

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

агрессивных жидкостей; subsea tree – донная фонтанная аппаратура; spider – спайдер, клиновый захват; rat hole – шурф под квадрат; pig trap – камера пуска-приема средств очистки и диагностики, and etc.

Therefore, we have made an attempt to study metaphorical nomination of equipment in oil and gas industry, and come to the conclusion that there are a lot of terms-metaphors connected with various things (body, clothes, animals, plants, and etc.) in order to nominate equipment. It should be noted that it is rather difficult to translate texts where there are many metaphors. To translate correctly, a translator should compile his/her own dictionary.

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PECULIARITIES OF NOMINATION IN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY TERMS

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It is known that stock of words of the language is divided into two groups: common lexis and special lexis. Nomination in area of special lexis is considered to be very difficult.

The aim of this paper is to study the peculiarities of nomination in petroleum industry terms.

Perceiving the phenomena of the world around, people try to name them. Nominating the phenomena they can use not only words but word collocations and sentences. It should be noted that the word plays the main role in the nomination process.[1]

Nominating the thing, the words include this thing in the definite class of things and identify one object from another. It is rather difficult process. The thing is the same phenomena of reality have received different names. The formation of a word from other word is known to be in all languages (for example, *to work (v) – work (n); to water (v) – water (n)*, and etc.).

It is known that there are simple words, derived words and compound words in English. The simple word consists of the root (for example, *oil; gas; bed; well*, and etc.). The derived word is formed from another word. It is characterized by complicated structure: except the root this word includes derivational affix (for example, *engineer; environmental; gaseous; oily; helper; drillable; soluble; dissolubility; permeability; incompatibly; feasible*, and etc). The compound word is a word which is formed by addition of two or more stems; for example, *borehole; fluidimeter; rackman; landslide; gas-producer; ill-conditioned; pipe-line; multiple line; wire-line*, and etc.

It should be noted that there are a lot of affixes in modern English. Not all of them are considered to be used as word formation affixes. The affixes are considered to lose their meaning they become only identification marks of the part of speech. They stop being affixes.

It is difficult to define what the “alive” affix is. Analysing affixes linguists come to conclusion that affixes have got the following differential peculiarities:

- 1) affix adding to productive stem has to express particular meaning;
- 2) affix should be identified as word formation element;
- 3) affix should be used to form new words;
- 4) affix should be used very often because the more often it is used, the more productive it is.

Sum it up so far, we can define what affix means. Affix is a morpheme which obtains abstract meaning and which adding to the stem changes it.

It should be noted that the most productive suffixes in petroleum industry terms are:

a) **-er**: It shows that the things are instruments, mechanisms, devices or professions (for example, *blaster; scavenger; gasometer; sandmaster; hardener; tensiometer; helper; hanger; leader; heaver*, and etc.)

b) **-or**: It shows that the things are instruments or devices too (for example, *gearmotor; sensator; generator; transistor; thermistor; titrator*, and etc.) [3].

There is a suffix **-ist** in English. At present it can be added to stems of nouns and adjectives. As for adjectives, suffix **-ist** can be added to them rarely (for example, *geologist; paleontologist; technologist*, and etc.).

The suffix **-ite** is considered to be one of the most abundant in the names of geological bodies, rocks and minerals (for example, *kimberlite; plutonite; evaporate; suprolite; kaolinite; sulphite; pyrophyllite*, and etc.) [2].

Functional shift (conversion) is used to nominate terms in petroleum industry. It should be noted that the functional shift is used very often. We investigated about 62 terms appeared by the functional shift. Some of them will be illustrated by examples: *grapple – захват ловильного инструмента / закреплять; handle – рукоятка, ручка / погружать, грузить; beat – колебания, пульсация / отбивать, ударять; catch – захват / закреплять; drill – бур / бурить; cave – впадина, обвал / обрушаться; hade – наклон, уклон / отклоняться; proportion – пропорция / соизмерять.*

Similar pairs can be given for nouns and adjectives: for example, *helical* – спираль / винтовой; *acid* – кислота / кислотный, кислый; *sensing* – индикация, считывание / чувствительный; *cellar* – шурф, шахта / ячеистый; *patent* – патент, открытый, очевидный, and etc.

It should be noted that the amount of words produced by functional shift of nouns – verbs and nouns – adjectives are roughly the same in petroleum industry terms.

It is proved that there are a lot of words produced by stem composition in petroleum industry terms (for example, *air-tight* – воздухонепроницаемый / герметичный; *man-shift* – человеко-смена; *red-hot* – нагретый докрасна; *salt-bearing* – соленосный; *pipe-scraper* – механический скребок для чистки труб; *sandblaster* – пескоструйный аппарат, and etc [4].

In addition, it should tell that there are reductions in petroleum industry terms. The reduction can be illustrated such examples as *bun* (from *abundant* – распространенный); *vise* (from *viscosity* – вязкость); *base* (from *basement* – подстилающая порода); *nip* (from *nipple* – nipple); *pav* (from *paving* – прокладка дороги); *kid* (from *killed* – заглушенная (о фонтанирующей скважине); *samp* (from *sample* – проба, образец), and etc.

Therefore, have investigated the ways of nomination in petroleum industry terms, we come to conclusion that the reduction is one of the most productive ways of nomination. It can be explained by an increase of reduced items in scientific and technical terminology, because there is a lot of information in petroleum industry, and it is a short of time to pass it.

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ACADEMIC EXCHANGE AS PHENOMENON OF GLOBALIZATION IN PETROLEUM ENGINEERING EDUCATION (EVIDENCE FROM TPU)

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General definition of globalization

Globalization is the process related to increasing importance of interconnection between social events and relations around the world. In this way the term of globalization appeared in the Webster dictionary in 1961 [2].

It is considered that the term "globalization" was introduced into business and scientific vocabulary by Theodore Levitt in 1983. According to his statement, "there are two vectors shaping the world - technology and globalization. The first helps determine human preferences; the second, economic realities"[4].

The beginning of the XXI century is characterized by the intensification of globalization processes in all spheres of life of the world community and our country. The Great Russian Encyclopedia presents the following definition of globalization: "Globalization is a modern stage of internationalization of global affairs, economic, political and socio – cultural processes, characterized by distinct intensity" [1].

Globalization in modern education

Globalization has reflected in all spheres of industry and provision of services, it has a significant impact on education, especially by means of modern information resources and communication technologies. One of globalization phenomena is the academic mobility of students.

Academic mobility

The purpose of our work is to analyze the specific character of the academic exchange program, the main problems of its implementation in TPU. In pursuance of the purpose it is necessary to compare the programs of other universities and offer possible solution to relevant problems.

There are more than 50 universities in Russia providing education in Petroleum engineering, but only 9 of them carry out academic exchange programs in this field [5].

In Tomsk Polytechnic University the first trips of students abroad for training were organized in the 2000s. Currently, the Department has bilateral agreements with 72 universities in 22 countries; it actively cooperates with European and Russian universities in the framework of Erasmus Mundus programs [3].

At the moment, TPU has a bilateral agreement with 3 countries, universities which provide students with education in the sphere of Oil and Gas business – the Czech Republic, Norway and India. It is difficult to say that the entire work of the Center of international educational programs comprises a lot of options. We will attempt to identify the key reasons for such limited circumstances.

First of all, it is necessary to reveal benefits of exchange programs for students.

International mobility is an important tool for high-quality training of specialists, which provides them with the opportunity to take a competitive advantage in the labor market. Today, science and technology are rapidly developing, new specialties are appearing, and international partnerships are expanding. International academic mobility programs are of great