

Contents:

Introduction	3
Chapter I Review of the Linguistic Literature on the General and Special Problems of Terminology in English and Uzbek	
1.1 Terminology as a branch of Lexicology.....	6
1.2 Semantic and functional properties of Terms.....	16
1.3 Problems of comparative analysis of Terms in different languages...25	
Chapter II Linguistic Analysis of Oil and Gas Terminology in English and Uzbek Languages	
2.1 Structural features of oil and gas terminology in English and Uzbek language.....	33
2.2 Semantic features of oil and gas terminology in English and Uzbek language.....	41
2.3 Functional features of oil and gas terminology in English and Uzbek language.....	49
Chapter III Aspects of Compiling English and Uzbek Dictionary on Oil and Gas Terminology	
3.1 Principles of compiling bilingual terminological dictionaries.....	52-56
3.2 English-Uzbek dictionary of oil and gas terminology.....	57-62
Conclusion	1
Bibliography	

INTRODUCTION

The qualification paper is dedicated to modern oil and gas terms which are widely used in industry. The theme of this qualification paper is Oil and Gas terminology in English and Uzbek languages. Due to studying the oil and gas terminology in both languages is complicated, the production of industry utilizes in any field since it is requirement of our modern world, world of globalization. In this qualification paper we have discussed the main points of how to compare oil and gas terminologies in English and Uzbek languages. Actually, the language is human being's crown, so that knowing language gives people a great deal of life. The brain of the language is grammar actually without grammar none can make a speech. The base of language is vocabulary without it no one can understand each other. The main approach of vocabulary is a term, as we know the terminology is the branch of lexicology. Making the qualification paper on terminology within contrasting and comparing two different languages gives not only a crown but a throne also. Human being's history is a teacher who teaches not only past events but future life. As the President of Uzbekistan Islam Abdug'anovich Karimov mentioned; "Nowadays, history and language become a real teacher for the nation. The deeds and exploits of great ancestors stir historical memories, create a new civil conscience and from the ethical to be emulated."¹

"Harmoniously development of generation as basis of progress of Uzbekistan"; all of us realize, that for achievement of the great purposes put today before us, noble aspirations it is necessary for updating a society". However, the analysis of the current system of organization of foreign language learning shows that educational standards, curricula and textbooks do not fully meet modern requirements, especially in the use of advanced information and media technologies. Education is carried out mainly under traditional methods. The organization of continuous foreign languages learning

¹ Karimov.I.A. Adabiyotge e'tibor – ma'naviyatga, kelajakka e'tibor.-Tashkent, 2009.-P. 40.

at all levels of the education system, as well as the work on upgrading the skills of teachers and the provision of modern teaching materials should be further improved.²

The actually of the given qualification paper is in fact that a given problem is very disputable among the linguists. There are different views of point on this matter and they need to have an exact answer.

The novelty of this qualification paper is determined by the concrete results of investigation is making a research on oil and gas terminology has not be clarified yet, the main approach of this paper is distinguish the differences and similarities of using industrial terms.

The aim of our qualification paper is to give the general approaches to the terms of oil and gas, how to use, how to distinguish and how to analyze the use of oil and gas terms in English and Uzbek languages.

The following **tasks** are put forward according to the general aim of given qualification paper:

- to give general notes about terminology;
- to analyze the lexical, semantic and functional features of terms
- to study oil and gas terms in different languages;
- to analyze the main peculiarities of oil and gas terms in modern terminology;

The methods of investigation used in the research work.

Methodological bases of research is Decrees of the President of Republic of Uzbekistan about development of languages, educations and sciences, the national program on a professional training, and also basic researches in the field of the theory of linguistics, in particular Theoretical Grammar of English and Translation Theory and Terminology.

The practical value of the research is that the material and the results of the given qualification paper can serve as the material for theoretical courses of terminology, lexicology, grammar, methodology, and can be used for practical lessons in usage on technical terms and conversational practice.

².Karimov I.A the President of Uzbekistan Decree of N18/75 2012

The theoretical value of the given qualification paper is that the practical results of the research can be used as the examples or tasks for seminars on terminology. As defined when studying the structure of a unit, we find out its components, mostly units of the next lower level, their arrangement and their functions as parts of the unit. Many linguists think that the investigation of the components and their arrangement suffices.

The **subject matter** of this qualification paper is the study of Oil and Gas terminology in English and Uzbek languages

The object of this research is the using oil and gas terminology widely, in Uzbek and English as well as the main properties of them

The material includes:

1. General information about terms
2. Types of terms, medical, technical, industrial;
3. Structural peculiarities of terminology in English and Uzbek languages
4. Principles and valiancy of terms in English and Uzbek languages
5. Implementation of English and Uzbek terms in the practical lessons

The structure of the qualification paper includes Introduction, three Chapters, Conclusion and Bibliography.

Introduction presents the topicality of the theme, the novelty and aim of the qualification paper; tasks, theoretical and practical value, material investigations, methods, statements to be proved and the structure of the qualification paper.

The first chapter consists of three paragraphs and gives general notes on general and specific problems of terminology

The second chapter consists of three paragraph which gives the main information about Linguistic Analysis of Oil and Gas Terminology in English and Uzbek Languages

The third chapter of qualification paper consists of Aspects of Compiling English and Uzbek Dictionary on Oil and Gas Terminology in the practical lessons with new methods independently under compulsion.

These methods of teaching is a special series of supplements designed to enrich young learners' study and use of the English language. Using the method supplements,

teachers can introduce a colorful, fun and game-like "world" which the students help to build and shape themselves.

Conclusion gives the results which are worked out by the investigations of the research. The oil and gas terminology in English and Uzbek languages have given rise to so many discussions and has been treated in so many different ways, that it seems hardly possible to arrive at any more or less convincing and universally conclusion concerning it.

The list of used literature as a source in researching this qualification paper is given in Bibliography.

CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF THE LINGUISTIC LITERATURE ON THE GENERAL AND SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

1.1 TERMINOLOGY AS A BRANCH OF LEXICOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

In this chapter, we analyze the correlation between lexicology and terminology however terminology is the main branch of lexicology. On the other hand there are so many differences between lexicology to terminology. In general terms, terminology is characterized by artificial options executed with a high degree of consciousness. Terminology is more conscious, because the terminologist discusses openly the linking between word morphology, concept and object.³

Terminology constitutes the greatest part of every language vocabulary. It is also its most intensely developing part the class giving a largest number of new formations. Terminology of a language consists of many systems of terms. We shall call a term any word or word-group used to name a notion characteristic of some special field of knowledge, industry or culture. The scope and content of the notion that a term serves to express are specified by definitions in literature on the subject. The word “utterance”⁴, for instance may be regarded as a term since Z. Harris, Ch. Fries and other representatives of descriptive linguistics attach to it.

³ cf. Felber/Budin 1989: 63, 69, Wuster 1991: 1–2

⁴ А.Я. Шайкевич, Распределение слов в тексте и выделение семантический полей, сб.Иностранные языки в высшей школе, М., 1963.

Many of influential works on linguistics are appeared in the last five devoted much attention to the problem of sociolinguistics.⁵ Sociolinguistics may be roughly defined as the study of the influence produced upon language by various social factors. It is not difficult to understand that this influence is particularly strong in lexis. Now terminology is precisely that part of lexis where this influence is not only of paramount importance, but where it is recognized so that terminological systems are purposefully controlled. Almost every system of special terminology is nowadays fixed and analyzed in glossaries approved by authorities, special commissions and eminent scholars.

Being mostly independent of the context a term can have no contextual meaning whatever. The only meaning possible is a denotation free meaning. A good term is intended to ensure a one-to-one correspondence between morphological arrangement and content. No emotional coloring or evaluations are possible when the term is used within its proper sphere. As to connotation or stylistically coloring, they are superseded in terms by the connection with the other members of some particular terminological system and by the persistent associations with this system when the term is used out of its usual sphere.

A term can obtain a figurative or emotionally colored meaning only when taken out of its sphere and used in literary or colloquial speech. But in that case it ceases to be a term and its denotation meaning may also become very vague. It turns into an ordinary word. The adjective atomic used to describe the atomic structure of matter was until 1945 as emotionally neutral as words like quantum or parallelogram. But since that time, it has assumed a new implication, so that the common phrase this atomic age, which taken literally has no meaning at all, is now used to denote an age of great scientific progress, but also holds connotations of ruthless menace and monstrous destruction.

Every branch and every school of science develop a special terminology adapted to their nature and methods. Its development represents an essential paper of research

⁵ Ю.Н.Апресян, Дистрибутивный анализ значения и структурные семантические поля, Лексикографический сборник, вып. V, М., 1962

work and is of paramount importance, because it can either help or hinder progress. The great physiologist **I.P. Pavlov**, when studying the higher nervous activity, prohibited his colleagues and pupils to use such phrase as the dog thinks, the dog wants, the dog remembers: he believed that those words interfered with objective observation.

The appearance of structural schools of linguistics has completely changed linguistic terminology. A short list of some frequently used terms will serve to illustrate the point: allomorph, allophone, constituent, immediate, constituent, distribution, complementary, distribution, contrastive distribution: morph, morphophonemic.

Using the new terms in context can say that phonologist seek to establish the system, pattern or structure of archiphonemes, phonemes and phonemic variants, based primarily on the principle of twofold choice or binary opposition. All the italicized words in the above sentence are terms. No wonder therefore that the intense development of linguistics made it imperative to systematize, standardize and check the definitions of linguistic terms now in current use. Such work on terminology standardization has been going on in almost all branches of science and engineering since the beginning of the 20th century and linguists have taken an active part in it, while leaving their own terminology in a sad state of confusion. Now this work of systematization of linguistic terms is well under way.⁶ A considerable number of glossaries appeared in different countries, and a permanent UNESCO commission is planning to publish a series of glossaries for various linguistic schools.⁷ These efforts are of paramount importance, the present state of linguistic terminology being quite inadequate creating a good deal of ambiguity and misunderstanding.

The terminology of a branch of science is not simply a sum total of its terms but a definite system reflecting the system of its notions. Terminological systems may be regarded as interesting sets because some terms belong simultaneously to several terminological systems. There is no harm in this if the meaning of the terms and their

⁶ О.С. Ахмонова, О.И. Полторацкий, Словари лингвистической терминологии, Лексикографический сборник, вып. V.M., 1959

⁷ The first publication under the guidance of this commission is F.P. Hamp, A Glossary of American Technical Linguistic Usage, 1925-1950, Utrecht- Antwerpen, 1957

definitions remain constant, or if the respective branches of knowledge do not meet: where this is not so, much ambiguity can arise. The opposite phenomenon, i.e the synonymy of terms, is no less dangerous for very obvious reasons. Scholars are apt to suspect that their colleagues who use terms different from those favored by themselves, are either talking nonsense or else are confused in their thinking. An interesting way out is offered by one of the most modern developments in world science, by cybernetics. It offers a single vocabulary and a single set of concepts suitable for representing the most diverse type of systems: in linguistics and biological aspects of communication no less than various engineering professions. This is of paramount importance as it has been repeatedly found in science that the discovered of analogy or relation between two fields leads to each field helping the development of the other.

Such notion and terms as quantity of information, redundancy, entropy, feedback and many more are used in various disciplines. To-day linguistics, no less than other scholars, must know what is going on in other fields of learning and keep abreast of general progress.

Up till now we have been dealing with problems of linguistic terminology. These are only a part of the whole complex of the linguistic problems concerning terminology. It goes without saying that there are terms for all the different specialties. Their variety is very great, e.i amplitude (physics), antibiotic (medicine), arabesque (ballet), feedback (cybernetics), fission (chemistry), frame (cinema). Many of the terms that in the first period of their existence are known to a few specialists, later become used by wide circles of laymen.

The origin of terms shows four main channels, two of which are specific for terminology. These specific ways are:

1. The use of terms combining forms from Latin and Greek like aerodrome, aerodynamics, cyclotron, microfilm, tetegraph, thermonuclear, telemechanics, supersonic. The process is common to terminology in many languages.

2. Borrowing from another terminological system within the same language whenever there is any affinity between the respective fields.

Sea terminology, for instance, lent many words to aviation vocabulary which in its turn made the starting point for the terminology adopted in the conquest of space. If we turn back to linguistics we shall come across many terms borrowed from rhetoric: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche and others.

The above survey of terms as a specific type of words was descriptive, the approach was strictly synchronic. Investigation need not stop at the descriptive stage. On the contrary, the study of changes occurring in a group of terms, etc., during a long period of time can give very valuable data concerning the interdependence of the history of language and the history of society. The development of terminology is the most complete reflection of the history of science, culture and industry.⁸

“Terminology” has two meanings. First, terminology refers to a set of terms in a specialized area, such as “networking terminology” or “automobile manufacturing terminology”⁹. Second, it is the name of an academic and professional discipline associated with studying and managing terms. Considered a branch of linguistics, terminology is closely related to lexicology (defining words and creating dictionaries), but with a focus on concepts (analysis, definition, denotation) in special domains.

The terms representing them, terminology extraction tools can be useful. It is often too time-consuming to manually identify the important terms in an information set. Running a terminology extraction tool on a text or a group of texts (corpus) automatically produces a list of words and word combinations that might be terms, called “term candidates.” A person (often a terminologist) will then go through the list to determine which of the words and phrases are true terms. The terms selected by the terminologist will often become the focus of further terminological research, with the goal of recording the term and the information about the concept it represents in a terminology record in a term base.

⁸ И.В. Арнольд. Лексикология современного английского языка. Москва: высшая школа, 1973., pp. 209-213

Preparing of definition system- consuming and it might not be practical to write a definition for each term in your term base. Therefore, you need to decide which terms need definitions, and which terms are self-explanatory. You should define terms that are not found in general dictionaries, technical terms (terms that have a special meaning in a field), the acronyms, abbreviations and others.

