

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG**



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# **KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP**

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**HẢI PHÒNG - 2010**

**HAI PHONG PRIVATE UNIVERSITY  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT**

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**GRADUATION PAPER**

**A STUDY ON TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH TERMS  
RELATING TO OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING TEXTS  
ON APPLIANCES**

**BY**

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**CLASS**

**NA 1003**

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**HAIPHONG - 2010**

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
TR- ỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG**

## **Nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp**

Sinh viên: .....Mã số: .....

Lớp: .....Ngành: .....

Tên đề tài: .....

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## Nhiệm vụ đề tài

**1. Nội dung và các yêu cầu cần giải quyết trong nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp (về lý luận, thực tiễn, các số liệu cần tính toán và bản vẽ)**

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**2. Các số liệu cần thiết để thiết kế tính toán**

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**3. Địa điểm thực tập:**

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## **CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP**

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Cơ quan công tác:.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

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Họ và tên:.....

Học hàm, học vị:.....

Cơ quan công tác:.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

Đề tài tốt nghiệp được giao ngày.....tháng ..... năm 2010

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành trước ngày.....tháng .....năm 2010

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ Đ.T.T.N

*Sinh viên*

Đã giao nhiệm vụ: Đ.T.T.N

*Người hướng dẫn*

**Hải Phòng, ngày.....tháng.....năm 2010**

**Hiệu trưởng**

**GS.TS.NGUT. Trần Hữu Nghị**

## PHẦN NHẬN XÉT TÓM TẮT CỦA CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN

1. Tình thần thái độ của sinh viên trong quá trình làm đề tài tốt nghiệp:

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2. Đánh giá chất lượng của khóa luận (so với nội dung, yêu cầu đã đề ra trong nhiệm vụ Đ.T.T.N trên các mặt lý luận, thực tiễn, tính toán số liệu...)

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3. Cho điểm của cán bộ hướng dẫn (điểm ghi bằng số và chữ)

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Hải Phòng, ngày .....tháng.....năm 2010

**Cán bộ hướng dẫn chính**

*(Họ tên và chữ kí)*

**NHẬN XÉT ĐÁNH GIÁ**  
**CỦA CÁN BỘ CHĂM PHẢN BIỆN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP**

1. Đánh giá chất lượng đề tài tốt nghiệp về các mặt thu thập và phân tích tài liệu, số liệu ban đầu, giá trị lý luận và thực tiễn đề tài.

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2. Cho điểm của cán bộ phản biện:  
*(điểm ghi bằng số và chữ)*

Ngày.....tháng.....năm 2010

**Người chấm phản biện**



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Hai Phong, June 2008

Student

Nguyen Phu Huong

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## **PART I: INTRODUCTION**

### **1. Rationale of the study**

Petroleum industry began with the successful drilling of the first oil well in 1985.

Petroleum exists in liquid state which is found in stone formations. It has been used for over 5000 years. The Petroleum industry was established in the 8<sup>th</sup> century. It plays an important role in our society, especially in the world's development. We all need petroleum because it can be used to cook and operate machines. It also contributes the amount of money to the GDP yearly.

In order to make use up our strong points, we have two Mining and Geology Universities in Hanoi Capital and Quang Ninh Province, especially we have Ba Ria – Vung Tau University where provides millions of engineers who are expert in petroleum.

However, the problem obstructing Vietnam to have professional engineers in petroleum is the plenty of complicated terms which confuse our workers or even engineers. This motivates me to willingly do something to break this hinder and take it easy for everyone who is interested in petroleum industry. For this reason, I decided to choose this topic for my graduation paper.

### **2. Aims of the study**

In this graduation paper, I would like to do a research on theoretical background of translation, translation of ESP and translation of English terms relating to offshore oil drilling equipments into Vietnamese.

### **3. Scope of the study**

For the limitation of timeframe and knowledge, in this graduation paper, I am not ambitious to study all the matters of this field, only some common English-

Vietnamese terms in offshore oil drilling equipments only are taken into consideration in the study.

#### **4. Methods of the study**

**To complete the study, the following methods are employed**

- Data collection: The author tries to collect information relating to the study from books and internet
- Data analysis: After collecting the data, I started analyzing them
- Comparative and contrastive analysis: Basing on the analyzed data, the steps of comparative and contrastive analysis are taken.

#### **5. Design of the study.**

The study contains of three parts

##### **➤ Part I: Introduction**

This part consists of four sections including (rationale & aims, scope of the study, methodology, design of the study).

##### **➤ Part II: Development**

**This part consists of two chapters.**

**Chapter one.** Reviews the theoretical background.

Chapter two. This part mainly presents translation of English terms relating to offshore oil drilling equipments into Vietnamese

##### **➤ Part III: Conclusion.**

In this part, summary main points of the study as well as suggestions for further studies are included.

## **PART II: DEVELOPMENT**

### **CHAPTER ONE. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **1. TRANSLATION THEORY**

##### **1.1 Definitions of Translation**

There are many definitions of translation. And each of translators has his or hers own methods of translation. In Roger T.Bell's opinion, the author would like to express that translation is a progress of representation of a text in one language into another one but it is compulsory to preserve the original meanings of the text in the SL.

Roger T.Bell (1973) defines "Translation as the expression in another language (target language) of what has been expressed in one language (source language, preserving semantics and stylistics equivalence."

"Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language."

Besides, Bui Tien Bao from Hanoi national university (1997) defines that translation is rendering a written text into another language in a way that the author intended the text.

"Translators are concerned with texts. They render written texts from one language into another language. Translators are required to translate texts which arrange from simple items including birth certificates or driving licenses to more complex written materials such as articles in journals of various kinds, business contracts and legal documents."

