

**СЎЗ САНЪАТИ
ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ
4 ЖИЛД, 1 СОН**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА
ТОМ 4, НОМЕР 1**

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF WORD ART
VOLUME 4, ISSUE 1**



Бош муҳаррир:

Холбеков Муҳаммадҷон

ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Бош муҳаррир ўринбосари:

Тўхтасинов Илҳом

ф.ф.д., доцент (Ўзбекистон)

Тахрир хайъати:

Назаров Бахтиёр

академик. (Ўзбекистон)

Якуб Умарўғли

ф.ф.д., профессор (Туркия)

Алмаз Улви Биннатова

ф.ф.д., профессор (Озарбайжон)

Бокиева Гуландом

ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Миннуллин Ким

ф.ф.д., профессор (Татаристон)

Махмудов Низомиддин

ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Керимов Исмаил

ф.ф.д., профессор (Россия)

Жўраев Маматқул

ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Куренов Рахыммамед

к.ф.н. (Туркменистон)

Кристофер Жеймс Форг

Мичиган университети (АҚШ)

Умархўжаев Мухтор

ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Мирзаев Ибодулло

ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Болтабоев Ҳамидулла

ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Дўстмухаммедов Хуршид

ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Лиходзиевский А.С.

ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Сиддикова Ирода

ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Шиукашвили Тамар

ф.ф.д. (Грузия)

Юсупов Ойбек

масъул котиб, доцент (Ўзбекистон)

Главный редактор:

Холбеков Муҳаммадҷон

д.ф.н., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Заместитель главного редактора:

Тухтасинов Илҳом

к.ф.н., доцент (Ўзбекистон)

Редакционная коллегия:

Назаров Бахтиёр

академик. (Ўзбекистон)

Якуб Умар оғли

д.ф.н., профессор (Туркия)

Алмаз Улви Биннатова

д.ф.н., профессор (Азербайджан)

Бакиева Гуландом

д.ф.н., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Миннуллин Ким

д.ф.н., профессор (Татарстан)

Махмудов Низомиддин

д.ф.н., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Керимов Исмаил

д.ф.н., профессор (Россия)

Джураев Маматқул

д.ф.н., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Куренов Рахыммамед

к.ф.н. (Туркменистон)

Кристофер Джеймс Форг

Университет Мичигана (США)

Умархаджаев Мухтар

д.ф.н., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Мирзаев Ибодулло

д.ф.н., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Балтабоев Ҳамидулла

д.ф.н., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Дустмухаммедов Хуршид

д.ф.н., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Лиходзиевский А.С.

д.ф.н., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Сиддикова Ирода

д.ф.н., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Шиукашвили Тамар

д.ф.н. (Грузия)

Юсупов Ойбек

отв. секретарь, доцент (Ўзбекистон)

Editor in Chief:

Kholbekov Muhammadjan

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Deputy Chief Editor

Tuhtasinov Ilhom

Ph.D. Ass. Prof. (Uzbekistan)

Editorial Board:

Bakhtiyor Nazarov

academician. (Uzbekistan)

Yakub Umarogli

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Turkey)

Almaz Ulvi Binnatova

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Azerbaijan)

Bakieva Gulandom

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Minnulin Kim

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Tatarstan)

Mahmudov Nizomiddin

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Kerimov Ismail

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Russia)

Juraev Mamatkul

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Kurenov Rakhimmamed

Ph.D. Ass. Prof. (Turkmenistan)

Christopher James Fort

University of Michigan (USA)

Umarkhodjaev Mukhtar

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Mirzaev Ibodulla

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Boltaboev Hamidulla

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Dustmuhammedov Khurshid

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Lixodzievsky A.S.

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Siddiqova Iroda

Doc. of philol. sci., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Shiukashvili Tamar

Doc. of philol. sci. (Georgia)

Yusupov Oybek

Ass. prof. (Uzbekistan) - Senior Secretary

МУНДАРИЖА \ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ \ CONTENT

Адабиётшунослик

1. Rahmonqulova Zarnigor

DISTOPIK EKZISTENSIALIZMNI INGLIZ YOZUVCHISI UILYAM GOLDINGNING "LORD OF THE FLIES" ROMANIDA AKS ETISHI.....6

2. Усманова Севара

ЧЎЛПОН ВА С.РИЧАРДСОН РОМАНЛАРИДА БАДИИЯТ МУАММОЛАРИ.....14

3. Yusupova Dildora

SHOIR SO‘Z AYTGANI KELAR DUNYOGA...(Shoira Halima Xudoyberdiyevaning hayot va ijod yo‘liga chizgilar).....21

