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REFLECTION OF THE KAZAKH-RUSSIAN-ENGLISH TRILINGUALISM IN OIL ERGONYMS

A study of the language situation in the oil industry shows that currently the oil industry of Kazakhstan is served by three languages and therefore it is trilingual (Kazakh, Russian, English). The article provides a linguistic analysis of ergonyms for oil companies. The methods of forming ergonyms for the oil industry are the same as in common vocabulary. The main ones are ergonyms-phrases, ergonyms-compound words and abbreviations. A large group of names is formed through compounding. Toponyms act as mandatory elements in the formation of oil ergonyms – compound words.

The main components of the ergonyms are the words «мұнай», «нефть» and «oil», which are not translated, although they have equivalent equivalents in all three languages under study. Interpenetrating into languages, they become an integral part of the vocabulary of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages. When transferring names from one language to another and a third, transliteration occurs.

The material for the study of ergonyms was selected from trilingual nominations of oil companies operating in five western regions of Kazakhstan. The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that this material can be used as an additional source of information in the study of ergonyms and is considered as one of the stages on the path to further comparative research.

Key words: ergonym, toponymy, oil industry, trilingualism, abbreviation.

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Қазақ-орыс-ағылшын үштілділігінің мұнай эргонимдердегі көрінісі

Мұнай саласындағы тілдік жағдайды зерттеу барысында қазіргі таңда Қазақстанның мұнай өнеркәсібіне үш тілде қызмет көрсететінін, яғни оның үш тілді (қазақ, орыс, ағылшын) екенін көрсетеді.

Мақалада мұнай компанияларының эргонимдеріне лингвистикалық талдау жасалады. Мұнай өнеркәсібінің эргонимдерін қалыптастыру әдістері жалпы лексикадағыдай. Олардың негізгілері- эргонимдер-сөз тіркестері, эргонимдер-күрделі сөздер және аббревиатура. Атаулардың көптеген тобы сөз тіркесі арқылы қалыптасады. Топонимдер мұнайлы эргоним-күрделі сөздердің жасалуында міндетті элемент қызметін атқарады.

Эргонимдердің негізгі компоненттері «мұнай», «нефть» және «oil» сөздері болып табылады, олар зерттелетін барлық үш тілде баламасы болса да, аударылмаған. Тілдерге сіңісіп, олар қазақ, орыс және ағылшын тілдерінің сөздік қорының құрамдас бөлігіне айналады. Атауларды бір тілден екінші тілге және үшінші тілге ауыстырған кезде транслитерация орын алады.

Эргонимдерді зерттеу үшін материал ретінде Қазақстанның бес батыс өңірінде жұмыс істейтін мұнай компанияларының Үш тілді номинациялары таңдалды. Бұл материал эргонимдерді зерттеу кезінде қосымша ақпарат көзі ретінде пайдаланылуы мүмкін және одан әрі салыстырмалы зерттеу жолындағы кезеңдердің бірі ретінде қарастырылады.

Түйін сөздер: эргоним, топонимика, мұнай өнеркәсібі, үштілділік, аббревиатура.

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Отражение казахско-русско-английского трилингвизма в нефтяных эргонимах

Изучение языковой ситуации в сфере нефтяной промышленности показывает, что в настоящее время нефтяная отрасль Казахстана обслуживается тремя языками, и поэтому она является трехязычной (казахский, русский, английский). В статье проводится лингвистический анализ эргонимов нефтяных компаний. Способы образования эргонимов нефтяной промышленности такие же, как и в общеупотребительной лексике. Основными из них являются эргонимы-словосочетания, эргонимы-сложные слова и аббревиация. Многочисленна группа наименований образована посредством словосложения. В качестве обязательных элементов образования нефтяных эргонимов-сложных слов выступают топонимы.

Основными компонентами в составе эргонимов являются слова «мунай», «нефть» и «oil», которые не переводятся, хотя имеют соответствующие друг другу эквиваленты во всех трех исследуемых языках. Взаимопроникая в языки, они становятся неотъемлемой частью лексики казахского, русского и английского языков. При передаче наименований с одного языка на другой и третий происходит транслитерация.

Материалом для исследования эргонимов были выбраны трехязычные номинации нефтяных компаний, функционирующих в пяти западных регионах Казахстана. Практическая значимость исследования заключается в том, что данный материал может быть использован как дополнительный источник информации при изучении эргонимов и рассматривается как один из этапов на пути к дальнейшим сопоставительным исследованиям.

