

FEATURES OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE BORROWINGS IN OIL AND GAS SPHERE IN THE MODERN GERMAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Due to historical and economic developments, the world community has moved from seeking isolation and autonomy in external relations to actively seeking international participation in inter-ethnic relations. The progress towards globalization has been driven by the development of various sectors of society, including science and technology. In this sense, such rapid advancement has also affected the oil industry. The increasing scale of the oil and gas industry every year undoubtedly leads to the growth of international co-operation, which means the expansion of the economic market and the exchange of technological experience. All these historical changes and dynamic progress of the world community have influenced the spread of the English language as one of the most important and most used languages of international communication, that resulted in the emergence of many English-language borrowings in different spheres of life, including the German language in the oil and gas industry, which is currently one of the most important and actively developing spheres of the world economy. In this context, English becomes an essential tool for both communication and technical exchange in this industry, and English-language borrowings in the field of oil and gas are becoming widely used. In modern German, which is one of the leading languages of international affairs and technical communication, the presence of English-language borrowings is becoming more and more prominent. In this regard, there is a great demand for a comprehensive and complex study of the composition of borrowings of English vocabulary in modern German in the oil and gas sphere, which determines the relevance of the topic of the given research, aiming at studying the peculiarities of Anglicisms in the field of oil and gas, since English borrowings can cause certain difficulties when translating certain elements into other languages. The objective of this paper is to study the main sources of formation of English terminology in the oil and gas industry in German, to determine the types of English borrowings in the oil and gas industry in modern German, to analyze the formal and structural features of English borrowings of the oil industry in the modern German language.

Keywords: English borrowings, Anglicisms, oil and gas industry, oil and gas sphere, the modern German language, terminology, lexis, vocabulary, term, oil, gas.

1 INTRODUCTION

The oil and gas industry is a global industry where communication and information exchange between different countries and cultures play an important role. In this context, English has become the main means of communication in the oil and gas industry. This is primarily due to the fact that English is the dominant language in the international oil and gas industry and the newest technologies and processes are developed in English. However, German, as one of the world's leading languages, also contributes to the terminology of

this sector. In this paper we will look at: 1) the main sources of formation of English terminology in the oil and gas industry in German; 2) types of English borrowings in the oil and gas industry in modern German; 3) formal-structural features of English borrowings of the oil industry in modern German.

2 METHODS

The following methods were used in the research:

1. *The theoretical methods* which are related to the literature searches, namely, such methods as compilation of the bibliography. It is the list of the references which have been chosen according to the researched problem. The next one is abstracting that is a concise text of the main content of one or several studies in general subjects. Summarizing is taking of more detailed records the basis of which is to sum up the main ideas and cases of research. Annotating is a short record of the general contents of a book or an article. Citing is a literal record of expressions which are actual or digital data given in the reference.

2. *Theoretical analysis* is highlighting and reviewing of specific features, characteristics of the phenomena. Having analyzed definite facts, classified and systematized them, we have revealed general and special features in them, set a general principle or rule. The analysis was followed by synthesis that helped to understand the subject matter of the phenomena studied.

3. *The inductive and deductive methods* are logical methods of generalization of the empirical data obtained. Due to the inductive method we have assumed the conception progress from the private opinions to the general output and from a general opinion to a personal conclusion by means of the deductive method.

4. *A comparative method* allowed us to set similarities and differences between objects and the phenomena.

5. *Analysis and synthesis*. The analysis has let to clarify which parts the studied object consists of and synthesis has let to connect the parts received when analyzing into integral. As a result, there was a connection of knowledge gained while analyzing in a single system.

6. *Research and consolidation* of scientists' experience aimed at analyzing the state of practice, identifying best practices.

3 RESULTS

1. The Main Resources for the Formation of English Oil and Gas Terminology in the German Language

As we found out in the process of our research, the main sources for the formation of English terminology in the oil and gas sphere in the German language include the following ones:

1. *Historical factors*: English and German share common roots in the Germanic language family. During the development of the oil and gas industry, many technologies, techniques and terms were developed and introduced in Germany. These new concepts and terms have been adapted and translated into English for use in an international environment.

2. *Academic and professional references*: there are a significant number of universities and research institutes in Germany involved in the study of the oil and gas industry. Research results, academic work and publications often contain new terms and concepts that can be integrated into English terminology. In addition, professional organizations and associations also contribute to terminology formation by holding conferences, workshops and publications.

