



## LINGUISTIC AND NON-LINGUISTIC FACTORS OF UNIVERSAL VALUES

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In any language, the process of terminology formation is carried out primarily on the basis of its own vocabulary, that is, the national vocabulary of that language. Therefore, terms are formed from words and roots that already exist in the language. In this regard, among the terms there are various types of constructions characteristic of a given language: root words, derived words, complex words, phrases, etc.

Academician O. Aitbayev in his work "Kazakh sozi" dwells in detail on the problem of the methods of terminology formation in the Kazakh language: "First of all, there are several ways to create new terms that have developed in languages, especially in Turkic: semantic, morphological, syntactic approaches, as well as the method of calculus. All the mentioned approaches basically come from two different sources. One of them is the use of words already existing in the language as terms, the other is the creation of new terms using the word—formation capabilities of the Kazakh language" [1,17].

The field of terminology, which conveys the functioning and sequence of scientific concepts through linguistic units, is one of the most dynamic parts of the modern vocabulary of any language. Currently, there are undoubtedly conditions under which knowledge becomes the basis for the formation of new terms, regardless of the branch of science.

In terminology, consistency is interpreted as a natural relationship between different systems, which is reflected in the paradigmatic relationships between units of the same terminological field. When a term is removed from the system, it turns into an ordinary word, since "the term cannot exist by itself, it makes up one syllable in the system of scientific concepts" [2, 45]. Thus, the concept of consistency can be interpreted in different ways. However, if we consider terminology as a system, then it is based on natural connections between different vocabulary systems.

The terminological field of the Oil and Gas Industry in the Kazakh language consists of a number of elements that are systematically related to each other and mutually interpret each other. The terminological field "Oil and Gas" includes a terminological system, a terminological series, and individual terms that are interrelated. The definition of the oil and gas terminological field is based on the syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations of terms. Paradigmatic relations form the outline of the content of the terminological field. A terminological field is a collection of lexical units, as well as word—forming morphemes and formal syntactic structures that provide important syntagmatic connections between lexical units [3, 36].

The main expression of the terminological field of the oil and gas industry is to reflect the level of knowledge of a person in this field. This terminological field is in the process of formation and change, as its development is closely related to the development of the branch of science itself. Oil and gas terminology as a naming system develops as a result of purposeful human activity and is formed in parallel with the development of the economy. "The system of scientific concepts of any science is not permanent, it changes and transforms in accordance with the development of this field of science" [4, 106-109]. Accordingly, the oil and gas terminological field of the Kazakh language includes a vocabulary reflecting new changes at the lexico-semantic level, which requires study from a linguistic point of view. The terminological field under consideration allows us to reveal the specifics of oil and gas terms. A new term in this field also inherits these structural and semantic features.

When considering the oil and gas terminological field, such a systemic characteristic as entropy is taken into account, that is, the internal disorder of the system, which increases over time [5, 29].

The comparison of one word with another that is close in meaning is used to interpret the characteristics of words.

To denote a group of words belonging to the same domain and to determine the corresponding meanings of these words, the German scientist I. Trier introduced the concept of a semantic field. Here are examples of semantic fields: the field of time, the field of animal husbandry, the field of related names, the field of names of flowers, the field of names of movement, etc. Words in the semantic field are related to each other through semantic relationships. Determining the types of relationships between words within a specific semantic field is one of the main problems of lexical semantics. Semantics as a linguistic phenomenon is considered one of the topical issues of theoretical and practical lexicology.

The term is not only a keeper of social experience and memory (the strongest source of professional information), but also a phenomenon of semantic riddles of words. Consideration of the semantic process is an important component of the study of terminological vocabulary. Semantic analysis allows for a deeper understanding of the content of terms, their interaction and relationships in lexico-semantic groups.

The study of the semantics of a term differs from the consideration of the semantics of a word in that, firstly, its main object of research is the correspondence of terms and concepts equivalent to them. Terminological semantics differs in that it is a closed-type semantics.

The terminological system is becoming the subject of study by many Russian scientists and represents an interconnected set of concepts related to a particular field at the level of linguistics. It is formed under the influence of a common literary language, where the term is a member of a lexical system that performs a special function. Any terminological system is perceived as part of a broader system and obeys the laws of its functioning. In addition, each terminological system has its own characteristic linguistic, structural and semantic features.

The oil and gas terminological system is a complex entity that includes features of various interrelated scientific and professional concepts of the market language at the level of linguistics. The terminological system is also the main element of the oil and gas

field, that is, it is considered part of the system (as a whole). Consequently, when mastering the terminological system, a characteristic juxtaposition (linguistic and logical) of terminological systems of various branches of science is revealed. "It should be borne in mind here that while maintaining a certain continuity of different periods of the language's history, their vocabulary and terminology systems that are sensitive to external influences are constantly being updated" [6, 25]. The oil and gas industry system is also one of these systems, as its vocabulary has undergone major changes, especially at the beginning of the 21st century. The immediate growth of terminological units in volume "covers a large terminological range of linguistic science, but these newly added terms go beyond linguistic research, since most of them are not included in the main reference books and explanatory dictionaries, but are presented only in terminological dictionaries and reference books related to one specific field" [7, 147]. Therefore, the language of this field needs to be studied, as it contains a lot of research material.

