

## PETROLEUM ENGINEERING TERMINOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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## НЕФТ ВА ГАЗ МУҲАНДИСЛИГИ СОҲАСИДАГИ ТЕРМИНЛАРНИ ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДА ҚИЁСЛАНИШИ

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## СОПОСТАВЛЕНИЕ ТЕРМИНОВ НЕФТЯНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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UDC (УЎК, УДК): 81'373.46: 811.512.133:  
811.111

### **For citation (иктибос келтириш учун, для цитирования):**

Абдиназаров Х.Ш. Petroleum engineering terminology in the english and Uzbek languages // Ўзбекистонда хорижий тиллар. — 2021. — № 4 (39). — С. 74-83.

<https://doi.org/10.36078/1633680734>

**Received:** June 16, 2021

**Accepted:** August 17, 2021

**Published:** August 20, 2021

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**Abstract.** 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. Furthermore, terminology of this field is being more required by officials in recent years due to the developments of oil and gas industry in our country. Additionally, learners feel a failure in translating specific vocabulary (technical terminology), which complicates the comprehension of context in the process of reading since they could hardly find L1 translation, and those translated from English into Uzbek, that indicates the lexical deficiency in the field of oil and gas in L1. Moreover, the increased number of borrowed words originated from English and Russian languages are being used in the Uzbek language not in an appropriate way. This paper highlights the theories of terminology expressed by Uzbek and foreign researchers. Moreover, the selected oil and gas terminology of the compared languages has been investigated in lexical-semantic aspect.

**Keywords:** terminology; petroleum engineering; profession-oriented context; borrowed words; translation; lexicographic source.

**Аннотация.** Махсус терминларни яхши ўзлаштиришда ҳамда нефт ва газ соҳасидаги ёзма матнни талқин қилишда касбга йўналтирилган талабалар учун таржима асосий аҳамиятга эга. Мамлакатимизда нефт ва газ саноатини ривожланиши сабабли ҳозирги пайтда мутахассислар томонидан соҳа



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терминологиясини билишга эhtiёж ошиб бормокда. Талабаларнинг ўқув фаолиятида инглиз тили доирасидаги мутахассисликка оид лексик материалларда шундай терминлар учрайдики, улар ёзма матнни тушунишни мураккаблаштиради. Шу боис, талабалар ўқиш жараёнида соҳага тегишли лексик бирликларни ўзбек тилига таржима қилишда қийналадилар, чунки мазкур соҳада лексикографик манбаларнинг камлиги ва баъзи инглиз тилидан ўзбек тилига таржима қилинадиган терминларнинг талқини фақат рус тилида мавжуд эканлиги бу каби техник терминларни ўзбек тилига таржима қилишни қийинлаштиради. Бундан ташқари, инглиз ва рус тилларидан ўзлашган сўзлар кўлами кўп, улар ўзбек тилида тегишли таржимасиз қўлланилиб келмоқда. Мазкур мақолада ўзбек ва чет эл тилшунос олимларининг терминология соҳасидаги олиб борган ишлари ва уларнинг назарий жиҳатлари ёритилди, икки тилда танланган нефть ва газ соҳасидаги терминлар лексик-семантик жиҳатидан тадқиқ қилинди.

**Калит сўзлар:** терминология; нефть ва газ муҳандислиги; соҳавий матн; ўзлашган сўзлар; таржима; лексикографик манба.

**Аннотация.** Данная статья освещает теорию терминологии, представленной узбекскими и зарубежными исследователями. Выбранная нефтегазовая терминология сопоставляемых языков исследована нами в лексико-семантическом аспекте. Перевод имеет первостепенное значение для лучшего усвоения специальной терминологии, так как он помогает профессионально-ориентированным учащимся интерпретировать научно-технические тексты нефтегазовой сферы при чтении. В связи с развитием нефтегазовой промышленности в нашей стране, терминология этой отрасли в последнее время становится все более востребованной представителями этой специальности. Студенты в процессе чтения затрудняются в переводе специальной лексики (терминов), что мешает пониманию письменного текста, так как они с трудом находят перевод на узбекском языке, потому что некоторые термины отсутствуют в узбекском языке. Это свидетельствует о лексической недостаточности в области нефтегазовой сферы. Более того, возросло количество слов, заимствованных из английского и русского языков, которые используются в узбекском языке без соответствующего перевода.

**Ключевые слова:** терминология; нефтегазовой сфера; научно-технический текст; заимствованные слова; перевод; лексикографический источник.

