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## COMPOUNDS CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO TERMS IN THE FIELD OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

**Abstract:** *In studying the words or terminology in the system of oil and gas engineering in English and in Uzbek languages, we have found some distinctions between them. Furthermore, in reading contexts which are full of technical terms relating to oil and gas industry, we encountered with compounds containing a one or two components. However, there are an increasing number of compounds with one and two components in English but there is a few in Uzbek one. Therefore, in translating or comparing two languages with each other, we often cannot find equivalents in L1. Moreover, we conducted a research by collecting terms in the paper-based and electronic dictionaries in that field of.*

**Key words:** *nominal compounds, adjectival compounds, oil and gas, components.*

**Language:** *English*

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### Introduction

A word is the main key in the language to communicate but a term is special phenomena for particular professions to communicate in their field of study or work. V. M. Leichik (1998) stated that the term "deductive" is the result of a contamination of two plans of content: a) such an approach, in which the concept of proof is first introduced, and then the concept of a provable formula is defined through it, and b) the concept of deduction as a process of deriving a theory, the beginning of which is a hypothesis that has a common character, and at the end - the consequences of the premises, something private. Hence the theory based on the principle of deduction, is defined in the text as "deductive". But this definition of didactics is not sufficient when studying objects of computer technology, so the text contains lives a different definition, where the concept of didactics is narrowed for the specified area of application and concretized. Furthermore, the term can also be understood as a word or phrase that names a special concept of any sphere of production, science, art. Each term is necessarily based on the definition (definition) of the reality it denotes, due to which the

terms represent a capacious and at the same time concise description of an object or phenomenon. It is important to clarify that in a large number of cases the term is not a special word, but is an ordinary word used in an unusual role for it. In this paper, we study only those terms that have received the status of a term in only one of the meanings of the word. A term is a word that has strictly defined boundaries of meaning and therefore is the most important part of the vocabulary of scientific and technical (Г.Е. Бартенеv, И.В. Гредина. 2013). In Uzbek and English languages we often find a nominal as a phrase, a word, term which specifies the exact object regarding to specific profession we intend to study and conduct a research what it is. A compound word is two or more words linked together to produce a word with a new meaning regardless of their part of speech and grammatical, phonetical and semantic and morphological composition. Semantic transparency refers to the extent to which the meaning of a multimorphemic word can be determined from the meaning of its constituents ( X. Abdinazarov. 2022).

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### View of linguists according to the terms and its formation

The second feature of terms, which is related to the first one, is their belonging to a certain natural language. Since terms, as common nouns, are formed according to the rules of the natural (ethnic) language to which they belong, it is the terms that provide the most transition from a given language for special purposes to a given natural language as a whole - Russian, English, French, etc. (nomenclature units and proper names can have a specific form, for example, include numbers and other signs, create special ways of word formation that are not typical for a natural language ( V.M. Leichik. 2009:78). As a consequence, the example is interesting in that the search term “oil pool” is generated on the basis of the negation of the original definition of the word “pool”. In the explanatory dictionary, the word “pool” means “a temporary or casual collection of water or other liquid”. The new denotation is defined in the sentence through the negation of the old one. Let us show the nature of the relationships between concepts graphically (M.L. Alekseiva. 1998): An **oil pool** is not at open underground lake but a porous rock, more or less saturated with oil. Hence a “reservoir rock”, usually a porous sandstone or limestone, is required. Oil will not accumulate unless there is a place for it to come from. Hence, there must be “source rocks”, usually shale beds containing organic matter. Oil would not be held in a particular place unless there were something to prevent its further migration from that place. Hence, there must be an impervious “cap rock” or other trapping condition above the adjacent to the reservoir rock”.

The issues concerning compounding words have been widely investigated by a lot of scholars such as Plag (2018), Masini (2009), Scalise and Vogel, (2010) revealed morphological, Peter and Neeleman,(2010) found the phonological syntactic, Jarema ( 2006), Fehring (2012), Kuperman and Bertram (2013) pointed out cognitive and Pirrelli et al ( 2010) computational peculiarities. If we join two (or more) words to form a new word, it will actually be a compound, that usually provides a new meaning. The meaning of this compound could be similar to or different from the meaning of its components in isolation. According to the statement of Kun Sun, R. Harald Baayen (2021), compounds are divided into three types with respect to their orthographic forms, namely, open compounds (there is a space between the words, such as “firing squad”), hyphenated compounds (such as “long-term”), and closed compounds (a solid form, such as “blackboard”). There are also criteria based on the part of speech which entire compound belongs to. Two-, three- and four-word compounds can be found if the number of components in a compound is used as the criterion. A hyphenated compound can be understood simply as a compound consisting of two (or more) words with

hyphenation. Dressler (2007) compounds are found in many languages around the world, and more importantly, compounding is one of the most widespread morphological techniques. Furthermore, Booij ( 2012) claimed that compounding is also “the most frequently used way of making new lexemes in many languages” Moreover, compounding plays an important role in English word-formation.