4. Қўчқорова Садоқат

ФОЛЬКЛОРДА ЭРТАКНИНГ ЖАНР СИФАТИДАГИ ХУСУСИЯТИ.....28

5. Мажитова Сабоҳат, Ярашов Шариф

АМИР ХУСРАВ ДЕХЛАВИЙ ВА АБДУРАҲМОН ЖОМИЙ ҲАЗАЛЛАРИДА «ДИЛ» (ЮРАК, ҚАЛБ) ТИМСОЛИНИНГ ЛЕКСИК-СЕМАНТИК МАЙДОНИ.....35

6. Джалилова Зарнигор

ИНГЛИЗ ШЕЪРИЯТИДА ИНСОН СИФАТЛАРИНИНГ ГУЛЛАР ТИМСОЛИДА ИФОДАЛАНИШИ.....42

Лингводидактика

7. Khamzaev Sobir, Gilyazetdinov Eldar

THE PRINCIPLES OF SPEAKING SKILLS' FORMATION AMONG STUDENTS OF LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITIES.....48

Тилшунослик

8. Boygucheva Lola

THE ROLE OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN MODERN LINGUISTIC THEORY.....54

9. Кобилова Азиза

ШИФОБАХШ ЎСИМЛИКЛАР ЎРНИДА ИШЛАТИЛАДИГАН ПЕРИФРАЗЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИ (ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИ МИСОЛИДА).....59

10. Mamanazarova Gulhayo, Paluanova Halifa

ISSUES ON OIL AND GAS TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS.....65

11. Melikova Elnora, Abdullayeva Nargiza

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREDICATION.....71

12. Saidova Farida

O‘ZBEK TILI LEKSIK SINONIMLARINING LEKSIKOGRAFIK TALQINI.....77

13. Turniyazov Behzod

FAKTIVLIK ASOSIDAGI KAUZATSIYA.....83


14. Гафуров Бахтиёр АНАЛИЗ ЛИНГВОСТАТИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ АКЦЕНТНЫХ ФОНОВАРИАНТОВ ИМЕН СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА.....	91
15. Ибаев Анвар КОМПАРАТИВ СИНТАКТИК ҚУРИЛМАЛАР ТИЛШУНОСЛИКНИНГ ЎРГАНИЛИШ ОБЪЕКТИ СИФАТИДА.....	97
16. Исмаилов Тургун ПРЕЗИДЕНТ ДИСКУРСИДА HOMELAND КОНЦЕПТИНИНГ МИЛЛИЙ ҚАДРИЯТЛАР ОРҚАЛИ ТАСАВВУР ЭТИЛИШИ (FREEDOM, LIBERTY ҚАДРИЯТИ МИСОЛИДА).....	103
17. Камолиддинова Вазира ОКСЮМОРОН ВА УНИНГ УСЛУБИЙ - СЕМАНТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИНИНГ ҚЎЛЛАНИЛИШИ.....	111
18. Нигматова Лолахон ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИ МАХСУС КОРПУСЛАРИ – ТИЛ ВА МАДАНИЯТ МУШТАРАКЛИГИНИ ЎРГАНИШ ВОСИТАСИ.....	116
19. Сабирова Ёъзоа ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИНИНГ ИЗОҲЛИ ЛУҒАТЛАРИДА ЎЗЛАШМА ЮРИДИК ТЕРМИНЛАР ТАЛҚИНИ.....	121
20. Сулаймонова Нигора ЗАМАХШАРИЙ ГЎЗАЛ НУТҚ ВА САБР ОДОБИ ҲАҚИДА.....	130
21. Тўева Зулфия, Юлдашева Дилором БАЁН ВА УНИНГ ТУРЛАРИ ҲАҚИДА.....	137
22. Xolova Muyassar BOYSUN SHEVASI ONLAYN MA'LUMOTLAR BAZASI (QIDIRISH VA SARALASH IMKONIYATLARI ASOSIDA).....	146
23. Abdullayeva Oqila Holmo'minovna O'ZBEK TILI KORPUSINI YARATISH BOSQICHLARI VA MUAMMOLI JHATLARI....	153
24. Abdunazarova Zarina Islomovna THE FORMATION OF SPEECH COMPETENCE.....	146
25. Nilufar Abduraxmonova O'ZBEK TILI KORPUSINI YARATISHDA LINGVISTIK ANNOTATSIYALASH TAMOIILLARI.....	164
26. Shamuradova Naima O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ XALQ MAQOLLARINING QIYOSIY O'RGANILISHI HAQIDA (ASOSIY QISMLARINI QO'LLASH).....	171
27. Яхёева Гулнора Бахтиёровна ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ТВОРЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ.....	175

