

THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL IDENTITY ON THE FORMATION OF AN INTERLANGUAGE BARRIER

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Cultural identity is a complex and multifaceted concept; it can most accurately be described as a combination of accumulated knowledge and emotions [1]. However, this description is incomplete, because the cultural identity is a characteristic of a specific group of people. This group, based on its identity, has its own unique attitude to the world around it.

As mentioned above, the cultural identity is a complex concept precisely in view of its peculiarity and individuality for different peoples, in this regard, this phenomenon is usually not taken into account when teaching foreign languages [2]. As a result, a problem arises when a native speaker cannot be understood not because of a lack of knowledge, but because of his belonging to another nation.

The objective is to identify the problem of the cultural identity influence on the formation of the interlanguage barrier using the example of the oil and gas sector. It should be borne in mind that the problem of the language barrier was specifically considered between the representatives of the Russian and English cultures. In accordance with the objective the following tasks were identified:

1. To identify speech techniques, on the basis of which it is possible to determine the influence of the identity on the language of a particular nation;
2. To evaluate how the identity of the cultures in question affects the understanding of speech techniques by a person familiar with the language of another group;
3. To analyze the data obtained in order to conclude whether there is a dependency or rule that would help to avoid the problems with the language barrier formed by the identity;
4. To make the assumptions about possible solutions to the problem if the dependency or rule is not found;
5. To draw a conclusion regarding the influence of the identity on the interlanguage barrier and, accordingly, on the formation of the problem in understanding between the representatives of different cultures on the basis of this influence.

Based on the analysis and conclusions drawn, to identify the following stages of development of the topic under study. In the course of the literature review, it was decided to conduct further research of such a linguistic unit as a metaphor. This decision is explained by the fact that the influence of the identity is most pronounced on it, since it is a linguistic embodiment of thinking processes, which is defined as a "cognitive phenomenon" [3]. The cognitive phenomenon here refers to a structure that was formed on the basis of acquired knowledge and judgment.

Next, an analysis of the metaphors was made, they are formed by the English-speaking representatives whose work is associated with the oil and gas sector. Thus, in addition to the indicated tasks, the analysis revealed the cognitive peculiarities of the English-speaking representatives in a particular profession.

The classification of the metaphors was carried out according to the following markers: similarity of external features, related functions, similarity in shape and location. This classification was chosen during the analysis of several sources, each of which gave its own classification of metaphors [3-5]. Below are some examples.

- similar external features

Tongue. Literal translation – язык [yazy`k] (Russian). Meaning in the context of the oil and gas industry – drill bit; the complete machinery and structures needed for drilling a well. The principle of word-formation – it looks like a tongue.

Umbrella roof. Literal translation – верхняя часть зонтика [verkhnyaya chast' zontika] (Russian). Meaning in the context of the oil and gas industry – spherical tank roof. The principle of word-formation – both objects look like an umbrella.

- similar functions

Basket. Literal translation – попадание (мячом в корзину) [popadanie (myachom v korzinu)] (Russian). Meaning in the context of the oil and gas industry – fishing tool. The principle of word-formation – a basket is used to eliminate accidents in wells by catching and retrieving objects flying into the well.

Healing. Literal translation – исцеление [iscelenie] (Russian). Meaning in the context of the oil and gas industry – closing of fractures. The principle of word-formation – the connection with healing can be seen.

- similarity in shape

Shoe string sands. Literal translation – пески, напоминающие шнурки для обуви [peski, napominayushhie shnurki dlya obuvi] (Russian). Meaning in the context of the oil and gas industry – lenticular sand. The principle of word-formation – shoe string sands are fine-grained clay sands lying in the form of lenses in an elongated form.

Alligator wrench. Literal translation – челюсть аллигатора [chelyust' alligator] (Russian). Meaning in the context of the oil and gas industry – tongs; hydraulically operated grabs used to hold sections of pipe during screwing or unscrewing, sometimes known as pipe tongs. The principle of word-formation – alligator wrench looks like an open alligator jaw.