**Introduction.** The development of international cooperation in different domains, urges the learners, working in target settings such as the petroleum industry, to feel target needs in the acquisition of technical terms in the Uzbek language. English is mainly an instrument for communication among all nations in the world. Adult learners frequently feel a failure in comprehending unknown words (terms) in the field of petroleum engineering in English while interpreting written context in this field because they often are not able to find terms in Uzbek in paper-based and online dictionaries, that is being a great problem in translation in L1 now. However, they could deal with issues concerning technical terms in Uzbek only by either specialist or prior experience obtained in the past, or use borrowed words originated from Russian. We still use borrowed words originated from other languages in our translation. Besides, the petroleum industry has been thriving and have already made a great contribution to the economy of Uzbekistan.

There are a lot of companies accomplishing a variety of functions in this area from drilling to transporting ready-made productions on petroleum engineering in our country. Today, we feel vast changes in our social, economic life because of the interest of foreign companies whose will is to invest and extend the cooperation on the issues of petroleum industry. Therefore, the terminology of that field is in need to be more studied in Uzbek than ever before. However, this area of research is not yet conducted further, and no great contribution has been ever made to studies of oil and gas terminology in the comparative and lexicographic aspects. The study states some ideas of scholars on terminology. It deals with technical vocabularies (terms) in this area, translated from English into Uzbek. The qualitative analysis on the issues of technical terminology within two languages has been made.

**Literature Review.** In 1930, the word “terminology” appeared in the work of Eugen Wuster, as he first introduced the concept of terminology in his research. Since some innovations have been done in the field of terminology, new terms were formed according to different spheres of life. The terminological system first appeared, and the initial approaches were made to standardize terminology within a language. The third stage — the boom of terminology between 1975 and 1985 — is marked by the proliferation of language planning and terminology projects (8, 125).

What’s more, the concept of terminology was studied broadly by a good deal of Russian linguists (20,24,16). Leichik (20, 14) revealed terminology as an independent scientific discipline. Additionally, according to researchers’ views, the terminology of today— is an art, each unit of which has certain restrictions for use and optimal conditions for existence and development. A special feature that distinguishes the term from other types of nominations is its connection with scientific concepts. Consequently, the linguistic status of a term is influenced by the branch of knowledge in which it is determined. However, the terminology is not a completely new field of study as it has developed and is still ongoing from the simple human need to name and identify. Its precise definition and scope are still not clearly defined. During the past several decades, the theory of terminology has been a subject of debate in various circles. Just recently, however, it has been systematically developed, with full consideration of its principles, bases, methodology and approach to terminology has gone from being amateurish to truly scientific (5).

Leichik (20, 16–17) 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 (16).

Doniyorov (17, 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.

**The Study Level of Oil and Gas Terminology Abroad.** Particularly, oil and gas terminology in English and Russian languages has

been investigated and a lot of surveys have been made: structural and semantic (19, 26), contrastive-comparative in improving the terminological system of that field (21), the main features of technical terms (22), function of terms in professional discourse (23), semantic diffusion in both languages (27). Russian Linguists made research on the classification of terminology of oil and gas (25), learning those terms in both languages (21), peculiarities of the asymmetry of languages in that field of study, structural and semantic features of terms (19). Furthermore, Pond (13) stated the etymological characteristics of terms. Additionally, Boone (15) also indicated the semantic and structural features of the terminology and its main mechanisms. Moreover, Hines (16) and Stevens (17) claimed a sublanguage in oil and gas settings. Besides, comparative experiments made in technical terms in European languages (7), etymologic features of technical language in the area of oil and gas production (6), the complex issues in interpreting technical terms (2), technical language in target place (9, 14), formation and development of the terminological system (18), the survey of the structural and semantic example of that field in English and Asian languages in a comparative aspect (22).

**Research Methodology.** 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'ulash, 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: seismic (seismic), barrel (barrel), vakum (vacuum), korroziya (corrosion), injektor (injector), conglomerat (conglomerate), breka (breccias), kirozin ([kerosene](#)), propan ([propane](#)), metan ([methane](#)), geothermal ([geothermal](#)), radiative (radioactive), subareal (subaerial), kirojin ([kerogen](#)).

A subject-oriented text is employed for a comparative survey; specific terms translated within two languages, as a result, some terms were indicated as frequency occurring words but some not. A written context containing specific terms of the oil and gas field was under qualitative experiment, and that data was briefly got from a textbook by Jon Nautan and Alison Pohl (11).