3. *Standards and regulations*: The oil and gas industry has various standards and regulations that define technical requirements, procedures and terminology.

4. *International companies and projects*: Many leading international oil and gas companies have subsidiaries and projects in Germany. When working on projects, international teams of engineers, experts and consultants use English to communicate and exchange information. This leads to new terms and concepts that are then introduced into English terminology in the oil and gas industry.

5. *Technical translations and language for specific purposes dictionaries*: in order to ensure accurate and unified use of terminology in the oil and gas industry, technical translations into German are carried out. Translators and linguists work to develop specialized dictionaries that contain translations and interpretations of terms. These dictionaries serve as a major source for English terminology as they help to standardize and unify the use of terms in both languages.

6. *Technological advancement*: the development of technology in the oil and gas industry leads to the emergence of new technological processes, devices and concepts. These innovations require the creation of appropriate terminology to characterize and explain them. Germany, as one of the leading countries in innovation and engineering, contributes to the development of new technologies that subsequently become part of the English terminology in the oil and gas sector.

English terminology in the oil and gas sector in German is formed by various sources. Historical factors, academic and professional references, standards and regulations, international companies and projects, technical translations and specialized dictionaries, as well as technological progress - all these factors influence the formation of English terminology in oil and gas in German.

Germany, as one of the key countries in the oil and gas industry, contributes significantly to the development of new technologies, techniques and concepts. These innovations are then reflected in the terminology that is used internationally. In addition, universities, research institutes and professional establishments in Germany are important sources of new terms and concepts, which are then implemented into English terminology.

Standards and regulations also play a significant role in forming terminology. They define the technical requirements, procedures and terms to be used in the oil and gas industry. These standards and documents are often written in international co-operation and take into account terms and concepts adopted in various countries, including Germany.

Technical translations and specialized dictionaries are crucial to ensure unified and accurate use of terminology. They provide help in translating and explaining terms in different languages, also between English and German. These translations and dictionaries are the basis for the emergence of English terminology, taking into account the special features and requirements of the oil and gas industry.

In general, it can be mentioned that the formation of English oil and gas terminology in German is the result of a combination of historical, academic, professional and technological factors. Germany, through its innovations, academics and specialists, has been playing an important role in the development and expansion of terminology for the last years. The interaction between English and German in the oil and gas industry contributes to the creation of a consistent and understandable terminology for professionals around the world.

However, it should be emphasized that English remains the primary means of communication in the international oil and gas industry. German terminology contributes, but the most common terms and concepts are still based on English.

The formation of English oil and gas terminology in German occurs due to many sources, including historical connections, academic and professional resources, documents of standards and regulations, international companies and projects, technical translations and specialized dictionaries, as well as technological advances. This process contributes to the creation of a uniform terminology that enables effective communication and knowledge sharing in the oil and gas sector in both English and German [1].

2. Types of English Borrowings in the Oil and Gas Sphere of Modern German Language

Proceeding from the fact that language is a continuously developing phenomenon, subject to the process of constant change, always has a social character, evolves together with society, lexical innovations, first of all, are a reflection of such development.

Enrichment of the vocabulary of languages by borrowing is one of the reasons for the appearance of new words and lexical meanings in the language. German, like any other language, is subject to changes of this kind. As the analysis of the relevant literature has shown, foreign borrowings began to penetrate into the German language especially actively with the beginning of the development of the press in the 17th century. According to the data given in P. Eisenberg's study, modern dictionaries of German foreign words contain from 20,000 to 80,000 lexical units of foreign origin [8, p. 87].

At present, anglicisms constitute the main core of borrowed vocabulary in the German language. In fact, borrowings from English represent a formation of international vocabulary, as they are used in many languages of the world. It is a wide-spread opinion that anglicisms are to some extent a marker of globalization. At the same time, the presence of Anglophone linguistic borrowings in the lexical composition of the host language is the result of direct intercultural contacts between the two peoples. The problem of the study of anglicisation of the German language has a long tradition of research.

In the oil and gas sphere of the German language, as mentioned above, borrowings from English are predominant. This is because English is the dominant language in international oil and gas industry and various new technologies and processes are developed in English.

