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ACQUISITION OF TERMINOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

A Terminology of each field of study or learning has a specific meaning which characterizes the specialization in particular. Additionally, terminology can provide a learner with a full realization of the specialty. Authentic contexts enhance learners' knowledge, equipping them with needful instruction and views towards issues concerning their fields of expertise. What's more, types and tokens occurring in technical texts of oil and gas engineering may be able to extend the horizons of adult learners, providing them full view towards the specialty they prefer to obtain and improve. This paper highlights the research focused on the issues concerning terminology acquisition which alleviates their studying in that field of study.

Keywords: terminology of petroleum engineering, types and tokens, authentic contexts.

INTRODUCTION

In acquiring any language, in general, there are four linguistic skills for learners to possess. One of them is reading comprehension, which allows learners to comprehend the terminology employed in the process of the petroleum industry: drilling, refinery, pumping and transportation and other performances. English language acquisition is a long, complex process because it is used in many domains of human activity as an instrument in spoken and written contexts in the international stage. Additionally, obtaining terms in English and Uzbek languages through contexts provides adult learners with a wide range of knowledge concerning different specialists' physical settings. Moreover, we used contexts in order to make analysis in finding out tokens and types within English and Uzbek languages.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In acquiring a wide range of vocabulary in the field of petroleum engineering, the students should be introduced to new source of subject matter in English via audio-video data. The environment the ESP students live in much different from FL classes because a range of vocabulary engineering students use is not utilized by FL students. Helen Basturkmen (2006:22) stated that ESP teaching should focus on 'hard' language functions rather than 'soft' social functions. Additionally, Vandergrift (1999:168) claimed that the listeners must differ between sounds, comprehend technical vocabulary and grammatical structures, interpret stress and intonation of words and interpret it within the immediate as well as the larger socio-cultural context of the utterance in ESP classes. Consequently, it is foremost in involving learners learning subject matter in English through documentaries consisting of episode portrayed target place where native speakers performed. William (1990) revealed that even a single good movie provides a self-contained world with language expressed in a visual context. Yagang (1993) expressed that listening comes through four variables: a message, the speaker,

the listener and the physical settings. Besides, equipping ESP courses with audio-visuals might have positive effects in teaching as it provides an environment rich in opportunities for students to develop their understanding and could demonstrate interesting and meaningful thoughts. Besides, amusing images illustrates effective results in learning a language because they initiate and pursue situational interest. Discipline-specific context provides an opportunity for multiple encounters with target vocabulary and therefore, is effective in teaching (Enrico & Marija, 2012). Chien and Hsu, 2013 stated that listening comprehension is the most undervalued skills in foreign language attainment. These comprehensions have been identified as the active processes; although, learners comprehend it as a passive activity. Moreover, listening practices are deemed to help in recognizing the characteristic differences among sounds and comprehending the grammatical structures.

Technical terminology in petroleum engineering

control room-nazorat xonasi (in the factory)
drilling company-burg'ulash kompaniyasi (in the development of oil and gas)
oilfield-neftmaydoni (development of oil)
oil well-neft qudug'i
operating company-bosharuv kompaniyasi (oil and gas producing organizations)
plant-zavod (factory of refinery and producing a wide range of productions)
service company-xizmat ko'rsatish kompaniyasi (maintenance of piping system, keeping the area of drilling field safe)
drilling team-burg'ulash komandasi
technician-texnik
operate-boshqaruv
supply-ta'minlash
barrel of oil and gaz-neft va gaz barreli
crane operator-kran boshqaruvi
cubic meter-kub metr
development of oil and gas-neft va gaz ishlab chiqarilishi
driller-burg'uchi
exploration-qidiruv
fuel-yoqilg'i
geologist-giolog
hydrocarbons-uglevodorod
pipeline-quvur yo'li
production-maxsulot
slippery-sedalmachoq
roughneck-burg'ulash ishchisi
emergency-favqulodda xolat