Ключевые слова: эргоним, топонимика, нефтяная промышленность, трехязычие, аббревиация.

Introduction

The Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the oldest oil-producing countries in the world. Currently, hydrocarbon raw materials are produced in Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Mangystau, Zhambyl and Kyzylorda regions.

More than 80% of proven reserves are concentrated in 15 basic fields: *Теңіз (Тенгиз, Tengiz)*, *Өзен (Узень, Uzen)*, *Королевское (Королевское, Korolevskoye)*, *Жаңажол (Жанажол, Zhanazhol)*, *Қаражамбас (Каражанбас, Karazhanbas)*, *Бозаңи (Bozachi)*, *Құмкөл (Кумколь, Kumkol)*, *Қаламқас (Каламкас, Kalamkas)*, *Жетібай (Жетыбай, Zhetubai)*, *Әлібекмола (Алибекмола, Alibektola)*, *Ақшабулақ (Акшабулак, Akshabulak)*, *Кеңкияк (Кенкияк, Kenkiyak)* and *Кеңбай (Кенбай, Kenbai)*. The main, basic deposits that determine the levels of production of liquid hydrocarbons for the long term include Kashagan and Tengiz, where 70% of all proven reserves are concentrated.

The reasons for the creation and formation of trilingualism in this area are varied. The practice of widespread use of three languages – Kazakh, Russian and English – has long become a reality for the oil industry of Kazakhstan. In the signs of oil organizations, in newspapers, magazines, in booklets

with information on the oil industry, in office work, on various forms and official documents, on signs, billboards with an oil theme, three languages are used – Kazakh, Russian and English.

Materials and methods

Trilingual nominations of oil companies operating in five western regions of Kazakhstan were chosen as the material for the study of ergonyms. Ergonyms were obtained through a continuous selection from professional journals, as well as through written recording of ergonyms. The main method of our research is qualitative, implemented in the techniques of collecting, systematizing, generalizing and interpreting material.

Literature review

A study of the language situation in the oil industry shows that currently the oil industry of Kazakhstan is served by three languages, and therefore it is trilingual (Kazakh, Russian, English) (Koptleuova et al., 2022).

In our research we mean trilingualism which is functioning in the oil sector, with the participation of Kazakh, Russian and English. This type of mul-

trilingualism is characteristic “only for certain social strata (traders, transport workers, sailors, scientists, etc.), the so-called partial or group multilingualism” (Bondaletov, 2019, 36).

The Kazakh language is the official language of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The state language must perform the most important functions in state and public life. The oil industry, being currently the leading sector of the economy of Kazakhstan, can help strengthen the social functions of the Kazakh language as the state language. The Russian language has performed and continues to perform serious social functions in the life of the peoples of Kazakhstan. The English language is used in various spheres of social activity of Kazakhstani society. The intensive development of the oil industry in Kazakhstan has an impact not only on the economic growth of the country, but also on increasing interest in learning English.

The bearers of such trilingualism in the oil sector of Kazakhstan are representatives of various nationalities. Among them are Kazakhs, Russians, Tatars, Koreans, Moldovans, etc. It should be noted that 90% of specialists working in the oil industry are representatives of indigenous nationalities, i.e. Kazakhs.

The level of proficiency in one or another component of trilingualism is influenced by a number of linguistic and extralinguistic factors: the level of linguistic literacy, age, education, belonging to a certain socio-professional group, etc. (Koptleuova et al., 2023).

The distribution of social functions of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages in the oil industry of Kazakhstan is unequal: depending on the speech situation, the Kazakh or Russian languages may dominate; English is rarely used in spontaneous communication among oil workers, but when drawing up business papers of international importance, it comes first (Koptleuova et al. 2022).

Kazakh-Russian-English language contacts in the oil industry are associated with the possibility of tripartite influence of languages. Interference in the speech of trilinguals in the oil industry, manifested at all levels (phonetic, lexical, word-formation, morphological, syntactic), and the mechanism of its manifestation is more complex than in bilingualism: with bilingualism, there is a single-component, unidirectional influence of the native language on the mastery of the studied (non-native) language. The Russian speech of a trilingual is as close as possible to the norms of the Russian language, and with tri-

lingualism there is a two-component unidirectional influence on the acquisition of a third language (i.e., the cause of interference is the negative influence of the characteristics of the native (Kazakh) language and non-native (Russian) languages on the process of acquiring English.