According to the “The Merriam-Webster dictionary, 1974”, it is necessary to concentrate on the form of a language, in other word, we should concern about the surface structure of the language and that determine the form of translation.

“Translation, by dictionary definition, consists of changing from one state or from another, to turn into one’s own or another’s language. (The Merriam-Webster dictionary, 1974). Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referred to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor/target language. But how is its change accomplished? What determines the choices of form in the translation?”

Translation is the transmittal of written text from one language into another. Although the terms *translation* and *interpretation* are often used interchangeably, by strict definition, translation refers to the written language, and interpretation to the spoken word. Translation is the action of interpretation of the meaning of a text, and subsequent production of an equivalent text, also called a translation, that communicates the same message in another language.”

<http://www.wefindhelp.com>

E. A. Nida (1959) has the same opinion with Roger T. Bell’s. She concerns about the equivalent of both meaning and style. She defines that “Translation consists of producing in the target language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly with respect to meaning and secondly with respect to style.”

“*Principles of translation exemplified by Bible translation*”, in: R. Brower (1966) *On Translation*. Oxford University Press, p19

Although, there are different definitions of translation and various ways to translate a text from one language into another one, however, we can simply say that translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language.



## **1.2 Types of translation.**

Translation can be divided into seven types as mentioned below.

### **Word to word translation (Literal translation)**

This is often demonstrated interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word is preserved and the words translated singling by their most common meaning, out of the context.

EG : I am a student at Haiphong Private University.

Tôi là Sinh Viên trường Đại Học Dân Lập Hải Phòng.

### **Idiomatic translation**

Idiomatic translation reproduces the “message” of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and the idiom where these do not exist in the original.

EG: Once in the blue moon

Means: hiếm khi

### **Free translation**

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. The advantage of this type of translation is that the text in TL sounds more natural. On the contrary, the disadvantage is that translating is too casual to understand the original because of its freedom.

EG: This way leads to the biggest station of the town

Con đường này dẫn đến sân ga lớn nhất thị trấn

### **Semantic translation**

Semantic translation is the process of using [semantic](#) information to aid in the translation of data in one representation or [data model](#) to another representation or data model. Semantic translation takes advantage of semantics that associate meaning with individual [data elements](#) in one [dictionary](#) to create an equivalent meaning in a second system.

EG: A picture is worth as a thousand words

Một bức tranh đáng giá bằng hàng ngàn lời nói.

### **Faithful translation**

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

EG: so many men, so many minds.

Lắm thầy nhiều ma

### **Adaptation**

This is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays and themes...

The SL culture is converted into the TL culture and is rewritten.

E.g: Beauty is only skin deep

Nhan sắc chỉ là bề ngoài

### **Communicative translation**

Communicative translation attempts to reader the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the relationship.

EG: How can I help you?

Tôi có thể giúp gì cho Ngài không?

### **1.3. Equivalence in translation**

Translational equivalence is the similarity between a word (or expression) in one language and its translation in another. This similarity results from overlapping ranges of reference.

The comparison of texts in different languages inevitably involves a theory of equivalence. Equivalence can be said to be the central issue in translation although its definition, relevance, and applicability within the field of translation theory have caused heated controversy, and many different theories of the concept of equivalence have been elaborated within this field so far. In fact, when a message is transferred from the SL to TL, the translator is also dealing with two different cultures at the same time. For example, when we translate this sentence into English “Vietnamese women are proud of their “Áo Dài” we cannot find any words that means “Áo Dài” in English so we need to have the cultural background of Vietnam, for that reason we should not translate the word “Áo Dài” into “Long dress” but we have some explanation to illustrate it.

Jakobson (1959) made a contribution to the theoretical analysis of translation. He introduced the concept of equivalence in difference. He suggested three kinds of equivalence known as:

Intralingual (within one language, i.e. rewording or paraphrase)

Interlingual (between two languages)

Intersemiotic (between sign systems)

Nida (1964:159) suggests formal and dynamic or functional equivalence. Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. It requires that the message in the target language should match as

closely as possible the different elements in the source language. Dynamic equivalence is based on the principle of equivalent effect, where the relationship between the receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message.

Munday (2001:47) describes these five different types of equivalence as follows:

- Denotative equivalence is related to equivalence of the extra linguistic content of a text.
- Connotative equivalence is related to the lexical choices, especially between near-synonyms.
- Text-normative equivalence is related to text types, with texts behaving in different ways
- Pragmatic equivalence, or 'communicative equivalence', is oriented towards the receiver of the text or message.
- Formal equivalence is related to the form and aesthetics of the text, includes word plays and the individual stylistic features of the source text

Baker (1992) defined four kinds of equivalents as follows:

- Equivalence that can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another.
- Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages.
- Textual equivalence when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion.

- Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to imprimaturs and strategies of avoidance during the translation process

According to Baker (1992):

If a specific linguistic unit in one language carries the same intended meaning encoded in a specific linguistic medium in another, then these two units are considered to be equivalent. The domain of equivalents covers linguistic units such as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, idioms and proverbs. So, finding equivalents is the most problematic stage of translation. It is worth mentioning, however, it is not meant that the translator should always find one-to-one categorically or structurally equivalent units in the two languages, that is, sometimes two different linguistic units in different languages carry the same function. For example, the verb “happen” in the English sentence “he happens to be happy” equals the adverb “bỗng nhiên” ( by chance) in the Vietnamese sentence: “ Chàng bỗng cảm thấy mình hạnh phúc”. Translator, after finding out the meaning of an SL linguistic form, should ask himself/ herself what the linguistic form is in another language (TL) for the same meaning to be encoded.