### Contexts containing compounds in the area of petroleum engineering

- 1) Boreholes can be vertical, in other words, they go straight down. If a bit meets hard rock, the well may deviate; that’ s, it accidentally changes direction. However, with modern technology drillers choose deviated boreholes from the very beginning. In fact, this kind of drilling is more common than entirely vertical wells. Most oil-bearing strata are approximately horizontal so deviated drilling allows drillers to enter horizontally across oil-bearing rocks. Horizontal drilling is much more efficient than the older, vertical wells. It is possible in some circumstances to drill into an undersea oil reservoir from a land-based derrick. It can be also useful which the oil is under, say, a large mountain.
- 2) Deep water offshore platforms use multiple deviated wells from a single well. The Cognac platform in the Gulf of Mexico has sixty-two deviated wells running from it. This way a single can be used to exploit large area.
- 3) A horizontal well can discover five or six times more oil than a straight-down well. It also means that fewer vertical wells are dug and less damage is done to the surface.
- 4) The semi-submersible drilling rig has vertical columns that are connected to pontoons below the water. They often have an engine. This allows them to move easily into position. The pontoons can be filled with water. This lets the rig go down into water and makes it more stable. They can be used in water up to 300 metres deep.
- 5) Drill ships can move easily into position. They are able to drill in deep water of more than 1.500 meters.
- 6) The jack-up unit is like a floating with legs. It has to be pulled into position by ship. When the platform is in position, the legs are lowered to the seabed and then the platform is lifted out of the water. It is stable and can be used in water up to 100 meters deep.
- 7) Platforms and pipelines, oil rig structures and equipment used offshore are engineered by offshore engineers. It is difficult

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environment offshore. Weather conditions can change quickly. Rain, wind, ice and the heat of the sun all have an effect. Equipment has to be strong to survive the weather as well as the power of the seas and saline (salt) conditions.

- 8) Gas gathering is where gas is captured and piped from the well head to the gathering center where it is prepared for transportation to its final distribution center. This involves

dehydration and the Sulphur compounds that cause corrosion particularly H<sub>2</sub>S.

- 9) Friction in the pipes reduces pressure and flow, so intermediate compressor stations are used every 10 to 40 kilometers along the pipeline to maintain pressure.
- 10) The transmission of correct pressure and flow data to control stations ensure that the gas arrives safely at its destination ( Jon Naunton and Alison Pohl. 2011).

**Table 1**

№	Compound terms
1	Boreholes
2	deviated boreholes
3	oil-bearing
5	deviated drilling
6	a land-based derrick
7	Cognac platform
8	a straight-down well
9	The semi-submersible drilling rig
10	The jack-up unit
11	Platforms and pipelines
12	Gas gathering
13	Dehydration
14	offshore platforms

**Table 2**

№	Simple terms
1	Well
2	Exploit
3	Horizontal
4	Drill ships
5	The pontoons
6	Compressor
7	Flow data
8	Drillers

**Conclusion**

In studying compounds in the termino-system of oil and gas engineering, we have found nominal and adjectival compounds which consist of two or more terms relating to that area of expertise. We have reviewed the written data the linguists have made a contribution to formation of terms and compounds in the sphere of oil and gas industry. What's more, we collected contexts taken from the book based on issues of oil and gas industry. As a result, we made analysis on compounds indicated in the tables 1 and 2. Kun Sun, R. Harald Baayen (2021) stated that some core characteristics of compounds and hyphenated

compounds in English must be considered before we pursue an in-depth quantitative and diachronic analysis of this phenomenon. According to past studies, most English compound words have three core characteristics specifically: right-headedness, idiom-likeness and a syntactic order. Additionally, compounding is usually treated as an important morphological strategy. However, an important principle for creating compounds is the combination of words that follow the syntactic order (the syntactic order of functional elements that constitute a linguistic unit).

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