28. Irgasheva Umida INGLIZ TILI DARSLARIDA TALABALAR KASBIY NUTQ KOMPETENTSIYASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHDA STEAM TEXNOLOGIYALAR AHAMIYATI.....	179
29. Jumaniyozova Nuriya Axmedovna YURIDIK DISKURS LINGVISTIK TADQIQOT OBYEKTI SIFATIDA.....	184
30. Khayitova Feruza Abdikhalikovna THE PRACTICAL ANALYSIS OF TOPONYMS IN GREAT BRITAIN BASED ON THE STORY OF A. CONAN DOYLE "THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES".....	188
31. Z. Masodiqova, Sh. Xatamqulova O'ZBEK VA NEMIS MAQOLLARINI QIYOSHLASH.....	193
32. Teshaboyev Dilmurod Rahmadjonovich, Axmadjonova Mohinur Bahodirovna SON SO'Z TURKUMINING BOSHLANG'ICH SINF DARSLIKLARIDA IFODALANGAN SHAKLLARINI AKT ORQALI TUSHUNTIRISH.....	193
33. Maxmurova Mavjuda Halimovna METAFORALAR NUTQ SHAKLI SIFATIDA.....	204
34. Nazarov Rustam Irkinovich THE IMPORTANCE OF PAIR WORK AND GROUP WORK ACTIVITIES IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES.....	210
35. Saidbekova Raykhona Rustambekovna, Ruzmatova Dilnoza Ramatjonova FAMILY PERSPECTIVES IN THE NOVEL "AND THE MOUNTAIN ENCHOED" BY KHALED HUSSEINI.....	217
36. Алижон Раҳматович Қосимов, Хумора Муҳаммадиса қизи Иминова ТИЛНИНГ БИОПСИХОСОЦИАЛ ОНТОЛОГИК МАҚОМИ МУАММОЛАРИ.....	222

СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART

Mamanazarova Gulhayo Ilhomjon qizi,
Master's student in linguistics (English), 2nd year,
Uzbek State University of World Languages
DSc Paluanova Halifa Daribayevna
Scientific supervisor,
Doctor of Philological Sciences
Uzbek State University of World Languages

ISSUES ON OIL AND GAS TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

 <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-9297-2021-1-10>

ABSTRACT

the article describes issues on oil and gas terminology in linguistics. As well as, deals with the cognitive, semantic and stylistic usage of these terms in linguistics. The development of scientific and technical ideas, and hence, as a consequence, the emergence of new techniques and technological approaches to oil production, the operation of oil and gas infrastructure, as well as the "withering away" of outdated working methods and the withdrawal from the use of inefficient equipment lead to the non-stop development and updating of the oil and gas terminological base. During the formation of the terminology of the oil and gas industry, a very widespread use of borrowed words or cripples was noticed. This is typical for the terminology of different languages and largely leads to the internationalization of the languages of science.

Key words: oil and gas industry, cognitive, semantic, terminology, borrowed words, languages, word combinations.

Mamanazarova Gulhayo Ilhomjon qizi,
2-bosqich magistratura talabasi,
O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti
Paluanova Halifa Daribayevna, Ilmiy rahbar,
D.Sc., Filologiya fanlari doktori,
O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

TILSHUNOSLIKDA NEFT VA GAZ TERMINOLOGIYASI MASALALARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada neft va gaz terminologiyasini qo'llanishi va ushbu sohaga oid terminlarni qo'llash bilan bog'liq masalalar o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu atamalarning tilshunoslikda kognitiv, semantik va uslubiy qo'llanilishi bilan bog'liq jarayonlarni tadqiq qiladi. Fanda ilmiy-texnik g'oyalardn foydalanishning rivojlanishi va neft qazib olishda yangi texnika va texnologik yondashuvlarning paydo bo'lishi, neft va gaz infratuzilmasining ishlashi, shuningdek eskirgan ish uslublaridan "voz kechilishi" va neft va gaz sohasida foydalaniladigan atamalar bazasining uzluksiz rivojlanishi

atamalarni doimiy yangilanishiga olib keladi. Neft va gaz sanoati terminologiyasini shakllantirish jarayonida o'zga tillardan olingan so'zlar keng qo'llanilishi sezilmoqda. Bu turli tillarning terminologiyasiga xos bo'lib, ko'p jihatdan fan tillarining baynalmilalashuviga olib keladi.