For example:

1. The English Owl maybe equal to Vietnamese “ Cú vọ” symbolically:

He is an owl = Hắn ta là tên cú vọ

2. Coal in English may equal “than/ củi” in Vietnamese and Newcastle in English may equal Mountainous area in Vietnam, hence:

Taking coal to Newcastle = Chở củi về rừng

3. Shoulder in English may equal “vai” in Vietnamese:

The blame rests on my shoulder = Gánh nặng đè lên đôi vai tôi

4. Bedsheet in English may equal “ga giường” in Vietnamese:

As white as bedsheet = trắng như tuyết/ ga trải giường

5. Inch in English may equal “ bước chân”( crawl, move slowly) in Vietnamese

They knew every inch of the field = Họ biết từng ly, từng tý trong lĩnh vực này

6. Gold in English may equal “ vàng”: heart of gold trái tim vàng.

7. Thread in English may equal “ chỉ/ tóc” in Vietnamese

His life hangs by a thread = Sinh mạng của anh ta treo trên sợi tóc.

8. The number 9 in English may equal the “Chín tầng mây” in Vietnamese:

She has dressed up to nine = Cô ta diện ngất trời.

9. The word “ăn” ( to eat) in Vietnamese collocates with many other words, in the examples: làm ăn, ăn học, ăn chơi, ăn uống, ăn tham, ăn chặn, ăn bản, ăn năm, ăn hàng.....

Its equivalents, however, as far as collocatability is concerned in English are: “to eat” [for food], “to drink” [for tea], “to work” [for business] and “to play” [for entertainment] respectively

10. “Do not” in English sometimes equal “chẳng” in Vietnamese:

I do not agree with you. Tôi chẳng đồng ý với anh đâu.

11. Sometimes “núi” in Vietnamese may equal “grass” in English:Đứng núi này trông núi nọ = The neighbour’s grass is greener.

Explanation: Sometimes, due to religious, cultural and literary factors, it is difficult to find standard equivalents in one language for another. To render a satisfactory translation, the translator needs to acquaint with phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, idiomatic, religious and cultural

system of both SL &TL, either to find standard equivalents, give an explanation, or otherwise convey the author's intended meaning to the TL audience.

## **2. TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSE (ESP)**

### **2.1. Definition of ESP**

**English for Specific Purposes (ESP)** is a sphere of teaching English language including technical English, scientific English, English for medical professionals, English for waiters, and English for tourism. Aviation English as ESP is taught to pilots, air traffic controllers and civil aviation cadets who are going to use it in radio communications

### **2.2. Types of ESP**

#### *Absolute Characteristics*

1. ESP is defined to meet specific needs of the learners
2. ESP makes use of underlying methodology and activities of the discipline it serves
3. ESP is centered on the language appropriate to these activities in terms of grammar, lexis, register, study skills, discourse and genre.

#### *Variable Characteristics*

1. ESP may be related to or designed for specific disciplines
2. ESP may use, in specific teaching situations, a different methodology from that of General English
3. ESP is likely to be designed for adult learners, either at a tertiary level institution or in a professional work situation. It could, however, be for learners at secondary school level



4. ESP is generally designed for intermediate or advanced students.
5. Most ESP courses assume some basic knowledge of the language system

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_for\\_specific\\_purposes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_for_specific_purposes)

### **3. TERMS IN OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING EQUIPMENTS FIELD**

#### **3.1. Overview of Terms in Offshore Oil Drilling Equipments field**

Terms in offshore oil drilling equipments field are terms relating to machines and tools used in drilling processes. These terms are divided into two kinds, single terms and compound terms that are formed by different ways.

#### **3.2. Classification**

##### **3.2.1. Single terms**

We can easily find that in the research, single terms are divided into three types: general terms, terms formed by “verb+er/or” and “de+verb+er”.

##### **3.2.1.1. General term**

Eg: Centrifuge

Casing

Crane

Derrick

Drive

##### **3.2.1.2. Single terms formed by Verb + ER/OR.**

Eg: Elevator

Accumulator

Demander

Jumper

### **3.2.1.3. Single terms formed by De + Verb-er.**

Eg: Desilter

Degasser

Deduster

Desilver

Desuperheater

### **3.2.2. Compound terms**

In this research we can find there are many compound terms. They are formed from different ways

#### **3.2.2.1. Compound terms formed by Noun + Noun.**

Eg: Water table,

Gin pole

Erection pole

Extension pipe

#### **3.2.2.2. Compound terms formed by Adjective + Noun.**

Eg: Standard derricks,

Electric welded pipe,

Heavyweight drill pipe

### **3.2.2.3. Compound terms formed by Gerund + Noun.**

Eg: Racking fingers,

Traveling block

Fishing tools

#### **Hoisting device**

Decanting Centrifuge

### **3.2.2.4. Compound terms formed by Noun + Gerund.**

Eg: Kelly bushing

Drive bushing

### **3.2.2.5. Compound terms formed by Noun + Verb-ER/OR.**

Eg: Kelly spinner

Shale shaker

Mud/Gas separator

Racking Fingers

#### **Motion Compensator**

### **3.2.2.6. Compound terms formed by Adv/Prep + Noun.**

Eg: Under Reamer

**CHAPTER TWO: CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN  
THE TRANSLATION OF TERMS RELATING TO ONSHORE OIL  
DRILLING EQUIPMENTS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE**

**1. STRATEGIES APPLIED IN THE TRANSLATION OF SINGLE  
TERMS**

**1.1 Literal translation is applied in translation of general single terms**

Because these following terms are single terms so translators have to translate their official meanings as mentioned in dictionary, if translators themselves change the meanings of the terms, readers totally will not understand. For example, the term “Kelly” means “Cần chủ lực”, its meaning is mentioned in dictionary, another example is the word “rotary” means “rô to” in Vietnamese as in the dictionary. Therefore, we cannot translate it into another meaning.

