists use in their daily life, but particularly, they do them in their workplace. This paper highlights the features of terminology using in the two language systems; the English and Uzbek. In particular, the terminology (words) of oil and gas engineering systems were indicated in two languages. Moreover, in nominating terminology (words) from English into Uzbek, transliteration feature is very essential. This paper highlights the features of transliteration of terminology within two languages.*

Keywords: terminological systems, oil and gas engineering, English and Uzbek languages.

Introduction

M. Teresa Cabre (1998:32) stated that terminology is generally seen as an interdisciplinary field that deals with the naming of concepts of special subjects, and their realization in linguistic or other forms. Samigullina L.Z, Danilova O. V, Samigullina E.F and Latypova I.A (2019) stated that terminological fields of the languages are characterized by a considerable degree of coincidence of terminological elements.

Vocabulary is fundamental to acquire a language but a terminology is important to study technical one. Terminology of any sphere of science characterizes the specialty and the stuff, naming them differently. Furthermore, the adult learners studying terminology of specific domain need to have sufficient knowledge on phonetics, lexicology and grammar. Leichik (1998) stated that "A term is a lexical unit of a certain language for special purposes, denoting a general ─ concrete or abstract ─ concept of the theory of a certain special area of knowledge and activity. The specificity of the term in the descriptive approach is that the term is not a special word, but only a word in a special function, i.e., any word can become a term, and any term can go into the sphere of common vocabulary. Besides, a term can be ambiguous, it is characterized by the presence of synonyms and antonyms.

Doniyorov (1977:72–79) expressed his ideas about terms in the Uzbek language in his research monography "Issues Concerning Uzbek Technical Terminology". He stated that Uzbek technical terminology enriches with the help of term formation by the semantic way. He divided terms derived from common words into four topical groups: 1. names of body parts of human and animal. 2. names of households. 3. the names of daily use products. 4. Technical terminology. In acquiring any language, in general, there are four linguistic skills for learners to possess. One of them is reading comprehension, which allows learners to comprehend the terminology employed in the process of the petroleum industry: drilling, refinery, pumping and transportation and other performances. English language acquisition is a long, complex process because it is used in many domains of human activity as an instrument in spoken and written contexts in the international stage. Additionally, obtaining terms in English and Uzbek languages through contexts provides adult learners with a wide range of knowledge concerning different specialists' physical settings (Kh. Abdinazarov. 2023:1). We found that a lot of terminology (words) were translated from English into Uzbek language by transliteration feature. We stated examples of those transliterated words in the English and Uzbek.

Literature Review

Linguists (Bartenev and Gredina) conducted research on the issues of features of nomination of terminology in the terminological system of oil and gas and made analysis and found 14 features of nomination of terminology in that field. One of nominating feature of terminology is a sign of transliteration. In contrast to the opposite feature, in the borrowing language, the spelling of the term is not copied, but the sound. Therefore, the second name of the sign is a sign by writing. Examples of terms for this feature are tanker, stinger, etc. Their Russian equivalents are танкер, стингер. It should be noted that there are terms that clearly cannot be attributed either to the second or to another group. It is used here that some terms of the English language were transferred to Russian simultaneously with the help of transcription and transliteration.

Besides, terminology "*doodlebugger*" in the English and *дудлбаггер* in the Russian is considered as a member of seismic exploration team.

From these two equivalents, it can be seen that the first part of the Russian term was formed by transcription, and the second - by transliteration. It would be correct to say that the Russian term is based on two equal signs of nomination - transcription and transliteration.

X. Abdinazarov stated (2021) that adult learners often use terminology in professional written and spoken communication. Comparative analysis of terms by their lexical meaning is carried out in two languages; the methods of comparative analysis allowed us to know many theoretical problems concerning terminology.

The two considered terminological systems in English and Uzbek languages are characterized by the presence of common lexical-thematic groups (*area — maydon, surface — yuzasi*, drilling — *burg'ilash, seismic survey — seysmik tadqiqot*), and logical, structural and semantic properties of terms include the semantics of terms and word formation. The only principle of the formation of that system occurs due to the presence of international terms in these languages, for instance: seysmik (seismic), barrel (barrel), vakum (vacuum), korroziya (corrosion), injektor (injecktor), conglomirat (conglomerate), breka (breccias), kirosin (kerosene), propan (propane), metan (methane), geothermal (geothermal), radioactive (radioactive), subareal (subaerial), kirojin (kerogen). Those words were translated or borrowed from English into Uzbek by transliteration feature as it is considered one of the main character of nominating objects or phenomena in the terminological system of oil and gas.

Today, English is being as an international tool of communication in the world, connecting a lot of people, enable them making cooperate in different domains of life. Petroleum engineering has been developed and made a contribution to the prosperity of the sustainable economy of our country. Besides, this area of study also affected developed countries' economic life. Therefore, learners are more being interested in studying petroleum engineering in English in order to professional communication in the worldwide platform. Furthermore, learners often encounter unavoidable technical terminology while reading and interpreting the subject-specific contexts.

Terminology of Petroleum Engineering

Any language cannot be spoken or written without words or specific terms. Furthermore, a word may relate to any branches of science but specific terminology only specifies specialization of that field of study. Furthermore, the terminology of specific field characterizes the objects which employed in that industry. Moreover, there are a plenty of terminology (words) indicating the meaning concerning transportation, technology, and equipment, tools and devices within English and Uzbek languages comparatively (X. Abdinazarov. 2023:204-203).

In English language: *bituminous, biotrol, bicarb, benzene, bentonite, bergmeal, gaff, gil, girder, grab, gradiometer, halite, hade, hanger,*

In Uzbek language: *bitumli, burg'ulash qorishmasi uchun suquy baktritsid, biokarbonat natriy, benzol, bentonite, baitomit, cho'kindi jins, kran, gilsonit, poyas, tutish asbobi, gradiometr, qiyalikni o'lchaydigan asbob, galit, toshli tuz, qiyalash, osilgan kronshteyn*

In the above-mentioned terminology (words) we may see that some terminology is translated with a lot of words by explaining its meaning in Uzbek language due to not having equivalent of that term. However, some terms are nominated from English into Uzbek by transliteration:

In English language: *diesel, butane, ethane, propane, hexane, rotary table,* gas, hydrophones, gas generator, seismic, vibrator,

In Uzbek language: *dizel, butan, etan, propan, geksan, rotor stoli, gaz, giofonlar, gaz generator, seysmik, vibrator,*

Conclusion

The content of special language texts concerns scientific, technical, or professional topics, even though the concept of profession permits the inclusion of many subject fields, e.g. sports and business; if special is restricted to science and technology, these topics would not be considered specialized. As a consequence, the words in the general language texts are much easier to understand for most speakers of the language than those in the special texts (M. Teresa Cabre. 1998:73-74). Therefore, terminology of the oil and gas industry is very special which does not occur in general English language because that specifies objects in that field of expertise.

In studying terminology in the English and Uzbek languages, we conducted further research, having concerned on the linguists' ideas according to the formation of terminology of any domain and petroleum engineering. Consequently, we compared the terms within two languages: stating them. Terminology is a must to acquire because without knowing it no longer being able to learn the features of communication of any languages. Transliteration method is to help learners to understand the terms of two languages changing some letters of terminology from English into Uzbek.

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