The purpose of this article is to study the structural features of the creation of oil ergonyms. This study focuses on the names of oil organizations.

In onomastics, for the names of institutions, there is a general term “ergonym”, which in the “Dictionary of Russian Onomastic Terminology” by N.V. Podolskaya is defined as “the proper name of a business association of people, including a union, an organization, an institution, a corporation, an enterprise, a society, an establishment, a circle» (Podolskaya 1988, 179).

There are a number of works in which new scientific concepts for the study of ergonyms are developed Kozlov (2001) provides a comprehensive analysis of ergonyms; Kryukova (1993) describes the formation and functioning of ergonyms; Romanova (2008) examines general problems of modern ergonymy; Shchitova (2008) explores foreign language ergonyms; Samsonova (2012) presents the concept of a system of ergonyms of foreign language origin, etc.

Results and discussion

The main center of the republic’s oil and gas industry is Western Kazakhstan. The data from the study indicate that the level of trilingualism is not the same in different areas. Table 1 shows the population in the five main oil-producing regions of Kazakhstan.

Thus, the leading ethnic group (Kazakh) lives in all regions of a given contact space. The largest share of Kazakhs is observed in Kyzylorda (96.09 %), Atyrau (92.89 %), Mangistau (91.29 %) regions, and then in Aktobe (85.26 %) and West Kazakhstan regions (78.29 %) (2021 Census data).

Today, the western region of Kazakhstan, taking into account the available absolute and relative data characterizing the ethno-linguistic situation, can be classified as a multinational region. Here, as in other parts of the country, representatives of more than 100 ethnic groups live. According to the 2009 and 2021 census data, representatives of 117 ethnic groups live in the western region. There are several large ethnic groups that play a dominant role in the ongoing social and linguistic processes.

Table 1 – Population in Oil-Producing Regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan by Region (2009 and 2021 Census Data)

Regions	The whole population		Number of Kazakhs		The share of Kazakhs	
	2009	2021	2009	2021	2009	2021
Aktobe	757 768	906 220	482285	772 643	63.64	85.26
Atyrau	510 377	673 601	391672	625 775	76.74	92.89
West Kazakhstan	598 880	675 655	399030	529 037	66.62	78.29
Kyzyl-Orda	678 794	814 931	561630	783 148	82.73	96.09
Mangystau	485 392	735 008	247644	671 062	51.01	91.29

The Kazakh population lives throughout the western region. It should be noted that the bulk of the indigenous population lives in rural areas and makes up almost 44.6% of the region's population.

Russians are one of the most represented ethnic groups in the western region. They live throughout the region, but their distribution is uneven. The bulk inhabit the territories of the West Kazakhstan region: if in 2009 they made up 24.7% of the total population of the region, then in 2021, while maintaining compact settlement, their number became 18.8%.

Russians are also densely settled in the suburban areas of the Aktobe region and make up 11% of the total population of the region. In Atyrau and Mangystau regions, Russians live only in cities, and their total number is 11% (2009) and 10.3% (2021). In rural areas of the western region, the number of Russians is insignificant and their share is only 3.6% of the rural population.

Ukrainians and Belarusians are settled throughout the region, but the type of their settlement is uneven; about 1.7% of Ukrainians speak Kazakh as a second language.

Belarusian is the native language of 39% (4,710) of Belarusians in the region. Russian is considered the native language by 61% (7648) and the Kazakh language is native to 0.01% of Belarusians; 135 Belarusians speak Kazakh as a second language. Tatars live throughout the western region. According to quantitative and demographic characteristics, they belong to the less represented ethnic groups and make up 1.5% (33,358). Middle-aged and older people in rural areas are fluent in the Kazakh language, and sometimes use it in home communication. The Tatar language is considered suitable by 70% (23,021) of Tatars living in the western region, Russian – 25% (9786), Kazakh – 4.6% (1827). There are the following types of bilingualism and

trilingualism: Tatar-Russian, Tatar-Kazakh bilingualism and Tatar-Russian-Kazakh trilingualism. There is no reverse type.

