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## SOME APPROACHES TO TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH TERMS IN THE FIELD OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

**Summary.** The article is devoted to the translation of an increasing number of new terms that have been formed as a result of the growth of scientific and technical progress. It seems interesting to study the terminology in the oil and gas industry, since oil and gas are considered the main energy carriers in the modern world and play an important role in trade relations between states. This production sector in Ukraine is developing dynamically, which mainly affects human life. In addition, the study of oil and gas terminology expands the conceptual apparatus of this area of scientific knowledge. The main difficulties in translating this terminology are analyzed. The most typical errors that occur when translating highly specialized texts have been identified.

It was proved that any professional translator has to solve the problem of understanding the meaning of such narrowly professional texts. In order to carry out a competent and most accurate translation, it is necessary to know the basic specifics of the translation of terms. This work is dedicated to finding the equivalent in the source language that is the closest to the main term of the translation language from the multitude of meanings of any concept.

Technical texts reveal a number of grammatical, lexical and stylistic features, which are particularly difficult for the translator, since these texts are mainly intended for certain professional groups who possess specific extra linguistic knowledge and, therefore, require particularly careful analysis.

An understanding of the specifics of terminology in both English and Ukrainian versions is required from the translator of oil and gas technical texts. He must not only know both languages well, but also understand the subject of translation well. In addition, the oil and gas sector combines a lot of technologies from various fields of knowledge, such as engineering, chemistry, geology, insurance, accounting, etc. The translator should be doubly careful and never underestimate the available reference materials. An incorrectly chosen translation method leads either to a complete distortion of the semantics of the term, or to an unreasonable narrowing of its meaning, which has a negative impact on the systematicity of terminology.

**Key words:** translation, text, term, translation difficulties, oil, gas, transformations.

**Problem statement.** Today, the rapid growth of various technologies inherent in modern society determines the improvement of various spheres of industry. Such processes lead to the expansion of special dictionaries and lead specialists to understand the importance of these speech units in the process of industry communication. Today, as an independent state, Ukraine prioritizes the development of certain branches of its industry. Among these, one of the main industrial areas is oil and gas production, where the Ukrainian government is trying to create conditions for attracting foreign investment, as well as to develop and support the effective use of the international scientific and technical potential of this industry [1, c. 15].

This explains the relevance of the presented research, which is devoted to general focus of modern research on the analysis of term systems of differently structured languages, the peculiarities of the term system formation of the oil and gas industry and the subsequent streamlining of the system of oil and gas terms. It is also considered relevant that the problem of translating Ukrainian oil and gas terminology is not clearly formulated today, and therefore there is a need for a holistic analysis of this industry vocabulary and the need to study existing classifications of these terms [2, c. 95].

The definition of the term depends on the directions of its study. The main ones are normative (systemic) and descriptive (functional), between which there are differences regarding the demarcation of terminological and general literary vocabulary. Representatives of the normative direction consider the term, in contrast to a commonly used word or phrase, to be a special word or phrase charac-

terized by ambiguity, precision, expressive and stylistic neutrality, artificiality of formation [3, c. 117].

The term is considered as a functional phenomenon: any word can become a term and, conversely, any term can become a commonly used word. In this regard, it is appropriate to note that in the English language the meaning of the word term is a term that is almost devoid of scientific color: a term is called a word or phrase that is used to describe the subject of a representation of a concept.

The translation of terminological units of branch terminological systems is carried out with the help of lexical, lexical-semantic and lexicogrammatical interlanguage transformations. The translator must have a good understanding of certain translation methods in order to accurately convey the meaning of the term. The most common way of translating English-language oil and gas terms is translation using a lexical equivalent.

When the translation language does not have an exact equivalent of the term of the original language, the translator can use the following methods of translation: transcription (borrowing the sound form source language term), transliteration (borrowing the graphic form of the source language term), tracing, explication (descriptive translation). The terms of the scientific and technical text are characterized by clarity, logic, but also they are generally accepted, standardized and justified. Among them, an important place is occupied by complex terms, which are a stable word combination that has a certain terminological meaning.

Semantic and transformational models are relevant for the translation of complex terms of scientific and technical text. The

main principle of translating terms is translation using a lexical equivalent, which is a constant lexical correspondence that exactly matches the meaning of the word. Scientists recommend using such techniques as description, translation using the genitive case, tracing, transcription, translation using various prepositions.

The translation of oil and gas terminology rightfully occupies an honorable place among other types of translation. Mastering the appropriate skill involves studying the regularities of the functional style of the language of science and technology, getting to know the lexical and grammatical features of the translation of such texts, in particular the reproduction of complex terms in the translated language, mastering the methodology of text analysis and translation techniques.

