



BEING AWARE OF SPECIALIZATION THROUGH TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

In teaching and learning engineering English, the learners and teachers feel often difficulties in understanding the terms of that field of expertise. Consequently, adult learners need to acquire specialization in both English and Uzbek languages. Besides, they should have fundamental knowledge in studying subject matter in English because of better comprehending the technical contexts which is full of terms. Therefore, adult learners seek to find better knowledge by reading texts and making analysis in interpretation the whole meaning of the text.

This paper highlights discussions of scholars on the issues of corpus linguistics, especially, analysis of collocations, tokens and types occurred in authentic context.

Keywords: frequency words, authentic context, tokens and types.

Introduction

Recent developments in the study of lexis have generated new applications within lexicography and language teaching, offering the possibility of a better understanding of the nature of the lexicon, especially multi-word phenomena. Additionally, McCarthy (1990: 12-14) stated that the notion of collocation shifts the emphasis from the single word to pairs of words as integrated chunks of meaning in the contexts, and collocation has become an uncontroversial element in a good deal of language description and pedagogy. Languages are full of strong collocation pairs and, therefore, it deserves to be a central aspect of vocabulary study. Even advanced learners often make inappropriate or unacceptable collocations, and knowledge of collocation is knowledge of what words are most



likely to occur together. Moreover, there are some tokens and types, frequent words occurring in the context of specialty, those are more needful to acquire and use in target environment. Present study reveals text analysis, indicating discussion; collocations, corpora, and tokens and types occurring in the contexts of oil and gas industry in English language. We have stated two types of contexts concerning on the issues of oil and gas industry and found out tokens and types. As a result, we calculated the tokens and types occurring in the contexts of oil and gas industry.

Literature Review

There are a lot of terms, inseparable collocations in the terminological system of oil and gas industry. Besides, a word is a microcosm of human consciousness (Vygotsky.2007:25). All languages have unknown words to learners and person from other society. Language emerges first as words, both historically and in terms of the way each of us learned our first and any subsequent languages. The coining of new words never stops (12:1). 1. Collocation in English language context:

The collocational dimension of the mental lexicon has been increasingly seen as playing a vital role in respect of both L1 acquisition and FL acquisition (2). Collocations (e.g., make a mistake; tell the truth; take a photo; running water; narrow escape; sore throat; wide awake; deeply religious; at school; on purpose), along with other kinds of multiword expressions sometimes subsumed under the umbrella term formulaic language (11), have been attracting an increasing amount of attention in SLA circles in recent years. Many authors working in the domain of TESOL, in particular, have emphasized the need to regard collocation learning as an essential part of second language education (3; 7; 10).

In fact, most multiword expressions, including collocations, are to some extent noncompositional (8). For example, run in running water does not denote the kind of rapid bipedal, self-propelled motion that most people would think of when presented with the word run in isolation. The same applies to the use of this verb in run a business, run the risk, and run a bath. In order to see the non-compositional nature of an expression, it may be necessary to adopt the perspective of a language learner. Thus, a native speaker of English may regard



catch a cold as totally compositional and so perfectly transparent, but not a learner of English who tries to make sense of the expression through reading catch as an intentional act (as in hunting, for example). So, when we say that we confine our discussion to the scenario in which learners interpret an encountered collocation as being transparent, we do not mean that their interpretation is necessarily accurate since, as just indicated, the collocation may be deceptively transparent. However, when a learner takes a collocation encountered in a text to be semantically transparent, one might be hopeful that the attention which learner would otherwise allocate to working out the meaning of the phrase can be allocated instead to the precise wording of the phrase (1).

Collocation is not as frozen a relationship as that of compounds or multi-word units, and two collocations may not even occur next to each other- they may be separated by one or more other words. Furthermore, collocation, then, is best seen as part of a continuum of strength of association: a continuum that moves from compound words (second-hand, record player), through multi-word units- or lexical chunks - (bits and pieces), including idioms (out of the blue) and phrasal verbs (do up), to collocations of more or less fixedness (set the record straight, set a new world record) (12:7). 2. Frequency occurring words in authentic contexts. A word (or word-form) may be quite frequent, but majority, or even all, of its occurrences might be in just one or two texts, in which case, although its frequency might look significant, its range might be quite small. The useful words for the learner are those words which are frequent and have a fairly wide range that is those which occur across a wide variety of texts. Information about range can be presented in the form of statistical comparison between the occurrence of a word in one part of a corpus (e.g. just the scientific texts in the corpus) and its occurrence in the corpus as a whole. Any word that gets a differential of around 16 occurs with more or less the same frequency in the scientific texts as in the whole corpus. Any word with a lower differential is not very characteristic of scientific and learned English. Words with high differentials are characteristic of scientific and learned language (5). We may see frequent occurring words in the contexts of one specialty; petroleum engineering; sedimentary rocks, fossil fuels, petroleum, diesel, oil fields, kerosene, propane, carbohydrate, methane, hydrocarbon, liquid fuel, gaseous fuel, oxygen, overburden and, drilling, seismic



exploration, transporting, refining crude oil, producing, mining engineering. These technical words often occur in the context of petroleum engineering as well as mining engineering in technical English and they are considered as technical vocabulary words to acquire.

Tokens and Types Occurring in the Context of Oil and gas industry;

The objects of geological survey are to locate subsurface geological structures or bodies and where possible to measure their dimensions and relevant physical properties. In oil prospecting structural information is sought because of the association of oil with particular features such as anticlines in sedimentary rocks. In mining geophysics, the emphases are on detection and determination of physical properties.

A geophysical survey consists of a set of measurements, usually collected to a systematic pattern over the earth's surface by land, sea or air, or vertically in a borehole. In choosing the geophysical technique to be used to study a problem the contrasting properties of the subsurface rocks and their homogeneity within a particular formation are important factors to be considered (L.M. Bolsunovskoy, R.N. Abramovoy, I.A. Matvinko: 2011: 70).

According to the 1st context, there are 21 tokens and 10 types in the corpus of the petroleum engineering, and we found frequency occurred words within corpus of oil and gas industry, terms are; engineering, this frequency word occurs also in other written contexts of this field.

According to the 2nd context, there are 8 tokens and 27 types in the context of petroleum engineering and we know that frequent words (drilling, producing, processing, and transporting) also often occurs in other texts of this field.

Conclusion

In the classes of English for specific purposes, we teach authentic contexts because there are some tokens and types which frequently occur not only in one text but also do in other written contexts which tell us about the subject matter which adult learners need to acquire. We study collocations which modify the words related to. We analyzed technical text to find out whether how often a word occurs in the sentences within a specialty, and how many tokens and types does



it consist of. We addressed to the discussions of scholars on the issues of collocations, tokens and types. As a result, findings were shown in the above-mentioned text examples.

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