- similar location

Tower skirt. Literal translation – юбка башенного типа [yubka bashennogo tipa] (Russian). Meaning in the context of the oil and gas industry – liner; small-diameter casing that extends into the production layer from just above the casing seat and is perforated when production starts. The principle of word-formation – a skirt covers the lower half of the body.

Overhead. Literal translation – над головой [nad golovoj] (Russian). Meaning in the context of the oil and gas industry – product trapped out from the top of the column. The principle of word-formation – it is the low-boiling fraction exiting from the top of the column; it is associated with an arrangement above the head.

The result of this part of the work is that metaphors, as the most evident representatives of the influence of the cultural identity, are beyond the reach of a man without significant knowledge of English language. In addition, the cognitive processes that guided native speakers in the process of metaphorization are indicated.

It is known that exclamation marks are often used in the Russian language, the Russian language is more prone to polysems, has high level of semantics, a free word order, which indicates the great emotionality of the Russian people [4]. In contrast, the main feature of the English-speaking people according to the analysis of the metaphors is their weaker emotionality. This trend can be traced in the way the metaphorization process took place, namely: the considered linguistic units were formed mainly not due to sensory perception, but on the basis of comparison with already known objects.

Next, an attempt was made to identify the principle by which the identity influences the formation of the metaphors. The identification of the principle was carried out by analyzing the cognitive processes that led to the formation of the metaphors, and comparing these processes with the method of metaphorization. In other words, it was assumed that cognitive processes should obey the same classification method as metaphors. As a result, it became clear that metaphorization is not subject to any rule and is individual for each nation.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the process of metaphorization is one of the main ways of word formation in the oil industry of the English-speaking culture. According to the estimates, the proportion of new words obtained through metaphorization is about a third of the total number of the terms in the area under consideration [3]. In addition, the formation of new words occurs constantly, thus, the problem of the interlanguage barrier will always remain urgent. To solve this issue, it can be proposed to study not only the language itself, but also the features of life and culture of the English-speaking people in English classes.

Thus, in the course of the work, the problem of the language barrier arising as a result of the influence of the cultural identity was preliminarily identified. Further studies require more data for analysis.

In this regard, the next stage of the research will be a survey among students to obtain the required material. Also, the problem of the influence of the identity not only on the language barrier, but also on the behavior of English-speaking representatives during their professional activities will be raised. This will help to identify the distinguishing features of not only linguistic but also psychological communication of different people and to show the inefficiency of their interaction due to the influence of the cultural identity. In this case, the influence of the identity will no longer be considered via the language barrier, but the communication process as a whole.

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THE ISSUE OF TRANSLATING OF NEOLOGISMS AS TERMS IN THE FIELD OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

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Currently, the oil and gas industry is a leading sector of the global economy and international relations. This has a rather strong influence on the economies and policies of countries. The presence of personal oil and gas benefits and the possibility of organizing exports allow us to achieve tremendous success in almost all areas of the economy involved in various countries [1]. With the growth of the oil and gas industry, the language used in this industry is also growing and improving. Along with this, new technologies, methods and equipment for oil and gas production appear. This, in turn, causes new neologisms to appear [2]. Therefore, Neology has a number of important issues that cannot be resolved. These include the failure to provide a clear terminological base, including the definition of the object of neology-neologism; the criteria for this have not been established with sufficient clarity [6].

A profession related to the oil and gas industry presupposes not only technical knowledge and abilities, as well as the capability to work with research and engineering literature in foreign languages. An experienced engineer must be aware that the language is constantly changing and developing, which means that all new and new expressions, phrases, and words [5]. Due to the modernization of social processes, it is important to be able to quickly and accurately adapt to a change in language, i.e. to its endless development and the emergence of new forms of words, expressions, abbreviations, etc. It turns out that if an employee or manager wants to be a professional in the business he is engaged in, he must know about each new trend of the language. Only in this case the translation will comply with all the norms of the language, will be understandable to the reader and interesting to the reader [5]. What are neologisms? Neologisms are words, expressions or new meanings of