If the primary stake holders of your term base are translators, the needs of translators with respect to definitions should be a key determining factor. For instance, if after it has multiple meanings in the company (homograph), then each meaning should be clearly defined since each distinct usage of the term is in fact unique concept dislike to have its own translation. If after dissimilar in meaning to another term, the two should be clearly defined so that the nuance between the two can be properly reflected in the translations. Some terminology extraction tools also allow you to view all occurrences of the term in context .Being able to browse of the sentences in which that term occurs makes it easier to locate other information in the corpus about the term, such as definitions, synonyms, and examples of usage.

Translators benefit from approved terminology. Therefore, the translation tool used should be able to send the sentence currently being translated to the terminology tool so that known terms are automatically identified and highlighted, and the translators can then choose the approved target terms. Furthermore, a translation tool may consult a term base and compare the terms actually used in the translated text with the ones that are stored in the term base. If a translator has used terminology other than that which is prescribed in the database, the system raises a signal that can be investigated. This terminology “checking”¹⁰ function is similar to a spell checker.

Corporate terminology is normally managed and published in a term base (or terminology data base which is used by all employees and suppliers, including translation services, communications ,public relations and marketing .Term bases are primarily used in connection with translation memories and machine translation tools, but they can also be combined with other knowledge management systems such as

¹⁰ R. R. K. Hartmann (2003). *Lexicography: Dictionaries, compilers, critics, and users*. Routledge. p. 21

management information systems, document management systems or content management systems, controlled authoring software, and so forth.

External users of terminology (customers who purchase and use the products or services): Most external terminology emerges from products and corresponding documentation and product user interfaces.

Internal users of terminology (employees who depend on corporate sources for accomplishing their work): Organizations that participate in and support Research and Development activities need to share a common understanding of the terminology that is used to communicate about the product during its stages of development. Terminologists look for and record new terminology. They also manage existing terminology by updating records to identify terms that have become obsolete, or by cleaning up any supporting detail the term base as required.

Terminologists are personnel whose primary responsibility is to develop and maintain the corporate language as sets for two primary target audiences:

They communicate with adverse group of corporate subject-matter experts to determine the appropriate terms for concepts; to develop accurate, precise concepts that conform to globalization requirements; and to populate and maintain the official corporate term base with the appropriate terminological data.

Terminologists are the corporate champions for terminology management, and can be contacted by many departments within accompany to provide terminology advice and research.

Terminologists promote the importance of terminology management via timely and relevant articles about terminology topics on the corporate intranet.

While many terminologists work as described above, i.e., as language professionals specialized in the Scientific c study of the concepts and terms used in a given subject field, there are also numerous examples

Of terminologists as generalists in the sense that their role is one of facilitation, they facilitate communication by providing tools and resources that allow people to communicate and speak with one voice. They liaise with subject matter experts to help develop net- based, distributed and cooperative terminology processes. They help

design and implement terminology management systems and they train teams and individuals to build and maintain term sources.

We have seen that clearly and logically defined terms like *offside* or *polysemy* follow the same general principles as common words. On the one hand they are categorically clear-cut on the other hand, extra linguistic fuzziness causes the same effects of goodness of membership like common words with prototypical meaning. This is the reason why extra linguistic “clear cut-ness” cannot be a general criterion for terminology: A term is not a good term if it allows us to attribute objects to the term (‘membership’, ‘name’), but if concept and morphology correspond best to its function, which has to be defined first *polysemy* and *mono-semy* in linguistics, for instance, do not allow to separate all the phenomena concerned in two distinct classes, but they do permit us to discuss all the relevant problems. This means they are good terms. Of course, *polysemy* and *mono-semy* are terms whose concepts are meant to discover and describe linguistic reality rather than to name or classify its phenomena. In his analysis of ‘linguistic’ fuzziness, Labov (1978: 220) assumed wrongly that the main linguistic activity consists in “setting up rules for assigning memberships” to linguistic categories. In reality, speakers usually do not assign membership of objects to linguistic categories, since we do not divide definitively all persons in thin and thick ones, but rather call a person thick. In this case, the validity of the ‘membership’ in the linguistic category thick is limited to a single utterance and the subjective point of view of one speaker. In other words, we do not assign membership or classify, but designate in utterance.

The only difference from common language is the fact that the referee classifies the game situation definitively as *off side* and thus assigns membership, like the judge in Aitchison’s example of *mad* and *bad*. This difference, however, is not linguistic in nature, since it is the social authority conferred to the referee or the judge which turns the designation into a definitive classification, which is a first point to keep in mind for the analysis of official terminologies.

When we say terminology, our prototypical representation of this concept makes us think rather of terms whose function it is to name things than of theoretical concepts

like polysemy, structure, system, etc, which are discovering concepts. If a term is meant to be a name, then of course the problem of assigning membership arises, like in the judge's or referee's decision. The notion of name implies the assumption that there are objects to be named.

Thus, in this paragraph we have discussed main approaches and methods of terminology science as a part of lexicology moreover we have analyzed the researches of foreign and Russian terminologists and clarified main principles and features of coining new terms.

1.2. SEMANTIC AND FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

This paragraph is dedicated to the semantic and functional aspects of terminology, the theory of terminology and the scholars who were studied on it is clearly written in this qualification paper. The first thing that should be defined is similar terms, or terms with many meanings, these are terms that should be defined. If another stake holder of your term base is customers, that is, when the term base is used to generate glossaries as product information, then you need to define terms with which customers may be unfamiliar.

Focus on the frequently-occurring product-specific terms such as the names of product features and underlying technologies. Ensure that all a crony sari expanded to their full forms and defined.

The choice of terms to define also depends on your goal. For example, the terms you would choose to define if your goal is to make your company communicate better internally will differ from those you would choose to define for research in a particular field or for a particular educational purpose. Ideally, you should have a definition for each term that any one consulting a record can see what a concept means. When possible, and if the term based a structure enables it, add a field to show the context in which a term is used. It can also be helpful to have a field in which explanatory, grammar, and usage information can be provided. Terminology databases without definitions or contexts for the concepts in the mare not much better than simple lists of terms, the value and reusability of which diminishes quickly over time and across products.

The term bases should be available to very one in the organization and allow concurrent users. Different users may have different types of access (read-only, read-write)based on their roles and needs. Multiple concurrent user stem and sinecure it model that distinguishes and restricts access rights based on a combination of criteria:

Data level: terms those are granted privileges to either the whole entry or only a portion of the entry

Language: terms that are granted privileges on a language basis

Roles: terms granted privileges according to their role (e.g. term consumer, term submitter, term reviewer, term approver).

Subject area: users are granted privileges according to their expertise.

Organizational structure: words like terms granted privileges according to their position in the organizational structure (e.g. internal and external users). Terminology change reports provide information on terminology changes and updates. These can be used to check other resources (e.g. documentation, translation memories) that may be affected by global terminology changes. Change reports are also useful for informing affected teams in the organization of any changes to key terms.

If we take into account that even concepts of the notional type, like morpho-semantic information, produce goodness of membership effects in reference, we may postulate that the crystallization of referential experience in mental prototypes or more specific knowledge of examples are natural consequences of meaning. The force of crystallization, however, depends essentially on the interest a word's use encounters in society. The mental impact on concept and object pointed out particularly evident when the perception of reality is culturally determined. The extra linguistic reality of industrial organization is very similar in France and Germany. Nevertheless, both languages have a different lexical structure to cover this reality, e.g. the distinction between employee and cadre where German uses only one word *anges-tellter*.

The remaining two methods are common with other layers of the vocabulary. These are word-formation in which composition, semantic shift and derivation take the leading part, and borrowing from other languages. The character of the terms borrowed, the object and ideas they denote, are full of significance for the history of world culture. Since the process of borrowing is very marked in every field, all terminology has a tendency to become international. An important peculiarity of terms as compared to the rest of the vocabulary is that they are much more subject to purposeful control. We have already mentioned special establishments busy with improving terminology. We must also pay attention to the fact that it is often possible to trace a term to its author. It is, for instance, known that the terms *anode* and *cathode*

were coined by M. Faraday, the term *vitamin* by Dr. Funk in 1912, the term bionics was born at a symposium in Ohio (USA) in September of 1960.¹ Those who coin a new term are always careful to provide it with a definition and also to give some reasons for their choice by explaining its motivation.

It is common knowledge that distinctions and classifications which theoretically appear to be very clear have been found gradually to merge into one another when it comes to practical and empirical cases. Terms are not separated from the rest of the vocabulary and it is rather hard to say where the line should be drawn. With the development and growth of civilization many special notions become known to the layman and from part and parcel of everyday speech. Are we justified to call such words as *vitamin*, *inoculation*, and *sedative* terms? With radio and television sets in every home many radio terms are well known to everybody and often used in everyday conversation. In this process, however, they may lose their specific terminological character and become similar to all ordinary words in their semantic structure. The constant interchange of elements goes both ways. The everyday English vocabulary, especially the part of it characterized by a high index of frequency and polysemy, constitutes a constant source for the creation of new terms.

Dictionaries for the most part include these terminological meaning in the semantic structure of the head-word. The fact that one of the meanings is terminological is signaled by showing in brackets the field where it can be used. For example, the word *load* as an electrical term means ‘the amount of current supplied by a generating station at any given time’, *power* in mathematics is ‘the product obtained by multiplying the number into itself’, and in mechanics, ‘capacity of a lens’.

Possibly similar effects may account for new terms in other domains as well, when the mental prototype associated with a term connotes an old technological standard. It may be important to see that the notional element ‘member of an elite’ is less linked to a specific socio-historical context than the prototype. The same holds for the morpho semantically based meaning of F. employee, G. *anges-tellter*, and also E. worker. From a general semantic perspective, it may also be relevant to see that

morpho-semantic information forms a semantic box which will be filled with referential experience through individual biography and social history.

The artificial options of terminology tend to reduce the complex tridimensional semantic configuration we may call concept to a definition (cf. Depecker 2003: 17) which contains basically paradigmatic and, occasionally, morpho semantic features, but exclude prototype. This option seems to be meaningful, if the term is to be used uniformly with a clear underlying notion working independently from context (identity of terminological and contextual meaning). This artificial intervention of terminology is displayed in the semiotic model of Suonuuti (1997: 9), where definition adds a fourth side to the semiotic triangle. However, in some cases an option for prototype might be useful as well, e.g. if F. cadre was to be used in social psychology in order to conceive the idealized mental prototype which motivates social behavior. The drawings of objects in termino-graphic dictionaries are a very common way to combine abstract definition with concrete referential knowledge (Galinski/Picht 1997: 43–57). It follows that the semiotic effect of terminographic work is not limited to definition, as pointed out by Depecker, but may also affect the morpho-semantic dimension and the referential representation included in a concept.

Depending on the function of the term, termino-graphy tries to deepen the relevant dimensions of the concept and to establish coherence between the dimensions, avoiding misleading morpho-semantic information, because morpho-semantic transparency supports the understanding of newly coined terms. Schmitt observed that all neologisms in the specialized discourse of economy in France are in fact motivated and transparent. Some terminologies try to cover completely a whole field. Social statistics, for instance, aims at a coherent classification of a whole population in groups.

A term is, in many respects a very peculiar type of word. An ideal term is mono-semantic and when used within its' own sphere, does not depend upon the micro-context, provided it is not expressed by a figurative variant of a poly-semantic word. It's meaning remain constant until some new discovery or invention changes the referent or the notion. Polysemy, if it arises, is a drawback so that all the speakers are

writers on special subjects are very careful to avoid it. Polysemy may be tolerated in one form only, namely if the same term has various meanings in different fields of science. The term alphabet and word, for example, have in mathematics a meaning a very different from those accepted in linguistics.

The distinction between function/structure words and content/lexical words proposed by C.C. Fries in 1952 has been highly influential in the grammar used in second language acquisition and English Language teaching. Function words are words that have little lexical meaning or have ambiguous meaning, but instead serve to express grammatical relationships with other words within a sentence, or specify the attitude or mood of the speaker. They signal the structural relationships that words have to one another and are the glue that holds sentences together. Thus, they serve as important elements to the structures of sentences.

Words that are not function words are called content words (or open class words or lexical words or auto semantic words): these include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and most adverbs, although some adverbs are function words. Dictionaries define the specific meanings of content words, but can only describe the general usages of function words. By contrast, grammars describe the use of function words in detail, but treat lexical words in general terms only. Function words might be prepositions, pronouns, auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, grammatical articles or particles, all of which belong to the group of closed-class words. Interjections are sometimes considered function words but they belong to the group of open-class words. Function words might or might not be inflected or might have affixes.

Function words belong to the closed class of words in grammar in that it is very uncommon to have new function words created in the course of speech, whereas in the open class of words (that is, nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs) new words may be added readily (such as slang words, technical terms, and adoptions and adaptations of foreign words).

Each function word either gives some grammatical information on other words in a sentence or clause, and cannot be isolated from other words, or it may

"Functional features include both the purpose of the design object such as support, stability, or strength and the behavior that the design object performs like lifting, gripping, or rotating. The form features embody the physical characteristics of design objects in a design while the functional features explain what purpose the design objects achieve individually and what behaviors they exhibit in the overall design."¹¹

This suggests that while a functional feature will have implications for structure/form it is not necessarily about the form.

Function is best thought of in terms of the way that the designed object interacts with an environment when placed in it. Chandrasekaran & Josephson define a function of an object in terms of the effect it has on its environment. The environment can use behaviors, structure or structural properties, and can provide 'inputs' or stimuli that trigger the function to enable, prevent or maintain the interaction.

