A LINGUISTIC STUDY OF MINING TERMS

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ANNOTATION

Terminology mining represents a significant advancement in terminology extraction and involves acquiring and structuring potential terms. Our approach to terminology mining is based on linguistic criteria and a combination of computational methods. In this process, we focus on acquiring complex terms, discovering new terms, and structuring the acquired potential terms. Initially, we provide linguistic specifications for French terms and create a typology of base terms and their variations. Emphasis is placed on effectively handling term variations to construct linguistic structure, identify advanced lexicalization, and optimize the representation of potential term occurrences. Subsequently, we discuss the implemented computational methods, including shallow parsing, morphological analysis, learning morphological rules, and lexical statistics. Finally, we introduce the ACABIT system (Automatic Corpus-Based Acquisition of Binary Terms), outlining its architecture, supported languages, and functions for identifying base terms and their variations.

Key words: *ACABIT system, exploitation of minerals, lexicographical sample, semantic applications, mining field;*

Mining is a vast and intricate area of industry. The exploration and exploitation of minerals are ongoing activities in numerous countries around the world. For example, coal mining in the United Kingdom, which has a history dating back to Roman times, was conducted in various regions such as Northumberland, Durham, North and South Wales, Yorkshire, Kent, and the East and West Midlands until its decline at the end of the 20 th century. This paper aims to provide an overview of the multitude of mining-related terms in the English language, which have emerged as the mining industry has evolved over time. These terms encompass a wide range of activities, from drilling and extraction to ventilation, pipelines, and transportation.

Mining is a vast and intricate field. The pursuit and exploitation of minerals are ongoing in many countries around the world. Before its decline in the late 20th century, coal mining in the United Kingdom, which has roots in Roman antiquity, took place in various regions of the country, including Northumberland and Durham, North and South Wales, Yorkshire, Kent, the East and West Midlands. This article aims to provide an overview of the numerous mining terms in English that have been introduced as the field has progressed over time, encompassing terms related to drilling, extraction, ventilation, pipelines, and hauling. The Oxford English Dictionary Online (Murray et al., 1884–; hereafter referred to as the OED) and specific sources like Elsevier's Dictionary of Mining and Mineralogy (Dorian, 1993) are valuable resources for identifying these types of lexical items. This study is based on an

analysis of a comprehensive lexicographical sample of 217 mining terms documented in English.

A specific focus of this paper will be on words inherited from Germanic that have specific semantic applications in the mining field. Additionally, borrowings from the German language will be considered. Since the early days of mining, Germany has been one of the most significant European mining countries. German mining flourished from the late Middle Ages well into the early modern era based on salt and ore extraction. By the turn of the 20th century, coal and steel production enabled Germany to become a global economic power. This article demonstrates that English has adopted a number of words from German in the mining domain.

The various mining terms under consideration can be divided into nine semantic fields. In the following list, they are presented in ascending order, depending on the proportion of lexical items in each domain. Terms marked by an asterisk after their first attested usage represent possible German borrowings. Let me know if there's anything specific you'd like to know about mining terms or if you need assistance with anything else.

Mining is an extensive and intricate area of study, with the exploration and utilization of minerals being continuous processes worldwide. Preceding its decline near the end of the 20th century, coal mining in the United Kingdom, dating back to Roman antiquity, was widespread across regions like Northumberland and Durham, North and South Wales, Yorkshire, Kent, and the East and West Midlands. This paper seeks to provide an overview of the numerous mining terms in English that have evolved over time due to advancements in the field, encompassing terms related to drilling, extraction, ventilation, pipelines, and hauling. The Oxford English Dictionary Online (OED) and specific sources like Elsevier's Dictionary of Mining and Mineralogy are valuable resources for identifying these lexical items. The analysis is based on a comprehensive lexicographical sample of 217 mining terms in English.

This paper specifically focuses on words inherited from Germanic and their semantic applications in mining, as well as borrowings from the German language. Germany has been one of the foremost European mining countries throughout history, notably prospering in the late Middle Ages and early modern era through salt and ore extraction. By the turn of the 20th century, Germany's coal and steel production propelled it into a major global economic power, leading to the incorporation of a number of German words into English within the mining domain.