According to the 2009 census, the proportion of Germans is 2% (38,715), according to 2021 statistics – 1% (19,451) of the total population of the region. German is the native language for 43% of Germans, Russian is the native language for 36.2% of Germans, and 35 Germans consider Kazakh as their native language. In the region, there are the following types of bilingualism and trilingualism with the participation of the German language: German-Russian, German-Kazakh bilingualism, German-Russian-Kazakh trilingualism. If German-Russian bilingualism is found in almost all areas where Germans live, then German-Kazakh bilingualism is found in areas where Kazakhs live compactly. Such areas include the Syrym district of the West Kazakhstan region, some part of the Alga and Khromtau districts of the Aktobe region.

Analysis of the situation of functioning of these three components on a regional basis gives the following picture.

According to our survey, the lowest rates of Kazakh-Russian-English trilingualism are in the Kyzylorda region – 25.78 %. The number of oil workers using Russian in professional communication is 3.78 %. The use of the Kazakh language by our informants in this area is the highest – 70.44 %. The use of only English by oil workers in professional communication in the Kyzylorda region is zero.

The highest rates of use of Kazakh-Russian-English trilingualism are found in the Atyrau region. Such a widespread use of this type of trilingualism is explained by the concentration of specialists from almost all regions of Kazakhstan, the internationality of the teams and the presence of numerous foreign companies from English-speaking countries.

Table 2 – Functioning of Kazakh-Russian-English Trilingualism In Oil-Producing Regions

Regions	Kazakh language	Russian language	English language	Kazakh, Russian and English
Aktobe	47.48	10.26	4.49	37.57
Atyrau	49.50	6.50	2.50	41.50
West Kazakhstan	47.1	11.00	3.80	34.80
Kyzylorda	70.44	3.78	0.0	25.78
Mangystau	65.2	4.3	0.0	34.5
Average	56.34	6.66	2.12	34.88

When performing professional duties in the Aktobe region 47.4% of oil workers speak only Kazakh, 10.2% speak Russian, and 4.4% speak English. At the same time, three languages, depending on the situation, are used by 37.5% of oil workers. In the Mangystau region, 65.2% of Kazakh oil workers communicate at work only in the Kazakh language, in Russian – 4.3%.

The difference between the language situation in oil-producing regions is that the distribution of social functions between the components of the Kazakh-Russian-English trilingualism in different regions is uneven. The overall average indicator of trilingual functioning for all oil-producing regions is 34.88%.

The methods of forming ergonyms for the oil industry are the same as in common vocabulary. The main ones are ergonyms-phrases, ergonyms-compound words and abbreviations.

There is a large group of names formed by compounding:

Атыраумұнайгазгеология – Атыраумұнайгазгеология – AtyrauMunaiGasGeology, Мангыстаумұнайгаз – Мангыстаумұнайгаз – Mangystaumunaigas, Теңізшевройл – Тенгизшевройл – Tengizchevoil, Ембімұнайгаз – Эмбамұнайгаз – Embamunaigas.

Noteworthy is the abundance of names in all three languages that consist of two or more words, one of which is usually the Kazakh term “мұнай”: *ҚазмұнайТеңіз – КазМунайТениз – KazMunaiTeniz; Қазақтүркмұнай – Казахтуркмунай – Kazakhturkmunai; Қазгермұнай – Казгермунай – Kazgermunai; Мангыстаумұнайгаз – Мангыстаумұнайгаз – Mangystaumunaigas.*

The Russian term “нефть” (oil) contains approximately the same number of ergonyms: *Толқыннефтегаз – Толкыннефтегаз – Tolqynneftegas; Жайықнефть – Жаикнефть – Zhai-kneft; Мақатнефть – Макатнефть – Makatneft;*

Құлсарынефть – Кульсарынефть – Kulsaryneft; Прорванефть – Прорванефть – Prorvaneft; Роснефть – Роснефть – Rosneft.

The term “oil” is often presented: *Қазақойл – Казахойл – Kazakhoil; Теңізшевройл – Тенгизшевройл – Tengizchevoil; Арнаойл – Арнаойл – Arnaoil;*

or «petroleum»: *Адай Петролеум Компани – Адай Петролеум Компани – Adai Petroleum Company; Сағыз Петролеум Компани – Сағыз Петролеум Компани – Sagiz Petroleum Company.*

As it can be seen from the examples given, the components «мұнай», «нефть» и «oil» are not translated, although they have equivalent equivalents in all three languages studied. Interpenetrating into languages, they become an integral part of the vocabulary of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages. When transferring names from one language to another and a third, transliteration occurs. For example, the forms «мұнай» and «munai» as part of ergonyms were the result of the adaptation of the Kazakh term «мұнай» into Russian and English. Just as Kazakh ergonyms are adapted by the Russian language and English, so Russian and English ergonyms are adapted to the spelling laws of the Kazakh language. These names, containing exoticisms, become widely known among specialists, as well as among the population, and therefore are easily used both in their native and foreign languages.