English	Vietnamese
Brak	Bộ hãm

Centrifuge	Thiết bị ly tâm
Casing	Ống chống
Crane	Cần trục, cần cẩu
Derrick	Tháp khoan
Drive	Bộ truyền động, kích
Drum	Trục quấn
Handle	Tay quay, cán
Stand	Giá đỡ
Swivel	Khớp đầu cột ống khoan
Kelly	Cần chủ lực
Rotary	Roto
Bails	Giá đỡ
Hook	Móc
Tongs	Kim

Float	Phao
Flange	Cái bích
Mast	Tháp trụ
Jamb	Đòn chống, trụ chống
Sheave	Ròng rọc
Subs	Ống nối
Liner	Ống lừng, ống lót
Pumps	Bơm
Tank	Bình chứa
Tubing	Ống khai thác
Rods	Cần, sào
Jack	Thiết bị nâng bộ kích
Valves	van

## **1.2. Recognized translation**

Recognized translation is applied in translating single terms because terms can be formed by different ways. Therefore the most important thing the translators have to do is to recognize that how terms are formed, as a result, translators can translate these terms easily.

### **1.2. 1. Single terms formed by “Verb + or/er”**

In this research, we often meet terms that are formed by “Verb + er/or” are frequently utilized. In this case, we should understand them thoroughly that they are about tools and machines not person as in general English. For example, “Verbs + er/or” are often referred to a person, in particular, the verb “teach + er = teacher” (giáo viên), or “act + or = actor” (diễn viên nam) not “cái máy dạy” or “cái máy diễn xuất” respectively. But “Elevate + or = Elevator” (máy nâng,

thiết bị nâng, cầu thang máy) not (Người nâng) here. Another example is the word “head + er =header”. It does not mean “ người dẫn đầu” but “ống phân luồng”. For instance, the term “Accumulator “ formed by “Accumulate + or” and it means “Bộ tích lũy” not “Người tích lũy”. These following terms are translated by applying this strategy.

English	Vietnamese
Accumulator	Bộ tích lũy
Baler	Ống hút dầu
Compressor	Máy nén
Desiccators	Bình sấy
Effuser	Ống tháo, ống thổi
Educator	Đầu phun, máy phun
Feeler	Ống dò
Hanger	Thiết bị treo
Header	Ống góp, ống phân luồng
Preventers	Bộ chống phun hình khuyên
Shaker	Thiết bị rung
(Inlet)compressor	Máy nén (dẫn vào)
(Inlet) diverter	Cửa vào rẽ nhánh



Elevators	Thiết bị nâng
Jerker	Bộ giật
Jumper	Cái khoan tay
Opener	Cơ cấu mở, dụng cụ mở
Reamer	Máy doa, dao doa
Regulator	Máy điều chỉnh, bộ điều chỉnh

### 1.2.2. Single terms formed by De + V-ER

In general English the prefix “De” has a contrastive meaning, in other word, for example, the word “accelerate” means “đẩy nhanh” but when “De” is added, it means “làm chậm lại” in Vietnamese. Another example is the word “code” means “đặt mật mã” but the word “decode” means “giải mật mã”. As well as general English, there are many terms formed by this way in offshore oil drilling field. For instance, the term “Desander” means “Máy tách cát”, another example is the terms “Demister”, “Deduster” mean “Máy khử mùi” and “Máy khử bụi” respectively. Here are some terms formed by this way and the strategy is applied to translate them.

English	Vietnamese
Desander	Máy tách cát
Desilter	Thiết bị khử bùn

Degasser	Bộ tách khí loại từ dung dịch khoan
Desilver	Thiết bị khử bạc
Desuperheater	Thiết bị giảm nhiệt độ hơi quá nhiệt
Demister	Thiết bị khử mù
Deduster	Thiết bị khử bụi
Detuner	Bộ giảm chấn, bộ chống rung
Detector	Bộ dò
Destinker	Máy khử mùi
Deoiler	Máy khử dầu

## **2. STRATEGIES APPLIED IN TRANSLATION OF COMPOUND TERMS**

### **2.1. Shift or transposition translation.**

These following compound terms are formed by different ways such as Noun + Noun, Gerund + Noun, Noun +Gerund, Adj + Noun, Adv/Prep + Verb – or/er...We therefore should indicate which word is the head noun of the

compound noun. Only by this way we can translate these terms accurately, in other word, translators should not use the Literal translation but shift or transposition translation to translate compound nouns. For example, the compound term “standard derrick” the two words “ standard” and “derrick” mean “chuẩn” and “ tháp (khoan)” respectively, so this term may be “chuẩn tháp khoan” if it is translated by the Literal translation. But its official meaning is “tháp khoan chuẩn” if translators use the shift or transposition to translate it. Why so? Because translators define the headnoun of this compound term is “derrick” and the word “standard” is an adjective that is a complement of the noun, therefore, translators shift the positions of the two words while translating them. Some compound terms mentioned below are translated by applying this strategy.

English	Vietnamese
Auxiliary Brakes	Bộ hãm phụ
Adjustable Choke	Van điều tiết
Adamantine drill	Mũi khoan kim cương
Bumper Subs	Ổng nổi hãm xung
Band-type brakes	Bộ hãm kiểu đai
Bottomhole pump	Máy bơm từ đáy
Block and tackle	Bộ Puli và Palăng
Casing head	Đầu ống chống
Combustion block	Gạch chịu lửa

Casing pipe	Ống chống
Check pipe	Ống giữ, ống hãm
Check valve	Van kiểm tra
Coated pipe	Ống bọc
Conductor pipe	Ống định hướng
Connecting pipe	ống nối tiếp
Cone-shaped drum	Trục quay hình nón
Coupled pipe	Ống liên kết
Double-tube horizontal separator	Thiết bị tách ống kép ngang
Double-pin	Đầu nối kép
Double core-barrel drill	Khoan ống mẫu kép
Double-acting pump	Bơm tác dụng kép
Double-wall drillpipe	Ống khoan kép
Drill-stem test tool	Dụng cụ thử vỉa
Drill-pipe elevator	Thiết bị nâng ống khoan
Drill-pipe cutter	Dao cắt ống khoa
Drill-pipe tongs	Khóa giữa ống khoan
Drill-stem	Bộ ống khoan, cần khoan