Today's system of terms in the oil and gas industry is characterized by an internally organized set of interrelated and interdependent units, the specifics of which are manifested in the structural and semantic organization and ways of its creation. The term mysticism of the oil and gas industry as an active part of the vocabulary of the literary language corresponds to the level of development of society. Therefore, when considering it, a special chronological order must be observed. Language is not a closed system at a synchronous level. It retains multifaceted connections and dependencies, and although the constitutional units of language in many cases function as elements of large or small systems, its structure remains dynamic.

According to scientists, "the strict principle of the integrity of one period in synchrony has never been respected and could not be preserved ..." [8, 3]. These studies analyze the oil and gas terminology of the 90s - early 21st century. This period was characterized by the emergence of a new industry language and new concepts, which, in turn, led to an increasing need for new names. All this led to a "terminological explosion" in the language, that is, new terms, terminological fields and terminological systems began to appear en masse, which required significant changes in existing systems.

Combining the terms of the oil and gas industry into one object of research is explained by the fact that the elements of the terminology under study are represented by terminological units that are structurally interconnected and identified from the communicative side. Similarly, terms have common logical, structural, and semantic features, such as the conceptual side of the semantics of terms, the word formation of terms, and the derivatology of terms that capture semantic connections that affect the formation of terminological systems and their relationships.

The process of adopting terminological units from other languages also involves the transfer of rules from one language to another. In combination with the vocabulary of the "oil and gas" terminological field in both languages, a single terminological fund is created, where the structural and semantic characteristics of terminological units are monitored.

From the terms in the Kazakh language, the thematic concepts and the origin of which confirm the sequence of semantic relations between terminological units, the following terminological territory has emerged: «мұнай өңдеу» (oil refining), «мұнай

химиясы» (petrochemistry), «мұнай өндіру өндірісі» (oil product production), «жобалау» (engineering design).

For instance, мұнай (oil): мұнай шоғыры (oil deposit); мұнайдың көрінуі (manifestation of oil), etc. "Among the terms in the terminology zone «oil refining» there is a volumetric block denoting "drilling" and "well": бұрғылау (drilling), құрымдылық бұрғылау (structural drilling); бұрғылау жылдамдығы (drilling speed), etc. You can see several terms derived from the word «well» : қисайған ұңғыма (inclined well), іздеу ұңғымасы (exploratory well), игерімді ұңғыма (developed well), жабық ұңғыма (closed well), барлаулық ұңғыма (exploration well), апаттық ұңғыма (emergency well), сарқылған ұңғыма (depleted well), жиектеу ұңғыма (fringing well), өнімді ұңғыма (productive well), тоғытулы ұңғыма (live well), геофизикалық ұңғыма (geophysical well), өнімсіз ұңғыма (unproductive well), суланған ұңғыма (irrigated well), ұңғыма тығындауы (well plug), ұңғыма сағасы (wellhead), ұңғыма оқпаны (borehole), ұңғыма жіңішкерні (well fineness), ұңғыма тереңдігі (well depth), ұңғыма өнімділігі. (well productivity).

The same methods of word formation are used in the construction of terms and the creation of new words. However, in the construction of the term, unlike the word, "terminological nomination requires full disclosure of the content." That is, the definition of the concept should be included in the word-formation act of the newly emerged term, because without definition, without defining the boundaries of the content of this concept, the term cannot be called full-fledged [1, 94].

The international vocabulary "oil development", "gas development", "petrochemistry", "oil refining" is becoming common to English and Kazakh languages. At this level of language development, many potential opportunities associated with the peculiarities of the structure of the literary word as a whole are realized in the formation of the term. On the one hand, there is an expansion of meanings (metaphorization), in some cases there is a semantic development (conversion, semantic compression). The system of constructing a general term is a complex organism consisting of formal components (methods of terminology and term-forming structures), manifested in the functioning of the language of science and technology [9, 30]

With the introduction of terms from another language or from an international terminological base, the emergence of new terminological units in the oil and gas industry is also carried out using the semantic method. For example, the appearance of names of tools and equipment in the Kazakh language, as well as some mechanisms, was influenced by the introduction of certain tools, such as an anode eyelet, a drilling sleeve, etc. Along with the increase in the number of word-terms, the semantics of some groups of words is developing in opposite directions, i.e. the general meaning is increasing, and the specific specific features of the old terms are decreasing: ladder – ladder, handrails, slides, trays.

The terminology of the oil and gas industry consists of interrelated and interdependent units, the specifics of which are manifested in their structural and semantic organization and methods of creation. The process of borrowing terminological units from other languages involves transferring rules from one language to another. In combination with the vocabulary of the terminological field "oil



and gas" of the two languages, a single terminological fund is created, in which the structural and semantic characteristics of the terminological units are traced.

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