The process of adaptation of three languages can be seen in the following examples: «*ФИОК компаниясы өзінің жұмыстарының тиімділігі үшін Қазақстанда бірнеше заңды тұлғаларды ұйымдастырды, атап айтсақ, бұлар: Атырау облысындағы «Сазанқұрақ» ЖАҚ ЖБШ, «Адай Петролеум Компани» ЖБШ, «Потенциал Ойл» ЖБШ және «Прикаспиан Петролеум Компани» ЖБШ, Батыс Қазақстан облысындағы «Урал Ойл энд Газ» ЖБШ және Ақтөбе облысындағы «Сағыз Петролеум Компани» ЖБШ.*» «At pres-

ent, the Aktyubinsk field is being commissioned and the pilot development project of the Nuraly and Aksai fields is being prepared». «Цель создания национальной компании «КазМунайГаз» – комплексное развитие нефтегазовой отрасли Казахстана, обеспечивающее эффективное освоение и воспроизводство энергетических ресурсов» (Oil encyclopedia of Kazakhstan, 2015).

Toponyms act as mandatory elements in the formation of oil ergonyms – compound words. Using several toponyms in one ergonym indicates the fact of simultaneous ownership of the company by several persons, in our case the countries: Қазақойл – Казахойл – Kazakhoil, Қазмұнайгаз – Казмунайгаз – Kazmunaiigas; ҚазмұнайТеңіз – КазМунайТениз – Kazmunaiteniz; Қазгермұнай – Казгермунай – Kazgermunai, Қазақтүркмунай – Казахтүркмунай – Kazakhturkmunai.

A significant part of this group is made up of ergonyms, including toponymic elements that indicate the location of the object: Ақтөбемұнайгаз – Актөбемұнайгаз – Aktobemunaiigas; Манғыстаумұнайгаз – Манғыстаумұнайгаз – Mangystaumunaiigas; Теңізшевройл – Тенгизшевройл – Tengizchevroil; Өзенмұнайгаз – Узеньмұнайгаз – Uzenmunaiigas.

Many names of oil fields with the word “kara” (black) are metaphorical: Қарашығанақ (black bay) – Карачаганақ – Karachaganak, Қаражанбас (black hip) – Каражанбас – Karazhanbas, Қарақұдық (black well) – Карақудук – Karakuduk, Қаратөбе (black top) – Каратөбе – Karatobe.

Many oil ergonyms are multi-component phrases. Interesting examples of phrases in Kazakh and Russian languages containing Kazakh and English words that are not translated: Петро Қазақстан Күмкөл Ресорсиз – Петро Казахстан Кумколь Ресорсиз – Petro Kazakhstan Kumkol Resources, Оффшор Қазақстан Интернэшнл Оперейтинг Компани – Оффшор Казахстан Интернэшнл Оперейтинг Компани – Offshore Kazakhstan International Operating Company, Бритиш Компани – Бритиш Компани – British Company, Маерск Ойл Казахстан Гмбх – Маерск Ойл Казахстан Гмбх – Maersk Oil Kazakhstan GmbH, Қарашығанақ Петролеум Оперейтинг – Карачаганақ Петролеум Оперейтинг – Karachaganak Petroleum Operating.

The main model of such combinations is a construction with a subordinating relationship of components containing an indication of the location of the object, occupation, type of product. For example, the use of *Petro* as the first component in the Kazakh

ergonym *Петро Қазақстан Күмкөл Ресорсиз* is an abbreviated form of the English word “petroleum” indicating the manufactured products, toponyms *Kazakhstan, Kumkol* as part of the ergonym indicate the location of the object, and the last component *Ресорсиз* from the English “Resources” also contains an indication of the nature of the production activity. Such components from the English language that are repeated in descriptive constructions include the following: *International, Petroleum, Oil, Operating, Company*. «Геологиялық барлау жұмыстарын іске асыру үшін жаңа консорциум Оффшор Қазақстан Интернэшнл Оперейтинг Компани (ОКИОК) құрылды» (Catalogue. Kazakhstan Petroleum Association 2004, 17).

