

## ABSTRACT

**Title:** Semantics and terms structure of drilling equipment (translation aspect).

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This final qualification work is devoted to the study of structural and semantic features of the terms of drilling equipment, as well as the specifics of their translation from English into Russian. The oil and gas industry is one of the main sectors of the Russian economy. This industry occupies a leading position in the global fuel and energy economy. New technologies and, accordingly, new terminology constantly appear in it. Correct translation of technical terms is one of the most important aspects of any translation activity. The inappropriate and inconsistent use of terms, the replacement of some terms with others can distort the meaning of the original message and make it difficult to understand.

The paper explores the key derivational features of the terms of drilling equipment. Among the key methods of term formation, we identified: affixation, which included a suffix and prefix method of word formation, word composition, and also abbreviation. Multicomponent terminological combinations (MTCS) are allocated to a special group, the structural features of these combinations, consisting of two, three or more components, are investigated. In the framework of the semantic classification, lexical and semantic groups are distinguished. The largest group of drilling equipment terms was the designation "parts of a drilling rig" (9.4%). Within the large semantic groups, other lexical-semantic groups fit, for example, combined by the components "drill" (10%), or "rig" (7.1%).

In our study, we identified the main translation techniques and transformations used in the translation of the terms of drilling equipment in the oil and gas industry. The most common among them are: descriptive translation, translation using the genitive case, literal translation, tracing, and transliteration. When translating abbreviations, we were guided by the same principles as when translating terms and phrases.

This research work has both theoretical and practical value, since in a rapidly developing world it is necessary to ensure high-quality international communication in the field of oil and gas. We hope that our study will contribute to the achievement of adequate translation, as well as to overcoming the problems encountered in the interpretation process.