

*Шламометаллоуловитель (junk basket) – воронка, устанавливаемая над долотом для улавливания крупного шлама в процессе бурения [3].*

This phrase is formed by the addition of two previously existent words: noun «junk» has a meaning – мусор, noun «basket» – ведро, корзина. In literal translation, this phrase means – *мусорное ведро*. This neologism is formed by the semantic method, since acquired a new meaning – *шламометаллоуловитель (junk basket)*. The motivation of this neologism is complete, because we can draw an analogy with the literal meaning. The functions of the subject really coincide with each other.

3. Blowout preventor (BOP) – a hydraulically operated wellhead device designed to ensure that a blowout cannot occur [7].

*Противовыбросовое устройство, превентор (Blowout preventor) – рабочий элемент комплекта противовыбросового оборудования, устанавливаемый на устье скважины. Основная функция превентора – герметизация устья нефтегазовой скважины в чрезвычайных ситуациях при строительстве или ремонтных работах на скважине [3].*

*One should pay attention to the word «blowout». It means "выброс из скважины" during drilling. This neologism is formed by semantic method. Full motivation, because literal meaning is like new.*

4. Dry tree – a sub-sea wellhead where the equipment is enclosed in a water-tight chamber [7].

*Арматура (dry tree) – устье морской скважины, где профессиональное оборудование помещается в водонепроницаемой камере [3].*

This phrase is formed by the addition of two previously existent words: adjective «dry» has a meaning – сухой, noun «tree» – дерево. This phrase, translated into Russian, has a literal meaning – *сухая ёлка*. The motivation of this neologism is complete, because we can clearly find an analogy with the literal meaning. *Арматура (dry tree)* really has a resemblance to the Christmas tree. It is high, and its parts are rounded, which has similarities with the Christmas balls.

The adjective – «dry – сухой», in turn, conveys the properties of the equipment. The way of formation is semantic, since neologism has acquired a new meaning.

In conclusion, it should be noted that every year a large number of neologisms appear in the English language and, in particular, in the field of nature management. Most neologisms belong to the group of lexical neologisms. This is due to the fact that existing concepts are not enough to indicate new phenomena and devices. Therefore, words are created that were not previously used in speech. Most often, such neologisms are formed by word formation or by combining into words of already existing linguistic signs and symbols.

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#### THE INFLUENCE OF E.M. REMARQUE ON THE FORMATION OF INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE

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The entry of the twenty-first century marked the beginning of a new time, the emergence of new cultures, attempts to consolidate humanity. At present all cultural achievements freely spread between the countries and continents, there is a world network, the Internet, which greatly contributes to both an exchange of scientific information and inculcation of various values. Clear demonstration of this can be noticed in the sphere of the style – a small part of the population is constantly wearing national clothes, the vast majority switched to sensible jeans and t-shirts. Today, international cooperation is actively developing in various fields of science, such as chemistry, physics, higher mathematics, culture and sports, most of the countries are involved in the exchange of cultural and scientific achievements through conferences, exhibitions and similar events. Together with the general development of science and technology, there is a need for a sufficient understanding of other cultures. This paper will examine the understanding of intercultural competence, its forms and components, as well as the impact of Erich Maria Remarque's books on the international cultural environment.

A variety of connections and interactions of modern man, the need for contacts and interchange between people, communities, cultures in the world space have generated a wide interest in the process of cultural interaction among representatives of various scientific fields. The combination of these factors has led to the creation of a new theory of

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

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intercultural communication and intercultural competence. Intercultural competence is the ability to effectively communicate with representatives of foreign cultures, the ability to use verbal and non-verbal means correctly, mastery of background knowledge, behavioral models, values, as well as understanding of psychological and social identity [1].

The theoretical basis of interaction with representatives from different cultures involved a lot of scientists and psychologists, special attention should be paid to Edward Twitchell Hall Jr. and Henry Trager. Working together, psychologists released scientific work «Culture and communication. Analysis model» in 1954. The book contains a detailed analysis of many essential concepts; in addition, it contains a number of new terms and classifications listed below. Among the most relevant works related to the study of the human relationship it is necessary to highlight the publication of Russian and German scientists "Fundamentals of intercultural communication: Textbook for universities." The main authors are Grushevitskaya T. G., Popkov V. D., Sadokhin A. P., who describe in their work relevant knowledge about the culture of peoples and ways of interaction between them [2].

