

СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕВОДА ТЕРМИНОВ ДОБЫЧИ НЕФТИ И ГАЗА С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА КАЗАХСКИЙ

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Мы считаем, что рассматриваемый вопрос в нашей исследовательской работе на сегодняшний день является актуальным. В соответствии с инициативой главы государства в республике реализуется масштабный комплекс мер по расширению и углублению исследований в области национальной истории. Теоретическое значение исследовательской работы заключается в сопоставлении терминов нефтегазового терминологического поля на английском и казахском языках, систематизации терминов языка специальной отрасли. Основные признаки данных терминов в работе могут служить основой для написания научных трудов, составления словарей, относящихся к нефтегазовой отрасли.

Ключевые слова: нефть, газ, термин, перевод, английский, казахский

THE WAYS OF TRANSLATION OF TERMS OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION FROM ENGLISH INTO KAZAKH

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We believe that the issue under consideration in our research work is currently relevant. In accordance with the initiative of the head of state, a large-scale set of measures is being implemented in the Republic to expand and deepen research in the field of national history. The theoretical significance of the research work is to compare the terms of the oil and gas terminological field in English and Kazakh languages, systematization of the terms of the language of the special industry. The main features of these terms in the work can serve as a basis for writing scientific papers, compiling dictionaries related to the oil and gas industry.

Keywords: oil, gas, term, translation, English, Kazakh

The globalization of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the development of oil production, such as the largest oil and gas processing in the country, as well as large investments in this industry by major world companies affect not only the economic growth of the country, but also the growing interest in the Kazakh and English languages. In connection with the global changes in the economy of sovereign Kazakhstan, in particular, with the participation of international organizations, along with its success in the field of oil production, in this area, the Kazakh language was crowded. In this regard, these terms require extensive research in the classification and linguistic approach. As you know, oil and gas production, as a source of energy, occupies a key place in the fuel and energy sector in the world. The overall use of energy resources of this raw material is growing steadily. Most of the international relations are related to oil and gas, carried out with the help of interpreters. At the same time, thousands of people providing legal, financial, marketing and other services in the main production are engaged in this object. In recent years, significant and conditionally significant changes have taken place at the stage of petrochemistry, oil production and exploration, which has allowed to expand the lexical and terminological values. The understanding of lexical features between special languages contributes to the growth of the quality of the entire block of services and allows you to quickly solve effective solutions in a dynamic market. In the post-war years, with oil exploration and processing production, the development of petrochemistry, the rapid growth of the number of terminological units contributed to the creation of many encyclopedic publications and dictionaries on the subject under study. Kazakh-American researchers: A. Baitursynov, S. Amanzholov, S. Kaidarov, S. Kenesbayev, S. Kenesbayev, S. Sairambayev, B. Nurgazina, A. Iskakov, M. Kopylenko, S. M. Isabekova, S. E. Karlinsky, R. E. za - gidullin, V. Aitbaev, M. Balakaev, K. Zhubanov, V. Kurmanbayuly, V. Bilyalov, K. Tungushbayev, N. sh.Shaimerdenov, as well as foreign linguists: acting Currently, the Republic of Kazakhstan is actively working to create favorable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, including for the development of small and medium-sized businesses. In modern language science over the past decade, there are a number of researchers who have devoted their work in the field of terminology. (V. M. Leychik, N. V. Podolskaya, A.V. Superanskaya, G. p. Nemets, N. V. Vasilyeva, V. P. Danilenko, etc.). Well-

