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Ildar Urakovich Khatamov

Karshi Engineering-Economic institute

Russian Language teacher

Department of Uzbek Language and Literature, Karshi, Uzbekistan

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEXTBOOK IN ACQUISITION OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract: In acquiring Russian language, paper-based materials are considered to be essential due to being familiar with terminology and contexts depicted in the textbooks on subject matter which focuses on mainly specialty of adult learners for their future training and employment opportunities. Consequently, learners with specific desire are able to acquire linguistic skills through contexts. Besides, textbooks are full of content-based texts and illustrate the features and terms learners need to obtain, and interpret. This paper highlights the scholars' statement according to textbooks and its functions.

Key words: terminology, content-based texts, textbook, Russian language.

Language: English

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Introduction

In recent years, learning a language has given more opportunities and knowledge to learners. Consequently, Russian language learners acquire a language through textbooks on different subjects. For instance, Russian for petroleum engineering is required by companies and organizations and is in need of. As a consequence, vocabulary is considered as a main component to know the language. According to the statement of some linguists (Koizumi & In'nami, 2013; Stæhr, 2008; Nation, 2006; Alsaif & Milton, 2012; Chujo, 2004; Koosha & Akbari, 2010; Marmol, 2011; Sakata, Tagashira, & Mochizuki, 2014) vocabulary knowledge has been perceived as a key factor of learning FL and focusing on high-frequency words has been occurred in every context the learners face. Furthermore, while learning terminology in Russian learners often feel that all vocabulary words used in textbooks which seem to be less learnable words in spoken context.

Besides, adult learners may have chances to acquire generally frequent words that do not occur frequently in textbooks with word books or authentic materials corresponding to their specialty and are need of. Moreover, we carried out a survey with 20 group

students who were invited to be interviewed with during the class in order to find out their target needs in texts which are full of technical vocabulary in the field of oil and gas, Faculty of oil and gas, Karshi Engineering-Economic institute was chosen as a place to make a door to door experiment.

Essential characteristics of textbooks in acquisition of technical vocabulary

Alsaif and Milton (2012) claimed that language learners often depend on textbooks for exposure to the target language, especially when they learn the language far from where it is spoken. Russian learners were indicated an increasing number of words in a textbook, which they are not able to follow in media, on TV, films and other electronic resources. Additionally, some scholars (Alsaif & Milton, 2012; Chujo, 2004; Koosha & Akbari, 2010; Marmol, 2011; Sakata et al., 2014) revealed that lexical frequency in textbooks is not congruent with general frequency; namely, many generally infrequent words were overly used, whereas some generally frequent words are missing. Linguist Kh. Abdinazarov stated about the importance of authentic material which is considered as a text; authentic material gives language teachers,

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learners new data which may reflect students in learning the subject matter, consequently, improve student's professionally-oriented knowledge in language; furthermore, it may support them with a lot of experience, instruction, description of works what they will be accustomed to. in addition to that, authentic material not only provides updated data on profession but also it prepares students for job-oriented purposes and develops their linguistic and professional skills in language.

Learning vocabulary of speciality

Additionally, Maja Bratanic (2015) revealed other essential features in teaching foreign language for specific purposes such as FL for Aviation course. He stated that the language and terminology used to depict:

- An airport or airfield, relevant equipment and the associated personnel as an airport or airfield
- Aircraft types, parts and characteristics
- Aircraft operations and communication/control facilities
- The division of Airspace and the agencies responsible for Airspace
- Navigation and navigation aids
- The Language of Air and Sound emergencies
- An introduction to meteorology/climatology
- A revision/update of ICAO standard Aviation words and phrases

Therefore, teaching vocabulary courses or materials should be focused on specialty which learners are keen on studying and acquiring it. Materials may be paper based, or audio, video. At present, even if audio and video supplements are famous in classes of languages but textbooks are also effective in learning any profession in Russian language. Furthermore, some textbooks are also on sale in amazon internet market where learners may purchase for high prizes. It means that textbooks are very essential to reach the aim learners to put forward.

If we take a text from the book on oil and gas, we may see that comprehending terminology

occurring in those texts are very complicated to guess. For instance;

1) В процессе бурения скважины в неустойчивых горных породах возможны интенсивное кавернообразование, осыпи, обвалы и т.д. В ряде случаев дальнейшая углубка ствола скважины становится невозможной без предварительного крепления ее стенок. Для исключения таких явлений кольцевой канал (кольцевое пространство) между стенкой скважины и спущенной в нее обсадной колонной заполняется тампонирующим (изолирующим) материалом. Это составы, включающие вяжущее вещество, инертные и активные наполнители, химические реагенты. Их готовят в виде растворов (чаще водных) и закачивают в скважину насосами. Из вяжущих веществ наиболее широко применяют тампонажные портландцементы. Поэтому процесс разобщения пластов называют цементованием.

