

quickness of thinking, sober ideas about life, and the absence of bad habits. However, these people also have weaknesses: lack of motivation, laziness, inability to concentrate on one subject, a lot of representatives dislike reading.

Representatives of Generation Z (or centinals) are people who were born between 1995 and 2005. This variation is associated with different rates of progress and the spread of technology in each individual country. Anyway centenials can be considered as a huge part of present school students. They will be the main members of the educational process in the coming future. Speaking about teaching methods that may interest generation Z, It can be fully distance learning or something connected with computer technologies or internet medium.

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ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN NEOLOGISMS IN THE OIL AND GAS ENGINEERING

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The word «neology» has been known since the end of the XVIII century, however as a term it was first introduced in 1801 by the French lexicographer L. S. Mercier. Nowadays neology is a branch of linguistics studying the new lexical items, which appeared in the language in a certain period of development [2]. This science is extremely important for our society. Science and technologies develop promptly, new inventions appear, and information technologies are introduced in the contemporary world. In this regard there is a process of formation of new words – neologisms in the language.

The purpose of this work correlation establishment between word formation and translation of neologisms of the English language using oil and gas industry vocabulary. This theme is actual because today the oil and gas industry is one of the most difficult areas of technical translation from the point of view of highly specialized terminology. Modern oil and gas companies working at the international level are seriously doing terminology work and developing special data base of narrow-focus and incompany terminology, which is not generally accepted. A technical translator must have basic knowledge in the oil and gas industry, and specifics of the terminology in both English and Russian versions must be determined for a more accurate search of the equivalent in the target language. In addition, it is necessary to refer to translation transformations in the absence of an equivalent.

There are different ways of neologisms forming [4]. They are divided into lexical and semantic. Lexical neologisms are created by productive models or borrowed from other languages. Semantic neologisms arise from assignment new meanings to already existing words. Also, depending on conditions of creation neologisms can be anonymous, in other words their occurrence is not associated with anyone's name, and individual, which are introduced into performance by concrete personalities.

Besides, great importance is given to the motivation of new words that is reason, for which the object or event was called one way or another. Many scientists separate such types of motivations as absolute (external) – most often interjections, onomatopoeical words; relative (internal) – meaning of the word follows from the meaning of its parts (morphological) or meaning is formed as a result of rethinking (semantic); full (obvious motivation) and partial (motivation inclined complete failure); direct and transferred (metaphorical) [1].

The material for the work was based on articles about oil and gas industry [7]. Some English neologisms were chosen by continuous sampling method, which served as the object of this research.

1. *Tight oil* comes from good shale having enough thickness, total organic carbon, and formation conductivity indicated by vitrinite reflectance, Ro, which demonstrates the thermal maturity of organic matter [7].

Tight oil – нефть в малопроницаемых пластах или трудноизвлекаемая нефть [6]. Нефть, добываемая из плотных пород – трещиноватых сланцев или уплотненных песчаников [5].

This phrase is formed by the addition of two previously existent words: adjective «tight» has a meaning – тугой, компактный, плотный, непроницаемый, noun «oil» – нефть. The second component of the term indicates that this concept is classified as oil. The component «tight» indicates the subject feature. The meaning of the components coincides with the lexical meanings of the corresponding elements when used independently. But in this case the meaning of the term has a clarifying meaning. Нефть в малопроницаемых пластах – the most suitable translation in this context. This neologism is formed by stem-composition. The motivation is relative morphological, because the value of neologism is derived from the values of its parts. The literal meaning of the term intersects with the new acquired meaning.

2. Hydraulic *fracturing* is the most cost - intensive part of shale well completions [6].

Fracturing – образование трещин, образование излома, разрыв (пласта), гидроразрыв, возбуждение скважины [6]. Гидравлический разрыв пласта (разрыв пород пласта закачкой жидкости под большим давлением), трещиноватость, растрескивание, образование трещин [3]. The word is formed from the verb «fracture» – ломать, разбивать, раздроблять. In this context it has a meaning – гидравлический разрыв пласта. The term is formed by the

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

suffix *-ing*. This neologism is formed by the morphological method. The motivation is complete, because you can draw analogues with literal meaning.

3. DUCs will provide a significant support to the US *shale oil* production [7].

Shale oil – сланцевое масло, нефть битуминозных сланцев, нефтеносный сланец, продукты перегонки сланцев [6]. Сланцевая нефть, сланцевое масло, сланцевая смола. Жидкие углеводороды, получаемые с помощью пиролиза из горючих (нефтяных) сланцев [5]. This term is formed by the addition of two previously existent words: adjective «shale» has a meaning – глина, сланец, noun «oil» – нефть, масло. In this context «*shale oil*» is translated as «сланцевое масло». This neologism is formed by stem-composition. The motivation is internal and obvious.

4. Matrix acidizing also removes formation damage around a wellbore, which also oil flow into the well [7].

Wellbore – ствол скважины, шурф [6]. Буровая скважина, артезианский колодец [2]. Образовано из двух слов: *well* – скважина, *bore* – бур, выбуренное отверстие, диаметр отверстия, дыра. This neologism is formed by stem-composition. New meaning of the word is the sum of the meanings of its parts. In this context is translated as «ствол скважины». The motivation is relative morphological because the value of neologism is derived from the values of its parts. The motivation is complete, because the literal meaning of the term partially coincides with the new meaning.

5. Exploration drilling is the best method of alleviating uncertainties about reserves estimates and reservoir engineering practices [8].

Exploration drilling – разведочное бурение, поисково-разведочное бурение, колонковое бурение [6]. The phrase is formed by two words: exploration – исследование, дальняя разведка, разведка месторождения, геологическое изучение; drilling – сверление, бурение, вскрытие пласта. In this context it has a meaning «разведочное бурение». This neologism is formed by stem-composition. This phrase is formed by the semantic method that is acquired a new meaning «разведочное бурение».

All dictionaries used for translation in this work have free access to readers. However, not all of them had the correct meaning of the term. Instead of this, meanings with daily frequency of use were suggested. To be noticed is that one term may be translated in different ways depending on department. Also it is necessary to draw attention to polysemy of terms. Consequently, a high level of professionalism is important for translators.

From our research can be concluded that it makes difficulty for translator to translate neologisms without being aware of extra linguistic conditions. Knowing the language is not enough to find out the appropriate variant of the word in target language. Incidentally, it is oil and gas industry terms. But nevertheless difficulties can be divided into three main groups:

1. Polysemy. It is necessary to have knowledge in the field of oil and gas industry to choose the needful rendering among many others.

2. Complexity. During work with the text it is necessary to check the translation of concept separately and coupled with surrounding words.

3. Terminology ignorance in Russian. You can find a suitable translation of the term in Russian but do not know the exact meaning. Therefore, it is important to have knowledge in the oil and gas industry.

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RECEPTION OF ENGLISH CULTURE AS A CONDITION OF DEVELOPMENT OF KEY COMPETENCES FOR TPU STUDENTS

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Culture is a “way of life” of a country or society, a certain system of values, traditions and beliefs, which is passed down through the generations. Although different cultures have many common features, in each culture they are expressed in their own way. Thus, English culture is very different from Russian one. Its specificity was well expressed by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov in the book “The Roots of the Oak”[1]He notes that the British are polite, balanced and restrained in their