Drill-pipe protector	Ống lồng bảo vệ
Drill-pipe safety valve	Van an toàn của ống khoan
Double block valve	Van khóa kép
Double-drum hoist	Tời nâng có trống kép
Crown Block	Khối dòng dọc cố định
Decanting Centrifuge	Bộ ly tâm lắng cặn
Drill Collars	Cần nặng
Drill Pipe	Cần khoan
<b>Drill Bits</b>	<b>Mũi khoan</b>
<b>Drill floor</b>	<b>Sàn khoan</b>
<b>Eduction pipe</b>	<b>Ống thải khí</b>
<b>Elbow pipe</b>	<b>Ống khuỷu, ống cong</b>
<b>Electric welded pipe</b>	<b>Ống hàn bằng điện</b>
<b>Erection pole</b>	<b>Trụ nâng</b>
<b>Expanded pipe</b>	<b>Ống được nong rộng</b>
<b>External upset drill pipe</b>	<b>Cần khoan vỏ ngoài rèn chôn</b>
<b>Extra strong pipe</b>	<b>Cần siêu cứng</b>
<b>Faucet pipe</b>	<b>Ống đui lồng</b>

<b>Feed pipe</b>	<b>Ống cấp liệu, ống nạp liệu</b>
<b>Filling pipe</b>	<b>Ống nạp rót</b>
<b>Fiting pipe</b>	<b>Ống nối, ống ráp</b>
<b>Flanged pipe</b>	<b>Ống cuộn mép, ống có mặt bích</b>
<b>Flow pipe</b>	<b>Ống dẫn dòng</b>
<b>Force pipe</b>	<b>Ống áp lực</b>
<b>Fuel pipe</b>	<b>Đường ống nhiên liệu</b>
Heavyweight Drill Pipe	Cần khoan siêu nặng
<b>Horizontal Drilling Units / Rigs</b>	<b>Thiết bị khoan ngang (kích ngang)</b>
<b>Hoisting device</b>	<b>Dụng cụ nâng</b>
<b>High-pressure pumps</b>	<b>Bơm áp suất cao</b>
<b>Hydraulic tongs</b>	<b>Kìm thủy lực</b>
Kelly Bushing/Drive Bushing	Bàn dẫn động cho cần chủ lực
Kelly Spinner	Thiết bị vận cần chủ lực
Mud motor	Động cơ bùn
Mud Pumps	Bơm bùn
Mud Gas Separator	Bình tách Bùn-khí

<b>Motion Compensator</b>	<b>Bộ bù chuyển động</b>
Racking Fingers	Giá móc
Standard Derricks	Tháp khoan chuẩn
Safety valve	Van an toàn
Shale Shaker	Thiết bị rung sét nén
Traveling Block	Dòng dọc chuyển động
Tool joint	Dụng cụ nối
<b>Motion Compensator</b>	<b>Bộ bù chuyển động</b>
Underreamer	Dụng cụ doa giếng (mở rộng giếng)
Pipe rack	Giá đỡ ống
Vacuum pump	Bơm chân không
Vibrating hose	Sàn rung

## **2.2. Translation by paraphrase using related word.**

This strategy can be used when we translate an English word or concept that does not include all the meanings conveyed by the English word of the same concept in Vietnamese. For example, in the sentence: “pregnant women should avoid alcohol.” The word “alcohol” includes all alcoholic drinks in its meaning. The Vietnamese word “rượu” does not include beer in its definition, so the Vietnamese translation should add the word beer to reflect the full meaning of the source language sentence. Another example is that the English words

“abuse” and “neglect” signify a whole range of behaviors, some of which are not conveyed by the Vietnamese words alone. As a result, the English sentence: “children should be protected from abuse and neglect.” Cannot be translated as simply as “trẻ em nên được bảo vệ khỏi sự lạm dụng và lơ là.” This translation does not account for their full meaning, which must be unpacked for better understanding. This can be done by paraphrasing as a translator has attempted in the following translation: “trẻ em cần bảo vệ chống lại mọi hình thức bạo lực, gây tổn thương hay xúc phạm, bỏ mặc hoặc xao nhãng trong việc chăm sóc”. Back translated roughly into English, this sentence reads: “children must be protected from all forms of violence causing harm or offense, and from abandonment and negligence in their care.” This strategy will be illustrated by these following terms.

English	Vietnamese
Air hammer	Búa hơi
Bell nipple	Ống nối miệng loe
Choke Manifold	Ống góp thót
Cobbing hammer	Búa ngấn hai đầu
Drawworks	Tời khoan
Derrick leg	Đế càn cầu
Extension pipe	Ống dẫn nở
<b>Fishing Tools</b>	<b>Dụng cụ cứu kẹt</b>
<b>Flow line</b>	<b>Đường ống dẫn</b>



Hole Opener	Cơ cấu mở rộng giếng
Kelly Hose	Ống cần chủ lực
Kelly Cock	Vòi cần chủ lực
Post drill	Máy khoan đá kiểu trụ
Power drill	Máy khoan động lực

### **2.3. Translation by using a loan word or loan word plus explanation.**

There is some objection to this strategy in Vietnam, as many translators prefer to coin new words in Vietnamese rather than borrow English words. However, this strategy is very useful when the translators deal with concepts or ideas that are new to Vietnamese audience, culture-specific items, and proper names of diseases or medicines that are widely known in English names. For instance, RAM in computer is a loan word that is frequently used in Vietnamese, as they are referred to by their English names in almost every part of the world. Because these words have been in commonly used in Vietnam for a long time, they are often used without any accompanied explanation. Whenever a loan word is used, it is better to give an explanation. Another example is the acronym for oral dehydration salt, or ORS, which is printed on every package and hence easily recognized; this is normally written in English with an explanation in Vietnamese: ORS (muối bù mất nước). These following terms are translated by using this strategy.