For example, a clock functions when placed in an environment that provides it with power and allows the time display to be visible. Note that in this example a subset of the object's behaviors is being used for a function: the 'ticking' sound is normally not used.

A chair functions, when placed in an environment that places a load on it, by resisting that load. Here the key behavior involves no gross movements and is completely in response to external stimuli. A knife functions when placed in an environment which applies a force on the knife causing a particular portion of the structure (the 'sharp' edge) to be in contact with another material.

In this last case, the function is provided by a very specific piece of geometry, and by the material properties of the knife that prevent it from bending, breaking or changing its shape. In the clock case, the function is provided by a combination of behaviors and the structure that supports them.

¹¹ R. R. K. Hartmann (2003). *Lexicography: Dictionaries, compilers, critics, and users*. Routledge. p. 21

In these examples above we are considering the "intended function" of the designed object, i.e., the design intent. This intended function is concerned with the process we referred to above as "intended use". Designed objects can be used in other ways (i.e., analogical use) by taking advantage of other substructures, subsets of behaviors, or properties (e.g., using a shoe as a hammer, or using a ticking clock as a baby pacifier).

Terms study of semantics is different from the study of the semantics of the word as a term of studying problems primarily include issues related terms and concepts correlated with it, including the adequacy of the definitions and relevant concepts. Semantics Terminology differs in that it is the semantics of the closed type, it is encoded by the perception of everyday consciousness.¹²

For the formation of the terms as to form new words are used the same methods and derivational means. This can be explained by the fact that the maximum number of terms and their derivatives are produced by words, it is the base, that is possessing the structural and semantic characteristics. At the same time for the formation of the term, as opposed to the word " must also verbal disclosure of terminological nomination, the definition of the concept, and this is included in reformative act of the newly created term, because without definitions, without defining the boundaries of the content of this concept, without isolation those signs that this concept would be separated from the other, the term cannot be considered a full-fledged"

The specific characteristics of the term , which is manifested in the process of term formation , is to use the international element that enhances the appearance of the word-formation base terms of oil and gas industry in the language. International vocabulary of terminology units term pole "oil", "gas production", "Petrochemicals", "refinin" is becoming common for English, and for the Uzbek language. At this stage, the development of language in "terminology awareness" is implemented many potential opportunities inherent in the peculiarities" general literature" derivation. This mainly concerns the term semantic structure. In some cases, there is its expansion (

¹² Oil and Gas Exploration and production. BP energy education program-2008, pp-11

metaphorization), while in others there is a kind of semantic shift (conversion , semantic compression) .

"In general terminology awareness system is a very complex organism, crystallized during the period of existence of the language of science and technology, which consists of both formal components (methods terminology awareness and terminology awareness funds), and meaning, which includes different values terminology awareness funds is closely related to the semantic structure producing bases " .

As an argument in favor of the productivity of a particular method in the thesis terminology awareness quantitative relationships terminological units serving similar term system English and Uzbek languages were used. According to our data, over half of terminological units in these languages are formed syntactic way, in second place is the lexical on the third - the morphological, the fourth -semantic method .

It should be noted a peculiar combination of two ways terminology awareness - lexical and syntactic - in the formation of a new oil and gas terms in the Uzbek language , when there is a borrowing of the English one-word terminological units and a multi- term , along with the concept .

1.3 PROBLEMS OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TERMS IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

This paragraph deals with problems of comparative analyses and analyses of terms in different languages. In order to realize cross cultural computing in terms of languages, area same meaning and different sound and different meaning the same sound are considerably important to be computed. Nevertheless, area same meaning with same sound is still important to include in order to measure the relatedness of terms among languages. Also they are important for cross cultural using of terms it depends on language area.

The set of basic terms in categories of technical and industrial terminologies consists of more than 40 basic concepts, such as “oil”, “oily”, “oiled”, “gas”, “gaseous”, “gasify” and others. Some example of the data items for words or terms in the category of technical and industrial terminologies are clearly shown in the examples. Differences in the extent to which (inflectional) morphology is used in English and Uzbek can be seen in sample, and may have interesting implications for the structure and dynamics of the network. Recall that edges were placed between vertices in the networks based only on the phonological similarity of terms (as defined by the one-phoneme metric)., in both the islands and giant component, Uzbek has a larger proportion of term pairs that are also morphologically related to each other than English. The larger proportion of Uzbek terms that are similar phonologically and morphologically sharing not just several sounds but also several semantic features might facilitate the retrieval of the correct term-form from the lexical network. Even if the wrong phonological term-form is retrieved (hacendada instead of hacendado; the terms differ only in gender), the common semantic information in the terms may enable the language processing system to recover from the error. However, in the case of English, where terms tend to be only phonologically similar, recognition of the spoken term might be more difficult, as the target term must be distinguished from neighbors that may have very different meanings (compare reckless and necklace). With such different meanings among neighboring vertices in English, perceptual errors

might be more costly in English than in Uzbek. Given the differences in the characteristics of the two languages, and the different costs in the two languages associated with a phonological error, different (but equally efficient) processing strategies might be implemented in the two languages.

Descent is defined as transmission across the generations: children learn a language from the parents' generation and after being influenced by their peers transmit it to the next generation, and so on. For example, a continuous chain of speakers across the centuries links Vulgar Latin to all of its modern descendants.

Two languages are genetically related if they descended from the same ancestor language. For example, Italian and French both come from Latin and therefore belong to the same family, the Romance languages.

However, it is possible for languages to have different degrees of relatedness. English, for example, is related to both German and Russian, but is more closely related to the former than it is to the latter. Although all three languages share a common ancestor, Proto-Indo-European, English and German also share a more recent common ancestor, Proto-Germanic, while Russian does not. Therefore, English and German are considered to belong to a different subgroup, the Germanic languages.

Shared retentions from the parent language are not sufficient evidence of a subgroup. For example, as a result of heavy borrowing from Arabic into Persian, Modern Persian in fact takes more of its vocabulary from Arabic than from its direct ancestor, Proto-Indo-Iranian. The division of related languages into sub-groups is more certainly accomplished by finding shared linguistic innovations from the parent language

The fundamental technique of comparative linguistics is to compare phonological systems, morphological systems, syntax and the lexicon of two or more languages using techniques such as the comparative method. In principle, every difference between two related languages should be explicable to a high degree of plausibility and systematic changes, for example in phonological or morphological systems are expected to be highly regular (i.e. consistent). In practice, the comparison may be more restricted, e.g. just to the lexicon. In some methods it may be possible to reconstruct an

earlier proto-language. Although the proto-languages reconstructed by the comparative method are hypothetical, a reconstruction may have predictive power. The most notable example of this is Saussure's proposal that the Indo-European consonant system contained laryngeals, a type of consonant attested in no Indo-European language known at the time. The hypothesis was vindicated with the discovery of Hittite, which proved to have exactly the consonants Saussure had hypothesized in the environments he had predicted.

Where languages are derived from a very distant ancestor, and are thus more distantly related, the comparative method becomes impracticable.^[1] In particular, attempting to relate two reconstructed proto-languages by the comparative method has not generally produced results that have met with wide acceptance.^[citation needed] The method has also not been very good at unambiguously identifying sub-families and different scholars have produced conflicting results, for example in Indo-European. A number of methods based on statistical analysis of vocabulary have been developed to try and overcome this limitation, such as lexicostatistics and mass comparison. The former uses lexical cognates like the comparative method but the latter uses only lexical similarity. The theoretical basis of such methods is that vocabulary items can be matched without a detailed language reconstruction and that comparing enough vocabulary items will negate individual inaccuracies. Thus they can be used to determine relatedness but not to determine the proto-language.

The earliest method of this type was the comparative method, which was developed over many years, culminating in the nineteenth century. This uses a long word list and detailed study. However, it has been criticized for example as being subjective, being informal, and lacking testability. The comparative method uses information from two or more languages and allows reconstruction of the ancestral language. The method of Internal reconstruction uses only a single language, with comparison of word variants, to perform the same function. Internal reconstruction is more resistant to interference but usually has a limited available base of utilizable terms and is able to reconstruct only certain changes (those that have left traces as morphophonological variations).

In the twentieth century an alternative method, lexicostatistics, was developed, which is mainly associated with Morris Swadesh but is based on earlier work. This uses a short word list of basic vocabulary in the various languages for comparisons. Swadesh used 100 (earlier 200) items that are assumed to be cognate (on the basis of phonetic similarity) in the languages being compared, though other lists have also been used. Distance measures are derived by examination of language pairs but such methods reduce the information. An outgrowth of lexicostatistics is glottochronology, initially developed in the 1950s, which proposed a mathematical formula for establishing the date when two languages separated, based on percentage of a core vocabulary of culturally independent terms. In its simplest form a constant rate of change is assumed, though later versions allow variance but still fail to achieve reliability. Glottochronology has met with mounting scepticism, and is seldom applied today. Dating estimates can now be generated by computerized methods that have fewer restrictions, calculating rates from the data. However, no mathematical means of producing proto-language split-times on the basis of lexical retention has been proven reliable.

Another controversial method, developed by Joseph Greenberg, is mass comparison. The method, which disavows any ability to date developments, aims simply to show which languages are more and less close to each other. Greenberg suggested that the method is useful for preliminary grouping of languages known to be related as a first step toward more in-depth comparative analysis. However, since mass comparison eschews the establishment of regular changes, it is flatly rejected by the majority of historical linguists.

Recently, computerized statistical hypothesis testing methods have been developed which are related to both the comparative method and lexicostatistics. Character based methods are similar to the former and distanced based methods are similar to the latter (see Quantitative comparative linguistics). The characters used can be morphological or grammatical as well as lexical. Since the mid-1990s these more sophisticated tree- and network-based phylogenetic methods have been used to investigate the relationships between languages and to determine approximate dates

for proto-languages. These are considered by many to show promise but are not wholly accepted by traditionalists. However, they are not intended to replace older methods but to supplement them. Such statistical methods cannot be used to derive the features of a proto-language, apart from the fact of the existence of shared items of the compared vocabulary. These approaches have been challenged for their methodological problems, since without a reconstruction or at least a detailed list of phonological correspondences there can be no demonstration that two terms in different languages are cognate.

There are other branches of linguistics that involve comparing languages, which are not, however, part of comparative linguistics:

Linguistic typology compares languages to classify them by their features. Its ultimate aim is to understand the universals that govern language, and the range of types found in the world's languages is respect of any particular feature (word order or vowel system, for example). Typological similarity does not imply a historical relationship. However, typological arguments can be used in comparative linguistics: one reconstruction may be preferred to another as typologically more plausible.

Contact linguistics examines the linguistic results of contact between the speakers of different languages, particularly as evidenced in loan terms. An empirical study of loans is by definition historical in focus and therefore forms part of the subject matter of historical linguistics. One of the goals of etymology is to establish which items in a language's vocabulary result from linguistic contact. This is also an important issue both for the comparative method and for the lexical comparison methods, since failure to recognize a loan may distort the findings.

- Contrastive linguistics compares languages usually with the aim of assisting language learning by identifying important differences between the learner's native and target languages. Contrastive linguistics deals solely with present-day languages. Comparative linguistics includes the study of the historical relationships of languages using the comparative method to search for regular (i.e. recurring) correspondences between the languages' phonology, grammar and core vocabulary, and through hypothesis testing; some persons with little or no specialization in the

field sometimes attempt to establish historical associations between languages by noting similarities between them, in a way that is considered pseudoscientific by specialists (e.g. African/Egyptian comparison)¹³.

The most common method applied in pseudoscientific language comparisons is to search two or more languages for terms that seem similar in their sound and meaning. While similarities of this kind often seem convincing to laypersons, linguistic scientists consider this kind of comparison to be unreliable for two primary reasons. First, the method applied is not well-defined: the criterion of similarity is subjective and thus not subject to verification or falsification, which is contrary to the principles of the scientific method. Second, the large size of all languages' vocabulary and a relatively limited inventory of articulated sounds used by most languages makes it easy to find coincidentally similar terms between languages.

There are sometimes political or religious reasons for associating languages in ways that some linguists would dispute. For example, it has been suggested that the Turanian or Ural–Altaic language group, which relates Sami and other languages to the Mongolian language, was used to justify racism towards the Sami in particular. There are also strong, albeit areal notgenetic, similarities between the Uralic and Altaic languages which provided an innocent basis for this theory. In 1930s Turkey, some promoted the Sun Language Theory, one that showed that Turkic languages were close to the original language. Some believers in Abrahamic religions try to derive their native languages from Classical Hebrew, as Herbert W. Armstrong, a proponent of British Israelism, who said that the word 'British' comes from Hebrew *brit* meaning 'covenant' and *ish* meaning 'man', supposedly proving that the British people are the 'covenant people' of God. And Lithuanian-American archaeologist Marija Gimbutas argued during the mid-1900s that Basque is clearly related to the extinct Pictish and Etruscan languages, in attempt to show that Basque was a remnant of an "Old European culture". In the *Dissertatio de origine gentium Americanarum* (1625), the Dutch lawyer Hugo Grotius "proves" that the American Indians (Mohawks) speak a language (*lingua Maquaasiorum*) derived from

¹³ Nathan W. Austin, "Lost in the Maze of Words: Reading and Re-reading Noah Webster's Dictionaries", *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 2005, Vol. 65 Issue 12, p.

Scandinavian languages (Grotius was on Sweden's payroll), supporting Swedish colonial pretensions in America. The Dutch doctor Johannes Goropius Becanus, in his *Origines Antverpiana* (1580) admits *Quis est enim qui non amet patrium sermonem* ("Who does not love his fathers' language?"), whilst asserting that Hebrew is derived from Dutch. The Frenchman Éloi Johanneau claimed in 1818 (*Mélanges d'origines étymologiques et de questions grammaticales*) that the Celtic language is the oldest, and the mother of all others.

