

STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATION OF OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

G‘aybullayeva Zilola Muzaffar qizi
Uzbekistan State world languages University
Student at Translation faculty
gaybullayevazilola762@gmail.com

Аннотация. Перевод специализированной терминологии, такой как термины нефтегазовой отрасли, представляет собой уникальную задачу. Эти проблемы обусловлены техническим характером терминов, социокультурным контекстом языка перевода и необходимостью точного понимания и передачи информации. Нефтегазовая отрасль, будучи глобальным сектором, нуждается в последовательных и точных переводах для обеспечения бесперебойной работы через международные границы. Целью данной статьи является изучение переводческих стратегий, применяемых при переводе терминов нефтегазовой отрасли с английского языка на узбекский, а также изучение лексики, проблем и решений в этой области.

Ключевые слова: Нефтегазовая терминология, стратегии перевода, технический перевод, лексическая эквивалентность, описательный перевод, модуляция, стандартизация терминологии, транслитерация, функциональная эквивалентность, заимствование и калька.

Annotatsiya. Neft va gaz sohasi atamalari kabi maxsus atamalarni tarjima qilish o‘ziga xos qiyinchilik tug‘diradi. Bu muammolar atamalarning texnik xususiyatidan, o‘rganilayotgan tilning ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekstidan, axborotni to‘g‘ri tushunish va yetkazish zaruratidan kelib chiqadi. Neft va gaz sanoati global sektor sifatida xalqaro chegaralar orqali uzluksiz ishlashni ta‘minlash uchun izchil va aniq tarjimalarni talab qiladi. Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi neft va gaz sanoatiga oid atamalarni ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda qo‘llaniladigan tarjima strategiyalarini, hamda ushbu sohadagi lug‘at, muammo va yechimlarni o‘rganishdan iborat.

Kalit so‘zlar: Neft va gaz terminologiyasi, tarjima strategiyalari, texnik tarjima, leksik ekvivalentlik, tavsifiy tarjima, modulyatsiya, terminologiyani standartlashtirish, transliteratsiya, funksional ekvivalentlik, qarz olish va izlanish

Annotation. The translation of specialized terminology, such as oil and gas industry terms, presents unique challenges. These challenges stem from the technical nature of the terms, the socio-cultural context of the target language, and the need for precision in both understanding and communication. The oil and gas industry, being a global sector, requires consistent, accurate translations to ensure seamless operations across international borders. The focus of this thesis is to explore the translation strategies employed in transferring oil and gas industry terms from English into Uzbek, providing insight into the lexicon, challenges, and solutions in this field.

Key words: *Oil and gas terminology, Translation strategies, Technical translation, Lexical equivalence, Descriptive translation, Modulation, Terminology standardization, Transliteration, Functional equivalence, Borrowing and calque.*

Topicality: The importance of accurate translation of oil and gas terminology in Uzbekistan’s rapidly growing energy sector.

Necessity: The oil and gas industry is one of Uzbekistan’s key economic sectors, and precise translation of industry-specific terms is essential for both local and international stakeholders.

Object: English oil and gas terminology.

Subject: The strategies used in translating these terms into Uzbek.

Aim: To identify and analyze the most effective strategies for translating oil and gas industry terms from English into Uzbek.

Lexical and Semantic Features of Oil and Gas Industry Terms in English. Lexical Features of Oil and Gas Industry Terms. Oil and gas terminology is highly specialized, featuring unique compounds and derivations.²² This chapter explores:

Technical terms: Common in industry-specific terminology (e.g., drilling rig, offshore platform).

Acronyms and abbreviations: Widely used to refer to equipment, processes, and regulations (e.g., FPSO - Floating Production Storage and Offloading).

Neologisms: Emerging terms due to technological advancements in the sector (e.g., fracking, deepwater drilling).

Semantic Features. Oil and gas terms often exhibit one-to-one correspondence with specific objects or processes in the field, making accurate translation crucial. The following semantic phenomena are examined:

Polysemy: Some terms may have multiple meanings depending on the context (e.g., well can mean both a drilled hole or a good state).

