

## **FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF OIL AND GAS TERMINOLOGY**

**Kushnirova Tetiana**

Doctor of Philology, Professor  
Department of German Philology and Translation  
National University "Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic"  
Poltava, Ukraine

**Kishchenko Alina**

graduate student of the Faculty of Humanities  
National University "Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic"  
Poltava, Ukraine

At the present stage of development of world industry, energy sources such as oil and gas are of great importance, because there is virtually no sector of the economy where they are not used or products of their processing. The translation of oil and gas terminology has its own features and complexities. Technical texts are full of terminology that carries key information. Inaccuracies and errors in the use and translation of terms can cause misunderstandings between professionals, and incorrect translation of terms can negatively affect the technological process, the implementation of various projects and the development of oil and gas companies. Scientists comprehensively explain the terminological systems and problems of translation of terms (Bilozerska L., Karaban V., Kovalenko A., Korunets I., Rakshanova G.), but still not built classifications of terms and ways to translation. Therefore, the topic of our article is a multifaceted analysis of oil and gas terminology and finding out the ways of its translation.

Over the last decade, the need to express new concepts has prompted linguists to pay attention to the problem of sectoral terminology. This is the result of a growing flow of scientific and technical information, and more and more new terms are emerging, and the sciences are becoming more related. Any terminological system is constantly evolving and supplemented with new terms and expressions, which are fixed in special dictionaries. Terms can be any lexical units of language. It is very important for translators to translate the terms correctly, as this will help in the communication of representatives of different nationalities.

Terminology is characterized by the following features: the presence of definition, accuracy, stylistic neutrality, belonging to a particular terminology, the absence of synonyms and homonyms within a particular terminology, the lack of imagery (Karaban, 2001). The meaning of a certain term can be found in certain reference books or dictionaries. Each branch of science and technology has its own, characteristic terminology. The terms are used to accurately define the concept, especially in the scientific and technical style (Kochergan, 2000). Translating terms is not an easy task, but not all terms are difficult to translate, many of them are unambiguous and have only one meaning in different areas. Another thing with homonymous terms, their

meaning depends on the scope. Such ambiguity complicates the translation process, they are not always translated as complete equivalents, not even literally.

A characteristic feature of oil and gas texts is a significant number of multicomponent terms. Recently, multicomponent terms have supplanted monosyllabic ones. This is due to the structural complexity of special scientific terms. All terminological units can be divided into two major categories: single-component and multicomponent. One-component terms consist of only one lexical unit. Multicomponent terms include several lexical units. Multicomponent terms occupy an important place in the studied subsystem. Two-component, three-component and multicomponent terms were identified by the number of term elements. Among the multicomponent terminological units, two-component terms dominate, three-component terms take the second place, and the last position is occupied by multicomponent formations. According to the morphological feature of the main word, the terms-phrases are classified into nouns, adjectives and verbs. These language units are formed mainly by the noun, which is joined by other parts of speech in the preposition or postposition (Rakshanova, 2002).

In order to achieve correctness in the translation of terms, it is important to understand the relationship between the term and the text, moreover, you need to understand the situation with the use of structural and semantic types of terms. You also need to know the basic methods of translation. Before you start translating a text from the oil and gas sector, you need to get the necessary knowledge about the oil and gas industry to more accurately find the equivalent in the language of translation, which best suits a particular situation. It is very important to resort to translation transformations in the absence of an equivalent in the language of translation. However, the equivalents of terms can not always be found in the language of translation, so use the following transformations: descriptive translation or explication, translation by using the genitive case with the preposition of.

English-language texts of the oil and gas industry contain a large number of passive constructions. This is due to a number of features, the main of which is that in English you can turn into a passive construction of a sentence with a verb in the active state with a direct or prepositional adverb, which in the Ukrainian language is impossible.

However, in many cases the English passive construction is often traced in Ukrainian, which contradicts the norms of the Ukrainian language. Thus, in the English passive construction, the application with the preposition by denotes a figure or a certain natural force. Due to the norms of the Ukrainian language, a literal translation containing an inversion with a passive adjective and an adverb in the instrumental case, which denotes the figure, is erroneous.

A document issued by the receiving party certifying the quantity unloaded. If the adverb with the preposition by denotes an object or natural forces, an adequate Ukrainian translation can contain both verb forms on -no, -to with the adverb in the instrumental case without the preposition, and active subject constructions, for example: Identified volume of product, the quality of which is covered by a single certificate of quality or certificate of analysis . The required power is supplied by the kinetic energy of the moving liquid (Devold, 2013).

The English preposition with the preposition with always denotes a tool. Therefore, it will correspond to the Ukrainian application in the instrumental case without a preposition. Example:

Shafts are turned with cutters (Devold, 2013). Describing technological operations in English-language texts of the oil and gas industry, passive constructions are often used. In the case when technological operations are performed not by automation, but by people, in the Ukrainian translation it is necessary to use indefinite-personal sentences: The water is discharged overboard. The next crude oil cargo is loaded on top of the residues.

The water is unloaded overboard. The next cargo of crude oil is loaded on top of the residue (Devold, 2013).

In Ukrainian scientific texts of the oil and gas industry, verb constructions, in particular infinitives, are often preferred over verb nouns: the device is used to retard evaporation of volatile products in a tank. The device is used to inhibit the evaporation of volatile products from the tank (Devold, 2013).

In other cases, adjective inversions with passive adjectives are used. However, a typical mistake of many texts on oil and gas is the combination in one design of the contract part with the inversion of the adjective. In such cases, it is correct to use the adjective inversion or the contracted part. The reference point on the dip hatch from which manual measurements are made. A landmark on a sampling hatch through which to measure manually (Devold, 2013).

When translating the texts of the oil and gas industry, in particular standards, it is necessary to distinguish between subjectless constructions with the verb form on -но, -то and subject constructions with the passive verb adjective. Subject-free and subject-free constructions do not contradict the norms of the Ukrainian language, but there is a certain difference between them. Adjectives should be used only where it is a sign. You can't put two adjectives or an adjective with an adjective in one sentence, the first of which is a predicate and the second is a definition:

Weight to which the detecting element guide wires are attached to hold them taut and vertical. The load to which the sensor guide wires are connected to keep these wires taut and vertical (Devold, 2013).

The translation of oil and gas terminology is a reproduction of the unity of content and form of the original by means of another language. It can generally be adequate even in the absence of formal accuracy in the reproduction of individual words and phrases. Often the translation is adequate due to the violation of this surface accuracy. In Ukrainian scientific texts, the oil and gas industry often prefers verb constructions, in particular infinitives over verb nouns, in other cases they use adjective inflections with passive adjectives. However, a typical mistake of many texts on oil and gas is the combination in one design of the contract part with the inversion of the adjective. The syntax and terminology of English-language texts on oil and gas should meet the norms of the Ukrainian professional language, while maintaining the identity of the international standard in technical content or having clearly defined technical deviations.

References:

1. Білозерська Л. П. Термінологія та переклад. Вінниця: НОВА КНИГА, 2010. 232с.
2. Карабан В.І. Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури. Лексичні, термінологічні та жанрово-стилістичні труднощі. Вінниця: Вид. «Нова Книга», 2001. 301с.
3. Кочерган М. П. Вступ до мовознавства. К.: Видавничий центр „Академія”, 2000. 368 с.
4. Ракшанова Г.Ф. Багатокомпонентні термінологічні сполуки у технічній терміносистемі. *Гуманітарний вісник. Серія: Іноземна філологія*. Черкаси. 2002. №6. С. 184–186.
5. Devold Havard. Oil and gas production handbook. Oslo: ABB, 2013. 162p.