

Долгая Татьяна Фёдоровна

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ, ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО И НЕФТЕГАЗОВОГО ВОКАБУЛЯРА

Статья посвящена некоторым терминологическим аспектам, терминологии как предмету при понимании профессионального английского языка, специфике использования терминологии.

Адрес статьи: www.gramota.net/materials/2/2010/3/1.html

Источник

Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики

Тамбов: Грамота, 2010. № 3 (7). С. 10-12. ISSN 1997-2911.

Адрес журнала: www.gramota.net/editions/2.html

Содержание данного номера журнала: www.gramota.net/materials/2/2010/3/

© Издательство "Грамота"

Информацию о том, как опубликовать статью в журнале, можно получить на Интернет сайте издательства: www.gramota.net
Вопросы, связанные с публикациями научных материалов, редакция просит направлять на адрес: voprosy_phil@gramota.net

УДК 372.881.111.1

The article is devoted to some terminology aspects, terminology as a discipline while understanding the professional English language, its specific use.

Key words and phrases: terminology; technical terminology; oilfield terminology; slang terms; jargon.

Tatiana Fyodorovna Dolgaya

Department of Foreign Languages

Institute of Natural Resources

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University

dtf2@yandex.ru

THEORETICAL TERMINOLOGY REGARDING PRINCIPLES, TECHNICAL AND OILFIELD LANGUAGE VOCABULARY ANALYSIS[©]

Many linguists have spent years researching the terminology aspects, terminology as a discipline, its types, principles related to it. Let us come closer to this item. World English Dictionary pays attention to the pronunciation (tɜːmɪˈnɒlədʒɪ) and characterizes it as:

1. the body of specialized words relating to a particular subject;
2. the study of terms.

They say terminology originated in 1795-1805 from Ger. *Terminologie* (1786), a hybrid coined by C. G. Schütz of Jena, from *terminus* "word, expression" [10].

According to Encyclopedia, terminology in colonial history was an unstable rudimentary hybrid language used as a means of communication between people having no other language in common. Although the term was long synonymous with pidgin, as can be seen by the use of jargon in the names of such pidgins as Chinook Jargon and Mobilian Jargon. In the 1980s some linguists began restricting its use to denote pre-pidgins, or early developmental forms of pidgins.

The Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia gives the following definition to this term: terminology is the study of terms and their use. Terms are words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. There are technical terms (or terms of art) which are defined within a discipline or specialty field [4].

Terminology as a discipline studies how such terms of art come to be and their interrelationships within a culture. The discipline of terminology is based on its own theoretical principles and consists primarily of the following aspects:

- analyzing the concepts and concept structures used in a field or domain of activity;
- identifying the terms assigned to the concepts;
- in the case of bilingual or multilingual terminology, establishing correspondences between terms in the various languages;
- compiling the terminology, on paper or in databases;
- managing terminology databases;
- creating new terms, as required.

As a discipline, terminology is related to translation, which is often taught in universities and translation schools. Large translation departments and translation bureaus will often have a terminology section, or will require translators to do terminology research.

It is known that there is a distinction between two types of terminology:

- ad hoc terminology, which deals with a single term or a limited number of terms;
- systematic terminology, which deals with all the terms in a specific subject field or domain of activity.

Ad hoc terminology is prevalent in the translation profession, where a translation for a specific term (or group of terms) is quickly required to solve a particular translation problem [9].

Terminology is also defined by context, the study of terms primarily concerned with organizing them by the context in which they are used. These contexts may include:

- military terminology;
- political terminology;
- religious terminology;
- scientific terminology;
- technical terminology;
- rail terminology;
- oilfield terminology.

Oilfield terminology is the result of mutual interaction among various spheres of people thorough knowledge in drilling, cementing and completion of oil and gas wells, development of oil and gas fields, construction of oil and gas facilities, off-shore drilling, geophysics, subsurface engineering, petroleum exploration, production, refining, transportation and storage.

If history is seen as a sequence of progressively more remarkable energy conversions then oil, or more accurately a range of liquids produced from it, has earned an incomparable place in human evolution. It expanded human horizons through new, and more affordable, means of personal and mass transportation [7], vast and simple means of communication, and new ways of language acquisition away from language barriers.

Oilfield terminology began developing with the first oil barrel produced by the American Edwin Drake in 1859.

Oilfield terminology refers to the jargon used by those working in fields within and related to the petroleum industry. It includes words and phrases describing professions, equipment, and procedures specific to the industry. It may also include slang terms used by oilfield workers to describe the same [1].

Examples:

- **Blowout:** a sudden, uncontrolled release of underground pressure from the well.
- **Frac job:** slang term for hydraulic fracturing, a process whereby an oil or gas well is stimulated by pumping special fluids into the reservoir, fracturing the formation [2].
- **Kill:** the act of stopping a well from flowing.
- **Pig:** a device inserted into a pipeline for cleaning purposes. The act of using a pig is called pigging.
- **Petroleum play:** (or "play") a group of oil prospects that are controlled by the same set of geological circumstances.
- **Kick:** an intrusion of pressurized gas into the wellbore that causes drilling fluid to be displaced. It can be the precursor to a blowout.
- **Derrickman:** the second in command after the driller.
- **Monkey board:** the platform on which the derrick man works when handling stand of pipe.
- **Mud:** slang term for drilling fluid. A Mud Man is the drilling fluids technician responsible for formulating the mud, while a Mud Logger checks mud cuttings from the drill bit for traces of rock or oil and gas that provide a picture of downhole conditions.
- **Subsalt:** refers to oil prospects that lie below a salt layer [3].
- **Worm:** an inexperienced oilfield worker that is not yet a "hand".
- **Wildcat:** traditionally: drilling rigs and wells. Today it is a well drilled on unproven ground (A wildcat well).