2) В скважину спускают обсадные колонны определенного назначения: направление, кондуктор, промежуточные колонны, эксплуатационная колонна. Направление спускается в скважину для предупреждения размыва и обрушения горных пород вокруг устья при бурении под кондуктор, а также для соединения скважины с системой очистки бурового раствора. Кольцевое пространство за направлением заполняют по всей длине тампонажным раствором или бетоном. Направление спускают на глубину от нескольких метров в устойчивых породах, до десятков метров в болотах и илистых грунтах. Кондуктором обычно перекрывают верхнюю часть геологического разреза, где имеются неустойчивые породы, пласты, поглощающие буровой раствор или проявляющие, подающие на поверхность пластовые флюиды, т.е. все те интервалы, которые будут осложнять процесс дальнейшего бурения и вызывать загрязнение окружающей природной среды. Кондуктором обязательно должны быть перекрыты все пласты, насыщенные пресной водой.

Table 1

Profession-based terminology in Russian
бурения скважины
горных породах
каверн образование
стенкой скважины
обсадной колонной
кольцевой канал
тампонирующим (изолирующим) материалом
инертные и активные наполнители
химические реагенты

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тампонажные портландцементы
цементированием
пласт
колонны
промежуточные колонны
эксплуатационная колонна
Кондуктор
бурового раствора
геологического разреза
неустойчивые породы
пластовые флюиды
интервалы
загрязнение
природной среды
насыщенные пресной водой

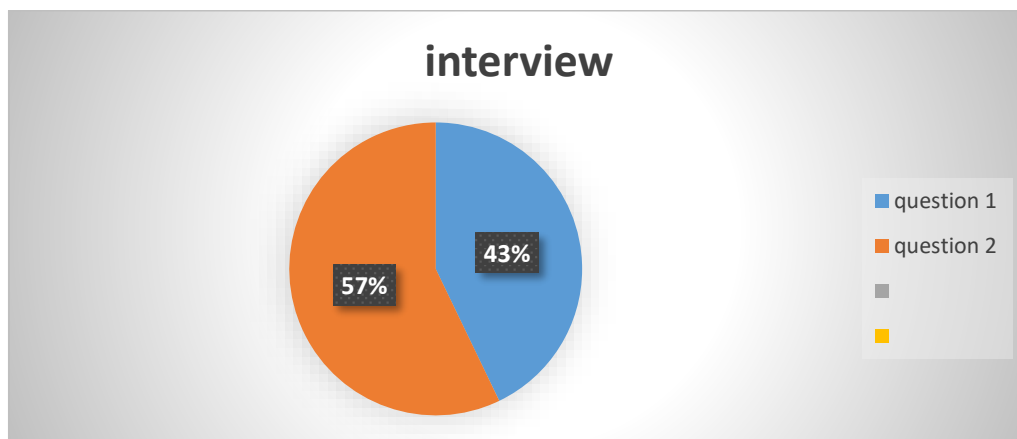
Research methods

In order to find out target needs of learners in acquiring Russian language, we conducted a research. A research was based on survey which reflected specific needs of learners during the interview. Interview took place at the faculty of oil and gas, Karshi Engineering-Economic institute, with a group which consisted of 20 students who actively participated in the interview and expressed their

thoughts according to learning Russian language through texts and its essential features for their studies.

A survey comprised of two questions;

- 1) Why is text essential in acquiring Russian language?
- 2) What you think is technical text effective in learning both Russian and subject matter?



Picture 1.

According to the data we have collected and made an analysis showed that technical text is efficient in obtaining Russian and specialty through. Besides, learners stated that texts which are full of technical terminology alleviate our reading and listening, and spoken comprehension as well.

Conclusion

In learning Russian language, a teacher is to know what kind of tasks and processing would be associated with particular texts. Besides, skimming and scanning technical texts is very difficult because of not having enough vocabulary knowledge in that field of. Furthermore, translation is of high

importance for better assimilation of the specialized terminology, as it helps professionally oriented students to interpret scientific and technical texts of the oil and gas sector while reading. Furthermore, terminology of this field is being more required by officials in recent years due to the developments of oil and gas industry in our country. Additionally, learners feel a failure in translating specific vocabulary (technical terminology), which complicates the comprehension of context in the process of reading since they could hardly find L1 translation, and those translated from English into Uzbek, that indicates the lexical deficiency in the field of oil and gas in L1 (Kh. Abdinazarov. 2021:74).

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