

**STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATION OF OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY TERMS FROM ENGLISH
INTO UZBEK**

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Abstract. *This article discusses scientific research of terms related to the oil and gas industry in English and Uzbek, the method of comparison, and the need to study them. The choice of terms for research is explained not only by their widespread use in everyday life, but also by an expressive, imaginative, vivid reflection of the specifics of the spiritual and material life of the people. The article provides explanations of the toponymic component based on additional linguistic factors. Special attention is paid to ensuring that there are no oddities in the matching process. The article examines the national and cultural features of the terms, their role in increasing stylistic expressiveness and theoretical aspects of translation. These units are also highlighted by the views of linguists as well as industry experts on the linguistic and cultural nature of terms.*

Keywords: *oil and gas industry, terminology, cognitive linguistics, logic*

Each industry requires a certain amount of time for rapid development and progress. On October 21, 1989, the law "On the State language" was adopted, which gave the Uzbek language the status of the state language.¹ being one of the sacred values, our native language has received its legal status and protection. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan also establishes the legal status and place of the State language. The official language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek. The Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of all peoples and nationalities living on its territory, and creates conditions for their development.² Research has been conducted on translations of both English words and words from the oil and gas sector.

As you know, scientific research is diverse by industry. In the process of teaching the subject of English in educational institutions, terminology aimed at introducing various professional terms into science and at the same time their application in the educational process is used as a new direction of linguistics in cultural characteristics. One of the most common dishes that bring high profits to the economy these days

- the branch of the oil and gas industry. Uzbekistan is currently a country with huge potential in the oil and gas sector at the global level. Only in 2022

Over the past two years, the Ustyurt Gas Production Department of Uzbekneftgaz has drilled 73 (37 and 36) wells, overhauled 123 (67 and 56) wells, built and commissioned 10 (5 and 5) technological facilities. As a result, an additional 2 billion 319.9 million cubic meters (966.9 million cubic meters and 1 billion 353 million cubic meters) of natural gas and 54.5 thousand tons (23.9 thousand tons and 30.6 thousand tons) of gas condensate were produced.

Since all scientific research, changes and updates in society are reflected primarily in language, all processes pose very big tasks for linguists. One of these tasks is the issue of linguistic analysis of terms in the oil and gas industry. Therefore, the use of terms related to the oil and gas industry in the process of teaching the subject of English is considered as an incentive for the intellectual development of students in the process of their study. In cognitive analysis, the primary place is given to the study of methods and tools in the field of mechanisms that ensure the linguistic expression of logical (mental) structures that arise in the process of cognition of the universe,⁴ says linguist Sh. Safarov.

The term comes from the Latin word *Terminus*, which means border, and its main function is to unambiguously express a scientific concept.⁵ Terms unlike words in the literary language that are used every day, science and scientific technology represent concepts, and scientific theory is the result of inference. The following examples with comparative analysis in English and Uzbek are given as examples of the most commonly used terms in the oil and gas industry:

☐aromatization of oil fractions-aromatization of petroleum fractions (enrichment with aromatic hydrocarbons during oil refining)

☐paraffin-free oil -paraffin-free oil (oil with a paraffin content of up to 1%) Butane-Butane (colorless and odorless hydrocarbon gases)

☐layer burned Volume-sojjeny OB'em sloya (OB'em sgorovshey chasti produktivnogo sloya PRI vipolnenii prosessa sgoraniya V sloe gasification of oil at the contact surface-gasification of oil on the adjacent surface (gasification of solid oil in a layer or in laboratory conditions)

☐magnetic tape-magnetic tape (memory collector designed to store data for a long time)

☐mylonitic rocks-milonite rocks (formed from the decay of crushed rock fragments and mineral particles)

☐stacks of layers-layer heaps (heaps formed from the natural accumulation of oil and gas in layer-type rocks)

☐passing wells-passing Wells (a subgroup of the category of old wells-the fund of wells in motion until January 1 of the reporting year)

☐proven reserves-proven reserves (balance and off-balance reserves approved by the State Reserve Commission under the geological and mineral Resources Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan) .

From the above scientific research, we can realize that the cognitive approach to the language system allows us to research several other specific aspects of language. In addition, for cognitive analysis, an object of urgent importance in the language system under study performs the task.

As a conclusion, it can be noted that cognitive linguistics allows you to discover new words in the process of researching the language system, which is a surreal phenomenon.

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