Uzbekistan possesses the fourth-largest gold reserves globally and holds the 12th position in the world and the second among Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, following Russia, in terms of gold mining [2]. Additionally, Uzbekistan ranks among the top 15 nations with substantial uranium and copper reserves [3][4]. According to the 2018 report from the State Geology Committee (GeoCom), only 20 percent of Uzbekistan's territory has been surveyed, and its potential mineral resources are estimated to be valued at approximately US$5.7 billion. The explored reserves within the country total more than US$1 billion.

The field of metallurgy stands as one of the leading domestic industries, with the primary mined minerals being copper, gold, silver, and uranium. Within this domain, two main state mining enterprises wield influence: the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgy Complex (AGMK) and the Navoi Mining and Metallurgy Complex (NGMK). The latter has recently

undergone a transformation into a joint-stock company, with the production of uranium and rare earth metals now managed under a separate state enterprise known as Navoiuran. Both AGMK and NGMK are actively seeking to strengthen their management frameworks, refine their methods for assessing and accounting for mineral reserves, and improve their financial reporting. These efforts, as recognized in a presidential resolution in January 2019, have hindered production growth and dissuaded investment.

Apart from the licensing prerequisites, numerous other authorizations and processes (such as land allocation, addressing environmental concerns, obtaining water usage permits, and securing approvals for planning and project documentation) must be fulfilled before mining activities can commence. The authorization for production mining rights is granted solely after the verification of reserves by the State Commission for Mineral Reserves under GeoCom. In cases where new types of minerals or related mineral constituents are discovered subsequent to the license issuance, or when new properties or characteristics of minerals within the production area are identified, it is mandatory for subsoil users to submit geological materials to the Commission for re-evaluation of the reserves.

To secure land use rights, the license holder is required to obtain a mining allotment from the Inspectorate for Control of Mining and Geological Activity at the State Committee for Geology, and must also formally register their land usage rights with the cadastral authorities. Depending on the circumstances, the licensee may additionally be obliged to acquire a permit for the special use of water or water consumption. Furthermore, there exists a specific requirement for a permit related to the import and operation of drones, which necessitates a distinct government resolution for approval.

For projects involving the extraction or processing of strategic minerals (encompassing nearly all metal and precious minerals, hydrocarbons, and rare earth metals), regardless of their funding sources, the following documentation is subjected to state examination:

Terms of reference for the development of pre-project documentation

Pre-project documentation, which includes feasibility studies and technical and economic assessments for investment and infrastructure projects

Design documentation for standard projects

The extracted minerals must be readied for transportation and processing in line with the project's requirements, relevant state standards, and technical stipulations. Minerals that are provided to consumers or for processing should be considered as the final product of mining, and they should be subjected to stringent monitoring and accountability as per the Subsoil Law. Furthermore, the technical specifications regarding the supply of mineral resources must be appropriately coordinated with and sanctioned by any concerned entities. It is generally mandated by regulations to exercise caution during processing to ensure that the quality of the extracted minerals is maintained and does not deteriorate [39].

Regarding the employment of foreign labor, the legislation necessitates work permits for both the employer (permitting the employment of foreign labor) and the employee (permission to work), which are issued by the Agency on Foreign Labor Migration. These work permits are typically granted for a period of up to one year and can be extended. The validity of the granted permission to work for highly skilled and qualified foreign specialists can extend up to three years upon the applicant's request, with the possibility of an unlimited number of renewals. Additionally, highly skilled and qualified foreign specialists have the

privilege to work part-time in Uzbekistan without the need for additional confirmation for part-time employment.

As for enlisting the services of foreign companies, the law does not impose limitations on such engagements and categorizes it as a service import. According to the law, these import contracts must be formalized in written form.

There are limitations on currency use in Uzbekistan. For instance, domestic companies are not allowed to make payments with foreign currency to each other, or to their accounts located outside the country. The control over foreign currency is strictly enforced, with foreign currency generally being sold through the foreign exchange market or banks.

Under the new version of the Law on Currency Regulation, residents are permitted to transfer foreign currency from their accounts in Uzbek banks or banks outside of Uzbekistan to their accounts with Uzbek banks without any restrictions. The purchase and sale of foreign currency by residents and non-residents within Uzbekistan is exclusively conducted through banks in the country, while trading on the interbank foreign exchange market is carried out solely by Uzbek banks and the Central Bank of Uzbekistan.

Investors in the mining industry are safeguarded by general investment protection provided by Uzbek legislation, as there are no specific laws tailored to mining investors.

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