The oil and gas industry is not a major industry in Germany. However, it is a major consumer of oil and gas and these energy resources continue to play an important role in Germany's economy. The oil and gas industry is a sector of the economy that is involved in the extraction, refining and transport of oil and gas. This industry is international in nature and includes companies from around the world. Due to this, there are many English terms and expressions used in the oil and gas industry.

We have analyzed some words having been borrowed from English in the oil and gas field in German.

In this research, we found out that there are different types of English borrowings in German in the oil and gas field. Some of them include:

1. *Abbreviations*: many terms and names in the oil and gas field are abbreviations in English, such as BOP (block on top of the well), MWD (well string direction and velocity measurement) and others.
2. *Technical terms*: many technical terms related to the oil and gas industry are taken from the English language. For example, terms such as shale gas, fracking, blowout preventer and others.
3. *Marketing terms*: many terms related to marketing and sales of petroleum products are borrowed from English. For example, terms such as gas station, super unleaded, diesel fuel and others.
4. *Terminology of organizations*: Many terms associated with organizations working in the oil and gas industry are also borrowed from the English language. For example, terms such as ExxonMobil, Shell, Chevron and others.
5. *Technology terms*: many of the terms used in the oil and gas industry are borrowed from the English language. For example, drilling mud, cementing, logging and others.
6. *Financial terms*: many financial expressions related to the oil and gas industry are borrowed from the English language. For example, terms such as hedging, crude oil futures, oil price index and others.
7. *Transport terms*: Many words related to oil and gas transport are also borrowed from English. For example, terms such as pipeline, tanker, liquefied natural gas and others.
8. *IT terms*: Many IT words related to the oil and gas industry are borrowed from the English language. For example, terms such as geographical information system, digital oilfield, remote monitoring and others.
9. *Scientific terms*: Many scientific words related to the oil and gas industry are also borrowed from the English language. For example, terms such as reservoir engineering, petro physics, geochemistry and others.
10. *Oil and gas type names*: Many of the names of different types of oil and gas are also borrowed from English. For example, sweet crude, sour gas, heavy crude and others.
11. *Environmental terms*: with the development of environmental protection in the oil and gas industry, many related words have emerged, which are also borrowed from English. For example, carbon footprint, carbon capture and storage, environmental impact assessment and others.
12. *Oil and gas market terms*: Many terms related to oil and gas trading are also borrowed from English. For example, spot price, forward price, "trading floor" and others.
13. *Project management terms*: many terms related to project management in the oil and gas industry are also borrowed from English. For example, project management, critical path method, earned value management and others.

It should be noted that this list does not represent all types of English loanwords that can be found in German in the oil and gas sector, but they are the most common ones. Such borrowings are part of the process of intercultural communication and contribute to the effective exchange of knowledge and technology between countries and cultures.

The use of English words in German, as we revealed in the course of our research, began in the nineteenth century. It is connected with technical progress and industrial development. Throughout the 20th century, English words became increasingly used in various industries, including the oil and gas sector. Here some examples are:

Exploration. The word exploration is used in the oil and gas industry to describe the process of finding and exploring new oil and gas deposits. The word exploration is used in the oil and gas industry to describe the process of finding and exploring new oil and gas deposits.

Drilling. The word drilling is used in the oil and gas industry to describe the process of drilling wells to extract oil and gas. In German, the word is usually replaced by "Bohrung".

Production. The word is used in the oil and gas industry to describe the process of producing oil and gas. In German, the word is usually replaced by "Produktion".

Refining. The word "refining" is used in the oil and gas industry to describe the process of removing impurities from oil and gas. In German, this word is usually replaced by "Raffinerie".

Pipeline. The word "pipeline" is used in the oil and gas industry to describe the system of pipes used to transport oil and gas. In German, this word is usually replaced by "Pipeline".

Platform. The word "platform" is commonly used in the oil and gas industry to describe a structure that is needed to extract oil and gas offshore. In German, this word is usually replaced by "Plattform".

Reservoir. The word "reservoir" is used in the oil and gas industry to describe an oil and gas field. In German, this word is usually replaced by the word "Lagerstätte".

Well. The word "well" is used in the oil and gas industry to describe a hole in the ground through which oil and gas is extracted. In German, the word well is usually replaced by "Brunnen".

Fracking. The word "fracking" is used in the oil and gas industry to describe the hydraulic fracturing technology used to extract oil and gas. In German, the word is usually replaced by "Fracking".