The term *jargon* can, and often does, have pejorative connotations, particularly when aimed at "business culture" or "petroleum culture" (especially when in forms bordering on slang or buzzwords). The petroleum industries in particular have expanded the lexicon of specific terms that marks the global petroleum engineering environment [8].

As for **technical terminology**, it is the specialized vocabulary of any field, not just technical fields. The same is true of the synonyms *technical terms*, *terms of art*, *shop talk* and *words of art*, which do not necessarily refer to technology or art [5; 6; 11]. Within one or more fields, these terms have one or more specific meanings that are not necessarily the same as those in common use. Jargon is similar, but more informal in definition and use. Legal technical terms, often called (*legal terms of art* or (*legal words of art*), have meanings that are strictly defined by law.

An **industry term** is a type of technical terminology that has a particular meaning within a specific industry. The phrase **industry term** implies that a word or phrase is a typical one within a particular industry or business and people within the industry or business will be familiar with and use the term.

Technical terminology exists in a continuum of formality. Precise technical terms and their definitions are formally recognized, documented, and taught by educators in the field. Other terms are more colloquial, coined and used by practitioners in the field, and are similar to slang. The boundaries between formal and slang jargon, as in general English, are quite fluid, with terms sliding in and out of recognition. This is especially true in the rapidly developing world of computers and networking. For instance, the term *firewall* (in the sense of a device used to filter network traffic) - брандмауэр (аппаратно-программные средства межсетевой защиты) was at first technical slang. As these devices became more important and the term became widely understood, the word was adopted as formal terminology.

Technical terminology evolves due to the need for experts in a field to communicate with precision and brevity, but often has the effect of excluding those who are unfamiliar with the particular specialized language of the group. This can cause difficulties as, for example, when a patient is unable to follow the discussions of medical practitioners, and thus cannot understand his own condition and treatment. Differences in jargon also cause difficulties where professionals in related fields use different terms for the same phenomena. For instance, substantial amounts of duplicated research occur in cognitive psychology and human-computer interaction partly because of such difficulties.

So, terminology is the hybrid language used as a means of communication between people. Petroleum and technical engineering became more sensing mechanisms due to the world industry development - each stage of industry evolution has its own terms and is enriched by the new ones which are the mirror of civilization.

References

1. <http://www.bg-group.com/Careers/graduates/howtoapply/Pages/JargonBuster.aspx>
2. <http://www.glossary.oilfield.slb.com/Display.cfm?Term=hydraulic%20fracturing>
3. <http://www.glossary.oilfield.slb.com/Display.cfm?Term=subsalt>
4. <http://www.wikipedia.org/>
5. McGraw-Hill Concise dictionary of modern medicine.
6. Merriam-Webster's dictionary of law.
7. Oil: a beginner's guide. Oneworld Oxford, 2008.
8. Online etymology dictionary. Douglas Harper, 2010.
9. Temmerman R. Towards new ways of terminology description: the sociocognitive approach. John Benjamin's Publishing Company, 2000.
10. The Oxford dictionary of the English language. Oxford, 2002.
11. West's encyclopedia of American law.

**ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ,
ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО И НЕФТЕГАЗОВОГО ВОКАБУЛЯРА**

Татьяна Фёдоровна Долгая

*Кафедра иностранных языков
Институт природных ресурсов*

*Национальный исследовательский Томский политехнический университет
dtf2@yandex.ru*

Статья посвящена некоторым терминологическим аспектам, терминологии как предмету при понимании профессионального английского языка, специфике использования терминологии.

Ключевые слова и фразы: терминология; техническая терминология; нефтегазовая терминология; термины сленга; жаргон.

УДК 372.881.1

The article deals with the problems of an information gap between the requirements of the English language syllabus accepted by the University for the first and second year students and the requirements of the Federal computer testing.

Key words and phrases: lay-out; memo; offer and request letters; sender's signature; terms of payment; at the price; integral part of the contract; latest catalogue and price-list; possibility of ordering; shipment.

Sergey A. Fomin, Ph.D. in Pedagogy, Associate Professor
*National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University
fom-sergey@yandex.ru*

SYLLABUS ADAPTATION FOR FEDERAL TEST REQUIREMENTS[®]

Federal computer testing of the language skills formed by students [1] was organized in TPU twice, in December 2008 and in May 2009. The average results of the students' achievements revealed a vivid tendency - the weakest point in students' training of English is writing.

On analyzing the roots of the phenomenon we understood the necessity of reconstructing the syllabus by introducing the required material starting from the first days of study at the university. To meet the requirements of the Federal computer testing, first-year students should know the lay-out of an envelope, a business letter and a memo. They should be ready to differentiate a Letter of application, CV (Resume), Offer, Request, E-mail, Minutes of the meeting. We present a sample of teaching a Business letter lay-out contrasting to a Memo lay-out, Offer and Request letters.

Business Letter Lay-out

<i>Telephone</i>	Tel: Paris 67 23 49
	12 Rue Chantey Paris 6e France 15th August 2001