known researcher V. M. Leychik considers terminology as an independent scientific discipline [1, p. 14]. Currently, terminology is a layer of artificial structure, each unit of which consists of certain restrictions in application and under conditions optimal for existence and development. A consequence that differs from other types of nominations is the connection with scientific concepts. That is, the language status of the term is influenced by the sphere of education in which it is subject. The definition of the term and the requirement for it are still diverse, as many linguists give different definitions related to the object of research. However, D. S. Lotte refers to the term: the term is considered as a member of the National terminological system; term element has a terminological meaning and is the minimum unit related to the structure of the term; artificial terminology has certain "disadvantages"; the term "absolute" and " semantics and function of terms in oil and gas production in Kazakh and English 273 Bulletin of KazNU. Philological series. No. 3(137). In 2012, the terms differ; unambiguously; should be divided into clear; individual; and; attractive; (only certain clear terms are regulated); initially, specialists should give the status of a terminological sentence to ordered terms in order to get used to a new understanding of terms; first of all, attention should be paid to the correct formation of the basis of terms that are producers, while the entire structure of a separate industry terminology depends on this; the created term should have the name of a separate subject or concept, without synonyms and omonyms in this area; the formed and emerging term should form a certain - "individual" (semantic) or "basic" (aggregate) association [2, p. 56–58]. From the definitions of the concept "term" in modern linguistics, you tend to adhere to the definition proposed by V. M. Leychik: "a Term is a lexical unit for special purposes of a certain language, expressing General accuracy or abstractness-the concept of theory in the current field of special knowledge and services [3, p. 16–17]. In linguistics, there are two main ways to study the term: normative and descriptive. In the normative line, the term is considered as a lexical unit of a certain type, different from the words of the General literary language, having a special semantics and grammatical structure. Proponents of the normative string demand that the term should be unambiguous, precise, systematic, concise, and should not contain any synonyms or antonyms. Among the supporters of this path are D. S. Lotte, A. A. Reformatsky, V. I. Siforov, T. L. Kandelaki. In their research, the term is considered as dynamic, not functioning in a living language, respectively, as a static element in the field of fixation. In linguistics, a similar term was given the definition of "ideal term". In the process of studying the term depending on the sphere of activity, supporters of the descriptive path (G. O. Vinokur, B. N. Golovin, R. Yu. Kobrin, V. P. Danilenko, A. I. Krylov) doubt the correctness of the expression of terms by a static element of the fixation area. On a descriptive road, a term is not a specific word, but simply a word of special activity. That is, any word can be a term, any term can enter the scope of General vocabulary. Accordingly, the term can be polysemous, synonyms and

antonyms. Modern researchers confirm the correctness of the descriptive proponents of the path. When a new term appears on the basis of the existing language experience, it is necessary to search for the necessary clear information and approve it in the "language information-terminological sphere". At the beginning of the XXI century, the consideration of the term as a new unit of language due to the fact that the General level of abstract definitions was higher than the newly emerged terms, and the semantic structure has changed significantly compared to the terms used in the need for teaching [4, p. 21]. The term in its representation becomes a structural, scientific means of communication, characterized by a variety and diversity of fields of activity. For the first time the concept of "terminal territory" is used by A. A. Reformatsky (1931). The terminal territory in the field of oil and gas production, being a unified structure, forms a terminological system, a terminological series and a term of interaction. The terminology of oil and gas as a system of names develops as a result of achieving the goal of human activity, the relationship between itself and the economy is formed. The terminal system in the Kazakh and English languages is characterized by the presence of a common lexical-thematic group (area - area, surface - page, drilling-drilling), as well as logical, structural and semantic General structure of terms, including: the clear side of the semantics of terms, word formation and derivatology of terms that make up the semantic relationship, affecting the functioning of the terminological system and their relationship. Due to the presence of international terms in these languages, a single agreement appears in the formation of the terminological system.

These may include the following lexemes: absorbent (absorbent), absorption (absorption), agglomerate (agglomerate), barrel (barrel); as well as the introduction of oil and gas terms in the system of alternative terms in the Kazakh language: vacuum (vacuum), inhibitor (inhibitor), injector (injector), corrosion (corrosion). Terminology in English is in the following chronological circles: [G. O. Ilyasova, G. Begimova Bulletin of the KazNU. Philological series. No. 3(137). 2012 274 ISSN 1563-0223 Bulletin KazNU. Filology series. No. 3(137). 2012] 1. the period "early English" includes the V-XI-century, 2. period "middle English"; assumes the middle period of the XII century and XVI century, 3. stage "new English"; the end of the XVI and XIX centuries, 4. "modern" - XX-XXI centuries. at the same time, the formation of terminology in the oil and gas industry in the Kazakh language covers the period. That is, outstanding educators of the Kazakh people made scientific discoveries in Kazakh linguistics, including in the field of terminology, starting from the NINETEENTH century. The beginning of the twentieth century is a special stage in the development of Kazakh terminology (works of A. Baitursynov, sh. kудayberdiev, H. Dosmukhamedov, M. Dulatov, Zh. aymaulytov, S. Kozhanov, etc.). In the post-revolutionary period, a solid practical and theoretical basis is formed for creating a developed terminological system of the Kazakh language. In the 20-30s of the twentieth century, the first attempts were made to create