Synonymy and Antonymy: Industry terms with similar or opposing meanings.

Semantic fields: The clustering of related terms (e.g., drilling terminology).

Translation Strategies in the Oil and Gas Industry. Equivalence and Adaptation in Translation. The translation of oil and gas terms requires achieving equivalence in meaning and function between English and Uzbek. The following strategies are analyzed:

Direct translation: Used when there is a one-to-one correspondence between the terms in English and Uzbek (e.g., pipeline as quvur liniyasi).

Transliteration: Where the target language adopts the phonetic structure of the original term (e.g., compressor into kompressor).

Borrowing: Particularly from Russian, which has historically influenced the technical lexicon in Uzbek. Terms like geological exploration are translated directly from Russian.

Modulation. This strategy involves changing the perspective or cognitive approach to the term. For example, in translating downstream and upstream (which re-

²² Muminov, U. (2018). Terminology in the Uzbek Oil and Gas Sector: Challenges and Solutions. Tashkent Publishing House.

fer to phases of the oil and gas process), an explanation of the stages may be required rather than a literal translation, as the direct conceptualization of these terms may not exist in Uzbek.

Descriptive Translation. Some terms have no direct equivalent in Uzbek and need to be explained with a descriptive phrase. For example, Christmas tree (a well-head structure) may be translated with a description of its function in Uzbek rather than its literal English meaning. When a term has no direct equivalent in Uzbek, translators might focus on the function rather than the form. For example, the term blowout preventer (a safety device) may be translated in a way that emphasizes its function in controlling well pressure.

Calque. A calque or loan translation involves translating parts of a compound or multi-word term directly. For instance, oilfield could be translated into Uzbek as neft maydoni (oil + field).

Challenges in Translating Oil and Gas Terms into Uzbek. Lack of Established Terminology.²³ In many cases, Uzbek lacks an established set of oil and gas industry terms, necessitating the creation of new terms. Translators often face the challenge of choosing between adopting foreign terms and coining new ones.

Cultural and Linguistic Differences. Cultural factors may influence how terms are perceived and understood in Uzbek. Concepts that are readily understandable in English-speaking countries due to their familiarity with the industry may require additional explanation in Uzbek.

Influence of Russian. The Russian language has had a significant influence on the technical and industrial lexicon of Uzbekistan. Many oil and gas terms are borrowed from Russian, and this intermediary stage of translation can sometimes introduce ambiguity or shift in meaning.

Contextual Meaning and Ambiguity. Certain terms in the oil and gas industry can be ambiguous depending on the context. For example, rig can mean the entire drilling platform or a specific component. This requires translators to carefully consider the context in which terms are used to provide accurate translations.

Comparative Analysis of Translation Strategies in English and Uzbek. Comparative Study of Key Terms. This chapter provides a comparative analysis of specific oil and gas terms in English and their translations into Uzbek, evaluating the efficacy of various translation strategies.

Drilling rig: English drilling rig is translated into Uzbek as burg‘ulash minorasi, a calque that captures the essence of the term.

Blowout preventer: Translated into Uzbek with a functional equivalence approach, emphasizing its role in preventing blowouts.

Fracking: As this is a relatively new term, it may be borrowed or adapted into Uzbek.

Case Studies. Real-world examples of oil and gas industry translation projects, including government contracts, technical manuals, and training materials, are analyzed to determine the effectiveness of the chosen translation strategies.

²³ Vinay, J. P., & Darbelnet, J. (1995). *Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation*. John Benjamins Publishing.

Conclusion. The translation of oil and gas industry terms from English into Uzbek requires a multi-faceted approach that balances linguistic accuracy with cultural and contextual understanding. The strategies of direct translation, transliteration, modulation, and descriptive translation offer varying levels of success, depending on the complexity of the term and the presence of existing equivalents in Uzbek. The study concludes that while Russian influence plays a substantial role in shaping Uzbek oil and gas terminology, efforts to develop a more robust, native technical lexicon are ongoing. The translation of specialized terms is essential for Uzbekistan's integration into the global energy sector.

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