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СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В НЕФТЕГАЗОВОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

В статье анализируется специализированная терминология нефтегазового дискурса. Материалом для исследования послужили термины, чьи лексические элементы используются в специализированных областях (предметах или их разделах) или заимствуются из других сфер.

Актуальность этой проблемы может быть обусловлена тем, что большинство информации, связанной с разработкой морских шельфов издается на английском языке. Отсутствие новых терминов в специализированных технических словарях затрудняет перевод и понимание специализированных текстов.

Автор подчеркивает, что специализированная терминология предполагает особый вид образования и знаний, специфических для данной области бизнеса и отличающихся от фоновых знаний, требуемых в других сферах. Некоторые из специализированных терминов в этой области орфографически идентичны своим общеупотребительным аналогам, но их значения различны.

Практическое исследование показало, что профессиональный жаргон - это либо переосмысление общеупотребительной лексики, либо составление новых слов. Жаргон по сравнению с терминами и профессиональными словами всегда не мотивирован. Профессиональные жаргонизмы подразделяются на следующие группы: профессиональная принадлежность работников; профессиональная деятельность; профессиональные инструменты и принадлежности;

технические здания и сооружения; геологические и структурные условия формирования; вещества.

В работе сделан вывод о том, что профессиональная лексика имеет важные функции: она делает язык более красочным, лаконичным и выразительным и представляет собой особый общий код между теми, кто работает в области нефтяной промышленности. Знание терминологии, профессионального жаргона и сленга может помочь избежать распространенных ошибок и недопонимания в профессиональном общении.

Ключевые слова: терминология, специализированная лексика, нефтегазовый дискурс, профессиональный жаргон.

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SPECIALIZED VOCABULARY IN OIL AND GAS DISCOURSE

The analysis of the English professional terminology in the oil and gas discourse is made in the article. The material for research were the terms the lexical elements of which are used in specialized fields (subjects or their branches) or modified from elements from other fields.

The topicality of the issue can be preconditioned by the fact that the vast majority of information related to the development of marine shelves is published in English. Absence of new terms in specialized technical dictionaries makes it difficult to translate and understand the specialized texts.

The author highlights that specialized terminology presupposes a particular kind of education and knowledge that is specific to a given area of business and different from the background required by the other spheres. Some of the

specialized terms in this field are orthographically identical with their General English counterparts, but their meanings are incompatible.

Practical investigation has shown that professional jargons are either reinterpreted common words or new-coined words. But jargons by contrast with terms and professional words are always non motivated. Professional jargon is classified into the following groups: professional affiliation of workers; professional activity; professional tools and accessories; technical buildings and constructions; geological and structural conditions of formation; substances.

It is concluded that professional vocabulary has important functions: it makes the language more colorful, laconic and expressive and represents a particular shared code between those who work in the fields of the petroleum industry. Knowledge of terminology, professional jargon, slang and socio-cultural factors can help eliminate common mistakes and misunderstanding in professional communication.

Keywords: terminology, specialized vocabulary, oil and gas discourse, professional jargon.

Introduction

The state of modern science has spurred the development of the lexical system. The current stage of the lexical system development is characterized by the emergence of a special lexical layer noted for its rich terminological base and professional jargon. The latter, once used only in narrow specialist circles, is now known to a wider audience. Thus nowadays one can deal with not only professional jargon but also with special sub-languages of various spheres (Lotte, 1961).

In the traditional understanding of terminology, a terminological definition gives necessary and sufficient conditions for a concept. For a significant part of specialized vocabulary, imposing a terminological definition is problematic, because it is fairly arbitrary decision to fix precise boundaries in

the vocabulary. The relevant concepts are based on prototypes, in the same way as natural concepts. Imposing a terminological definition can be problematic for various reasons. One is that the concept may already exist in people's competence and thus have a prototype structure. Another reason may be that different theories use different concepts with the same name. It should also be taken into account that new insights may require adaptation of the definition. Linguistically, a terminological definition creates a new, abstract object that exists independently of speakers' linguistic competence.

One of the central concerns of terminology is the proper definition of terms. In trying to formulate such definitions, classical approaches struggle with some of the inherent properties of language.