English	Vietnamese
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A-mast	Cột tháp hình chữ A
Capelushnikov drill	Luỡi khoan kiểu Capelushnikov
Cam head	Đầu cam, rìa cam
Christmas tree	Cây Noel (thiết bị hoàn thiện trên mặt của giếng phun và được dùng để khống chế dòng chảy từ giếng lên)
DEA unit	Bộ khử khí axit (sunfua hi đơ)
HCR Valve	Valve HCR
Ram Preventers	(Ram) Ngàm đóng chống phun
X- bit	Choòng khoan kiểu chữ thập
T-bolt	Bu long hình chữ T
T-beam	Dầm chữ T
T-head	Đầu T
I-beam	Dầm hình chữ I
J-tool	Thiết bị hình J
Jack V	Giá V
V-Door Ramp	Dốc V-Door
V-belt	Dây cu roa hình thang
V-window	Cửa hình chữ V

V-G meter	Nhớt kế V-G
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#### 2.4. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word

The main purpose of this part is to help translate terms that are not faithful to their meanings as in the dictionary but different from. For example, the term “mousehole”, translators can understand it as a hole of a mouse (lỗ chuột) but its meaning is quite different in Vietnamese which is “lỗ chứa đoạn ống nối”. Therefore, if translators base on their meanings in dictionary mechanically, they will misunderstand the meanings of these terms. Some of the terms mentioned below are translated by using the strategy of paraphrase using unrelated words.

English	Vietnamese
Cathead	Tời trực đứng
Doghouse	Kho chứa thiết bị
MouseHole	Lỗ chứa đoạn nối ống
<b>Moonpool</b>	<b>Lỗ tàu khoan</b>
Monkeyboard	Sàn dựng cần khoan
Standpipe	Ống dâng bùn khoan
RatHole	Lỗ giếng thu hẹp

WaterTable	Lỗ lắp dòng dọc
Catline	Cáp của tời trục
Wireline	Dây cáp

## 2.5. Reduction and expansion translation.

### 2.5.1. Reduction translation.

We often use reduction translation in translating the phrases in which has a preposition. For instance, in the phrase “Letter of complaint”, the preposition is not translated so we should not translate it into “Thư của sự phàn nàn” but simply “Thư phàn nàn”. Another example is the phrase “teacher of English” we do not say “Giáo viên của môn tiếng anh” but “Giáo viên tiếng anh”. So when we translate the terms into Vietnamese we also have to pay attention to this strategy of translation. Particularly, these following terms are translated by this strategy.

English	Vietnamese
Blow out preventers	Bộ chống phun
Jack-up rig	Giàn khoan tự nâng
uplifted fault block	Khối nâng theo đứt gãy
Upthrown block	Khối nâng
Upthrown fault block	Khối nâng theo đứt gãy

### 2.5.2. Expansion translation.

There are many terms that make readers vague by their meanings; translators therefore should take it easy by using expansion translation. For example, the term “Gin pole” means “Giá đỡ” if translators base on its meaning in the dictionary but we do not know what its function is? So it is necessary for translators to clearly explain it to readers can understand it thoroughly. In the field of the offshore oil drilling field, this term – this device is used to lift the “crown block” therefore, we can translate the term into “Giá nâng dòng dọc cố định” in Vietnamese. Another example is the term “drive pipe” means (ống đóng xuống) why so? Because it is used to start drilling in areas where have plants or soft soil. This strategy is applied to translate these following terms.

English	Vietnamese
Bag-Type Preventers (Annular Preventers)	Bộ chống phun hình khuyên
Drive pipe	Ống đóng xuống
Kelly Saver Sub	Ống bảo vệ ren cần chủ lực
Waterlight door	Cửa chắn nước

## **CHAPTER THREE: IMPLICATION.**

### **1. Difficulties in translating terms relating offshore oil drilling equipments.**

There are many difficulties when translating texts from one language into another one, especially in translating ESP and it seems to be more difficult if we do not well understand about the fields we need to deal with. For example, if we just study on general English, it will be really hard for us to translate an economic contract exactly because we do not understand the economic terms. As well as the terms in maritime, in term of the “light”, we have many types of lights, for example, masthead light, all-round lights...and if we do not study on this field we cannot understand their names and functions, so we cannot translate them well. For instance, the term “water table” in offshore oil drilling field, if we

base on the meanings of each word in the dictionary, we will misunderstand their meaning, consequently we will translate it wrong, instead of “Bàn nước” as we understand simply and mechanically, but it should be translated as “Lỗ lắp ròng rọc cố định” . Therefore, we always get difficulties while translating any language into another one. In particular, we can get some difficulties as mentioned below.

➤ **Lack of knowledge about the field.**

In fact, this is the main difficulty that we get when translating, especially in offshore oil drilling field. We are really confused with the terms because they are very different from the words in general English, for example the word “fishing tool” means “dụng cụ đánh bắt cá” in general English but “dụng cụ cứu kẹt” in offshore oil drilling field. One more example is the term “mouse hole” we will translate it into “lỗ chuột” instead of “lỗ chứa đoạn ống nối” as its official meaning. Or the term “moonpool”, it does not seem to be related in this field but it means “lỗ tàu khoan” not “bể trăng” as we can translate. Therefore if we do not have much knowledge about this field, it will be really difficult to translate these terms.