In 1759, Joseph de Guignes theorized¹⁴ (*Mémoire dans lequel on prouve que les Chinois sont une colonie égyptienne*) that the Chinese and Egyptians were related, the former being a colony of the latter. In 1885, Edward Tregear (*The Aryan Maori*) compared the Maori and "Aryan" languages. Jean Prat (fr), in his 1941 *Les langues nitales*, claimed that the Bantu languages of Africa are descended from Latin, coining the French linguistic term *nitale* in doing so. But the Bantu language is also claimed to be related to Ancient Egyptian by Mubabinge Bilolo (fr). Ancient Egyptian is, according to Cheikh Anta Diop, related to the Wolof language. And, according to Gilbert Ngom, Ancient Egyptian is similar to the Duala language. Just as Egyptian is related to Brabantic, following Becanus in his *Hieroglyphica*, still using Comparative methods.

The first practitioners of Comparative linguistics were not universally acclaimed: upon reading Becanus' book, Scaliger wrote never did I read greater nonsense, and Leibnitz coined the term *goropism* (from Goropius) to designate a far-sought, ridiculous etymology.

There have also been claims that humans are descended from other, non-primate animals, with use of the voice referred to as the main point of comparison. Jean-Pierre Brisset (*La Grande Nouvelle*, around 1900) believed and asserted that humans descended from the frog, by linguistic means, due to frogs' croaking sounding similar

¹⁴ Mark Forsyth. *The etymologicon*. // Icon Books Ltd. London N79DP, 2011. p. 128

to the French language. He held that the French word *logement*¹⁵, "dwelling", derived from the word *l'eau*, "water"¹⁶

We have analyzed this paragraph deals with problems of comparative analyses and analyses of terms in different languages. In order to realize cross cultural computing in terms of languages, area same meaning and different sound and different meaning the same sound are considerably important to be computed.

¹⁵ Jack Lynch, "How Johnson's Dictionary Became the First Dictionary" (delivered 25 August 2005 at the Johnson and the English Language conference, Birmingham) Retrieved July 12, 2008

¹⁶ Ned Halley, *The Wordsworth Dictionary of Modern English Grammar* (2005) p. 84

CHAPTER II LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF OIL AND GAS TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

2.1 STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF OIL AND GAS TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

This paragraph deals with features and classification of oil and gas terminology in terms of their structure and semantics. Analysis of structural aspects of oil and gas terminology is one of the problematic issues in modern linguistics. The first essential features is that oil and gas terms those includes areal, geological, geophysical, geochemical, and seismic surveys, analysis, studies, interpretation, investigation relating to the subsurface geology. Moreover, structurally oil and gas terminology comes as root morpheme, derived morpheme, compound terms, compound derived terms, sometimes as acronyms and abbreviations. The very chapter is dedicated to analyzing the main structure of oil and gas terminology.

Noun root: drum, finger, belt, bit, hook, bail;

Verb root: hoist, choke, kick, ram, rig, stab;

Adjective root: rotary;

Firstly, let's make some research on root slots of oil and gas terminology in English and Uzbek languages. Sometimes, one root morpheme in one language may be translated into two or more word groups or compound terms in another language. The comparison of oil and gas terms in both languages may not coincide to one another. The root morpheme may be included in any part of speech in two languages. For example:

Noun root: gaseous= gazsimon, gasoline= benzin;

Adjective root: oily= moyli, oiled= moyli;

Verb root: gasify- gazlashtirish, oil- moylamoq;

There are some root morphemes in former language that are translated as the form of word group or compound terms in letter language: gasometer= gaz o'lchagich, gasoil= gazli neft, oilcan=gaz quvuri, oilfield= gazli xudud

Structurally, academic terms are formed with the help of affixation, so that means not any root morpheme can be taken suffixes or prefixes and make a new word, however prefixes and suffixes help to change the meaning of a word, but make a new word. Secondly, derived terms are those have one root morpheme which can take prefixes and suffixes due to making new terms. Examples:

Prefix+ root:

We have analyzed in the languages of different system the following prefixes that can help to form the terms with oil and gas:

Prefix de- change the terms' meaning in the negative one. We have found the following examples for oil and gas terminology with the prefix de-:

De- + N = V

Verb: degas, desalt, reserve;

But in Uzbek there is suffix which gives negative meaning to the terms. They are –sizlan,-lashma. As an example: gabsizlangan, gabsiz, gabslashmagan.

De-+ N= N¹⁷

Noun: derrick; desilter, desander;

But the prefix cannot be found in Uzbek. Instead of this prefix we can use the suffixes –lash, -lashtir, -siz, sizlantir

Degas-gabslashtir, gabslash, gabsiz, gabsizlantir:

Root+ suffix:

N+ ize =V, N+ ify= V, N+ate= V,

Verb: acidize, perforate, acidify.

Uzbek has different suffixes: -lamoq, lantirmoq,

Oksidlamoq, kavlamog, oksidlantirmog.

V+ ial = Adj, V+ ic = Adj, V+t = Adj

Adjective: artificial, automatic, joint;

In Uzbek language the different type of prefixes to make adjective: -iy, -tik, ma: sun'iy avtomatik, qo'shma

Noun: casing, cellar, driller;

¹⁷ Arnold I.V. "The English Word", 1973, Moskva, pp-60,61

N+ ing =N; N+ar = N; N+ er =N

In Uzbek language in order to make a new adjective terms we use two root stems.
Example: yer+ to'la= yerto'la; sirt+ qi =sirtqi; burg'u+ lovchi = burg'ulovchi.

Prefix+ root+ suffix:¹⁸

degasser, derrickman, desander, desilter other examples may be sample for these sort of word combination structure.

Comparing English and Uzbek derived terms we can come across some similarities and differences of word formation in both languages. Forming a new word with the help of affixations does not mean that the root to be concreted by taking prefixes of suffixes, whereas to add the additional meaning or change the terms' function in a sentence.

Furthermore, there are some compound terms those have two root morphemes, however mean one exact meaning, so they are called compound terms in oil and gas terminology. For instance:

Verb +preposition: blowout, breakout, makeup, rig-up, rig-down, work-over;

Noun+ noun: cathead, Christmas tree, choke-line, deadline, doghouse, mouse-hole, rat-hole, Vee -door, wire-rope;¹⁹

Adjective+ noun: draw-work, jackknife, wildcat, well-bore, whip-stock;

On the other hand there are some abbreviations which are international terms and used entire world. As it is known that the abbreviations are written with a capital letter and worldwide expressions. For example:

GHG- Greenhouse Gas

IOC- International Oil Companies

LNG- Liquefied Natural Gas

NGL- Natural Gas Liquids

ONGC- Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

WOO- World Oil Outlook

CAFÉ- corporate Average Fuel Economy

¹⁸ Arnold I.V. "The English Word", 1973, Moskva, pp-75-77

For several decades, the terminology used in the classification of petroleum reserves and resources has been the subject of study and ongoing revision. Since the mid-1930's, numerous technical organizations, regulatory bodies, and financial institutions have introduced ever more complex terminologies for the classification of petroleum reserves. In addition, the evolution of technology has yielded more precise engineering methods for reserve evaluation and has intensified the need for an improved nomenclature to achieve consistency among professionals working with petroleum reserves terminology. In recognition, the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and the World Petroleum Council (WPC, formerly World Petroleum Congresses) developed a set of petroleum reserves definitions which were presented to the industry in March 1997. These represented a major step forward in their mutual desire to improve the level of consistency in reserves estimation and reporting on a worldwide basis. As a further development, the SPE and WPC recognized the potential benefits to be obtained by supplementing those definitions to cover the entire resource base, including those quantities of petroleum contained in accumulations that are currently sub-commercial or that have yet to be discovered. These other resources represent potential future additions to reserves and are therefore important to both countries and companies for planning and portfolio management purposes. In February 2000, the two organizations in conjunction with the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), developed resources definitions that encompassed the entire range of petroleum reserves and resources. By their very nature, these two documents include references to terminology which had yet to be defined by the three organizations. The objective of this glossary is to clarify the meaning of those terms.²⁰

Examples:

Associated Gas is a natural gas found in contact with or dissolved in crude oil in the reservoir. It can be further categorized as Gas-Cap Gas or Solution Gas

Conventional Crude Oil - Petroleum found in liquid form, flowing naturally or capable of being pumped without further processing or dilution .

²⁰ U.S government printing office, 1984, One time job, Printed 662-051, pp.19

Dry Gas is a natural gas containing insufficient quantities of hydrocarbons heavier than methane to allow their commercial extraction or to require their removal in order to render the gas suitable for fuel use.

Flare Gas -Total volume of vented or flared gas.

Natural Gas is the portion of petroleum that exists either in the gaseous phase or is in solution in crude oil in natural underground reservoirs, and which is gaseous at atmospheric conditions of pressure and temperature. Natural Gas may include amounts of non-hydrocarbons.

Natural Gas Liquids are those portions of natural gas which are recovered as liquids in separators, field facilities or gas processing plants. Natural Gas Liquids include but are not limited to ethane, propane, butanes, pentanes, and natural gasoline. Condensate may or may not be included.²¹

Gas Ratio is ratio of natural gas liquids to gas (in barrels/million cubic feet) in an oil field, calculated using measured natural gas liquids and gas volumes at stated conditions.

Fuel Gas – gas used for field and plant operations. Substantial savings can be achieved to the operating cost of a project by avoiding the purchase of alternative supplies of gas or refined fuels such as diesel.

SPE- guidance allows the option to include fuel gas as part of the reserves estimate as long as an appropriate expense for the gas is included in the cash flow analysis.

Gas Balance - in gas production operations involving multiple working interest owners, an imbalance in gas deliveries can occur. These imbalances must be monitored over time and eventually balanced in accordance with accepted accounting procedures.

Gas-Cap Gas is a free natural gas which overlies and is in contact with crude oil in the reservoir. It is a subset of Associated Gas.

Gas Plant Products are natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants and, in some situations, from field facilities. Gas Plant Products

²¹ Glossary of terms used in the oil and gas well drilling industry, DHHS publication № 83-127

include ethane, propane, butanes, butanes-propane mixtures, natural gasoline and plant condensates, sulphur, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and helium.

Raw Natural Gas is natural gas as it is produced from the reservoir. It includes varying amounts of the heavier hydrocarbons which liquefy at atmospheric conditions, and water vapor; and may also contain sulphur compounds such as hydrogen sulphide, and other non-hydrocarbon gases such as carbon dioxide, nitrogen or helium, but which, nevertheless, is exploitable for its hydrocarbon content. Raw Natural Gas²² is often not suitable for direct utilization by most types of consumers.

Solution Gas is a natural gas which is dissolved in crude oil in the reservoir at the prevailing reservoir conditions of pressure and temperature. It is a subset of Associated Gas.

Sour Natural Gas is a natural gas that contains sulphur, sulphur compounds and/or carbon dioxide in quantities that may require removal for effective use.

Sweet Natural Gas is a natural gas that contains no sulphur or sulphur compounds at all, or in such small quantities that no processing is necessary for their removal in order that the gas may be used directly as a non-corrosive domestic heating fuel.

Wet (Rich) Gas is a natural gas containing sufficient quantities of hydrocarbons heavier than methane to allow their commercial extraction or to require their removal in order to render the gas suitable for fuel use.

Oil Pool – An underground reservoir or trap containing oil

Oil Field – An area which is underlain by one or more reservoirs containing oil

Among the terms of oil and gas industry in the Uzbek language revealed the following productive affixes to a certain value: - shunos / -kor, -chi /-gi (name, guns): defectoscope , belgi - mark; -g'ich / - kich, -qich / - kish (the name of the instrument, the instrument): ayirgich²³ - separator belgi bergich - Warning o'rtadagi - flap - th / -im (result of action): buyum - product burg'ulashni rivoglanishi - development drilling; verbal names –yish means process or process feature: katodli qorg'ayish - cathodic protection; -chi (profession, type of activity): neftchi - oilman, burg'ulovchi – borers:

²² Wright, S.E.; Budin, G.: (1997): Handbook of Terminology Management, Volume 1, Basic Aspects of Terminology Management, Amsterdam, Philadelphia, John Benjamins 370 pp.

²³ Nematov Hamid Darslik 6 sinf "Ona tili" 2014, Toshkent, 23-dars, pp 55

-lik, are productive and designated subject, concept: oraliq (interval), havfsizlik, kuchlilik (strength)); - ma, joining verbs to form nouns: burama anchor (anchor bolt) tadqiqot joyi (exploration area) saqlash joyi (storage); - Terms with the affix are the least productive; - Affiks- lash: burg'ulash quvurlari (drilling coring) -la kapital quyilmalar (cost savings), moy (distillate) ochiq ufq (opening of the horizon) –chi/ -ki: birinchi ishlab chiqarilgan (initial production) ichki quvur (inner tube) - gan / a genius: boyitilgan suyuqlik.

(Liquid-rich), yog' bilan boyitilgan (dolomitic limestone) - fence / -tin: yog' saqlaydigan bo'lma (storage unit).

Of particular interest is the formation of complex terms in these languages by adding bases, doubling or repetition of two or more terms which by their morphological structure can be either root or derivatives. Complicated terms of oil and gas industry in the English and Uzbek languages appear in the form of three structural varieties: as a fused, paired, and compound terms, each of which is characterized by structural and word-formation, structural and semantic features:²⁴

1) fused terms are formed on the basis of composition , which is a productive way to create new terms by combining two or more bases in a single lexical unit. Components of such terms used independently outside the data entities and are not dependent on each other : angl. -petroleum — petra + oleum (oil), antifreeze — anti + freeze (antifreeze), belgi berish - belgi + berish (alarm).