Kalit so'zlar: neft va gaz sanoati, kognitiv, semantik, terminologiya, o'zlashtirma so'zlar, tillar, so'z birikmalari.

Маманазарова Гулхаё Ильхомджон кизи,
Магистр лингвистики (английский язык), 2 курс
Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков
Палуанова Халифа Дарибаевна,
Научный руководитель, доктор филологических наук,
Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков

ВОПРОСЫ НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются вопросы нефтегазовой терминологии в лингвистике. В нем также рассматриваются процессы, связанные с когнитивных, семантических и методологические применения этих терминов в лингвистике. Развитие и появление новых приемов и технологических подходов к добыче нефти, эксплуатации нефтегазовой инфраструктуры, а также «отмирание» устаревших методов работы и изъятие от использования неэффективного оборудования приводят к непрерывному развитию и обновлению терминологической базы нефтегазовой отрасли. Слова из других языков широко используются при формировании терминологии для нефтегазовой отрасли. Это присуще терминологии разных языков и во многом ведет к интернационализации языков науки.

Ключевые слова: нефтегазовая отрасль, когнитивная, семантическая, терминология, заимствованные слова, языки, словосочетания

The oil and gas industry as an area of scientific knowledge over the past hundred years has allowed modern civilization to develop at an accelerating pace. The positive dynamics of the historical development of the oil and gas industry, as well as its role and significance for the life support of a modern person, the industry terminology designed to terminate the expanding conceptual apparatus of this area of scientific knowledge.

Terminological units used in the oil and gas industry have repeatedly acted as research material in the works of a number of foreign scientists. The works of foreign scientists are devoted to the study of the general characteristics of the terminology of the oil and gas industry and the history of its development, the semantic and structural features of the terminology of the oil and gas industry and the main mechanisms of terminology, the general characteristics of the professional sublanguage of pipeline operators, colloquial expressions and professionalism of oil workers, a comparative analysis of oil production terminology in English and other languages, the history of the development of the professional language of oil and gas pipelines, the difficulties of interpreting oil and gas industry terms in translation, the professional language of oil and gas industry, the formation and development of the terminology of the oil and gas industry, the study of the structural and semantic paradigm of the oil and gas terminology.

At the present stage, a number of works have already appeared in which attempts have been made to systematically comprehend and describe the mechanism for the formation of metaphorical nomination and the features of metaphor terms in the terminologies of various fields of knowledge. The oil and gas industry is the basis of modern energy civilization. The development of scientific knowledge and scientific and technological progress in the industry set the pace for the emergence of new terms for the nomination of objects and phenomena, since terminology is the most important means of reflecting professional knowledge.

Today, one of the driving sectors of the world economy is the oil and gas industry. A consequence of this is the high level of distribution of oil and gas transfer. Oil and gas translation includes a huge layer of translation vocabulary covering the full cycle of oil and gas production, from hydrocarbon exploration to the transportation and sale of oil and gas.

Each of the industry segments also implies its own specific terminology, which is quite often not used in others. And if we look at the gas industry, then it all the more has its own characteristics. It is also worth emphasizing that there are differences between onshore and offshore production. In addition, it is curious that there are differences in terminology in each specific company, and there are also abbreviations that cannot be found in any available dictionary. Do not forget that oil and gas translation also comes into contact with “non-technical sectors”: economics, law, accounting, external communications, environmental protection and others.

The development of scientific and technical ideas, and hence, as a consequence, the emergence of new techniques and technological approaches to oil production, the operation of oil and gas infrastructure, as well as the "withering away" of outdated working methods and the withdrawal from the use of inefficient equipment lead to the non-stop development and updating of the oil and gas terminological base [2].