➤ **Insufficient specialist vocabulary in this field**

In fact, to translate terms in different fields easily and exactly, translators must have unlimited vocabulary in the field they work on. In other words, vocabulary is one of the most important things to languages learners and Translators. For example, if we would like to translate the terms in economics field, we should have and understand almost terms relating this field such as terms in import-export industry, terms in accounting so on and so forth. For instance, the word “deal = giải quyết” but the word “dealer” means “người buôn bán” not “người giải quyết” as we can translate it. Particularly, when we are asked to make an

economic contract but we do not have much vocabulary in this field so it will be really hard for us to fulfill our task. As well as terms in the offshore oil drilling equipments field, translators need improve their own vocabulary. Therefore, being expert in vocabulary of the fields we concern is indispensable.

➤ **Lack of working environment.**

One of the most drawbacks is practicalness. If we have almost lexis or knowledge on this field, it is not enough. For instance, in case, even we are expert in vocabulary of economics but at first it is not easy to make an economic contract. And what is the reason? The answer to this question is that we have little or no experience of making economic contracts. In our country, particularly, it is unable for everyone to have opportunity to approach this industry so the working environment is a vital factor. Simply speaking, we can know all terms relating to and have knowledge in this field but we have never worked in the so-called working environment in which terms are often used. We cannot understand and translate these terms thoroughly. Therefore, it is necessary for translators to approach the working environment.

**2. Some suggestions in dealing with these difficulties.**

We can get different difficulties while translating as mentioned above. In order to deal with the difficulty in lacking of knowledge about the field, studying to get and improve the knowledge on this field is encouraged. It will although take time but it is really helpful to well understand all terms relating to offshore oil drilling. The common difficulty is that there are only some universities or educators who train this industry so gathering the knowledge on this field from books and the internet is the best way.

To deal with the second difficulty, as we know that vocabulary is indispensable for languages learners, especially in English, particularly in ESP,



it is more important to know all the lexis in the field we concern. How to expand our vocabulary? Thing we should do is that collecting and improving vocabulary from different sources like books and internet, oil and gas dictionary which are reliable sources.

For the last difficulty, the important thing which should be done is to find the working environment in order to be worked in a real environment, this helps remember and well understand this field. Especially, the working environment will train our translation skill. And the question raised in this difficulty is how to find out the real working environment in Vietnam when we hardly have opportunity. The answer to this question is that we can ask Hanoi University of Mining and Geology for allowance of practicing with students of exploiting department, or we can find some oil rigs which operate onshore to apply to interpret for them. Even, videos on the internet also show us all processes of oil and gas drilling, in which they talk about how these equipments take their functions and we can learn from them.

### **PART III: CONCLUSION**

ESP is widely taught throughout the world today such as: English for business, English for maritime, English for medicine so on and so forth. ESP is very important for us in our job. We have to work on the field we choose and concern about and ESP helps us succeed. As we know that offshore oil drilling equipments are indispensable to the drilling processes. It is the reason why English for offshore oil drilling equipment also becomes more and more important. In case, we just misunderstand a tool into another meaning, accident

will be occurred anytime. As a result, well studying on English for offshore oil drilling equipment is compulsory for those who concern about the field. Although there are some books discuss this field. This study, however discusses the terms in details and its appropriate organization help readers find it easy to get general ideas about it.

In this research, many strategies are applied to translating these single and compound terms relating to offshore oil drilling equipment. Recognized translation is the strategy commonly used to translate single terms. As we can see in this research, single terms are divided into three types: general terms, for example: centrifuge, casing, crane, derrick, drive, terms formed by “verb + er/or”, for instance: elevator, accumulator, demander, jumper, opener, and terms formed by “de + verb + er”, for example: desilter, degasser, deduster, desilver, desuperheater. Shift or transposition translation, translation by paraphrase using related word, translation by using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using unrelated word, reduction and expansion translation are five strategies applied to translate compound terms which are formed by different ways such as compound terms formed by Noun + Noun ,eg: water table, gin pole, erection pole, extension pipe. Compound terms formed by Adjective + Noun, eg: standard derricks, electric welded pipe, heavyweight drill pipe, compound terms formed by Gerund + Noun, eg: racking fingers, traveling block, fishing tools, **hoisting device**, compound terms formed by Noun + Gerund, eg: kelly bushing, drive bushing, compound terms formed by Noun + Verb-ER/OR, eg: kelly spinner, shale shaker, mud/gas separator, racking fingers, **motion compensator** and compound terms formed by Adv/Prep + Noun, eg: under reamer, substructure.

However, for the limitation of timeframe and knowledge, in this graduation paper, I am not ambitious to study all the matters of this field, only some

common English-Vietnamese terms in offshore oil drilling equipments only are taken into consideration in the study.

Because the oil and gas industry is our country's strong point and many outbound countries has been investing in Vietnam on this industry so interpretation is more and more important. Thus, for the further study, I would like to do a study on translation of terms relating to oil refining industry, terms relating to drilling techniques.

In conclusion, I would like to contribute this research to my university and upload it on the internet. Hopefully, readers of this study can find it interesting and useful in their future jobs, studies.