2) paired terms are formed from two different terms, where the foundations are identical morphologically, semantically correlated independent lexical units of language. Components of such pairs are composed of terms on the basis of ordinative communication, but are not in the grammatical, lexical and semantic-dependent on each other, for example: English. -open-hearth fuel oil (mazut hearth), de-icing fluid (anti-freeze fluid); suv yuzasi (surface water contact), gaz va yog'ga etgishli yuza (gas-oil contact surface);

²⁴ Gaudin, F. (1993). "Socioterminologie: propos et propositions épistémologiques". *Le langage et l'homme (Intercommunications)* pp-247–257.

3) composite terms , formed by two, three , four, five or more terms in a lexical whole , that is, by adhering to the roots of the base of the first component preformative different affixes . The most productive way of term oil and gas industry in the English and Uzbek languages is the addition of the foundations of the two terms.²⁵ In addition to the borrowing terms from another language or terminology of international fund formation of new units in the oil and gas industry also occurs semantic way , the essence of which is in addition an existing way the new value or new shades of meaning , and then turns into a common word in the term . For example, the emergence of some of the terms of instruments, the names of mechanisms and tools in English and Uzbek languages influenced resemblance to certain objects: angl. Piston skirt- piston skirt , butterfly- butterfly (transmission device that changes the direction of movement rods in the horizontal plane), anodlangan yer - anode ear konvert burovoyi - sleeve etc ; on the basis of similarity to home utensils : bin, bucket — chelak, bucket), disk, plate — likopcha, (plate) , etc. Together with the increase in the number of terms, the semantics of the terms of certain groups of terms develops in the opposite direction, in the direction of increasing the synthesis and the loss of his former concrete- substantive nature.

Thus, this paragraph deals with features and classification of oil and gas terminology in terms of their structure and semantics. Analysis of structural aspects of oil and gas terminology is one of the problematic issues in modern linguistics. The very chapter is dedicated to analysis of the main structure of oil and gas terminology. in this chapter we have clarified the development of oil and gaz terminology in two languages.

²⁵ Nematov Hamid Darslik 8 sinf “Ona tili” 2014, Toshkent, 23-dars, pp 27

2.2 SEMANTIC FEATURES OF OIL AND GAS TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

Analyzing the utilization of terms within semantic feature, we have to grab the attention to the terms which are frequently used in oil and gas industry. For a rereading activity in a social studies unit on natural resources, there is some semantic feature which is widely used through these terms. Semantic feature analysis would not be appropriate for a set of completely unfamiliar terms. Rather this is tool for clarifying students' knowledge of oil and gas terminology terms for which they already have at least partial knowledge.

Complex internal correlation of modern science and technology advances in the English and Uzbek traditional method of forming terms by forming phrases of different types, and syntactic way, contributing to the formation of compound terms, terms, phrases. The analysis of such terms in the oil and gas industry compared languages allowed to distribute them as follows:

Semantically:

We have investigated the semantic features of oil and gas terminology and divided them into following semantic groups:

1. Oil and gas terminology with positive meaning; gasoil (gazli neft), gas well (gaz quvuri), oily (moyli), gas mask (protivogaz), gaseous (gazsimon)
2. Oil and gas terminology with negative meaning; gas proof (gaz o'tkazmaydigan), oil tar (neft chiqindisi), oil tight (moy o'tkazmaydigan), gas burner (gaz garelkasi),
3. The oil and gas terminology connected with human factor; oiler (neftchi), rotary helper (burulishga yordamlashuvchi), derrick man (jo'mrakni nazoratchisi), derrick climber (jo'mrakni ko'tarib tushuruvchi), motorman (motor nazoratchisi)
4. Connected with instruments: oil match (neft machtasi), lead tongs (qo'rg'oshin qisqich), drill pipe (burg'ulovchi truba), elevator (lift)

1. Two-component combination of English and Uzbek languages are formed by model : -N + N (name noun + noun name . .) : Eng. -compressor oil — compressor oil , turbine fuel — gas turbine fuel ; Uzbek burg'ulash trubalari, minoralari — drilling rig , bug' sludge — drill cuttings ; - Adj + N (name + adj name n. .) : Eng. -hydraulic fluid — hydraulic oil , industrial oil — industrial oil ; Uzbek yog'ga tenglashuvchi— oil equivalent , yog' yorug'ligi — oil light .

The Uzbek language terminology found a combination formed by " numeral + noun " model : oliy navli yog' — oil primary , ikkinchi nav yog' — oil secondary. Such combinations not found in English. Term birinchi navli yog' (oil primary) in English consists of two nouns mother oil where mother- mother .

The syntactic relationship between components of terminological phrases in the Uzbek language is usually expressed²⁶ I: kuch, II: neft ishlab chiqarish , III: ishlab chiqarish quvvati, control : decoding parol , burg'ulash boshlash uchun..Such kind of structure of phrases characteristic of mainly two-component phrases.

2. Three- phrases , in a proportion inferior to a two-component , formed by the following models:

-N + N + N (name + noun + noun name the name of n)²⁷ : Eng. -gas turbine oil gas turbine oil , liquid oil fuel — liquid fuel oil ; Uzbek . —neft va gaz o'lchamlari — the solubility of gases in oil, qoya ko'rinishidagi — abrasive rocks.

In English terminology phrases of this type built with preposition of : corrosiveness of petroleum product (corrosive oil), evaporation of petroleum product (oil evaporation).

When comparing the oil and gas terminology in these languages found and inconsistencies in the structure, namely in the English model sampled Adj + N + N (name adj + name noun + name noun ...): Conditioned petroleum product (conditioned petroleum), used petroleum product (waste oils) , whereas in the Uzbek language model form " name noun . + Name adj . + The name of the noun " : yuza faol moddalar (surface-active agents), yer osti geometriyasi (geometry of the deposit).

²⁶ Nematov Hamid Darslik 8 sinf "Ona tili" 2014, Toshkent, 23-dars, pp-74

²⁷ Arnold I.V. "The English Word", 1973, Moskva, pp-88-91

Also common design terminology in the Uzbek language is the model (name of the n + Ch + noun name) : neftni qayta ishlash zavodi (refinery) , neftni saqlash joyi (storage facility). In English, this type of oil and gas terms is not revealed .

3. Quaternary combinations in compared languages are unequal numbers. The Uzbek language revealed a small amount of combinations belonging to different models of the structure²⁸ : neft faoliyat maydoni (oil field area), o'rta qarshilik birligini yig'ish (installation rerun) issiqlik ta'siri zonasi (heat affected zone). In English quaternary phrases are divided in the following models : - N + N + Prep + N (name noun + name noun + before + the name of the n + name noun): Antifriction property of petroleum product (anti-friction property of the oil), oxidation stability of petroleum product (term oxidability oil) ; -Adj + N + Prep + N + N (name + adj + noun name before the name + noun + noun name): Dynamic viscosity of petroleum product (dynamic viscosity of petroleum products), functional compatibility of petroleum product, and others.

According to the degree of semantic decomposability - phrase terms are divided into two types, and decomposable - irreducible phrase terms. Indecomposable terms coincidence are proper terminology idioms, which are combined with each other terms coincidence due to the inability of each individual system labeling certain specific terminology concepts. In terms of this type are recognized only a few outward signs referred to objects and concepts.

This is the least common type of term - phrases: drill head— burg'ulashni to'xtatish (drill bit), drill hose— burg'ulash qismi (drill sleeve), gas cap— Gaz idish (gas cap), and others .

The irreducible components of terminological phrases or terms are expressed in terms which are not individually terms. These include:²⁹

a) terminological phrases , one of the components of which is a term , and the other - a common word , do not have a terminological matter, but use in a figurative sense : free phase – erkin faza (phase free), light oil – yengil neft (oil easy) acid oil –

²⁸ Arnold I.V. "The English Word", 1973, Moskva, pp-60,61

²⁹ Sonneveld, H, Loening, K: (1994): Introducing terminology, in Terminology, p. 1-6

kislotali neft (sour crude), fuel oil – yoqilg'i (fuel oil), live oil – tirik neft (petroleum live) ;

b) The terminology of word formation, both components of which are the terms: drill cuttings - burg'ulash qalamchalari (sludge drilling), drill bit – burg'ulash biti (drill bit), etc. Both types of terminological phrases divided into simple and complex, and may consist of two or more components. Simple terminology combination is the primary option in the absence of one of the components it is with terms- term. For example, if the terminology compound terms neft bitum (petroleum bitumen) omitted, the remaining independent component bitum become term.

The second type (decomposable phrases) are numerous terminological structure characterized by formal decomposability components: roller drilling – burg'ulashni saqlovchi (roller cone drill), oil separation – neft ajratish (oil separation).

On linguistic grounds terminological phrases of English and Uzbek languages are divided into the following groups:³⁰

a) terminological phrases, the first of which consists of native terms, and the second - borrowed from: Eng. -gear oil (gear oil) UZB burg'ulash minoralari (drilling machine);

b) terminological phrases , both parts of which are made up of borrowed terms, but the second word is executed affix : Eng. -instrument oil (instrumentation oil), industrial oil (industrial oil) ; Uzb. gas logging (mud logging), blast furnace gas (gas blast);

c) terminological phrases , the first of which consists of borrowed terms, and the second - of the native : English . -cetane number (cetane number), turbine fuel (gas turbine oils) ; Uzbek delamitenli oxaktosh (dolomitic limestone) gaz quvurlari (gas wells)

g) terminological phrases, all terms are composed of native terms: English. -soap grease (soap grease), petroleum engineering (technology of oil and gas); Uzb. – exploration maydoni (exploration area) shamni burg'ulash (drill candle).³¹

³⁰ Nematov Hamid Darslik 8 sinf “Ona tili” 2014, Toshkent, 23-dars, pp 76

³¹ Arnold I.V. “The English Word”, 1973, Moskva, pp-60,61

The analysis of the terms oil and gas industry led to the following conclusions: in the English language among the terms of oil and gas industry's smallest group are terminological combinations, in which the first part consists of native terms, and the second - of borrowed in Uzbek language - both part of the terms consist of borrowed terms.

The largest group in the English language constitute the terms, the first of which consists of a borrowed word, and the second - from the primordial, in the Uzbek language in the most represented - terminological combinations, consisting of native terms, most of which is formed by tracing. Oil and terminology of the Uzbek language, its structure significantly affected the English language, and the emergence of new foreign-language (English-speaking) terms in most cases takes place through the Russian language: vacuum (Eng.), -vakuum (Uzb.) -vakuum (Rus.) gas (eng.), -gaz (Uzb.) — gas (rus.), adsorbent (eng.) -adsorbent (Uzb.) - adsorbent (rus.)

Turkologists state that tracing as a way of word formation is widespread in the Turkic languages in the Soviet era as a result of the direct influence of the Russian language . The most common technique to create new terms in the Uzbek language is tracing , which by the nature of the semantic and structural features word-formation has the following varieties:³²

a) tracing paper equivalents , which are formed by extending, reducing the differentiation of the meanings of terms with the appropriate use of grammatical means : qazib olmoq - notch (recess) , isitish- air preheater (air heater) ;

b) a combination of tracing paper , where each juxtaposed portion is an exact copy of the corresponding terms : havoni almashtirib beruvchi - ventilation blower (blower fan) , burg'ulashni boshlash uchun - spud-in (collaring) ;

c) coupling combination , which are used to replace one or two structural components stacked terms : erkin phase- free phase (free phase) slaughtering pastki chiziq – bottom hole line (bottom line). Replenishment of the lexical composition of the language is also effected by the transition of certain classes of terms in another , by

³² Conoco Philips, "Glossary of oil and Gas terms", 2012, pp. 10-11

conversion , as well as semantically . English language peculiar phenomenon of conversion .

As a result of the conversion , you can see the transfer of a number of bases in the substantive verb paradigm : pressure- bosim (pressure) , to pressure- bosim ko'rsatkich up show (pressure); process- jarayon (process); to process- qayta ishlash (handle) ; and vice versa Transfer of certain verbal stems in substantive paradigm : toyield- ishlab chiqarish, qayta ishlash (release); yield- natija (issue , amount of product produced by unit weight of raw material); to squeeze- o'rmoq (compress); squeeze- siqish, siqim ostidagi bosim (squeezing , pressure pumping)

One of the leading and productive ways of word formation in general literary terms is affixed a method of education. It also helps to observe some special features of the terminology of word formation as a whole.

In the oil and gas terminology English language actively involved following affixes: -tion (action, condition or result of the action of the process), graphitization (graphitization), distillation (distillation); - ing (a sign on the action subject) stripping (distillation), coking efficiency (coking); - er / -or (nouns denoting profession, occupation, document, subject and content) -mixer (mixer), vibrator - (vibrator) to denote the actors used as a suffix -man: oilman- neftchi (neft bilan ishlovchi), floorman – burg'ulovchi, parmalovchi; to form nouns denoting phenomena arising as a result of the action of the verb, is the suffix ment: equipment - uskunalar , movement- harakat ; prefiks- re is for expressing repeated of action rerun- yuklab olish : in'eksiya , redrilling- qaytadan burg'ulash ; prefix de - has some negative value , release , disconnection , removal degasification - gabsizlantirish , degreasing- yog'sizlantirish ; inter -has The origin of the Latin , meaning " between , among »; inter burden- qo'ng'iz , interconnection - qirindi ; dis -suffiks is set to " no " , " separately, individually »; misbalance- balance , disassembly- qismlarga ajratmoq; suffix, mis - Indicates wrong, wrongly -mismatching- farqlanish , misconnection- tenglashmagan tuzatish ; trans -Indicates " through the outside » -transmission- muvaffaqiyat , transition- o'tish ; ent –noun forms signifying face , the mechanism or the unit that produces certain actions : absorbent - yutish - (absorber) ; -ure forms nouns,

expressing some concepts : exposure- ta'sir (impact) ; -ity forms abstract nouns from participles : continuity- uzluksiz- (continuity) tenacity- yopishqoq- (stickiness , viscosity) .