The use of English loanwords in the oil and gas sector in German has many advantages. These words are standard terms in the international industry and facilitate communication between different companies and professionals in the industry. However, it is also important to keep in mind that the German language has its own terms that can be used in place of English loan words. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the context and understanding of the terminology when using these words in professional communication in the oil and gas industry.

To improve the understanding and use of English loanwords in oil and gas in German, it is recommended to study German terms, consult professional dictionaries and consider the context.

In addition to using English loan words, it is of great importance to know the German terms being used in the oil and gas sector. This will avoid misunderstandings when communicating with people who might prefer to use German terms.

There are specialized dictionaries that contain terms commonly used in the oil and gas industry in German. Using such dictionaries enhances your vocabulary and improves your understanding of the terminology. When using English loan words in the oil and gas industry in German, it is important to consider the context. It is also important to bear in mind that some terms can have more than one meaning.

It is recommended to use German terms when they are both available and applicable in the context. In some cases, English terms may be less successful in German than their local counterparts.

It is also worth considering regional differences and preferences when using English borrowed words. For example, in some regions of Germany it is more common to use English terms than in others.

It should also be remembered that there are many words in German that can be difficult to translate into English. Therefore, to improve the quality of oil and gas communication in German, it is advisable to use dictionaries and consult professional translators.

The use of English borrowings in oil and gas in German is essential for effective communication between different companies and professionals in the industry.

There are quite a lot of loanwords in oil and gas in German, mostly from English. This is due to the fact that English is the dominant language in the international oil and gas industry, as well as the rapid technical development of the industry.

However, it should be pointed out that German also has its own specialised terminology to describe oil and gas processes and technologies, e.g. Erdöl (oil), Erdgas (gas), Bohrturm (derrick), Förderturm (mine tower). These terms are usually used in combination with English terms to describe more complex technical processes and equipment.

Thus, a significant number of borrowings prevail in the oil and gas sphere of the German language, but they are not the only source of new vocabulary formation and word formation and are often combined with German terms to form synthetic terms.

3. Formal and Structural Features of English Borrowings of Oil Industry in the Modern German Language

Borrowed vocabulary in the field of oil industry, as sources testify, is formed on the basis of already existing words or from the roots of lexical units that are used in general and specialized vocabulary. Studies on the external form and grammatical structure of terms indicate that borrowings can be classified as simple (consisting of a single root), affix (with added affixes), complex (consisting of several roots) and word combinations (multi-component).

Some authors argue that the structure of borrowed words having the form of collocations also depends on the patterns prevailing in a particular language [4, p. 20].

Monolexeme foreign borrowings are special units having the form of a single word, i.e. they consist of a single lexeme, while single-component terms are basic and are used to denote general concepts. They belong to generic terms.

As a result of our research, we have learnt that borrowings are subdivided into single-component and multi-component borrowings according to their internal structure.

For example, one-component borrowings: Öl (oil) (English "oil"), Gas (gas) (English "gas"), Pipeline (pipeline) (English "pipeline"), Tank (tank or tank) (from English "tank") [5, p.94].

Examples of multi-component borrowings are as follows: Erdölraffinerie (oil refinery) (from "petroleum refinery"), Erdgasspeicher (gas storage) (from "natural gas storage"), Erdölbohrinsel (oil drilling platform) (from "petroleum refinery"). "Erdölraffinerie (petroleum refinery), Erdgasspeicher (natural gas storage), Erdölbohrinsel (oil drilling platform), Erdgasverflüssigung (liquefied natural gas). Multicomponent loanwords are special units which correspond to one word, i.e. they consist of one lexeme, while one-component terms are basic and are used to designate general concepts. They represent generic terms.

Having analyzed English-German dictionaries with oil and gas industry terminology, we identified a tendency for multi-component terms to prevail over single-component terms in the oil industry terminosystem of the analyzed languages. We have examined the frequently used borrowed vocabulary from English in the oil and gas sphere in the modern language and from the studied 150 examples we have come to the following conclusion that in the composition of single-component terminological units of the oil industry of the analyzed languages three main structural types of terms have been identified during the analysis: simple, affixal and complex terms.

With the development of professional knowledge, as it is emphasized in the scientific literature, compounding has become more popular as a method of word formation and the most optimal means for expressing in-depth knowledge, since the main property of complex words is the designation of an object by a complex feature or a set of features through the use of more than one term element [4, p.41].

