

**СЕКЦИЯ 19. ГЕОЛОГИЯ, ГОРНОЕ И НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЕ ДЕЛО. ПОДСЕКЦИЯ 1.
ПРОБЛЕМЫ МЕЖЪЯЗЫКОВОЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ
В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ**

suffix *-ing*. This neologism is formed by the morphological method. The motivation is complete, because you can draw analogues with literal meaning.

3. DUCs will provide a significant support to the US *shale oil* production [7].

Shale oil – сланцевое масло, нефть битуминозных сланцев, нефтеносный сланец, продукты перегонки сланцев [6]. Сланцевая нефть, сланцевое масло, сланцевая смола. Жидкие углеводороды, получаемые с помощью пиролиза из горючих (нефтяных) сланцев [5]. This term is formed by the addition of two previously existent words: adjective «shale» has a meaning – глина, сланец, noun «oil» – нефть, масло. In this context «*shale oil*» is translated as «сланцевое масло». This neologism is formed by stem-composition. The motivation is internal and obvious.

4. Matrix acidizing also removes formation damage around a wellbore, which also oil flow into the well [7].

Wellbore – ствол скважины, шурф [6]. Буровая скважина, артезианский колодец [2]. Образовано из двух слов: *well* – скважина, *bore* – бур, выбуренное отверстие, диаметр отверстия, дыра. This neologism is formed by stem-composition. New meaning of the word is the sum of the meanings of its parts. In this context is translated as «ствол скважины». The motivation is relative morphological because the value of neologism is derived from the values of its parts. The motivation is complete, because the literal meaning of the term partially coincides with the new meaning.

5. Exploration drilling is the best method of alleviating uncertainties about reserves estimates and reservoir engineering practices [8].

Exploration drilling – разведочное бурение, поисково-разведочное бурение, колонковое бурение [6]. The phrase is formed by two words: exploration – исследование, дальняя разведка, разведка месторождения, геологическое изучение; drilling – сверление, бурение, вскрытие пласта. In this context it has a meaning «разведочное бурение». This neologism is formed by stem-composition. This phrase is formed by the semantic method that is acquired a new meaning «разведочное бурение».

All dictionaries used for translation in this work have free access to readers. However, not all of them had the correct meaning of the term. Instead of this, meanings with daily frequency of use were suggested. To be noticed is that one term may be translated in different ways depending on department. Also it is necessary to draw attention to polysemy of terms. Consequently, a high level of professionalism is important for translators.

From our research can be concluded that it makes difficulty for translator to translate neologisms without being aware of extra linguistic conditions. Knowing the language is not enough to find out the appropriate variant of the word in target language. Incidentally, it is oil and gas industry terms. But nevertheless difficulties can be divided into three main groups:

1. Polysemy. It is necessary to have knowledge in the field of oil and gas industry to choose the needful rendering among many others.

2. Complexity. During work with the text it is necessary to check the translation of concept separately and coupled with surrounding words.

3. Terminology ignorance in Russian. You can find a suitable translation of the term in Russian but do not know the exact meaning. Therefore, it is important to have knowledge in the oil and gas industry.

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RECEPTION OF ENGLISH CULTURE AS A CONDITION OF DEVELOPMENT OF KEY COMPETENCES FOR TPU STUDENTS

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Culture is a “way of life” of a country or society, a certain system of values, traditions and beliefs, which is passed down through the generations. Although different cultures have many common features, in each culture they are expressed in their own way. Thus, English culture is very different from Russian one. Its specificity was well expressed by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov in the book “The Roots of the Oak”[1]He notes that the British are polite, balanced and restrained in their

judgments and actions, they know how to listen to the interlocutor. "When you live among the English," writes V. Ovchinnikov, "at every step you make sure that, firstly, they are extremely law-abiding people and, secondly, they are avid individualists. Also, the linguist Svetlana Georgievna Ter-Minasova showed the difference between Russian and English cultures in the article devoted to the features of Russian-speaking and English-speaking culture in announcements and appeals [4]. She gave a clear example about smoking-banning tablets: in England, it is a restrained request: "In the interests of most bus passengers, please refrain from smoking," and in Russia it is strict and pragmatic "Do not smoke!"

Analysing general notion of the term "culture" it is important to highlight that cultural characteristics have an impact on all areas of our life, including student life, which involves the development of basic student competencies. And since TPU prepares students for work not only in Russia, but also abroad, one should focus on European notions of the competence. According to the main recommendations outlined during the Council of European Symposium devoted to the topic "Key Competences for Europe" [1], at the end of the course the student should:

- have a good theoretical background
- be able to think and reason, master large amounts of information
- competently express his thoughts in writing and a verbal form
- be able to use a computer and the Internet,
- have an idea of etiquette and culture
- be self-critical and able to take responsibility

In addition, for Russian students it is important to master a foreign language, in particular, English.

The perception of the English-speaking culture has a great influence on the formation of competencies of TPU students. Acquaintance with the life of foreigners allows students not only to improve their knowledge of English, but also to adopt the best qualities of the British, while sifting out their weaknesses. It will also teach students how to communicate with people from other countries, expand their horizons and erudition. Therefore, it is extremely important to establish intercultural communication among TPU students.

There are many opportunities for it at TPU. Firstly, students can participate in the Cambridge exams in English and get a certificate of language mastery at levels up to C1 inclusive. Secondly, the TPU Scientific and Technical Library has a special department of English-language literature, which includes thousands of books written by various authors. Students have an opportunity to borrow these books and read them in the original. Thirdly, at the initiative of the TPU, students meet with native speakers, various events connected with English culture take place. Also, one cannot underestimate the importance of exchange programs, due to which TPU students have the opportunity to study in European universities.

To improve intercultural understanding, T. N. Himunina in her work about British culture, considers it significant to include books on English customs and traditions in the curriculum [2]. You can also study the publication of articles and magazines about life in other countries, such as "Traditions, Customs and Habits" [5].

The correctness of such teaching methods was justified by A.N. Shukin. in his book "Modern Interactive Methods and Technologies of Foreign Language Teaching" [3]. He writes that it is impossible to study the language of any country without studying the life of this country at an appropriate level.

The TPU leadership is aware of the importance of the interaction between Russian- and English-speaking cultures and is taking confident steps to study the way of life of typical to English students. To reach the world level, our university requires students able to interact with people from other states, which implies a deep knowledge of an English-speaking culture.

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ENGLISH NEOLOGISM FORMATION METHODS ON THE EXAMPLE OF OIL AND GAS ENGINEERING TERMS

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Russian language has a rich vocabulary. Some words are loaned from other languages; some words are formed by changing the meaning of the word and the formation of a homonym (semantic method), other words are formed from others with the help of a prefix, a suffix, etc. (morphological method) [1, 2, 3].

Due to the rapid development of modern human activity branches, more and more words appear. Such words are called neologisms. Neologisms are words that are created to denote a new, previously unknown concept or object.

There are two types of neologisms according to method of formation:

1. Lexical neologisms appear in the language with the introduction of a new human activity.
2. Semantic neologisms are formed by assigning a new meaning or sense to the well-known old words.