**Analysis of the latest research.** The problem of terminology translation remains especially relevant in our days of scientific and technical boom and especially in the field of technical translation. Correct translation of technical terms is one of the most important aspects of any translation project. Modern companies operating at the international level understand that the consistency of terms is the basis of understanding the meaning, and seriously engage in terminological work, clarifying terms that can lead to misunderstandings. They develop special terminological databases that contain not only narrowly profiled terminology specific to this field, but also terminology that is not generally accepted [4, c. 166].

That is why the focus of our interest is the English-language terminology of the field of oil and gas production, which is a set of language units for the designation of objects and phenomena, characteristic both for the oil and gas industry itself, and for the field of technical knowledge required for their production, as well as construction, operation and repair of oil and gas pipelines. However, the terminological features of such a vocabulary as a special dictionary in the oil and gas industry are poorly studied, although several research works express an understanding of the need for their qualitative harmonization (S. Doroshenko, G. Malyk, V. Osadchuk, N. Terskikh etc.), which could help a professional translator in his work.

Recently, terminological work has been carried out on a large scale, but until now there are no exact answers to a number of key questions and the peculiarities of terms translation is one of them. One of the most difficult areas of technical translation from the point of view of highly specialized terminology is oil and gas. The oil and gas industry is important in the Ukrainian economy.

In general, both in English and in Ukrainian, in all texts of this type, as indicated by Karaban, there is a predominant use of scientific and technical terminology. During the period of rapid development of science, many terms began to enter the general literary language and became known even to non-specialists. As indicated by V.I. Karaban, they became known as general scientific terms that are used in various fields of knowledge and belong to the scientific style of speech in general: experiment, adequate, equivalent, predict, hypothetical, progress, reaction, etc. [4, c. 14].

**The purpose** of this work is to highlight some aspects of vocabulary functioning in the context of translation of oil and gas terminology, as well as to consider numerous examples of words that have one meaning in general language, but change it in a narrow-profile sense, especially in combination with other words.

**Presentation of the main material and substantiation of the research results.** Since the terms express concepts that are specific only to a certain field of science and technology, in our case it is the field of oil and gas production, then the main reasons for the emergence of lexical difficulties in the translation of professional words of this field, in our opinion, can be two: the ambiguity of the term and the lack of translation representatives of some of them. This is exactly what we will pay attention to, as well as considers those

methods of translation that are used in relation to the adequacy of professional translation for the transmission of professionally significant information in the field of oil and gas production [5, c. 166].

In order to achieve adequacy when translating terms, it is important to understand the relationship between the term and the text, moreover, it is necessary to understand the situation of using structural and semantic types of terms. It is also necessary to know the main methods of translation. Before starting the translation of a text from the oil and gas industry, the translator must acquire the necessary knowledge about the oil and gas industry to more accurately search for an equivalent in the translation language, to be able to choose the appropriate one for a given situation. It is very important to turn to translation transformations in the absence of an equivalent in the translation language.

Thus, a translator in the oil and gas industry needs detailed knowledge not only of a foreign language, but also of the methods and principles of scientific and technical translation, and to be informed about the work of this industry.

Unfortunately, equivalent terms do not always exist. Very often the following transformations are used in the translation of terms: descriptive translation, transliteration and tracing.

We see the further study of techniques and methods of translating technical texts and identifying ways of forming new terms in the oil and gas industry as a promising direction of research.

We emphasize that one term can be translated in completely different ways depending on the context, in our case – industry. At the same time, a number of features of oil and gas materials in the Ukrainian language are related to the specific structures of this language and stand out due to the peculiar use of such structures, in comparison with other styles of the Ukrainian language.

However, the main difficulties in translation are caused by industry terms that are used in one field of knowledge, or highly specialized terms that are characteristic of any direction of a certain field. For example, in the oil and gas industry, these are: catchment, throttling, coke oven, swivel. In these private terminological systems, the quintessence of each science, field or type of activity is concentrated. Scientific and technical terms as language signs representing the concept of a special, professional field of science or technology are one of the main reasons for difficulties in translation due to their ambiguity, lack of translation equivalents (in the case of neologism terms) and national variability.

Also, when translating, significant difficulties sometimes arise due to the fact that, in the linguistic aspect, terms, like other words of the language, have the phenomenon of ambiguity. In the language of science and technology, this phenomenon is widespread due to the fact that the so-called semantic word formation is widely used in term systems of various fields of science and technology, when one or another meaning is assigned to an existing word form.

The use of various language transformations is a common thing for a translator who skillfully uses the resources of the languages given to him. The problem of the application of translation transformations is of great interest to both domestic and foreign scientists, since achieving an adequate translation is the immediate goal of any translator. The correct reproduction of the original text in another language directly depends on the application of translation transformations by the language intermediary. The main types of transformations are:

- transcoding – transmission of sound and/or graphic form of the word of the source language means alphabets of the translation language;
- tracing is the transfer of not a sound, but a combinatorial composition of a word, when the constituent parts of a word or phrases are translated by the corresponding elements translation languages.