The transfer of the name, based on a similarity of an object or phenomenon with another, is the basis of metaphor with the result that the term serves as a metaphor or metonymy in relation to the common terms.³³ In this case, such a common word appear figurative meanings, and it begins to denote a new concept . With the phenomenon of metaphor and metonymy is closely related process of expanding the scope of the word due to the appearance in his figurative meanings. When you transfer the names of the similarity of external features, location, shape, objects, etc. there are similar figurative associations, which at the time of the transfer are recognized native language as the most important. The transfer of this type is called a metaphor. During his metaphor can serve not only as a means of assessment, but also performs a nominative function, indicating a new concept with only a semantic way. Language adapted to the new conditions of communication, while maintaining relative stability, so many terms and terms are constantly changing in the semantic aspect, without disturbing the development of the language itself. The metaphor in this case helps to adapt the language to reality. The method for forming a metaphorical term oil and gas industry metaphor serves as a means of expression of the concept of special and serves for the transfer of knowledge by linking the concept of a special well-known on the basis of resemblance . two kinds of metaphorical meaning can be distinguished among the studied terminology :

a) the new values, due to the need to the category of new phenomena (nominative-cognitive metaphor); b) the new values, due to the need of emotional and expressive vocabulary updates (expressive metaphor). The test material nominative-cognitive metaphor is dominant. One kind of metaphorical meaning acts expressive vocabulary - one of the expressions of the evaluation function of language.

The study showed that the basis of education is considered terminology semantic development general literature terms. The formation as a result of changes in the value

³³ Oil and Gas Exploration and production. BP energy education program-2008, pp-11

general literature terms are characteristic of the following semantic processes:
terminologization terms of the literary language , semantic metaphorization volume of
terms , semantic differentiation, as well as the semantic motivation .

2.3 FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF OIL AND GAS TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

This paragraph is deducted in some functional aspects of oil and gas terminologies. There are some special features of terminology in word order. When we analyze the function of terms we have to pay attention to the meaning of a word and what function of this word can do in word order. On the first step we have discussed about the structure of a word, next queue was semantic peculiarities of terms which belong to oil and gas terminology. At least it is turn to make specific work on terms' function in the discourse or utterance. Any term can come as subject, object, predicate, adverb and other part of speech.

A claim may broadly define a feature in terms of its function, i.e. as a functional feature, even where only one example of the feature has been given in the description, if the skilled reader would appreciate that other means could be used for the same function. For example, "terminal position detecting means" in a claim might be supported by a single example comprising a limit switch, it being evident to the skilled person that e.g. a photoelectric cell or a strain gauge could be used instead. In general, however, if the entire contents of the application are such as to convey the impression that a function is to be carried out in a particular way, with no intimation that alternative means are envisaged, and a claim is formulated in such a way as to embrace other means, or all means, of performing the function, then objection arises. Furthermore, it may not be sufficient if the description merely states in vague terms that other means may be adopted, if it is not reasonably clear what they might be or how they might be used.

Oil and gas terms found that functional features defining a technical result were permissible in a claim if, from an objective viewpoint, such features could not otherwise be defined more precisely without restricting the scope of the invention, and if these features provided instructions which were sufficiently clear for the expert to reduce them to practice without undue burden, if necessary with reasonable

experiments. The board further pointed out that the effort to define a feature in functional terms had to stop short where it jeopardized the clarity of a claim as required by term, the state of the art does not stand in the way of using such functional and therefore general and broad terminology.

Oil and gas terminology distinguished between two types of functional feature: the first type of functional feature is related to process steps which are known to the man skilled in the oil and gas industry and may easily be performed in order to obtain the desired result; the second type of functional feature consists of process steps defined by the result which is aimed at. This is also allowable as long as the man skilled in the terms knows, without exceeding his normal skills and knowledge, what he has to do in order to obtain said result.

Example: *Use of oil in transport - half the world oil market and most of its expected growth is being reduced by competition from other industry.*³⁴

It is clearly shown by the sentence that the word “oil” is represented as a determinant of the subject, at the first side the reader can catch that the word “oil” is the component of subject however in English and Uzbek languages there are head (hokim) and modifier (tobe) constitutes in word group (so’z birikmasi). But they specify any function in a sentence. In this example the term “oil” is the part of the subject, it means that the oil term is defined as subject function in the sample. The second compound word “world oil market” is another subject in the sentence. So this means that when the term comes as the component of the compound word it has another meaning by the context you can easily clarify what kind of meaning is used to make a sentence. In Uzbek language has the same grammatical features. If we take the same example: *Neftning transport soxasida ishlatilishi – yarim dunyo neft bozorlari va bu bozorda neft savdosini asosiy qismi, boshqa sanoat hom ashyolari raqobati sabali kamaytirilib borilmoqda.* In this example “oil” (neft) comes as object of participle (sifatdosh), in Uzbek language the participle identify the verb’s component, it means that sometimes the participle of verbal adverb can function as the subject of the sentence. In the former part of the sentence “dunyo neft bozori” (world oil market) is

³⁴ John Mitchel, “What next for the oil and industry”. 2012, Chatham house, pp,7-8

also the subject, but the word “neft” (oil) is adjective of the noun. The noun is “bozor” (market) and the word which is clarify the noun is called the adjective. It means that in both languages there are some criteria to analyze the order of the sentence.

*The vehicle industry is replacing oil with more efficient vehicles, and biofuels are replacing oil products as liquid fuels.*³⁵ In this example “oil” is the object of the verb. It means that it is the part of the predicate. The term “oil” confirms the verb as determinant (aniqlovchi) and the verb is itself determinatum (aniqlanmish). The letter part is clearly analyzed and in the other part of the sentence, you can see that “oil product” is not a compound word it is word group which two component has their own meaning and can be answered different questions, so that means, each parts of a word belongs to one part of speech and keeps the independent meaning. “oil” is the adjective of a noun, “product” is noun itself. However these adjective and noun come as the function of object. We know that there are direct and indirect objects by their function. In this very sentence it is shown that direct object determines the predicate.

Transport sanoatida, neft o'z o'rnini boshqa ko'proq samarali vositalarga bo'shatib bermoqda, bioyoqilg'i esa neft maxsulotlarini, suyuq yoqilg'i sifatidagi o'rnini egallamoqda. This is the same example which we have just analyzed in english. However the research shows that, there are some different investigations in Uzbek example. The sample is illustrated with the term “oil” (neft), and the word is the noun in Uzbek instance, it means that “oil” is the subject in the word order, it is active as the main function. In the second part of the sentence there is the utilization of the term “oil products” (neft maxsulotlari) comes as direct object of the utterance, the predicate is always provided with the direct object as participle.

A claim combining functional definitions limited to features, which a skilled person would have no difficulty in determining on the basis of common general knowledge, and a structural definition of the essential contribution of the applicant is not objectionable under oil and gas terminology.

³⁵ Jacqueline Noga, “The oil and gas discourse from the perspective of the Canadian and Albertan governments, non-governmental organization and the oil and gas industry”, Energy-2014, pp. 316-317

In this example the board emphasized with regard to technical features expressed in general functional terms that the function must be able to be verified by tests or procedures adequately specified in the description or known to the skilled person. That meant not only that a feature in the claim must be comprehensible, but also non-ambiguous in that it could be determined without any ambiguity whether the claimed functional requirement was satisfied or not. Hence, means of distinction were mandatory in order to allow a definition by a function instead of by a structure in a claim.

*In the power sector (which now consumes about 40% of world gas production) the market for gas depends on government policies for coal, nuclear and renewables rather than on factors intrinsic to the gas industry.*³⁶ Let's analyze this sentence which is supported with the full oil and gas terminologies, even the terms which is not terms are coming as the part of defining the main meaning of other terms. "The market for gas depends on government" is the part which we are going to verify, in this sample the word "gas" clarifies as adverbial modifier of cause and reason. We can define that the markets which is based with gas belongs to government. There is the question. What market are they? What is the reason for making such markets? What is the cause to build and support such markets? The answer is shown "for gas" and you can easily find that this part of the sentence is the adverbial modifier of the reason. "On factor intrinsic to the gas industry", this is the adverbial modifier of purpose. It is clearly understandable by the meaning of the sentence. For what purpose do they build? What is the goal? This is easy to determine that part of the sentence is clarified as adverbial modifier of purpose.

In Uzbek this sample is translated as *"Kuchli soxada (hozirda 40% gaz maxsulotlari bilan dunyo bozorlarini ta'minlayotgan), gazga ixtisoslashgan do'konlar davlat tasarrufida bo'lib ko'mir uchun moslashtirilgan, gaz sanoati tabiatning bir omili sifatida yadroviy va yangilanayorgan moyildir"* this is the sentence which we analyzed in previous paragraph. You can see that there are some similarities in both

³⁶ Havard Devold "Oil and gas production handbook An Introduction to oil and gas production, transport, refining and petrochemical industry" ABB-2012, pp 38-39

language function of usage. In this Uzbek models the same function do “gas terms” identify. In both languages both part of the sentence which gas is the main term of them is similar. At the letter part it is realized that adverbial modifier of reason in the former part the word gas comes as the modifier of purpose. As we know that all types of modifier clause help to define the predicate not subject.

*Rural areas have been gasified since 1971 when it was normally gaseous from the well but condense out as liquid during the production periods.*³⁷ In this sample the word “gasify” comes as predicate of the sentence, in past form, it is the transitive verb which is used in active voice, it keeps the present continuous tense and by reading the sentence the reader easily catch the idea. The word “gasify” means “to convert into gas”, when it comes as transitive verb, however due to grammatical features we have another type of verb, it is called intransitive verb. And when the term “I gasify” comes as intransitive word it clarify the idea of “to become gaseous”, in this very instance you can see that the notion “gasify” defines as intransitive verb. The second gas term is “normally gaseous” it is gerund (ravishdosh) and it helps to identify the predicate function in the sentence. In this example “normally” is the adjective of the “gaseous”, but the real word gaseous is also adjective, so can we know that which word is adjective and determines the main meaning and which one is determinatum. In this sample the word “normally” is adverb and the gaseous is determined by the help of adverb.

1971 yildan buyon qishloq joylar gazlashtirilmoqda, bu quduqlardan odatiy gazlashtirish edi, lekin suyuqlikday suyuqlashtirish ishlab chiqarish jarayonida amalga oshadi. This is the Uzbek version of the sample and you can see that there are some similarities within using the same term in both languages. The term “gasify” (gazlashtirilmoqda) is the predicate in this sentence, however in Uzbek language there are only three tenses at all. Due to translating the utterance into Uzbek you can see that the tense has been changed and it is present tense in Uzbek sample. Second usage of the term is “normally gaseous” (odatiy gazlashtirilgan edi) this example also shows

³⁷ Jacqueline Noga, “The oil and gas discourse from the perspective of the Canadian and Albertan governments, non-governmental organization and the oil and gas industry”, Energy-2014, pp. 321-322

that past tense is used while defining present action. The term “odatiy” (normally) is adjective but in this sentence it comes as adverb as English sample, “gaseous” (gazlashtirilgan edi) is not predicate in English version however in Uzbek language it is the predicate which determines what happened while action is going.

In term it was stated that a functional feature was allowable if that feature provided a clear instruction to a skilled person to reduce it to practice without undue burden. In the feature "being present in amounts and proportions just sufficient to arrest bleeding" was held to be a functional feature which defined a technical result which also constituted a testable criterion to be satisfied by the claimed pharmaceutical composition. Because such testing involved only routine trials, the adopted functional language was allowable. The introduction of a reference to specific amounts and/or proportions of the components would limit the claim and was not necessary. The situation in it was distinguished from the one before the board. Although in the former case the testing might appear prima facie bothersome, it was nothing out of the ordinary for the field of medicine, involving only routine trials. In the case in suit, however, which concerned an apparatus for hydrostatically testing a sealing element of a threaded connection between two connected sections of pipe, there was no general type of pipe connections with generally well-defined ranges of dimensions which were thus generally available for verification of the functional features as such

In term claim 1 set out in general terms the sequence of steps to be followed in order to put the invention into practice, i.e. in order to produce unicellular micro-organism host cells having INA (ice nucleation activity) or enhanced INA. The claim was in fact a generalization from the particular examples. The board stated that as there was no reason to doubt that it was possible to generalize the specific teaching of the examples given, it would be unfair to the appellant to require a restriction of the claim by incorporation therein of the specific features of the examples. The skilled person could use any suitable variant capable of providing the same effect of the invention. This might be tedious, but it was nothing out of the ordinary in this field and involved only routine trials. The claim was thus allowable under the oil and gas terminology

In oil and gas terminologies the Swiss-type second medical use claim defined the disease or disorder to be treated with substance X as “condition which is capable of being improved or prevented by selective occupation of the serotonin receptor”. The board held that this functional definition was unclear because no test was at hand to determine whether the therapeutic effects were a result of the newly discovered property of X of occupying the serotonin receptor or any other known or unknown property of that substance.

The board in terms was concerned with the clarity of a claim directed to a second medical use. Such claims are considered clear only if the disease to be treated are clearly defined in it. In the case in hand the disease to be treated was defined in functional terms as "the preferential induction of apoptosis in a first population of cells compared to a second population of cells wherein the cells of the first population are tumor cells". The question was whether the skilled person could clearly attribute a disease or group of diseases to this functional definition. In the board's view, this was not the case. The skilled person reading this definition in claim 3 would be struck, on the one hand, by the explicit mention and the specific definition of the first population of cells and by the explicit mention, but absence of specific definition of the second population of cells, on the other hand.