In the field of petroleum onomastics which is under our consideration, there is a large number of ergonyms formed according to the type of abbreviation have become widespread. Abbreviations are used to replace the existing cumbersome combination. Abbreviations used in petroleum ergonyms are numerous and varied: «Шеврон Тексако» ТШО-дағы үлесі 50 % болды». «КПО (ҚӨК) кеніштің бұрынғы операторы қалдырып кеткен 28 бұрғылау станогын бөліктеу және 45000 тонна бұрғылау қалдықтарын қауіпсіз жерге тасып көму жөніндегі 4 жылдық бағдарламасын аяқтады». «Бұл маршрут нәтижелі пайдалану және рынокқа жол ашқандықтан, КҚК құбырын Каспий аймағынан мұнайды тасымалдауын өте жақсы бәсекеқабілеттігі альтернативті құбыр деп санайды». «Today about 78 % of work places at TCO are filled by citizens of Kazakhstan whereas in 1993 this figure was 50 %» (Catalogue. Kazakhstan Petroleum Association 2004, 16).

1. A large group consists of letter abbreviations, consisting of the names of the initial letters of the words included in the original phrase:

1. ТШО (Теңізшевройл)
ТШО (Тенгизшевройл)
ТСО (Tengizchevroil)
2. ҚПО (Қарашығанақ Петролеум Оперейтинг)
КПО (Карачаганақ Петролеум Оперейтинг)
КРО (Karachaganak Petroleum Operating)
3. КҚК (Каспий құбырлық консорциумы)
КТК (Каспийский трубопроводный консорциум)
СРС (Caspian Pipeline Consortium)
4. ҚҰМК (Қытай Ұлттық Мұнайгаз Корпорациясы)
КННК (Китайская Национальная Нефтегазовая Корпорация)

CNPC (China National Petroleum Corporation)
 5. *ОКИОК (Оффшор Қазақстан Интернэшнл Оперейтинг Компани)*

ОКИОК (Оффшор Қазақстан Интернэшнл Оперейтинг Компани)

ОКИОС (Offshore Kazakhstan International Operating Company)

2. Abbreviations consisting of the initial part of a word and words:

Қазмұнайгаз – Казмұнайгаз – Kazmunaigas;
ҚазМұнайТеңіз – КазМұнайТениз – KazMunaiT-
eniz: Қазгермұнай – Казгермунай – Kazgermuna,
ҚазТрансОйл – КазТрансОйл – KazTransOil.

3. Abbreviations consisting of a combination of a whole word and the initial part of another word or several words: *Тенізшевройл – Тенгизшевроил – Tengizchevoil.*

Thus, based on the analysis of the structure of oil ergonyms, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. Ergonyms represented by two- and three-part compound words are dominated in the oil industry.

2. In the first place of a compound ergonym there is usually a toponym indicating the location of the object, in the second place there is one of the terms – “мұнай” from the Kazakh language or its Russian and English equivalents (“нефть” or “oil”), the third part of the name may contain another common term “gas”.

3. Ergonyms are predominantly three- and four-part phrases that contain repeating components from

the English language *International, Petroleum, Oil, Operating, Company.*

4. Abbreviation is widely used.

Conclusion

Thus, the functioning of the English language in the oil industry of Kazakhstan is a socio-economic need that brings into the life of an oil worker not only a foreign language flavor in communication, but also contributes to the development of terminology that arises at the junction of units and three languages, which enriches both Kazakh and Russian and English languages.

According to the analysis, the main way of transmitting ergonyms is borrowing, which ensures maximum reversibility. To ensure accessibility, in some cases a hybrid abbreviation is used, consisting of borrowed and traced elements.

A large group of names is formed through compounding. Toponyms act as mandatory elements in the formation of oil ergonyms – compound words. The main components of the ergonyms are the words “*munay*”, “*oil*” and “*oil*”, which are not translated, although they have equivalent equivalents in all three languages under study. Interpenetrating into languages, they become an integral part of the vocabulary of Kazakh, Russian and English. When transferring names from one language to another and a third, transliteration occurs.

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