- generalization – a unit of narrower content is transferred in the target language by a unit of broad content;
- modulation or semantic development – an object can be replaced by its sign, a process by an object, a sign by an object or process, etc. [6, с. 74].

To convey the meaning of each phrase of the text, the translator cannot always use a literal translation. It is worth applying grammatical transformations, which consist in transforming the sentence structure during the translation process in accordance with the norms of the target language. Among these, it is worth highlighting: clause division and unification, replacement, rearrangement, removal or addition.

Texts on oil and gas topics are among the most difficult to translate highly specialized vocabulary, as the terminology of the context of oil and gas production reflects the system of concepts that operate in its many branches. During the formation of the Ukrainian terminology of oil production, there is a wide use of borrowed words. This phenomenon is characteristic of the terminologies of different languages and in many ways contributes to the internationalization of the languages of science.

One of the main differences between the language of technical literature and other is the significant saturation of the text with special terms that are often absent not only in ordinary but also in terminological dictionaries. With the expansion of human knowledge, the need for new definitions of concepts increases, that is, the vocabulary expands, which occurs mainly at the expense of new terms. It is also characterized by the lack of emotional saturation of figurative comparisons, metaphors, elements of humor, irony, etc.

**Conclusions.** Texts on oil and gas topics are among the most difficult to translate because of highly specialized vocabulary, as the terminology of oil and gas production reflects the system of concepts that operate in its many branches. This shows how important a high level of professionalism is for a technical translator, how important it is to study a specialized literature and high-quality reference materials that are constantly updated in order to accurately translate technical terms from the English language.

Since the terms express a concept peculiar only to a specific field of science and technology, in our case this is the oil and gas production industry, the main reasons for the emergence of lexical difficulties in translating professional words in this field, in our opinion, can be two: the ambiguity of the term and the lack of translation correspondence some of them.

The difficulties of translation of the terms mentioned in the article, explanations of how to overcome them, should help the translator to achieve accuracy, adequacy of the translation, and to minimize errors. For these purposes, it is also necessary to pay attention to the main methods of translation, to know the specifics of the industry. In general, the oil and gas sector combines a lot of technologies from various fields of knowledge, such as engineering, chemistry, geology, insurance, accounting, etc. It is also necessary to know this terminology. Moreover, with the emergence of new technologies, equipment, and areas of activity, oil and gas companies often develop their own terminology. The main task of industry texts is to clearly and comprehensibly convey the original text in the translated language, and therefore it can be achieved only by an accurate presentation of the material, the absence of emotionally colored vocabulary, the use of accepted grammatical constructions, using translation transformations. Due to the fact that the language is constantly developing, and as a result, new terms, new fields of science and technology are introduced, it is necessary to further study the problems of translation of industry texts.

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#### **Мангура С., Серета А. Деякі підходи до перекладу англійських термінів у нафтогазовій галузі**

**Анотація.** Статтю присвячено перекладу дедалі більшої кількості нових термінів, що утворилися внаслідок зростання науково-технічного прогресу. Видається цікавим вивчити термінологію в нафтогазовій галузі, оскільки нафта і газ вважаються основними енергоносіями в сучасному світі і відіграють важливу роль у торгових відносинах між державами. Цей сектор виробництва в Україні динамічно розвивається, що в основному впливає на життєзабезпечення людини. Крім того, вивчення нафтогазової термінології розширює понятійний апарат цієї галузі наукового знання. Проаналізовано основні труднощі перекладу цієї термінології. Визначено найбільш типові помилки, які виникають при перекладі вузькоспеціальних текстів.

Доведено, що будь-який професійний перекладач стикається з необхідністю перекладу спеціальних термінів з того чи іншого напрямку чи виду діяльності. Йому доводиться вирішувати проблему розуміння змісту таких вузькопрофесійних текстів. Щоб здійснити грамотний і максимально точний переклад, необхідно знати основні особливості перекладу термінів. Ця робота присвячена тому, щоб допомогти знайти еквівалент у мові оригіналу, найближчий до основного терміна мови перекладу з безлічі значень будь-якого поняття.

Науково-технічні тексти виявляють ряд граматичних, лексичних і стилістичних особливостей, які є особливо складними для перекладача, оскільки ці тексти в основному призначені для певних професійних груп, які володіють специфічними екстралінгвістичними знаннями, а тому вимагають особливо ретельного аналізу.

Від перекладача технічних текстів нафтогазової тематики потрібне розуміння специфіки термінології як англійської, так і української версії. Він повинен не тільки добре знати обидві мови, а й добре розумітися на предметі. Крім того, нафтогазовий сектор поєднує в собі багато технологій з різних галузей знань, таких як інженерія, хімія, геологія, страхування, бухгалтерський облік тощо. Неправильно обраний спосіб перекладу призводить або до повного спотворення семантики терміну, або до нічим необґрунтованим звуженням його значення, що негативно впливає на системність термінології.

**Ключові слова:** переклад, текст, термін, труднощі перекладу, нафта, газ, перетворення.