

ABSTRACT

Title: Structural and Semantic Classification of Hydrocarbon Exploration Terminology and Specificities of Its Translation from English into Russian.

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This graduation paper focuses on the classification of hydrocarbon exploration terminology delving into its structural and semantic characteristics, as well as into specificities of its translation from English into Russian. The oil and gas sector is a fundamental area of the economy of the Russian Federation and it plays an important role in the world trade arena. In recent years, Russia has taken one of the leading positions among oil producing countries in terms of the volume of extracted raw materials. Adequate translation of terminology in the oil and gas sphere in general, in the field of geological exploration in particular, enhances the degree of translation equivalence and semantic accuracy in rendering the terms in question from English into Russian and back.

Alongside translation issues the paper considers the key derivational features of oil and gas exploration terms. Among the key ways of word formation we identified affixation, which includes suffixal, prefixal, and suffix-prefixal ways of word building, word composition, and abbreviation. Also were highlighted structural features of multicomponent terminological combinations (MCTC) represented by terminological entities consisting of two, three or more components. In carrying out the semantic classification, we divided geological exploration terms into seven major subgroups: “methods for obtaining and analyzing geological exploration data” (31%); “types of folds, faults and strata” (19%); “exploration equipment” (15%); “types of rocks” (11%); “exploration methods” (8%); “rock properties and composition” (7%); “types of oil traps” (4%); other terms not subject to any rigid placement in a particular subgroup (5%).

In our study, we identified the main translation techniques and transformations used in the translation of geological exploration terms in the oil and gas sphere. The most common ones among them are: equivalent translation, translation loans, transliteration, explication (decompression or descriptive translation), and a combination of several techniques. We concluded that when translating MCTC it is necessary to take into account their structure and constituent components, and based on that apply lexical, lexical and grammatical and grammatical transformations. As the main ways of translating MCTC in relation to their structure, we identified translation loans, which in the target language is an exact adherence to the word order of terminological combinations (TCs) of the source language (SL); rearrangement of the lexical units that make up the TCs, and changes in intra-component relationships in accordance with the speech standards of the target language (TL). Such translation rearrangements, along with decompression (descriptive translation), omission or addition of lexical units or, by necessity, of prepositions, are also used as replacements of parts of speech of the SL by different parts of speech of the TL. When translating abbreviations, we were guided by the same principles as when translating TCs.

This graduation paper is both of theoretical and practical value, given the fact that in the epoch of globalization it is necessary to ensure high-quality international communications 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.