Development of oil and gas discourse

The last three decades are characterized by a very intense development of offshore oil and gas exploration in various regions of the world ocean. Today the supply of raw hydrocarbons, its production and transportation identify the state energy security. Exploration and production of oil and gas are increasingly implementing in our country. The domestic companies together with foreign companies are now developing the Far Eastern continental shelf. Many years ago, the planning and engineering works have been started for development of domestic technical means to provide marine deep-water drilling. According to the plans, it is expected to continue further development of technical systems and devices that will keep records of production, transportation, offshore oil and gas metering, as well as equipments for hydrocarbon storage. Moreover, innovative high-technology devices for preventing marine pollution are entering the market. No wonder Russian scientists, engineers, and developers study the extensive international experience in the field of offshore oil and natural gas production. Since the vast majority of information related to the development of marine shelves is published in English, many

professionals are increasingly turning to the English professional terminology in oil and gas industry. However, the absence of many new terms in specialized technical dictionaries makes it difficult to translate and understand the specialized texts (Danilenko & Skvortsov, 1981).

The British oil and gas terminology is built on heterogeneous models, it means that it is the result of the interaction of several areas of human knowledge. It consists of geological, geophysical, geochemical terms and terms related to drilling, washing, mounting and cementing oil and gas wells, development of oil and gas fields, underground hydraulics, oil and gas production, processing methods bottom-hole zone, the terms on drilling and production equipment, pipeline terminology offshore drilling terminology economic terminology.

It is difficult to specify the exact date of the oil and gas industry development. Conditionally we can say that in the first decade of the XXI century. It is considered that the advent of the oil industry as an independent branch of industry was in 1859 when Edwin Drake produced oil from a well depth of 21.2 m in Pennsylvania. It was the first American oil (Sager , 1980, p. 56).

Petroleum and petroleum products are a phenomenon, which depends largely on life-support of modern human. Oil holds a leading position in the global fuel and energy sector. Even regardless of spaced currently priorities in favor of oil and gas production, oil and gas terminology deserves attention from the linguistic point of view.

The oil and gas industry recruits workers from all over the world. The first priority for any oil or gas company is to employ locally where possible. By encouraging companies to employ locally in contracts and legislation, governments help to fulfill the aspirations of their own people and improve their long-term national economy.

The industry comprises nationally owned and independent oil companies exploring and producing oil and gas, contractors and service companies providing design, drilling and marine services,

and specialist suppliers selling equipment, materials, and tools to the industry. In all these areas, companies are keen to recruit locally in order to grow. The industry also provides opportunities to live and work in countries across the world. There are over forty oil-producing countries in the world with substantial oil and gas industries.

Expertise from developed countries where the industry is well established, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, is in demand in countries where the oil industry is less developed. In Middle Eastern countries, there are small countries with small populations and large oil reserves that need to bring in qualified and skilled people as well as manual labor. In India, for example, which has a significant oil and gas industry of its own, accounting for 15% of its Gross Domestic Product, its nationals at all levels are also employed in many different countries (Gotti, 2011, p. 110).

Peculiarities of English terminology

English is used as the common language in the work environment. It is advisable therefore to introduce and explain the underlying terms and demonstrate the complexity and interrelatedness of things in the reality of the oil and gas professional communication without misleading simplifications and misrepresentations. That helps to minimize mistakes in understanding for the reason that some mistakes can have serious consequences for safety when handling hydrocarbons (Lansford & D'Arky, 2011; Grinev-Grinevich, 2008).

General business English terminology prepares for acquisition of even more specialized concepts that belong to particular professional areas and industries: the oil industry, the pharmaceutical industry, information technology, publishing, etc. Specialized terminology presupposes a particular kind of education and knowledge that is specific to a given area of business and different from the background requires by the other spheres. In the oil industry, for example, one will have to deal with terms like *oil*, *crude oil* and *fuel oil*, *refine* and *refinery*, *oil*

field, oil well and oil field equipment, etc. Some of the specialized terms in this field are orthographically identical with their General English counterparts, but their meanings are incompatible. The following general English words *dog, dog chaser, dog house* and *Christmas tree* have acquired terminological meanings as part of the specialized terminology of the specialized terminology of the oil industry.