According to S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, the reason for the popularity of complex terms is that they are always shorter than word combinations, as they represent integral and compact formations. In the case of a compound word there is no need to take into account the grammatical arrangement of the first component, which plays an important role, especially in written speech [2, p. 63].

In the course of our study we have also revealed that there are three main structural types of borrowings in the composition of one-component terminological units of the oil industry of the analyzed languages: simple, affixal and complex terms.

Simple (word root) terms are one-word lexical units where their base is equated with the root. For example, Tanker (from English "tanker"), Pipeline (from English "pipeline"), Drilling (from English "drilling"), Reservoir (from English "reservoir") and others.

Affixal terminological units include words that have a base containing the root and affixes. For example, Downstream (from English "downstream"), Offshore (from English "offshore"), Pipelining (from English "pipelining") construction of oil pipelines.

We analyzed a number of examples among the complex structural borrowings, which in their turn are divided into paired, merged and compound borrowings.

Paired terms are derived by combining two different words, the bases of which have the same morphological form and semantic connection as independent lexical units. The components of paired terms are combined on the basis of lexical and semantic dependence on each other, rather than on the grammatical level, using the relation of juxtaposition.

Paired borrowings consist of two words, while the bases of these words have the same morphological form and semantic relationship as independent lexical units. For example, Offshoreplattform (offshore platform) (from English "offshore" and "plattform"), Frackingverfahren (fracking method) (from English "fracking" and "verfahren").

Merged borrowings are formed by combining two or more bases into one lexical whole - word compounding. The components of fusion terms are independent and independent in use. For example, Petroleum (from English petroleum) - "petra+oleum", Pumpstation (from English "pump" and "station") - "pump+station".

Compound borrowings are formed by combining two, three, four, five or more components, which is achieved by attaching various word-forming affixes to the root-bases of the first component. For example, Erdgasgewinnungsanlage (gas extraction plant). (from "Erdgas", "gewinnung" and "Anlage"), Offshore-Tiefseebohrplattform (offshore platform for drilling in deep water) (from "Offshore", "Tiefsee", "bohr" and "Plattform").

Having studied English borrowings in the oil and gas sphere in modern German, we have concluded that simple and affixal borrowings are the most widespread. Simple borrowings require minimal changes and localization in the process of changing from English to German, which makes them convenient for the German language community, as they are easy to be used and have no particular difficulties. In modern German, borrowed vocabulary from English in oil and gas often retains its formal structure, but may undergo some changes to conform to the grammatical rules of the German language [7].

4 CONCLUSIONS

As a result of this research, when considering the issues related to the identification of the main sources of formation of English terminology in the oil and gas sphere in the German language, to the study of types of English borrowings in the oil and gas sphere of the modern German language, to the determination of formal and structural features of English borrowings of the oil industry in the modern German language, we have concluded the following:

- 1) English borrowings in the oil and gas sphere in the German language are formed through various sources. Historical factors, academic and professional sources, standards and regulations, international companies and projects, technical translations and specialized dictionaries, and technological progress all influence the formation of English terminology in oil and gas in German.
- 2) Technical progress and industrial development during the 19th and 20th centuries led to the fact that English words were used more frequently in various sectors of the economy, including the oil and gas sector. On this basis, various types of English loanwords have appeared in German in the oil and gas sector, which are now part of the process of intercultural communication and contribute to the effective exchange of knowledge and technology between countries and cultures.
- 3) English borrowings in oil and gas in German are classified according to various features, based on the frequency of use in the language, word formation and structure of terms, etc.
- 4) The use of English borrowings in oil and gas in German has many advantages. These words are international industry standard terms, which facilitates communication between different companies and professionals in the industry. However, it is important to keep in mind that the German language also has its own terms that can be used in place of English loan words. There is a vast literature dedicated to oil and gas terminology in German: various dictionaries of oil and gas industry terms; numerous oil and gas production manuals, reference manuals that cover various aspects of oil and gas production; all kinds of textbooks that describe the main technologies used in the oil and gas industry and much more.

Thus, the emergence of English-language oil and gas terms in the German language is due to global trends associated with the dynamically developing spheres of the world economy, including the oil and gas industry. In this context, the English language becomes an essential tool for communication and technical exchange in this industry, but English-language borrowings in the oil and gas sphere in modern German are not the only source of oil and gas terminology and are often combined with German terms to form synthetic terms.

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