1) Seismic waves are *sound waves,* and they can travel through *rock layers*. Most oil companies use *vibrator trucks* to
make *seismic waves*. These *heavy trucks* make *vibrations* on the surface, and the *vibrations* send waves down to the rocks below. Each rock layer reflects some of the waves. The reflected

waves travel up to *geophones* on the surface. *Geophones* are like *microphones*: they convert the waves into *electrical signals*. A machine in the *recording truck* records *the signals.* Computers can convert these *signals into 3D maps*. *Seismic reflection* works at sea too. But the crews use *hydrophones*, not *geophones*, and they use an *underwater gun* to make *seismic waves.*

2) hydrocarbons have different lengths and structures. Some are straight chains, some are branching chains and some are rings. The smallest hydrocarbons are colorless gasses under normal temperature and pressure. These are small molecules with one, two, three, or four carbon atoms. The smallest is methane (CH4). Natural gas is a mixture of small hydocarbons-methane (CH4), ethane (C2H4), ethane (C2 H6), propane (C3H6), and butane (C4H10).

3) Gasoline is a mixture of hydrocarbons with between five and eleven carbon atoms. It is colourless but we add colour for safety. Naphthas are hydrocarbons with seven and thirteen carbon atoms. Kerosene, diesel, and fuel oils are mixtures of larger molecules with higher boiling points. We use bitumen for building roads.

4) in the drilling process, some technical terms are used: crown block, derrick, drilling/hoisting line, monkey board, travelling block, hook, swivel, drawworks.

5) rotary drills can bore through several hunderd feet of rock in the same time. Engineers pump mud down the borehole to lubricate the bit. This stops the bit from becoming too hot, and also brings the drilled rok to the surface. This rock is analysed and the data is used to create a well log (Jon Nauton and Alison Pohl. 2011:114).

Table 1 A wide range of terminology (words) are used in the above-mentioned contexts, those are significant for learners to obtan in order to improve their istening comprehension:

№	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4	Text 5
1	Seismic waves	Hydrocarbons	Gasoline	Crown block	Rotary drills
2	Sound waves	Straight chains	Naphthas	Derrick	Bore
3	Rock layers	Branchng chains	Kerosene	Drilling line	Pump
4	Vibrator truck	Rings	Diesel	Hoisting line	Mud
5	Reflected waves	Colourless gasses	Fuel oil	Monkey board	Borehole
6	Geophones	Carbon atoms	Bitumen	Travelling block	Lubricate the bit
7	Microphones	Methane		Swivel	A well log
8	Signals into 3D maps	Natual gas		drawworks	
9	Siesmic reflection	Ethane			
10	Hydrophones	Propane			
11	Underwater gun	Butane			
12	Crews				

as we have observed that the students are able to acquire an increasing number of terms regarding oil and gas industry by listening to text-based auio-video data which are described in the above-mentioned table 1. The five authentic contexts are full of technical vocabulary words which learners need to obtain in order to comprehend the information of profession in English. There are endless opportunities for leraners to study English at home without participating at courses of language, one of them is mobile phone with a wide range of apps accessble to different resources where engineering students can improve their listening skills by watching audio-video data on a vareity of topics concerning petroleum engineering.

CONCLUSION

In teaching and learning a language is lifelong process which requires us much energy to invest formward and a lot of time to spend on. Kamo Chilingaryana and Ekaterina Zvereva (2016:1500) claimed that the modern world is becoming an arena where a huge variety of technologies emerges, have a try and then spread quickly. Consequently, what used to seem incredible turns into a tangible reality. Today's world exists as a symbiosis of tradition and innovation. if our lives and our world are completely imbued with new scientific technologies, then education as an integral part of the world also has a direct bearing. While listening to new data through audio-video resources, we should comprehend the meaning what speakers utter. However, the words speakers use in the audio-video applications are sometimes confusing and incomprehensible and unable to follow each word. That's why the students should have a great deal of vocabulary resources and be familiar with pronouncing unknown words. In increasing listening skills, frequent words are more fast to acquire than unknown words are hard to recall and guess its meaning because every word has a multiple meaning to learn and use.

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