terminology, starting from the 30s in technical terminology appeared the first dictionaries, and in the 40s due to the needs in the war and post-war periods, there is an intensive development of science. In 50-60 years, terminology in the field of oil and gas received a full volume of work in the field of lexicography. In the early 20s, when agrarian reforms were carried out, there was a natural social and psychological background in the region, which contributed to a certain aggravation of interethnic relations. Terminology in the field of oil and gas production has contributed to rapid language changes with the formation of new terms and terms. Based on the experience of developed countries in the field of oil and gas, as a result of the success of social and economic activities, human thought, the basis of this terminological system was laid in the Kazakh language. Currently, in all areas of science and technology, there is an active movement of the Kazakh language, much attention is paid to the development of Kazakh terminology [5]. In Kazakhstan, linguists-terminologists: A. Kaidarov, B. Kaliev, V. Kurmanbayuly, V. Bilyalov, R. Shoibekov and others have a great contribution to the formation of a strong base of terminology in this field. Modern Kazakh and English scientific terminology is the result of a long historical development of the scientific language. Foreign economic relations in international relations influence the formation and development of new terms in the field of oil and gas production. That is, there is a penetration of terms from one country to another. The creation of the terminal territory in English "oil and gas" initially comes from Latin, Greek, eskifrantsuzskogo languages, a little German: crude (lat.)- raw material, ointment (early Fran.)- fat, Octane numer (Greek. Octo-eight) - octane number formed with a needle. And now, thanks to the development of the oil and gas industry, the introduction of new terms in English is happening in the language itself, on the basis of which there is already a modern vocabulary. With the development of the oil and gas industry since the second half of the twentieth century in the Kazakh language is internationalism, mainly syntactic calques of multicomponent terms in English and Russian, as well as the development of the ethnic vocabulary of the English language through Russian language, lexical and semantic borrowing. Russian language is the mediator between the English and Kazakh languages. Among the considered terms in the Kazakh and English languages, the following terminal territories appeared, indicating the system of semantic relations of terminological units that have interrelated terms with thematic concepts and origin: "oil refining", "petrochemistry", "oil production", "design". For example, oil-Munai (oil): oil pool - oil Deposit-oil Deposit; oil show - oil manifestation, etc. Among the terms inside the terminal territory" oil refining "found a volume block, which gives the meaning of" drilling "and" well": drilling – drilling (drilling): structural drilling - drilling (drilling STRUKTURNOE); drilling speed – drilling speed (drilling speed); etc.; well, hole-well (well): well depth-well depth (well depth), well hole-terminal system of the wellbore (borehole), etc. in creating terms and creating a new word, the lines that call up the same word are used. However, according to

him, in the creation of the term, it is necessary to fully disclose the content of the terminological nomination." That is, the definition of concepts is that the semantics and function of terms in the production of oil and gas in the Kazakh and English languages, which arose as a result of the introduction of the term in the speech act. Since the term without a definition, without defining the boundaries of the content of this concept can not be called a full-fledged " [6, p. 114].

International vocabulary "oil development", "gas development", "petrochemistry", "oil processing" is absorbed by the General English and Kazakh languages. At this level of development of speech in the formation of the term, many potential possibilities are realized in the features of the General structure of the literary word. On the one hand, if there is expansion (metaphorization), then to some extent there is semantic progress (conversion, semantic compression). "The General term is formed as a complex organism consisting of formal components (the method of formation of the term and thermo-forming structures), visible in the functioning of the language of science and technology [7, p. 94]. With the penetration of terms from another language or from the Foundation of an international term, the origin of new terms in the oil and gas industry is carried out by the semantic method. For example, the appearance in the Kazakh and English languages of the names of tools and equipment, some mechanisms were influenced by the external features of certain tools: English. piston skirt-piston skirt, butterfly-butterfly (exchange device that changes the direction of thrust in the horizontal plane); KAZ. - anode ears, drill sleeves-etc.; based on the similarity with household items: bin, bucket (bucket), disk, plate (dish), etc. Along with the increase in the number of phrases, some groups of phrases develop in the opposite direction, i.e. the side of exaggeration increases and the former species character decreases. - soapstone-soapstone, bit teeth-fixing tooth, chemical attack-chemical aggression, tongs jaw-key side; KAZ.- ladder-ladder, railing -, gurney, sauce. Thus, the tasks of oil and gas production terminology in the Kazakh and English languages are: creating a Fund of cross-industry terms in the field of Geology, processing, production and transportation of oil and gas, creating a multilingual terminology dictionary on oil and gas, improving the quality of the lexicographic literature of terms and terms.

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