

SPECIAL TERMINOLOGY IN ACQUISITION OF SPECIALTY

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Abstract. In learning and teaching FL to the students of other specialists, language is considered as an important tool to communicate and understand the meaning of terms in the field of expertise. Furthermore, terms are essential and prerequisite to know the fundamental knowledge of that area of study. Corpus linguistics is considered to be one of the branches of linguistics which let us to collect the terms from the system of knowledge. Additionally, we should teach the students of petroleum engineering only terminology. This paper highlights the features of terminology in the area of petroleum engineering.

Keywords: petroleum engineering, corpus linguistics, English language.

Introduction.

We are able to define the meaning of unknown words or terminology when we know that one belongs to particular specialty, especially, petroleum engineering and other branches of engineering. The growth of corpus linguistics (McCarthy 1998) has convinced linguists that vocabulary is much more than the ‘unordered list of all lexical formatives’ which Chomsky (1965:84) referred to it. Pioneering studies of large corpora by linguists such as Sinclair (1991) have shown lexis to be a far more powerful influence in the basic organization of language and of meaning than was ever previously conceived. Corpora reveal that much of our lexical output consists of multi-word units; language occurs in ready-made chunks to a far greater extent than could ever be accommodated by a theory of language insistent upon the primacy of syntax. Recent developments in the study of lexis have generated new applications within lexicography and language teaching, offering the possibility of a better understanding of the nature of the lexicon, especially multi-word phenomena. Besides, the notion of collocation shifts the emphasis from the single word to pairs of words as integrated chunks of meaning in the contexts, and collocation has become an uncontroversial element in a good deal of language description and pedagogy. Collocations are not absolute or one hundred percent deterministic, but are the probabilistic outcomes of repeated combinations created and experienced by language users. Key discussions of the implications of Firth’s theory of collocation appear in Halliday (1966) and Sinclair (1966). Both Halliday and Sinclair foresaw in the papers the development of the computational analysis of lexis using large amounts of text. Collocation studies show, most importantly, that a good deal of semantically transparent vocabulary is to a greater or lesser degree fossilized into restricted patterns (Aisenstadt 1981). We decided to make needs analysis in terminology by translating them from English into Uzbek.

Literature Review. Sinclair (1987, 1991), based on his lexicographic studies of collocation in the Birmingham Collection of English Text (later known as The Bank of English), sees two fundamental principles at work in the creation of meaning. These he calls the *idiom principle* and the *open choice principle*. The *idiom principle* is the central one in the creation of text and meaning in speech and writing, and works on the basis of the speaker/writer having at his/her disposal a large store of ready-made lexico-grammatical chunks. Syntax, far from being primary, is only brought into service occasionally, as a kind of ‘glue’ to cement the chunks together. Sinclair (1996) sees form and meaning as complementary: different senses of a word will characteristically be realized in different structural configurations. This extends the original notion of collocation to encompass longer strings of words and includes their preferred grammatical configurations or *colligations* (Mitchell 1971). The unitary consequences of collocation and colligation produce meaningful strings or chunks which are stored in memory (Bolinger 1976) and which substantiate the idiom principle. The relationship of collocation is fundamental in the study of vocabulary; it is a marriage contract between words, and some words are more firmly married to each other than others. Any word in the language can be examined from point of view of grammar, and vice-versa, any word, even words like verbs and conjunctions can be considered as vocabulary items. Languages are full of strong collection pairs and, therefore, collocation deserves to be a central aspect of vocabulary study. Knowledge of collocation is knowledge of what words are most likely to occur together (Michael McCarthy 2006; 12). What’s more, a word (or word-form) may be quite frequent, but majority, or even all, of its occurrences might be in just one or two texts, in which case, although its frequency might look significant, its range might be quite small. The useful words for the learner are those words which are frequent and have a fairly wide range that is those which occur across a wide variety of texts. Information about range can be presented in the form of statistical comparison between the occurrence of a word in one part of a corpus (e.g. just the scientific texts in the corpus) and its occurrence in the corpus as a whole. Any word that gets a differential of around 16 occurs with more or less the same frequency in the scientific texts as in the whole corpus. Any word with a lower differential is not very characteristic of scientific and learned English. Words with high differentials are characteristic of scientific and learned English (Michael McCarthy 40). We may see frequent occurring words in the contexts of petroleum engineering: **gas, hydrocarbon, hydrogen, carbon, oil**.

Terminology. 1) Fossil fuels are fuels formed by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms. The age of the organisms and their resulting fossil fuels is typically millions of years, and sometimes exceeds 650 million years. Fossil fuels contain high percentages of carbon and include coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Odatda qattiq turdagi yoqilg’ilar yerda tabiiy ravishda ulgan, kumilgan hayvonlarning 350 va millon yillab saqlanishi ushbu davrda kumir, yuqori darajadagi tabiiy gaz va uglevodorodni shakllanishiga sabab bo’ladi.

2) **Natural gas**, once flared-off as an unneeded byproduct of petroleum production, is now considered a very valuable resource. **Natural gas** deposits are also the main source of the element helium.

Xozirgi kunda tabiiy gaz juda ham qimmatli resurs bo’lib, asosiy gelium elementining manbaidir.

Conclusion. There are a lot of branches of engineering but each of them consists of exact

terminology we should know because terms of that specialty are occurred in special dictionary where learners may be able to know the exact meaning in translating them into L1. Translation is of high importance for better assimilation of the specialized terminology, as it helps professionally oriented students to interpret scientific and technical texts of the oil and gas sector while reading (Kh. Abdinazarov. 2021).

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