In the board considered that the term "capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions"³⁸ was sufficiently clear for the purposes of terms, having regard to the particular nature of the subject-matter. The board found that, although different experimental protocols might be applied for assessing hybridization under stringent conditions, this did not mean that these protocols would lead to different results as far as the detected nucleotide sequence was concerned. Moreover, it had to be taken into account that the present claim defined its subject-matter also by a further functional feature relating to the biological activity.

In gas the product claim at issue was intended to be restricted vis-à-vis the prior art embodiments by a functional feature, namely that the amount of the ingredient present in the composition must be a "therapeutic amount". The board had no doubt

³⁸ Gaudin, F., 2003, Socioterminologie: une approche sociolinguistique de la terminologie, éd. De Boeck-Duculot, Belgium.

that the skilled person was perfectly able in most cases to decide whether a certain amount of a given non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent had a therapeutic effect or not. However, it pointed out that, in order to establish the lower limit of the therapeutic amount for a given non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, in other terms, in order to clearly establish the scope of protection of the claims, a standard test was required, since the result would strongly depend on the experimental method used. As there was no such test in the description or known to the skilled person, the board concluded that the claim did not fulfill the requirement of oil terms

In gas terms the density of the product which was "close to the theoretical maximum" was identified by the board as a functional feature of the product inextricably linked to the process conditions for obtaining the product. There was thus no objection of lack of clarity under oil and gas terms.

We have analyzed functional features of oil and gas terminology in English and Uzbek languages and there are some special features of terminology in word order. When we analyze the function of terms we have to pay attention to the meaning of a word and what function this words fulfill in the sentences and phrases; and we have discussed the structure of a word, next queue was semantic peculiarities of terms which belong to oil and gas terminology. At least it is turn to make specific work on terms' function in the discourse or utterance.

CHAPTER III ASPECTS OF COMPIING ENGLISH AND UZBEK DICTIONARY AN OIL AND GAS TERMINOLOGY

3.1 PRINCIPLES OF COMPILING BILINGUAL TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES

This paper is written to cover a gap that everybody in Translation Studies refers to but nobody has written about: a methodology for a personal bilingual terminology compilation. For so many years there has been so much vague and general advice about 'what' - that is, "a translator's most important glossary will be the store of terminology he has built up for himself" - but nothing on 'how'.³⁹

As early as in 1990, Juan Sager poignantly stated that "There is no comparative description available of the many different methods used in the production of terminological glossaries, dictionaries and term banks. In fact, there is no single methodology in Europe which can claim to be in regular use as a model of terminology compilation. In Canada a succession of manuals has been published which are based on practical experience and are being used for actual terminology compilation".

Now, compare these characteristic with the nature of terminological reference resources, and the behavior and requirements of online translator when looking for bilingual terms. These are summarized below for convenience:

- Terms as such belong to the terminological sphere as opposed to the textual sphere.
- Terms are concrete entities rather than characteristics, so a reference to a term cannot be compensated for by a reference to one or more terms which share similar characteristics.

³⁹ Faber, P.; Montero, S.; Castro, M.R.; Senso, J.; Prieto, J.A.; León, P.; Márquez C.; Vega, M. (2006). "Process-oriented terminology management in the domain of Coastal Engineering". *Terminology* (John Benjamins Publishing Company) 12 (2): 189–213. doi:10.1075/term.12.2.03fab

- Translator look up terminological reference resources to check whether the corresponding target language term actually exists or not.
- Translator looking for bilingual terms need to check resources that enjoy some sort of social recognition in terms of authoring or comprehensiveness.

They therefore check established terminological dictionaries, relevant corpora and then check Google if no established terminological dictionaries or relevant corpora are available or if established terminological dictionaries or relevant corpora do not contain the terms or information translator are looking for.

In order to construct terminological reference resources that match these requirements by means of automatic extraction of bilingual terms from comparable corpora, as an information source comparable corpora should comprehensively contain those corresponding bilingual terms that could be found through Web searches. This in turn implies that comparability should be defined by means of the terms contained in the corpora, i.e. it should be straightforwardly claimed that any bilingual textual materials that contain corresponding terms, irrespective of the degree of correspondence from other points of view, are properly comparable. However, it would be difficult to call a set of texts that satisfies this condition comparable. This exposes a limitation of automatic bilingual term extraction from comparable corpora.

The brief examination above has clarified the application settings in which automatic bilingual term extraction could potentially be used by online translators. There are basically two possibilities. Firstly if we can use the methods of automatic bilingual term extraction in constructing established terminological dictionaries of a domain which would be widely accepted and used, then the dictionaries will be used translators. Secondly, if the automatic extraction methods cover the range of bilingual terms translators can find by performing a Google search, the results will be used by translators as well. The first choice is unrealistic if we assume fully automatic construct established terminological dictionaries is due as much to the fact that the construction of established terminological dictionaries is a social process, not a purely technical process, as to the fact that automatic methods still cannot achieve sufficient performance for the results to be used as is as terminological reference resources.

However, just as concord dancing and more advanced corpus exploration methods greatly helped in constructing dictionaries in general, we can reasonably expect automatic methods of bilingual term extraction from parallel or comparable corpora to be great assistance in the systematic completion of terminological dictionaries, if used properly. In relation to Type A lookup, therefore the contribution of automatic bilingual term extraction is indirect from the point of view of online translators.

The use of automatic bilingual term extraction can be seriously considered in Type B lookup as well, in finding corresponding target language terms when they are not covered by existing terminological reference resources. We are here back to the oft-stated aim of automatic bilingual term extraction from comparable corpora, i.e. to provide bilingual terms which are not contained in existing terminological reference resources, but with a practical condition: automatic methods should be able to retrieve at least the same range of bilingual terms that translators can find heuristically through their own Google searches of information on the Web. Unlike in Type A lookup, where the concept of authority is involved, Type B lookup is at least theoretically more amenable to the direct exploration of automatic methods, because we have a level playing field in relation to the concept of comprehensiveness.

Unfortunately, we are in the dawn of the new millennium and yet to read a publication dealing either with the what, the subject matter that should be included in a terminology compilation, or with the how, the methodology for the creation and management of a personal bilingual TDB. It is this gap in Translation Studies, Terminology, Lexicography and ESP that this article will try to fill in.

Translators and any other language users and the applicability and usability of their final product. What is unfortunately not always realized in connection with the compiling of bilingual dictionaries is that the same bilingual dictionary cannot serve the needs of the speakers of both languages. Professor Shcherba maintained that for every two language four bilingual dictionary aries are necessary. An English-Russian dictionary for Russians is different from an English-Russian dictionary for British or American readers. The first will be primarily used to translate written or spoken English into Russian, which is the reader's native language. The same book cannot be

used, or at least is likely to be very inadequate, for a reader who is primarily concerned not with understanding a foreign text but with expressing himself in a foreign language, either in writing or in speaking. This latter task of coping both with the written and the spoken forms of the language is also very important for lexicographer. Bilingual dictionaries therefore should be arranged so as to take account of what the native language of the user is supposed to be.

A bilingual dictionary or translation dictionary is a specialized dictionary used to translate words or phrases from one language to another. Bilingual dictionaries can be unidirectional, meaning that they list the meanings of words of one language in another, or can be bidirectional, allowing translation to and from both languages. Bidirectional bilingual dictionaries usually consist of two sections, each listing words and phrases of one language alphabetically along with their translation. In addition to the translation, a bilingual dictionary usually indicates the part of speech, gender, verb type, declension model and other grammatical clues to help a non-native speaker use the word. Other features sometimes present in bilingual dictionaries are lists of phrases, usage and style guides, verb tables, maps and grammar references. In contrast to the bilingual dictionary, a monolingual dictionary defines words and phrases instead of translating them.

The most important challenge for practical and theoretical lexicographers is to define the functions of a bilingual dictionary. A bilingual dictionary works to help users translate texts from one language into another or to help users understand foreign-language texts. In such situations users will require the dictionary to contain different types of data that have been specifically selected for the function in question. If the function is understanding foreign-language texts the dictionary will contain foreign-language entry words and native-language definitions, which have been written so that they can be understood by the intended user groups. If the dictionary is intended to help translate texts, it will need to include not only equivalents but also collocations and phrases translated into the relevant target language. It has also been shown that specialized translation dictionaries for learners should include data that

help users translate difficult syntactical structures as well as language-specific genre conventions.

This new Dictionary provides definitions and explanations for mechanical engineering terms in the core areas of design, stress analysis, dynamics and vibrations, thermodynamics, and fluid mechanics, in over 7,400 clear and concise A to Z entries, many illustrated. Topics covered include heat transfer, combustion, control, lubrication, robotics, instrumentation, and measurement. The dictionary also touches on related subject areas such as acoustics, bioengineering, chemical engineering, civil engineering, aeronautical engineering, environmental engineering, and materials science. This excellent new work is the most comprehensive and authoritative dictionary of its kind. It is an essential reference for students of mechanical engineering and for anyone with an interest in the subject.

According to the Manual of Specialized Lexico-graphies a specialized dictionary (also referred to as a technical dictionary) is a lexicon that focuses upon a specific subject field. Following the description in The Bilingual LSP Dictionary lexicographers categorize specialized dictionaries into three types. A multi-field dictionary broadly covers several subject fields (e.g., a business dictionary), a single-field dictionary narrowly covers one particular subject field (e.g., law), and a sub-field dictionary covers a singular field (e.g., constitutional law).

In standard lexicographic terminology, a bilingual dictionary definition provides a "translation equivalent" – "An expression from a language which has the same meaning as, or can be used in a similar context to, one from another language, and can therefore be used to translate it." The British lexicographer Robert Ilson gives example definitions from the Collins-Robert French-English English-French Dictionary. Since French chien = English dog and dog = chien, chien and dog are translation equivalents; but since garde champêtre = rural policeman and rural policeman is not included in the English-French dictionary, they are not culturally equivalent.

Both phrases can be understood reasonably well from their constituents and have fairly obvious contrasts with garde urbain in French or with urban policeman in English. But garde champêtre has a specific unpredictable contrast within the lexical

system of French: it contrasts with gendarme. Both are policemen. But a gendarme is a member of a national police force that is technically part of the French Army whereas a garde champêtre is employed by a local commune. Rural policeman has no such contrast

Perhaps the most difficult aspect of creating a bilingual dictionary is the fact that lexemes or words cover more than one area of meaning, but these multiple meanings don't correspond to a single word in the target language. For example, in English, a ticket can provide entrance to a movie theater, authorize a bus or train ride, or can be given to you by a police officer for exceeding the posted speed limit. In Spanish these three meanings are not covered by one word as in English, but rather there are several options: boleto or entrada and infracción/multa, and in French with billet or ticket and procès-verbal.

Recently, an automatic method for the disambiguation of the entries of bilingual dictionaries has been proposed that makes use of specific kinds of graphs. As a result, translations in each entry of the dictionary are assigned the specific sense (i.e., meaning) they refer to.

To mitigate the problem of one word having multiple meanings and its translation having multiple, but not necessarily corresponding meanings, the user should perform a reverse lookup. In the above-mentioned example in English and Spanish of the word ticket, after finding that ticket is translated into boleto and infracción in the English–Spanish dictionary, both of those Spanish words can be looked up in the Spanish-English section to help to identify which one has the meaning being sought. Reverse lookups can usually be performed faster with Dictionary programs and online dictionaries.

Thus, in this paragraph we have discussed main specificities and peculiarities of terms translation, moreover we have found out that till now there have not been any study in terms of translation into Uzbek the terms referring to gaz and oils field.

3.2. ENGLISH –UZBEK DICTIONARY OF OIL AND GAS TERMINOLOGY

This paragraph is based on engineering dictionaries (as oil and gas terms) and how to use them easily as well as how find the words which you need in dictionary. It is new research and there are only some works which are collected English and Uzbek engineering dictionary. Firstly we should know, what is dictionary itself? A dictionary is a collection of words in one or more specific languages, with usage of information, definitions, etymologies, phonetics, pronunciations, translation, and other information; or a book of words in one language with their equivalents in another, also known as a lexicon. It is a lexicographical product designed for utility and function, curated with selected data, presented in a way that shows inter-relationship among the data.

A broad distinction is made between general and specialized dictionaries. Specialized dictionaries do not contain information about words that are used in language for general purposes words used by ordinary people in everyday situations. Lexical items that describe concepts in specific fields are usually called terms instead of words, although there is no consensus whether lexicology and terminology are two different fields of study. In theory, general dictionaries are supposed to be semasiological, mapping word to definition, while specialized dictionaries are supposed to be onomasiological, first identifying concepts and then establishing the terms used to designate them. In practice, the two approaches are used for both types. There are other types of dictionaries that don't fit neatly in the above distinction, for instance bilingual (translation) dictionaries, dictionaries of synonyms (thesauri), or rhyming dictionaries. The word dictionary (unqualified) is usually understood to refer to a monolingual general-purpose dictionary⁴⁰.

A different dimension on which dictionaries (usually just general-purpose ones) are sometimes distinguished is whether they are prescriptive or descriptive, the latter being in theory largely based on linguistic corpus studies—this is the case of most

⁴⁰ Phil Benson (2002). *Ethnocentrism and the English Dictionary*. Taylor & Francis. pp. 8–11.

modern dictionaries. However, this distinction cannot be upheld in the strictest sense. The choice of headwords is considered itself of prescriptive nature; for instance, dictionaries avoid having too many taboo words in that position. Stylistic indications (e.g. 'informal' or 'vulgar') present in many modern dictionaries is considered less than objectively descriptive as well.