In the terminology of oil and gas production, terms as in mathematics, geology (sweet oil - sulphurous oil, man-caused waters - man-made waters), logging probe (logging probe), chemistry (boiling point) are also popular.

Also, a special group of the oil and gas terminological system is a group of terms that have expressive shades and are scientific and technical phraseological units, also known as zoonyms. For instance:

- wildcat - exploration well;
- monkey board - riding platform;
- pipe dog - pipe wrench;
- rabbit - pipeline scraper;
- butterfly - exhaust valve;
- doghouse - drilling foreman's cabin;
- preventer);
- snake - asbestos cord; a device for feeding the end of the rope to the top of the derrick;
- dog leg - a sharp curvature of the wellbore;
- nodding donkey - rocking pump.

The analysis clearly demonstrates that in most cases, oil and gas phraseological terms are formed on the basis of the similarity of the appearance or functions of industry concepts or phenomena with certain animals (dog, snake, rabbit, cat etc.). Metaphor is a key technique for forming the terms of this group.

Phraseologisms-jargonisms not only make it possible to simplify the understanding of a certain term, but also allow industry experts, so to speak, to “highlight their own”, and to weed out all the rest [3].

If we look at the English language, we will notice that it is characterized by the transition from slang to the term (fishing 'fishing work' is a process that initially resembles fishing), while in Russian it is the other way around: the term becomes jargon - oil extraction goes into production oil.

In the oil and gas industry, there are also ambiguous terms, although the term itself, at first glance, by definition implies an unambiguous translation: valve ‘valve, gate valve, valve, and crane.

Let's take the word development. The word immediately comes to mind

"Development". But context plays a big role:

- advanced development - promising development, improvement;
- field development - development of an oil field;
- marginal development - drilling out of the field from the periphery to the center;
- heat development - heat generation, heat generation;
- delayed development - delayed drilling of a field with simultaneous production.

Collector:

- oil and gas gathering reservoir - gathering pipeline;
- oil and gas reservoir - reservoir.

Column:

- pipe column - string;
- rectification tower - rectification tower;
- column - column.

Moreover, abbreviations can also be ambiguous, for example:

- OK: casing, enclosing structure, coring, optical cable, calcium oxide, axial compressor;
- PO: industrial equipment, contractor, software;
- ESP: ensure safe production 'safe production process', electric submersible pump 'electric submersible pump'.

If we talk about the formal structure of terminology, it is worth noting the overall high prevalence of abbreviations:

- DDC - daily drilling cost;
- LWD - logging while drilling;
- WP - well pad;
- TAC - tubing anchor;
- BOP - blow-out preventer.

During the formation of the terminology of the oil and gas industry, a very widespread use of borrowed words or cripples was noticed. This is typical for the terminology of different languages and largely leads to the internationalization of the languages of science.

In the terminology of oil production, the following groups of borrowed lexical units (hereinafter LU) can be distinguished: 1) terms - borrowed LU; 2) eponymous terms; 3) terms with foreign morphemes; 4) tracing paper, half calques.

1. A significant part of foreign terms are lexical units borrowed from the English language, since some of the equipment was brought from the USA or manufactured in Uzbekistan according to the American model (infiltration, collector, preventer, flooding, etc.).

2. Eponymous terms refer to devices, devices, methods, etc. by the name of foreign scientists and engineers who created them: system drill

3. Terms with foreign morphemes are both root and affixal morphemes that occur in terms of nouns and their derivatives: vibr-o-, hydr-o-, gas-o-, kern-o-, turbo-, electr-o-, -graph, etc.

During the analysis of the terminology, the so-called false friends of the translator also met: conductor - guide casing, surface casing - conductor (casing).

The study found that the compound terms of national terminological systems differ in some features in morphological expression and differ significantly in the types of syntactic connections between components. Structurally, in the terminology of the oil and gas industry of the studied sublanguages, one-, two- and multicomponent term combinations were identified, among which the two-component ones are predominant, built according to the following models:

- a) N + N (noun + noun);
- b) Adj + N (adjective + noun);
- c) Participle I + N (participle + noun),
- d) Participle II + N (past participle + noun). Three-component term combinations are built

according to the following models:

- a) N + N + N (noun + noun + noun);
- b) Adj + N + N (adjective + noun + noun),
- c) Adj + Adj + N (adjective + adjective + adjective);
- d) action name + N + N (action name + noun + noun)
- e) N + N + action name (noun + noun + action name).

