

Affixation in the Terminological System of Oil and Gas Engineering in the English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: Every language is formed by morphological feature such as affixation (suffix and prefix). Terminology of all branch of science is constructed according to the morphological way. Terminology of oil and gas industry is formed by affixation (suffix, prefix). Furthermore, suffix and prefix have some own meaning in the terminological system of oil and gas in the English and Uzbek languages. Besides, there are a lot of prefixes in the English which has negative meaning. This paper highlights some features concerning formation of terminology by morphological way in the English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: terminology, terminological system of oil and gas, morphology, affixation, English and Uzbek languages.

Introduction. Terminology denotes the meaning of the particular profession in the science and characterize its features. Terminology of each field of expertise reveals the name of the objects and actions. The morphemes that make up terms, like those that make up words in general language, and the words forming terminological phrases do not combine with each other in a linear fashion, but rather form morphological and lexical constituents that follow the basic patterns of a language's lexical system and respect the binary principle of combination (Teresa Cabre. 1999:90).

A word is the main key in the language to communicate but a term is special phenomena for particular professions to communicate in their field of study or work (Abdinazarov. Kh. 2022:40). We conducted research on the issues of formation of terminology in the terminological system of petroleum engineering in the English and Uzbek languages. We compared terminology (words) within two languages, indicating the suffixes and prefixes.

Review of literature. Teresa Cabre. (1999:92-94) revealed the methods of formation of terminology, distinguished each method accordingly: the combination of morphemes and words, including derivation, compounding, and creation of phrases; and the formal modification of existing units by means of truncation processes, including initialisms, acronymy, and clipping.

- a. Derivation consists of the addition of affixes to lexical bases to form new words. In English three possibilities are known: prefixing, suffixing, and mixed cases in which both a prefix and a suffix are added to the same base:
 1. prefixation: *reopen, untie*
 2. suffixation: *processor, transmitter*
 3. prefixation + suffixation: *unconstitutional, disarmament*
- b. Compounding consists of combining two or more lexical bases to create a new lexeme. Three types of combination are used:
 - a. combination of native contemporary forms: *greengrocer, roadsweeper*

- b. combination of neoclassical forms: *electrolyte, lysosome*
- c. combination of contemporary and neoclassical forms: *bio-science, megacity*
- c. The use of phrasal units involves forming a new unit from the organized syntactic combination of words, e.g.
random access memory, magnetic resonance imagery
- d. Truncation is a formal device consisting of reducing a unit to one of its parts. It includes the formation of initialisms, acronyms, and clippings.
 - a. initialisms are abbreviated complex terms made up of the first letters of the term element: *FBI* (Federal Bureau of Investigation), *EU* (European Union), *IOC* (International Olympic Committee)
 - b. acronymy: *ALGOL* (algorithmic language); *bit* (binary digit)
 - c. clipping: *jumbo* (jumbo jetliner),

R. Doniyorov (1977:102) stated about suffixes (li, lik) in Uzbek language, which adds (li, lik) suffixes to the words of technical language, in the area of engineering, for example; the *articulated gear coupling-sharnir-li mufta, gear clutch-tish-li mufta, plunger pump-plunjer-li nasos, diaphragm pump-diafragma-li nasos, winged pump-qanot-li nasos, vane-pump-parrak-li nasos, gear pump-shesternya-li nasos*.

Abdinazarov KH (2022) stated that terminology of petroleum engineering is formed by morphological way, constructed by affixation (suffixes, prefixes), he compared terminology between two languages according to their formation of terms:

In the English language: Absorb, absorbability, absorbent, absorber, acid, acidic, acidizing, accumulation, baffling, bag, bail, bailer, band, belled, bicarbonate, biaxial, bacillicide, backwardation, bailing, bakersteal.

In Uzbek language: surish, suruvchan, namni tortib oluvchi modda, shimuvchi, namni tortib oluvchi, kislota, kislotali, achitish, yig'ilish, oqimni o'zgarishi, gaz bilan tuldirilgan ballon/qop, neftni tortish, jelonka, lenta, kengaytirilgan, biokarbonat, ikki ulchovli, bakteritsid, qisqa vaqt ichida tovarga biriladigan bonus, quduqni tozalash, neft turbalarni yog'lash uchun maxsus ishqor.