Although the first recorded dictionaries date back to Sumerian times (these were bilingual dictionaries), the systematic study of dictionaries as objects of scientific interest themselves is a 20th-century enterprise, called lexicography, and largely initiated by Ladislav Zgusta. The birth of the new discipline was not without controversy, the practical dictionary-makers being sometimes accused by others of "astonishing" lack of method and critical-self reflection.

This new Dictionary provides definitions and explanations for mechanical engineering terms in the core areas of design, stress analysis, dynamics and vibrations, thermodynamics, and fluid mechanics, in over 7,400 clear and concise A to Z entries, many illustrated. Topics covered include heat transfer, combustion, control, lubrication, robotics, instrumentation, and measurement. The dictionary also touches on related subject areas such as acoustics, bioengineering, chemical engineering, civil engineering, aeronautical engineering, environmental engineering, and materials science. This excellent new work is the most comprehensive and authoritative dictionary of its kind. It is an essential reference for students of mechanical engineering and for anyone with an interest in the subject.

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For example, the 23-language Inter-Active Terminology for Europe is a multi-field dictionary, the American National Biography is a single-field, and the African

American National Biography Project is a sub-field dictionary. In terms of the above coverage distinction between "minimizing dictionaries"⁴¹ and "maximizing dictionaries", multi-field dictionaries tend to minimize coverage across subject fields (for instance, Oxford Dictionary of World Religions and Yadgar Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms) whereas single-field and sub-field dictionaries tend to maximize coverage within a limited subject field (The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology). Another variant is the glossary, an alphabetical list of defined terms in a specialized field, such as medicine (medical dictionary).

We have made a dictionary on English and Uzbek oil and gas terminologies, it has not be ever made before, this is the first type of engineering dictionary that has ever collected so much.

⁴¹ R. R. K. Hartmann (2003). *Lexicography: Dictionaries, compilers, critics, and users*. Routledge. p. 21

English oil and gas terminologies	Uzbek equivalent
Aquifer	Qatlamlar
Barrel of oil equivalent (BOE) - BOE = 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas	neft ekvivalentiga teng barrel (BOE) - tabiiy gaz BOE = 6000 kub fut
Basin	Tog'ora
BCF (billion cubic feet of gas)	BCF (gaz milliard kub fut)
Bitumen	Bitum
BOED	kuniga neft equivalente barrel
Borehole	Quduq
Carbon capture and storage (CCS)	Karbon qo'lga olish va saqlash (CSS)
Carbon dioxide equivalents (CO ₂ e) The quantity that describes, for a given mixture and amount of greenhouse gas, the amount of Co ₂ that would have the same global warning potential (GWP) when measured over a specified timescale (Generally 100 years)	Karbonat ekvivalentlar (CO ₂ e) Berilgan aralashmasi va issiqxona gaz miqdorida , ta'riflaydi miqdori, CO ₂ miqdori belgilangan vaqt davomida o'lchanadi Shu global ogohlantirish salohiyatga (GWP) bor , deb (Odatda 100 yil)
Carbon intensity The quantity of greenhouse gas emissions associated with producing an intermediate or final product. For the oil and gas industry, carbon intensity is commonly expressed in units of Tonnes Co ₂ e per product volume	uglerod intensivligi oraliq yoki yakuniy mahsulotni ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan issiqxona gazlari miqdori. neft va gaz sanoati uchun , uglerod intensivligi tez-tez mahsulot hajmi boshiga tonna Co ₂ e birliklari bilan ifoda qilinadi
Carbon sequestration The fixation of atmospheric carbon dioxide in a carbon sink through biological or physical processes.	uglerod bir uglerod atmosfera karbonat angidrid mustahkamlash biologik yoki jismoniy jarayonlar orqali cho'kib .
Carbon sink A reservoir that absorbs or takes up released carbon from another part of the carbon cycle. The four sinks, which are regions of the Earth within which carbon behaves in a systematic manner, are the atmosphere, terrestrial biosphere (usually including freshwater systems), oceans and sediments (including fossil fuels).	Uglerodli chig'anoq yutadi yoki uglerod tsikli boshqa qismi ozod uglerod egallaydi A havzasi . uglerod tizimli tarzda muomala doirasida Yer viloyatlari to'rt lavabolar , (fotoalbom yonilg'i , shu jumladan) , okean va cho'kindilar (odatda chuchuk suv tizimlari , shu jumladan) atmosfera, er usti biosfera bo'ladi .
Casing	Jild
Coal bed Methane (CBM)	Metanli Ko'mir kravat
Completion	tugatish

Compound annual growth rate	Murakkab yillik o'sish darajasi
Condensate	Kondensat
Conventional resources	an'anaviy resurslari
Developed acreage	Rivojlangan ekin maydonlari
Developed reserves	Rivojlangan zaxiralar
Directional drilling	Yo'nalish bo'yicha burg'ulash
Drilling rig	Burg'ulash minoralari
Dry hole	Quruq teshik
Enhanced oil recovery	Kengaytirilgan neft
Environmental assessment	Ekologik baholash
<p>Flaring</p> <p>The burning of natural gas for safety reasons or when there is no way to transport the gas to market or use the gas for other beneficial purposes (Such as EOR or reservoir pressure maintenance). The practice of flaring is being steadily reduced as pipelines are completed and in response to environmental concerns.</p>	<p>Yarqiroq</p> <p>Ba'zi xavfsizlik sabablarga ko'ra , tabiiy gaz yonib yoki bozor yoki (Bunday EOR yoki havzasi bosim texnik kabi) boshqa foydali maqsadlarda gaz foydalanish gaz tashish hech qanday yo'l yo'q bo'lsa . yarqiroq amaliyoti tobora quvurlari yakunlandi , deb kamayadi va atrof-tashvishlar javoban oshirilmogda.</p>
<p>Fossil Fuel</p> <p>A fuel source formed in the earth from plant or animal remains</p>	<p>Qazilma</p> <p>Yoqilg'i o'simlik yoki hayvon qoldiqlaridan olinadigan hosil, yoqilg'i manbai</p>
<p>Fugitive Emissions</p> <p>Emissions of gases or vapors from pressurized equipment, including pipelines, due to leakage, unintended or irregular releases of</p>	<p>Tez Emissions</p> <p>Oqish tufayli kutilmagan quvurlari , shu jumladan, bosimli asbob-uskunalar, dan gazlar va bug'lar beradigan emissiya yoki tartibsizlik relizlar</p>
<p>Greenhouse gas</p> <p>Atmospheric gases that are transparent to solar (short-wave) radiation but opaque to long-wave (infrared) radiation, thus preventing long-wave radiant energy from leaving Earth's atmosphere. The net effect of these gases is a trapping of absorbed radiation and a tendency to warm the planet's surface. The greenhouse gases most relevant to the oil and gas industry are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.</p>	<p>Issiqxona gazlari</p> <p>Shunday qilib, Yer atmosferasi tark uzoq to'lqin yorqin energiya oldini uzoq to'lqin (infraqizil) nurlanish quyosh (qisqa to'lqin) nurlanish shaffof lekin sirligicha qoldi Atmosfera gazlar . Bu gazlar aniq ta'sir so'riladi radiatsiya va sayyoraning sirtini isinish uchun bir moyil bir qamalish hisoblanadi . neft va gaz sanoati uchun eng tegishli issiqxona gazlari uglerod dioksid , metan va azot oksidi bor.</p>

<p>Heavy oil crude oil with an API gravity less than 20'. Heavy oil generally does not flow easily due to its elevated viscosity.</p>	<p>og'ir neft 20 ' kam bir API tortishish bilan xom neft . Og'ir neft odatda tufayli uning yuqori yopishqoqligi oson oqib qilmaydi</p>
<p>Horizontal drilling A drilling technique whereby a well is progressively turned from vertical to horizontal so as to allow for greater exposure to an oil or natural gas reservoir. Horizontal laterals can be more than a mile long. in general, longer exposure lengths allow for more oil and natural gas to be recovered from a well and often can reduce the number of wells required to develop a field, thereby minimizing surface disturbance. Horizontal drilling technology has been extensively used since the 1980s and is appropriate for many, but not all, developments.</p>	<p>gorizontal burg'ulash yaxshi asta-sekin vertikal dan yoqilgan shunday bir burg'ulash texnikasi neft yoki tabiiy gaz ombori katta ta'sir qilish imkonini beradi , shunday qilib gorizontal . Gorizontal laterals uzoq bir mildan bo'lishi mumkin. umuman , uzoq ta'sir uzunliklari ko'proq neft va tabiiy gaz uchun quduq undirilishi lozim va tez-tez shunday qilib, yuzasi bezovtalik minimallashtirish , bir maydon rivojlantirish uchun zarur bo'lgan quduqlardan sonini kamaytirish mumkin beradi. Gorizontal burg'ulash texnologiyasi keng 1980 yildan buyon ishlatiladigan va ko'pchilik uchun tegishli emas , lekin hammasi emas, o'zgarishlar qilindi .</p>
<p>Open hole</p>	<p>Ochiq teshik</p>
<p>Sour gas Sour gas is natural gas or any other gas containing significant amounts of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S).</p>	<p>Achimtir gaz Nordon gaz tabiiy gaz yoki vodorod sulfid (H₂S) sezilarli miqdorda o'z ichiga olgan boshqa har qanday gaz hisoblanadi.</p>
<p>Sweet gas Natural gas that contains little or no hydrogen sulfide.</p>	<p>Sweet gaz kam yoki yo'q , vodorod sulfidin mavjud tabiiy gaz</p>
<p>Tight gas Natural gas produced from relatively impermeable rock. Getting tight gas out usually requires enhanced technology applications like hydraulic fracturing. The term is generally used for reservoirs other than shale.</p>	<p>qattiq gaz nisbatan ketuvchi tosh ishlab Tabiiy gaz . odatda qattiq gaz chiqib olish gidravlik sinishi kabi rivojlangan texnologiyasi dasturini talab qiladi. muddatli odatda slanets boshqa omborlari uchun ishlatiladi.</p>

We have analysed dictionary entries of Uzbek and English language referring to oil and gas Terms. While analyzing we have revealed , that in most cases oil and gas terms in Uzbek language don't have their equivalents as the industry (oil and gas industry) is new for Uzbek language that is why most terms are borrowed from English language.

CONCLUSION

To put in a nutshell, the research on terminology has been completed, while writing and investigating the theme on terminology. We used the main works and theoretical approaches in order to make perfect work. As we know, there is enough source on terminology, however comparing two different languages and its special features, aspects and distinctive features were difficult, because there is no such research which have been investigated before. Utilization of terms in its own place is the most significant feature. Under the developing of industry, the human beings need to make some research on terms which refer to industry. Even though there are so many pioneers who are busy with this subject, there are not special books or works which are based on comparative linguistic features. The qualification paper is based on comparing and contrasting the similarities and differences, as well as distinctive features of oil and gas terminology in English and Uzbek languages. The analysis of the terms oil and gas industry led to the following conclusions: in the English language among the terms of oil and gas industry's smallest group are terminological combinations, in which the first part consists of native terms, and the second - of borrowed in Uzbek language - both part of the terms consist of borrowed terms.

The largest group in the English language constitute the terms, the first of which consists of a borrowed word, and the second - from the primordial, in the Uzbek language in the most represented - terminological combinations, consisting of native terms, most of which is formed by tracing. Oil and terminology of the Uzbek language, its structure significantly affected the English language, and the emergence of new foreign-language (English-speaking) terms in most cases takes place through the Russian language: gas (eng.), -gaz (Uzb.) — gas (rus.) Comparing English and Uzbek derived terms we can come across some similarities and differences of word formation in both languages. Forming a new word with the help of affixations does not mean that the root to be concreted by taking prefixes of suffixes, whereas to add the additional meaning or change the terms' function in a sentence.

Furthermore, there are some compound terms those have two root morphemes, however mean one exact meaning, so they are called compound terms in oil and gas terminology.

This qualification paper deals with not only the semantic and structural features of industrial terms but also with morphological and functional features of them. As we know that semantic feature is based on the meaning of the notion which is widely used as the terms, in this qualification paper we paid attention to the meaning of the industry terms, how they come in discourse and in the context, some differs and resembles of terms in English and Uzbek languages. Terms study of semantics is different from the study of the semantics of the word as a term of studying problems primarily include issues related terms and concepts correlated with it, including the adequacy of the definitions and relevant concepts. Semantics Terminology differs in that it is the semantics of the closed type, it is encoded by the perception of everyday consciousness. Structurally the terms may be included noun adjective, adverb and so on so far, in this very diploma paper we faced with the industry terms structure, when they come as adjective, when becomes adverb and in what situation we used the same terms as noun. Sometimes academic terms are formed with the help of affixation, so that means not any root morpheme can be taken suffixes or prefixes and make a new word, however prefixes and suffixes help to change the meaning of a word, but make a new word. Secondly, derived terms are those have one root morpheme which can take prefixes and suffixes due to making new terms. On functional feature we distinguished the differences between English and Uzbek word order. Some words which are used as subject in English word order, may be used as predicate in Uzbek language. To sum it up, we have achieved our own goal to compare two different languages in order to know what kind of resembles and distinctive features does one language has at the same time the other one does not have. As the practical part we have investigated how to make a special dictionary in both language, the most common method applied in pseudoscientific language comparisons is to search two or more languages for terms that seem similar in their sound and meaning. While similarities of this kind often seem convincing to laypersons, linguistic scientists

consider this kind of comparison to be unreliable for two primary reasons. First, the method applied is not well-defined: the criterion of similarity is subjective and thus not subject to verification or falsification, which is contrary to the principles of the scientific method. Second, the large size of all languages' vocabulary and a relatively limited inventory of articulated sounds used by most languages makes it easy to find coincidentally similar terms between languages

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