In the process of studying national terminological systems, the genetic heterogeneity of the borrowing layers is noted. The following terminological units (except for the English terminology) came from the German language and were fixed in them: screw, watch, button, landscape, backlash, route, scale, core, mine, chisel, peat, washer, staff, stock, etc. Among the studied terms noted such

French borrowings as: bandage, balancer, battery, cuff, installation, drainage, tank, barge, etc., Dutch borrowings - hatch, sleeper, cable.

In our study, an attempt was made to analyze and describe the professional sublanguages of the oil and gas industry.

The studied terminology of the oil and gas industry is assessed by us as a complex systemic-structural education - a terminological system with its main element - a term that reflects the current state of the professional sublanguage and the dynamics of its development [5].

A study of the factual material showed that stylistically the terminology is heterogeneous. Professional terminology includes both stylistically neutral and expressively colored lexical units. The standardized terminology demonstrates a pronounced tendency towards stylistic neutrality, which is reflected in a certain selection of word-formation means.

Term-creation, being a conscious and regulated process, presupposes verbal representation of one or another concept of the professional oil sphere. Terminological word-formation actively uses all methods of the word-formation system: lexical, morphological, syntactic, and semantic

Thus, the general tasks of terminology in the oil and gas industry of the studied languages include: 1) the formation of a fund of inter-industry terms used in the field of geophysics, production, processing and transportation of oil and gas; 2) taking into account the current economic and political situation, the creation of a multilingual ideographic terminological dictionary on the oil and gas business in order to improve the process of interstate cooperation in one of the leading sectors of the world economy - the oil and gas industry.

As well as, we can conclude that the terminology of the oil and gas industry is formed using syntactic, lexical, morphological and semantic methods. The most popular is the syntactic method - the formation of word combinations. The lexical way of education consists in creating terms using borrowings from other languages. The morphological way of education consists in the formation of terms by adding affixes. And the use of the lexical-semantic method is expressed in the use of jargon, zoonyms, slang, phraseological units.

There is also a high degree of distribution of abbreviations. And the renewal of industry terminology is directly related to technological changes in our lives. To summarize, let us emphasize that all the features of the terminology of the oil and gas industry presented in this article reflect the difficulties that an oil and gas translator faces in his daily work.

Иқтибослар/Сноски/References

1. Komissarov V.N. Translation theory (linguistic aspects). - M.: Higher school, 1990. 253 p.
2. Course "Translator of the oil and gas industry"// LinguaOil: School of oil and gas translation [electron. resource]. - Access mode: <http://linguaoil.ru> (date of access: 20.01.2020).
3. Modelevsky M.S. A short dictionary of oil and gas geology and drilling (Russian-English-French-Spanish) / M.S. Modelevsky, R.V. Lipnitsky, I. Yu. Kuznetsova, E.M. Blue. - M.: Publishing house of UDN, 1990. 103 p.
4. Bartkov B.I. The frequency of English military terms and the power of their word-formation nests // Features of word formation in the terminology system and literary norm. Vladivostok: Far East Scientific Center of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1983. 38-48
5. Basarygin Yu.M., Bulatov A.I., Proselkov Yu.M. Drilling oil and gas wells / Yu.M. Basarygin, A.I. Bulatov, Yu.M. Proselkov. Textbook. M.: LLC "Nedra-Business Center", 2002. -632 p.
6. Bogomolova S.I. The problem of the formation of multicomponent terminological systems (based on the terminology material of mathematical cybernetics) // Linguistic problems of the formation and development of industry terminology systems. M., 1999.P. 53-57.
7. Boldyrev H.H. Concept and meaning of the word / H.H. Boldyrev // Methodological problems of cognitive linguistics. 2001.P. 25-36.
8. Gak V.G. On the typology of linguistic nominations / V.G. Gak // Language nomination: General issues: Sat. scientific. Moscow. 1977. P. 230-293.

9. Ivina J.B. Linguo-cognitive foundations of the analysis of industry terminological systems (on the example of the English-language terminology of venture financing): Textbook. 2003. 301 p.
10. Kazarina S.G. Typological characteristics of industry terminology / S.G. Kazarina. Krasnodar, 1998. 276 p.

СЎЗ САНЪАТИ
ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ
4 ЖИЛД, 1 СОН

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА
ТОМ 4, НОМЕР 1

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF WORD ART
VOLUME 4, ISSUE 1