ON THE FORMATION OF OIL AND GAS TERMS IN CHINESE BY THE COMPOSITION METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the development of language is associated with the formation of different spheres. In particular, the lexical layer of the Chinese oil and gas industry is evolving in accordance with the rules of language development. In this article, one of the methods of making oil and gas terms is the compositional (syntactic) method, its features.

KEYWORDS: - Word formation, composition method, attributive, copulative, verb-object, verb-complement, subject-predicative.

INTRODUCTION

In oil and gas terminology, the number of single-syllable simple and artificial terms is very small, but complex compound terms and compound terms are widely used. Therefore, it is important to study the features of the construction of oil and gas terms.

This article is devoted to the fact that one of the methods of word formation of oil and gas terms is made by the composition method.

Composition (lat. compositio - to compose) - to add a word [1, p. 51]

Add a word (add a base) - create new words by adding several (two or more) words or bases in a single word. The main word-forming tool in word-addition is the addition of words or bases [2, p. 28]

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In Chinese, words formed by the composition method are more common than other methods. V.M. Solntsev also states in his research that the method of word addition leads, the method of affixation is the second method, and gives grounds for calling the method of word addition the "syntactic method" [3, pp. 80-81].

There are 5 ways to make a composition:

1. 偏正式 piānzhèng shì attributive model;

2. 并列式 bìngliè shì copulative model;

3. 动宾式 dòngbīn shì verb-object model;

4. 补充式 bǔchōng shì verb-complementary model;

5. 主谓式 zhǔwèishì subject-predicative model.

Below we consider them one by one:

Two or more syllable terms can be formed through an attributive model. Using this model, terms belonging to the word family are created. In the attributive model, the first component defines the second component, thereby creating a determinant-definite relationship in them. Let's look at their construction using the following formulas, where the components of the joints come with the letters A, B, S, D, the dependence comes with the sign "—›":

1. A—›V (Two-syllable terms):

钻杆 zuàngǎn "drill pipe, drill rod">钻 "drilling" + 杆 "pipe"

浊流 zhuóliú "turbid flow">浊»лойқа» + 流 "flow"

重力 zhònglì "gravity">重»оғир» + 力 "power"

远场 yuǎnchǎng "long zone">远 "long" + 场 "zone"

圆井 yuánjǐng "Round well">圆 "Round" + 井 "well"

纵倾 zòngqīng "longitudinal slope">纵 "longitudinal" + 倾 "slope"

As can be seen from the above examples, joint A defines joint V, i.e., joint A is subordinate to joint V.

2. V—›A (Two-syllable terms):

钻速 zuànsù "rotation speed">钻 "to rotate" + 速 "speed"

井底 jǐngdǐ "well under, bottom">井 "well" + 速 "under, bottom"

油田 yóutián "oil mine">油 "oil"+ 田 "mine"

Here, joint V represents joint A, i.e., joint V is subordinate to joint A.

3. A—›VS (Three-syllable terms):

白石蜡 bái shílà "white paraffin">白 "white" + 石蜡 "paraffin"

电脱盐 diàn tuōyán "electric desalination">电 "electric" + 脱盐 "desalination"

张应力 zhāng yìnglì "tensile stress">张 "tensile" + 应力 "stress"

4. AV—›S (Three-syllable terms):

安全阀 ānquán fá "valve protection">安全 "protection" + 阀 "valve"

产油层 chǎnyóu céng "oily layer">产油 "oil production"+ 层 "layer"

润滑油 rùnhuá yóu "lubrication oil">润滑 "to lubricate" + 油 "oil"

燃料油 ránliào yóu "fuel oil">燃料 "fuel" + 油 "oil"

套管头 tàoguǎn tóu "reinforcing pipe head">套管 "reinforcing pipe" + 头 "head".

5. AV—›CD (Four-syllable terms):

地热勘探 dìrè kāntàn "geothermal search">地热 internal heating of the earth + 勘探 "to search"

沉积盖层 chénjī gàicéng "sedimentary coating">沉积 "sediment" + 盖层 "coating, peel"

航空汽油 hángkōng qìyóu "aviation gasoline">航空 "aviation" + 汽油 "gasoline"

6. AVC—›DE (Five-syllable terms):

试验室分析 shìyànshì fēnxī "laboratory analysis">试验室 "laboratory" + 分析 "analysis"

水化学测量 shuǐhuàxué cèliáng "Hydrochemical examination">水化学 "Hydrochemical" + 测量 "to examine"

7. AVCD—›EF (Six-syllable terms):

地球物理勘探 dìqiúwùlǐ kāntàn "geophysical

search">地球物理 "geophysical" + 勘探 "to search".

In the copulative model, the components of artificial words are mutually equal, mainly synonymous, antonymous, cohesive words are involved. The following are examples of word formation based on this model:

Combination of synonymous components:

褶皱 zhězhòu "twist, fold" > 褶 "twist" + 皱 "fold"

闭合 bìhé "close, lock"> 闭 "lock" + 合 "close"

孔隙 kǒngxì "porous" > 孔 "porous" + 隙 "crack"

坍塌 tāntā "to fall" > 坍 "to fall" + 塌 "йиқилмоқ, қуламоқ"

浸渍 jìnzì "sink" > 浸 "to sink" + 渍 "to get wet"

Combination of antonymic components:

升沉 shēngchén "rise and fall" > 升 "to rise" + 沉 "to decrese"

While the first component of words formed by the verb-object model represents action, the second component is a word belonging to the noun phrase that represents an object. Through this model, words belonging to the noun, verb group are formed. The following terms created by this model include:

钻头 zuàntóu "coating (drill" > 钻 "to drill" + 头 "head, upper part"

修井 xiūjǐng "well repair" > 修 "to repair" + 井 "well"

拖力 tuōlì "gravity" > 修 "to pull" + 井 "power"

探进 tànjìn "search well" > 探 "to search" + 进 "well"

压力 yālì "pressure" > 压 "squeeze, press" + 力 "power"

给料 gěiliào "transfer, push (e.g. raw material)" > 给 "squeeze, press" + 料 "raw materials"

加工 jiāgōng "recycleing" > 加 "increase" + 工 "industry"

吸气 xīqì "recycleing" > 吸 "increase" + 气 "gas"

接地 jiēdì "grounding" > 接 "to accept" + 地 "ground".

While the first component of the words formed by the verb-complement model forms words denoting the action of the verb phrase, the second component is the complement of the verb. Through this model, words belonging mainly to the verb family are formed.

While the first component of words formed by the subject-predicative model are words denoting an object belonging to the noun phrase, the second component is in the form of an owner-cut relationship.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the role of internal sources in the formation of oil and gas terms in the Chinese language is invaluable. Terms formed by the composition method are more important than the affixation method. From the terms created on the basis of 5 models of this type, the terms created by the attributive model lead. It turned out that most of the oil and gas terms created by the attributive model had three or four syllables. Among the terms generated by the copulative model of the composition method, it was found that the method of mainly equal bonding is more likely to be formed using a combination of synonymous components. It turned out that the oil and gas terms formed on the verb-object model of the composition method are mainly in the form (verb + noun = verb).

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