Bill Mascull's books presented foreign students of Business English with a wide range of paradigmatic connections and associations between business terms. Awareness of the latter is of paramount importance to the learner's understanding of the way key concepts and terms interact in the reality of the world of oil business. It should be noted, however, that none of the classifications, however exhaustive, can reflect and present the whole of business vocabulary. Inherent diversity puts up resistance to any attempt on the part of applied linguists to squeeze it into the confines of neat lists, thematic division and lexical inventories (Nazarova, 2005. p. 52).

There will always be a certain amount of discrepancy and difference between various classifications of business vocabulary. One will find words and terms those are used in business-related books and settings but are not listed in either dictionaries or glossaries of business terms (Litvinov & Lipatova, 2012).

According to the scientists, the specialized lexis in the professional discourse is still least studied because the description of it needs great deal of extralinguistic knowledge. The main reasons of scientists' «little attention» to these words are 1) the complexity of fixing; 2) lack of consistency, which is the main characteristic feature of terms; 3) flexibility of forms and meanings; 4) not clear definition; 5) stylistic ambiguity. Professional jargons are either reinterpreted common words or new-coined words. But jargons by contrast with terms and professional words are always non motivated. They are given to subject, phenomenon, or process on the basis of a rough resemblance or very remote associations. Lexical units of this

type are used mostly for the nomination (Belousov, 2006, p. 87).

For example:

1) professional affiliation of workers:

roughneck – рабочий буровой бригады, floorhand, roustabout – подсобный рабочий; crossshift, back-to-back – сменщик; monkey – верховой рабочий на буровой; worm – неквалифицированный рабочий;

2) professional activity:

fishing – операция по извлечению обломков породы, упавшего и инструмента из скважины; fracjob – работы по гидравлическому разрыву пласта; killing a well – глушение скважины; trip – спуск и подъём бурильного инструмента;

3) professional tools and accessories:

pig – устройство для очистки труб; thief – пробоотборник; muleshoe – башмак направляющего инструмента с косым срезом; pickle – надкронблочный груз для стабилизации каната;

4) technical buildings and constructions:

fishing – операция по извлечению обломков породы, упавшего и инструмента из скважины; frac job – работы по гидравлическому разрыву пласта; stripper – высокопродуктивная скважина; wildcat – разведочная скважина; doghouse – будка бурильщика;

5) geological and structural conditions of formation:

elephant – гигантское нефтяное месторождение; red beds – осадочные слои, состоящие из песчаника, алевролита и сланцев;

6) substances:

mud – буровой паствор (Samigullina & Hajdarova, 2014).

Conclusions

As we can observe, slang is of key significance in the specialized oil and gas discourse. Facilitating communication as well as making the language more colorful, laconic and expressive, slang represents a particular shared code between those who work in fields within and related to the petroleum

industry. However, in some way it is incorrectly to name this group as 'slang'. Some years ago there was a tendency between oilfield workers to use slang instead of more official words in order to describe the same objects. But these slang terms deeply rooted in the oilfield specialized discourse, and replaced or even pushed out the primary words which used to name the same objects, and became the official names. Moreover, slang terms are used now even in formal discourse, i.e. in official documents. (Lotte, 1961).

Thus, people of the same profession, especially not only sharing the same business but also maintaining personal contact, are more willing to embrace their partner's language and culture. Being aware of such lexical layers as terminology, professional jargon, slang and socio-cultural factors will help future practitioners eliminate common mistakes and misunderstanding in communication with native speakers.

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ГЛАГОЛЫ КОММУНИКАЦИИ КАК ОПЕРАТОРЫ РЕЧЕВЫХ СТРАТЕГИЙ И ТАКТИК В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ДЕЛОВОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

В настоящей статье проводится обзор особенностей использования глаголов коммуникации в английском деловом дискурсе с позиций их функциональной и практической значимости в стратегическом планировании речи партнеров по бизнесу как до начала переговоров, так и в процессе движения системы дискурса к намеченной цели. Автор обращает внимание на важность понимания, выбора и своевременного определения коммуникативных технологий и механизмов воздействия в бесконечно меняющихся условиях ситуации общения. Краткое освещение теоретической базы