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TECHNICAL VOCABULARY ACQUISITION VIA TEXTBOOKS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract: While teaching a language to learners, first of all, they should be introduced to any topic of that language whether it is Alphabet of how to spell instructions focusing on context or story that concern different kind of features depicting state and condition. Furthermore, written materials are considered to be essential due to consisting of words which learners should know in order to able to understand and interpret what they read and listen in Russian language classes. Besides, learners may be able to gain and increase their vocabulary range through reading and studying the contexts the are engaged with. This paper illustrates peculiarities of vocabulary acquisition in Russian language and its importance in classes of language stated by linguists.

Key words: vocabulary, technical vocabulary, contexts, Russian language.

Language: English

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Introduction

In the process of teaching Russian language to learners, we use a wide range of contexts which are full of technical and semi-technical vocabulary those promote them improving background knowledge with new data on study they learn. In the past years, foreign language learning has provided learners with endless opportunities and knowledge. Consequently, learners obtain a language via contexts focusing on a variety of episodes of life. At present, knowing Russian language is great requirement for students in the area of petroleum engineering by companies and organizations. As a consequence, vocabulary is considered as a main component to know the language. Koizumi & In'nami, (2013), Stæhr, (2008), Nation, (2006), Alsaif & Milton, (2012), Chujo, (2004), Koosha & Akbari, (2010), Marmol, (2011), Sakata, Tagashira, & Mochizuki, (2014) claimed that terminology knowledge has been perceived as a key factor of learning FL and concerning on high-frequency words which have been occurred in each context the learners encounter while studying a terminology in Russian. However, adult learners often

are sure that some terms used in contexts appears to be less learnable ones in speech.

What's more, adult learners may have increasing number of chances to study semi-technical and technical terms one by one. They can learn semi-structured terms in stories, those are able to be used in everyday speech, but technical terms are very hard to guess and unable to utter in our daily orally context, those only used in the factories where a lot of engineers work at. Besides of that, we conducted a survey with a group of students who were invited to be interviewed with during Russian language class to find out the needs of learners in comprehending and interpreting the contexts. The research issues accomplished at the faculty of oil and gas, Karshi Engineering-Economic institute which was chosen as a place to make an 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

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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, 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.

Acquisition of semi-technical vocabulary

The students of petroleum engineering may study these contexts with simple words in Russian language as a beginner of the language. We took an extract from the text “Мама и футбол”

Моя мама – артистка. Она не только работает в театре, но и выступает по радио и телевизору. Однажды её театр был в Иркутске. Каждый день мама участвовала в концерте или была занята в театре. Она очень устала, и папа сказал, что ей нужно отдохнуть. Он купил ей путёвку в дом отдыха на юг. Мама положила в чемодан свои вещи и поехала в дом отдыха. Она отдыхала на юге месяц. Папа и я жили в Москве одни. Папа покупал в магазине мясо, хлеб, овощи и готовил обед. Я помогал ему. Вечером я готовил уроки, потом мы смотрели телевизор или играли в шахматы.

Воскресенье мы проводили очень весело. Мы ходили на стадион и с удовольствием смотрели футбол. Папа любит футбол, и я тоже люблю, а мама не любит.

Когда мама была дома, мы смотрели футбол только по телевизору. Месяц кончился очень скоро. «Завтра придет мама», – сказал мне папа. Мы приготовили вкусный обед, купили цветы. И вот мама приехала. Мама была очень рада, и мы тоже были очень рады. Но как же теперь футбол? Мама не любит футбол, а воскресенье мы всегда проводим вместе (О.А. Климкович, И.Я. Кураш. 2013).

The learners as beginners of language learning are able to gain simple vocabulary words from this text and use in their everyday life.

Table 1

№	Semi-technical words
1	– артистка
2	работает в театре
3	выступает по радио и телевизору
4	театр был в Иркутске
5	участвовала в концерте
6	отдохнуть
7	купил ей путёвку
8	положила в чемодан свои вещи
9	поехала в дом отдыха
10	отдыхала на юге
11	покупал в магазине мясо,
12	хлеб, овощи и готовил обед
13	телевизор или играли в шахматы
14	ходили на стадион и с удовольствием
15	мы смотрели футбол только по телевизору
16	вкусный обед
17	купили цветы
18	помогал ему
19	любит футбол, и я тоже люблю,
20	мы всегда проводим вместе

Technical vocabulary to obtain

Technical vocabulary should be focused on specialty learners are busy to study and comprehend.

In Russian for specific purposes materials should be mostly paper-based which involve engineering students in acquiring technical words with broadened

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meaning. However, even if audio and video supplements are popular in classes of Russian language that can provide effectiveness in learning any profession in that language.

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) Кондуктор служит также для установки противовыбросового устьевого оборудования и подвески последующих обсадных колонн. Кондуктор спускают на глубину нескольких сотен метров. Для надежного разобщения пластов, придания достаточной прочности и устойчивости кондуктор цементируется по всей длине.
- 2) Эксплуатационная колонна спускается в скважину для извлечения нефти, газа или нагнетания в продуктивный горизонт воды или газа с целью поддержания пластового давления. Высота подъема тампонажного раствора над кровлей продуктивных горизонтов, а также устройством ступенчатого цементирования или узлом соединения верхних секций обсадных колонн в

нефтяных и газовых скважинах должна составлять соответственно не менее 150-300 м и 500 м.

- 3) Промежуточные (технические) колонны необходимо спускать, если невозможно пробурить до проектной глубины без предварительного разобщения зон осложнений (проявлений, обвалов). Решение об их спуске принимается после анализа соотношения давлений, возникающих при бурении в системе «скважина-пласт».
- 4) Если давление в скважине P_c меньше пластового $P_{пл}$ (давления флюидов, насыщающих пласт), то флюиды из пласта будут поступать в скважину, произойдет проявление. В зависимости от интенсивности проявления сопровождаются смазливом жидкости (газа) на устье скважины (переливы), выбросами, открытым (неконтролируемым) фонтанированием. Эти явления осложняют процесс строительства скважины, создают угрозу отравлений, пожаров, взрывов.

Table 2

№	Terms in the field of oil and gas in Russian
1	противовыбросового устьевого оборудования
2	обсадных колонн
3	разобщения пластов
4	цементируется по всей длине
5	Эксплуатационная колонна
6	скважину для извлечения нефти, газа или нагнетания
7	пластового давления
8	тампонажного раствора
9	обсадных колонн в нефтяных и газовых скважинах
10	пробурить до проектной глубины

Conclusion

In learning Russian language, a Russian language teacher has to keep in mind that what kind of tasks and processing would be correspondent with particular contexts. Additionally, interpreting contexts is very complicated because of their linguistic range of technical vocabulary words complicates learners task to understand. What's more, translation is of highly essential for better comprehending specialized terminology, as it may help professionally oriented students to interpret scientific and technical texts of

the oil and gas sector while scanning and skimming. In addition to, 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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