

## METAPHORICAL NOMINATION OF EQUIPMENT IN OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

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It is known that the history of the terminology formation in petroleum engineering is closely connected with the development of oil and gas industry. At present the terminology is considered to be regulated system. One of the productive ways of the term formation is believed to be metaphor.

Terms are known to be polysemantic in linguistic aspect as well as other words in the language. Sometimes the same term can have different meanings in different sciences. To choose the right meaning everyone has to pay attention to the context. For example, if there is a word combination such as “*Christmas tree*” in the technical text, it means “*фонтанная арматура*”. [2]

There are a lot of special words and technic terms in the texts. But it should say that it is difficult to translate and understand common-literary words used as technic terms in the texts (for example, “toe” – “палец ноги” (a common-literary word) and “toe” – “подошва выработки” (a technic term). [1]

It should be noted that it is difficult to translate terms in technical texts if they are metaphors.

It is known that a lot of scientists have focused on metaphor for a long period of time. They investigated all functions of metaphor in different types of texts and studied all main metaphorical concepts. Metaphor is considered to be represented an image. Metaphor is believed to be based on the comparison principle.

It should be noted that nowadays metaphor is the main mental process. The thing is, the process of metaphORIZATION is based on the human capacity to associate. In other words, people can find the similarities between two different things or objects. [3]

Metaphorical nomination of equipment in oil and gas industry is the result of human mentality to rethink of fragments of the world and compare them.

The transfer of name is based on the similarity of things. During the investigations the linguists noted the similarities to be quite various. It can be the shape and of the thing, the function of the thing, position and behavior. [4]

Some groups of metaphorical nomination of equipment include metaphors connected with

### 1) **parts of body**, for example:

*arm* – лапа долота;  
*finger* – палец (насоса, вышки);  
*head* – голова (вышки);  
*brake cam* – кулак тормоза;  
*shoulder* – плечо (буровой трубы);  
*bit teeth* – зуб долота;  
*journal neck* – шейка вала;  
*claw* – зуб, заостренный выступ;  
*derrick leg* – нога башенной вышки;  
*elbow* – колено, коленчатая труба;  
*digging teeth* – зубья бурового долота;  
*ear* – проушина, ушко;  
*pitman arm* – шатун станка-качалки;  
*multi-bowl head* – многокорпусная колонная головка;  
*loading arm* – погрузочный рукав;  
*dead leg* – тупиковая ветка трубопровода;  
*cutter teeth* – зубья породоразрушающего инструмента;  
*back leg* – укосина вышки (задняя нога);  
*tool nose* – режущая кромка инструмента;  
*finger shoe* – пальцевой башмак ловителя, and etc.

### 2) **parts of clothes**, for example:

*drill collar* – воротник бура;  
*cap* – трубная головка;  
*brace* – обвязка буровой вышки;  
*flat shoe* – башмак колонны;  
*pump bucket* – манжет;  
*mud can* – юбка  
*mill shoe* – башмачный фрезер, and etc.

The other groups of metaphorical nomination of equipment include metaphors connected with **the parts of the building**, for example: *cover* – кровля; *clutch lock* – замок на трубе; *arch* – свод (арка антиклинали); *flow column* – колонна НКТ; *back leg* – укосина вышки (задняя нога), and etc. [5]

It should be noted, that there is a number of so-called **zoo- and bio-metaphors** to nominate the equipment, for example, *butterfly* – бабочка (передаточное устройство); *bark* – кора (цементированный слой (металла)); *casing dog* – ловильный инструмент, состоящий из плашек с насечками, скользящих по конусу, служит для подъема труб; *branch pipeline* – ветвь трубопровода; *limb of fold* – крыло складки; *claw* – лапа (луфты); *watch dog* – самоконтроль (аппаратуры); *tree saver* – устройство защиты внутренней полости фонтанной аппаратуры от высоких давлений и

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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.