### **The Drill String — Burg'ulash Tizmasi**

**1. The work of drilling** under the ground is performed by the **drill string**.

Yer ostidagi **burg'ulash ishlari burg'ulash tizmasi** bilan amalga oshiriladi ( in the 1<sup>st</sup> example, the technical terminology “string” has only meaning “mag'lubiyat, kanop, arqon,tor” in either English-Uzbek dictionaries or online translation but it does not relates to oil and gas field, therefore, it gives wrong meaning.

However, we could translate those technical terms “drill string” relating to the sphere of petroleum engineering with the help of professor-teachers employing in this area of expertise and its translation was in Uzbek language “Burg'ulash tizmasi” which we could not find in either English-Uzbek paper based dictionaries or online.

**2. The drill string** consists of the **Kelly, sections or drill pipe, the drill collar, and a bit** to drill the rock.

Burg'ulash tizmasi kvadrat, quvurlar, bo'limlar, og'irlashtirilgan burg'ulash quvurlar (OBQ), va tog' jinsini maydalash uchun dolotodan iborat.

(if we focus on 2<sup>st</sup> example, we may see that the technical terminologies “Kelly”, “the drill collar”, “a bit” have only meaning “kelli”, “burg'ulash yoqasi”, “ozgina” in either English-Uzbek dictionaries or online translation but it also does not relate to oil and gas field as it may enable learners misunderstanding the topic in this area of learning. Those technical words were translated by an employee who has prior experience in the oil and gas field and their translation in Uzbek language was “Kvadrat”, “og'irlashtirilgan burg'ulash quvurlari (OBQ)”, and “dolota” which gave a definite meaning about the topic.

**3.** The Kelly is a strong pipe that is always at the top of the drill string.

Kvadrat bu har doim burg'ulash tizmasining yuqori qismida joylashgan mustahkam quvur.

(according to 3<sup>rd</sup> example, “Kelly” is the same as in the 2<sup>nd</sup> example.

**4.** It has four or six sides and goes through the rotary table which turns around (rotates).

Uning to'rt yoki olti tomoni bor va atrofida aylanadigan rotor stoli orqali o'tadi.

(in the 4<sup>th</sup> sentence, rotary table” has been found in English-Uzbek dictionary “rotor stoli”)

**5. The rotary table is on the drill floor.**

Rotor stoli burg'ulash poli ustida joylashgan.

(in the 5<sup>th</sup> sentence, “the rotary table” and “the drill floor” were found in English-Uzbek) dictionary and they were “rotor stoli”, “burg'ulash poli”.

**6. Bits are usually tricone — in other words, they have three rotating cones.**

Dolotalar odatda uchkonuslibo'ladi — boshqacha qilib aytganda, ularda uchta aylanadigan konus mavjud.

(in the 6<sup>th</sup> example, technical terms such as “Bits”, “tricone” were translated as “Bitlar, tricone” by GT (google-translate), and were not found in English-Uzbek dictionaries and these words did not define any meaning in petroleum engineering. However, those terminologies we translated with the help of professor-teachers at the technical department and translation were as “dolotalar”, “uchkonusli” in L1.

**7. Drill bits can be covered with industrial diamonds to make them last longer.**

Burg'ulash dolotalari uzoqroq ishlashi uchun sanoat olmos bilan qoplanishi mumkin.

(in the 7<sup>th</sup> example, technical terminology or phrases “Drill bits” was also translated by English-Uzbek dictionaries and we could not find right, relevant translation in L1, we also interpreted these words with the help of experts and it was “burg'ulash dolotalari”.

**8. Drilling mud is pumped through jets in the bit — this lubricates and cools it and, as the mud is circulated, it also carries the pieces of drilled rock fragments to the surface (23).**

Burg'ulash eritmasi kuchli oqimli nasos bilan dolotaga haydaladi — bu uni moylaydi va sovutadi, va loy(burg'ulash eritmasi) aylanib turadi, u shuningdek burg'ulangan toshlarning bo'laklarini yer yuzasiga olib chiqadi(ko'tarib chiqadi).

(in the 8<sup>th</sup> example, technical terminology “drilling mud” was translated from English into Uzbek language by dictionaries “burg’ulash loyi”, but it was rightly interpreted by specialists “burg’ulash eritmasi” in L1.