We found out following; absorb+ability, absorb+er acid+ic, acid+iz+ing, accumulate+ion, baffle+ing, bail+er, bell+ed, bi+carbonate, bi+axial, back+ward+tion, bail+ing, bake+r+steal. The examples which were given indicated technical terminology formation by adding suffixes and prefixes to words and also showed some changes in meaning. Besides, verbs turned into nouns or adjectives by suffixation. Absorb+ability means technical terminology +adjective as it shows changes a verb into adjective by adding suffix (ability). Absorb+er indicates a verb changes into a noun by adding suffix (er). Acid+ic specify a noun changes into adjective by adding suffix (ic). Acid+iz+ing points out that a noun turns into a verb by adding suffix (iz) and ing means a process. Accumulate +ion shows a verb changes into a noun by adding suffix (ion). Baffle+ing shows a verb in the process by adding suffix (ing). Bail+er indicates a verb turns into a noun by adding suffix (er). Bell+ed indicates a verb by adding suffix (ed). Bi+carbonate shows a noun by adding prefix (bi). Bi+axial indicates adjective by adding prefix. Back+ward+tion represents a verb changes into noun by adding suffixes (ward +tion). Bailing presents a verb in the process by adding a suffix (ing). Back+er+steal relates to a verb changes into a noun by adding suffixes (er and steal). H. Dadaboyev (2019) stated that terminology formed by suffix-*chi*-characterizes specialty, profession in Uzbek terminological system; *xizmatchi, tilchi, jangchi, chorvachi*. In particular, for specific professions; *zenitchi, karatechi, g'ijjakchi, dizelchi*. Besides, *-chi*- suffixes denotes the human who

ISSN 2792-1883 (online), Published in Vol: 3 No: 6 for the month of Jun-2023

invented objects of one field of expertise; *taqachi*, *gilamchi*, *domnachi*, *beshikchi*, *tanburchi*, *dutorchi*. In the terminological system of oil and gas industry, terminology (words) are formed also with *-er-* nominating someone who invented something in the area of oil and gas engineering, for example; Derrickman, Kelly.

The forming of technical terminology of oil and gas industry by morphological way

In the English: gaseous, hazardous, ultrafiltration, ultrasonic, unaffected, uncongeable, underpressure, uncontrollable,

In the Uzbek: gazli, xavfli, kolloidli qorishmani filtirlash, ultratovushli, ta'sirsiz, muzlamas, bosim ostida, boshqarib bo'lmas,

In the above-mentioned examples, we could make analysis that some terminology is formed by affixation (suffixes, prefixes) which has even negative meaning and is able to change the whole meaning of the terminology of the oil and gas industry.

Conclusion. In learning English for oil and gas engineering, we come across with necessity of acquisition of terminology in this sphere because technical language cannot be existed without studying terminology and their application to industry. In fact, it is industrialized language, which requires more terminology to get to make a speech and contribution in written context. The terms we utilize in the oil and gas settings are in regard to description of productions. In the process of formation of terminology of oil and gas, adds suffixes or prefixes and the words changes not only their meaning but also their form in the part of speech, for example, a verb, a noun, an adjective, or other parts of speech in English and Uzbek languages (Abdinazarov. Kh. 2022). Additionally, terminology can provide a learner with a full realization of the specialty. We conducted research on the issues of formation of terminology by morphological way. Each terminology is constructed by affixation (suffixes and prefixes) which stated in the bove-mentioned examples. Moreover, learners often encounter unavoidable technical terminology while reading and interpreting the subject-specific contexts. Therefore, they need to know the exact meaning of that technical word occurring in the text, otherwise, they may be able to misunderstand the general meaning of the text (Abdinazarov.Kh.2021:80). Therefore, studying morphological formation of terminology is a must.

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