In the theory of intercultural competence, there are three main parts, namely: linguistic, cultural and communicative competence. The term linguistic competence includes the ability to choose the right language means, the ability to apply this knowledge in the process of direct communication. Full mastery of the foreign language competence is mainly successful in case of a long-term stay abroad. If it is found impossible, a person should attend language schools and communicate with native speakers. The concept of communicative competence is closely related to the previous definition, but it is directly responsible for the process of conversation. This intellectual field discusses techniques that help to perform the conversation in the right direction, to improve their behavior in accordance with intercultural differences of the interlocutor. The definition of cultural competence includes the special knowledge, customs and religions of ethnic groups. The formation of cultural specificity was influenced by a historical factor unique to individual territories and countries.

The term "historical factor" refers to changes of power, economic instability, wars and similar disasters. Printed sources of information deserve special attention, as they are more accessible to the whole population than others. Traditionally, European culture focuses on such topics as war, scientific decline and development, while Asian culture implies continuity with regard to everyday life, unique religious beliefs and a large number of people.

The twentieth century changed the course of history on the European continent that was connected mainly with two World Wars. The population suffered and was eager to stop conflicts. With this background we want to highlight the writer Erich Maria Remarque, who is recognized as one of the most widely read author of the twentieth century. Books written by this author are bought and sold throughout Europe. The writer participated in the First World War. Through the example of his work, it is sufficient to easily explain the close connection of the population of the countries belonging to the Old World.

In 1929, the novel "on the Western front without changes" was published; it told readers about the fate of twenty-year-old boys who were sent to fight for the Kaiser. In less than a year, more than one and a half million copies of this book were sold; many critics were struck by the realism of the work that can be explained by the writer's memories of the years spent in the trenches. Remark told us about the war through the eyes of its participants, reflected the feelings and experiences of soldiers, showed "the reverse side of the war." Later the term "lost generation" was introduced in relation to all those who fought in the First World War. At the end of 1929 another anti-war novel written by Remarque "the Return" was published. Outraged by the work of the writer, the government launched a campaign of burning books by Remarque and showed disrespectful attitude to him for the so-called "betraying of the World War heroes". His novels were considered as books undermining the fundamentals of patriotic upbringing.

The works of Remarque show the mood of the whole society, which is tired of terror and disasters, in addition to this, one can see changes in people's lives described in the writer's work. The above mentioned books reflect the anti-war mood of the inhabitants of the opposing parties: France and Germany. We would like to emphasize that through the example of Remarque you can see changes in the conversation between people, his characters are becoming more open and modern. Continuing the topic of a quiet life, the author writes about the life of people. Apart from the problem of war and post-war situation, the novels of Remarque reveal human relationships. In 1959 a book marking a new branch of development in the work of the writer - "Life on loan" was published. The author departed from the usual horrors and hardships and wrote a beautiful story about heroes who wanted to be happy. The main characters are the racer Klerfe and the terminally ill Lilian, they are opposites, but with a common problem - they don't want to live. Lilian wastes money, trying to hide her sadness and resentment to the whole world. Clerfe is involved in dangerous races, seeing no reason to continue to live.

Through the example of Erich Maria Remarque's creativity it is possible to observe how human society developed from technological point of view. The introduction of cinema has significantly accelerated the process of obtaining new cultural emotions for people, so the most famous books were cinematized. In 1977, the film "Life on Loan" was released on the world screens, it was based on the eponymously-named book written by Erich Maria Remarque. The film received flattering reviews from critics, the best actors of that time – Al Pacino and Martha Keller starred there. Many fans of Remarque compare these two works, trying to understand what version is of greater interest, as the ending of the film was slightly changed.

Starting a conversation about the stylistic specificity of Remarque's books, we would like to mention that the language of the original books is German, and all the basic techniques will be considered on the basis of the official translation by I. Schreiber. The author belonged to European culture, so the texts are more understandable to the people of Europe and North America, the reason for this lies in various factors. The underlying background of the cultural identity of European and North American countries lies in a long-term economic, political and religious cooperation. The advent of writing and the invention of the printing press in the fifteenth century contributed to the accelerated exchange of information on the continent. This innovation has led to the formation of common moral principles in the whole society on the territory of modern Belgium, France, England, and Germany and so on. With the development of technology, the countries began to send settlers to the territory of the modern United States and trade with them. The development of trade contributed to cultural exchange, which led to the formation of the same cultural values between countries [4].