Burg’ulash tizmasi, other terms in Uzbek are being utilized in the petroleum industry at present, those are very technical terminology that tells us about petroleum engineering. We cannot translate those above-mentioned words directly online by (google-translator) or paper-based English-Uzbek dictionaries because we cannot find them in those dictionaries, but could find their translation in the Uzbek language with the assistant of a technical teacher or experts working in this area of expertise. Therefore, it is important to conduct research on the issues of oil and gas terminology in the English and Uzbek languages and solve the issues dealing with translation.

	English	Uzbek	Note
1	Drilling	Burg’illash	Found in the English-Uzbek paper-based dictionary
2	Drill string	Burg’ilash tizmasi	Not found in the English-Uzbek dictionaries either in paper-based or electronic
3	Kelly	Kvadrat	Not found in the English-Uzbek dictionaries either in paper-based or electronic
4	Sections	Seksiya (svecha)lari	Not found in the English-Uzbek dictionaries either in paper-based or electronic
5	Drill pipe	Burg’ilash quvurlari	Found in English-Uzbek paper-based dictionary
6	The Drill collar	Og’irashtirilgan burg’ilash quvurlari (OBQ)	Not found in the English-Uzbek dictionaries either in paper-based or electronic
7	A bit	Dolota	Not found in the English-Uzbek dictionaries either in paper-based or electronic
8	The rotary table	Rotor (aylanadigan) stoli	Found in the English-Uzbek paper-based dictionary
9	Rotate	Aylantirmoq	Found in the English-Uzbek paper based dictionary
10	Drill floor	Burg’ilash poli	Found in the English-Uzbek paper-based dictionary
11	Bits	Dolotalar	Not found either in the English-Uzbek paper based dictionaries nor electronic
12	Tricone	Uch konusli	Not found in the English-Uzbek dictionaries either in paper-based or electronic
13	Rotating cones	Aylanadigan konuslar	Found in the English-Uzbek paper-based dictionary
14	Drilling mud	Burgilash eritmasi	Not found in the English-Uzbek dictionaries either in paper-based or electronic
15	Jets	Oqimli nasos	Not found in the English-Uzbek dictionaries either in paper-based or electronic
16	Pump	Nasos bilan haydamoq	Found in the English-Uzbek paper-based dictionary
17	Lubricate	moylamoq	Found in the English-Uzbek paper-based dictionary

18	Drilled rock fragments	Burgilangan toshlarning bulaklari	Found in the English-Uzbek paper-based dictionary
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Technical terminology in the sphere of oil and gas were indicated in the table, some of them found in the following dictionaries (paper-based and electronic), but not all of them. Those dictionaries are:

1. English-Uzbek hand dictionary consists of 50000 words, (3)
2. English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionary, consists of 24000 entries (4)
3. Contemporary English-Uzbek dictionary, consists of 5000 words (12)
4. English-Uzbek online dictionary. [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)
5. [www.google-translate.com](http://www.google-translate.com)

6. According to the scientific analysis of the above-mentioned words in the table, we found 50% of them are available in dictionaries where we may find translation in Uzbek language but 50% of them were not found in English-Uzbek dictionaries either paper-based or electronic. What's more, we could translate that very technical terminology in the area of oil and gas with the assistance of professor-teachers at the technical department and experts.

7. Additionally, it is impossible to translate or find the general meaning of the text without even one translation in Uzbek as it gives readers a misunderstanding of the topic in the sphere. Therefore, we should solve issues concerning the lexical deficiency of technical terminology in the field of oil and gas in the Uzbek language by conducting further research and finding more relevant technical terminology in the sphere of oil and gas in order to enrich the lexical resource of the Uzbek language.

**Conclusion.** 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. 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. However, some terminologies occurring in this field have the only translation in Russian as borrowed words and there is the deficiency of terminology of oil and gas field in English-Uzbek and electronic online dictionaries. The theoretical meaning of the terminology and technical one were investigated by Uzbek and foreign linguists more deeply. What's more, 18 technical terminologies were taken for comparative analysis between two languages; English and Uzbek and they were extendedly studied by their lexical meaning. We focused on every technical terminology occurring in the above-mentioned sentences, paying much attention to their availability in English-Uzbek dictionaries or electronic online ones. Besides, we conducted further research in finding exact L1 translation by exchanging ideas with experts and professor-teachers in the field of oil and gas engineering, as a result, we could define the meaning of technical terminology which we could not by techniques such as dictionaries.

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