## Glossary

### A

“A” Frame - Giàn, khung, kết cấu hình chữ A

Auxiliary Brakes - Bộ hãm phụ

Accumulator - Bộ tích lũy

Adjustable Choke - Van điều tiết

American pump - dụng cụ hình ống có nắp (để chuyển đất đá vụn vào lỗ khoan)

Adamantine drill - mũi khoan kim cương

### B

Bag-Type Preventers (Annular Preventers) - Đầu bịt an toàn dạng vòng

Bumper Subs - ống nối hãm xung

### C

Cat Walk - Lối hẹp

Crown Block - khối dòng dọc cố định

Choke Manifold - ống góp thót

Capelushnikov drill - lưỡi khoan (tuabin thủy lực) kiểu Capelushnikov

Combustion block: gạch chịu lửa

Casing pipe: ống chống

Check pipe: ống hãm, ống giữ

Coated pipe: ống bọc

Conductor pipe: ống định hướng

Connecting pipe: ống nối tiếp

Coupled pipe: ống liên kết

## D

Derrick - tháp khoan

Drillship - tàu khoan

Draw works - bộ tời khoan

Demander – Desilter - Thiết bị khử bùn

Degasser - thiết bị thử khí

Drill Pipe - ống khoan

Double-tube horizontal separator - thiết bị tách ống kép ngang

Double-pin - đầu nối kép

Double core-barrel drill - khoan ống mẫu kép

Double-acting pump - bơm tác dụng kép

Double-wall drillpipe - ống khoan kép

Drill-stem test tool - dụng cụ thử vỉa

Drill-pipe elevator - thiết bị nâng ống khoan

Drill-pipe cutter - dao cắt ống khoan

Drill-pipe tongs: khóa giữa ống khoan

Drill-stem - bộ ống khoan, cần khoan

Drill-pipe protector - ống lồng bảo vệ

Drill-pipe safety valve - van an toàn của ống khoan\

Drillstring cột cần khoan

Double block valve - van khóa kép

Double-drum hoist - tời nâng có trống kép

## E

Eduction pipe: ống thải khí

Elbow pipe: ống cong, ống khuỷu, khuỷu ống

Electric welded pipe: ống hàn bằng điện  
Elevators – thiết bị nâng  
Erection pole: trụ nâng  
Expanded pipe: ống được nong rộng  
Extension pipe: ống dẫn nở  
External upset drill pipe: cần khoan vỏ ngoài rèn chôn  
Extra strong pipe: cần siêu cứng

## **F**

Float - phao nổi  
Fook-block - ròng rọc động có móc, tổ hợp ròng rọc và móc  
Fishing hook - móc cứu kẹt (khoan)  
Faucet pipe: ống đui lồng  
Feed pipe: ống cấp liệu, ống nạp liệu  
Filling pipe: ống nạp rót  
Fiting pipe: ống nối, ống ráp  
Flanged pipe: ống cuốn mép, ống có mặt bích  
Flow pipe: ống dẫn dòng  
Force pipe: ống áp lực  
Fuel pipe: đường ống nhiên liệu

## **G**

Gaging pole: sào đo  
Gallows- giá khoan, tháp, giếng (mỏ)  
Gin Pole - giá nâng dòng dọc cố định

## **H**

Hook

HCR Valve

Hole Opener / 'houl 'oupnə(r)/ Mở rộng giếng

Heavyweight Drill Pipe- ống khoan trọng lượng lớn

High pressure valve: van áp suất cao

Hinged valve: van có bản lề

Horizontal check valve: van chặn ngang

Hydraulic valve: van thủy lực

## I

Inside POB Valve

Inlet compressor - máy nén dẫn vào

Inlet diverter: cửa vào rẽ nhánh

## J

Jackup-rig - giàn khoan tự nâng

## K

Kelly- cần chủ lực

Kelly Hose: ống cần chủ lực

Kelly Spinner: thiết bị vặn cần chủ lực

Keyway- rãnh khoá, đường xoi của chốt

Kelly Bushing/Drive Bushing - Bộ dẫn động cần chủ lực

Kelly Cock - Vòi cần chủ lực

Kelly Saver Sub - ống bảo vệ ren cần chủ lực

## M

Motion Compensator - bộ bù chuyển động

Moon pool - lỗ tàu khoan

Mouse Hole - lỗ chứa đoạn nối ống

Mud Pumps - bơm bùn

Monkey board - (Stabbing board) - sàn dựng cần khoan

## O

Odorizer - thiết bị cho chất tạo mùi

Odorimeter - dụng cụ đo mùi (vị), mùi (vị) kế

## P

Pods and Control Lines - van và đường ống kiểm soát

Pneumatic rock drill: máy khoan đá kiểu khí động

Pole drill - khoan cần đặc, khoan kiểu Canada

Post drill - máy khoan đá kiểu trụ

Power drill - máy khoan động lực

## R

Ram Preventers - cơ cấu đ ỏi áp

Rat Hole - Lỗ giếng thu hẹp, thu hẹp giếng

Reamer-type / hole-opener - bộ mở rộng giếng

Rotary reamer: mũi khoan doa xoay

## S

Swivel - khớp đầu cột ống khoan

Stand - giá đỡ (Chỗ dựng đứng ống khoan)

Slips - Bộ chấu

Substructure - Cấu trúc dưới, cấu trúc hạ tầng, cấu trúc móng

Semi-Submersible Rig - Giàn khoan nửa chìm

Shale Shaker - Thiết bị rung sét nén



Standpipe - ống đứng, ống dâng bùn khoan

Safety platform - sàn an toàn

Structural platform - sàn cầu trúc

## **T**

Traveling Block -Dòng dọc động

Telescope feed hammer drill - máy khoan búa kiểu ống lồng

## **U**

Under reamer - Máy doa dưới, mũi doa dưới

Uplifted fault block - khối nâng theo đứt gãy

Upthrown block - khối nâng

Upthrown fault block - khối nâng theo đứt gãy

## **V**

V-Door Ramp - Đoạn dốc lỗ hình V

Ventilation door - cửa thông gió

## **W**

Water Table - Lỗ lắp dòng dọc (cố định)

Waterlight door - cửa chắn nước

Weather door - cửa thông gió

Wave cut platform - mặt nền sóng vỗ

Working platform - sàn thao tác

## **Y**

Yard stick - thước đo chiều dài



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