The most notable characteristic of Remarque's art is the accessibility of the language, connection of his writing with the mood of society. Most of the art critics distinguish a unique feature of all his books that can be described as live, real dialogues between the characters, recognition of the characters' images. The European reader could easily recognize himself or his friend in the person of the main character of Remarque's work. These features are the features of cultural competence within the framework of intercultural competence [3].

A distinctive characteristic of Remarque's works can be considered as a unique emotive-expressive coloring of stylistic devices. Most of the dialogues between a man and a woman are written by means of poetic words, which allow us to endure the nature of the heroes. Some of the books, for example, "No Change on the Western Front," were written by means of expletives and vulgar expressions. This technique allows us to reflect the complex psychological state of the heroes who have been living in the trenches of the First World War for over a year.

The literary text of Remarque's novels is full of all sorts of linguistic means, such as the frequent use of spoken language. Through the use of such means as everyday vocabulary, emotional expressions, the author creates a sense of realism of the events described. An important factor contributing to the revival of history in the book is the use of non-lexical means. The lexical means include: intonation, logical accent, speech tempo, this technique is used to enhance immersion in the dialogues between the characters of novels. The combination of different methods of literary style contributes to the expression of feelings and experiences of the novel heroes. The most successful, from the point of view of literature, are moments of personal conversations or scenes of a meeting between characters [3].

Creativity of Erich Maria Remarque contributed to the spread of European cultural practice and customs. In his books the author focuses on the fate of a person, his emotions and experiences, his attempt to understand himself, the world around him. The reason for the wide popularity of the books is the simplicity of the novels understanding, an interesting presentation and an attempt to integrate the culture of other peoples into the European medium. An example of this phenomenon is described in the book "Love your neighbor", which tells readers about the gypsy camp that was evicted by the government of Nazi Germany due to cultural differences.

More than 200 nationalities live on the Earth, each has their own unique features, which we must preserve. At present, it is necessary to respect the specificity of people, without separating them on any grounds. The direction of "international competence" is aimed at fostering a sense of cultural equality between the peoples of different regions of our planet. People can be united by many things: common history, language, place of residence and so on. Remarque united people culturally, his books are read everywhere, his style is easily recognized. Each book of this author caused a lot of questions, but is always characterized by its brightness and expressiveness. Erich Maria Remarque made a significant contribution to the development of world literature, telling the stories of ordinary people.

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### GERMAN AND ENGLISH LOANS AS A METHOD OF RUSSIAN NEOLOGISM FORMATION IN THE OIL AND GAS ENGINEERING

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The introduction of neologisms is a necessary part of language development. This phenomenon occurs due to rapid science, techniques and other industries development. Inventions, new phenomena need names, so neologisms – new words – appear in the language [1, 2].

The relevance of this work consists in studying of loans which can be a way of neologism formation.

Research object – Russian neologisms.

The aim of this work is to carry out the analysis of Russian neologism loan in the oil and gas industry.

There are a lot of loans in Russian. It is connected with historical events which made the contribution to development and formation of Russian. Wars, the political and trade unions between the states also contributed to the development of Russian. It should be noted that Russian is full of various loans from different fields of society activity in Russia [4, 5].

Loan is a words or expressions copying (usually not full and inexact) from one language into another. Loan words are called loans, too.

The main ways of linguistic borrowing are transliteration, calquing and transcription.

The transliteration is a way of loan at which writing of a foreign word is borrowed: letters of the borrowed word are replaced with letters of the native language. With transliteration the word is read using the native language reading rules.

Calquing is a way of loan at which the associated meaning and structural model of a word or a phrase are borrowed. Linguistic calques are called loans in the form of the literal translation of a foreign word or expression, i.e. exact reproduction by its means of the accepting language with maintaining morphological structure and motivation. While calquing components of the borrowed word or the phrase are translated separately and connected on a sample of a foreign word or a phrase.

Transcription – phoneme-by-phoneme conformation of the word sounding in original language, to the new word formed in the target text.