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TRANSLATION OF OIL AND GAS - RELATED ENGLISH PHRASES

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Abstract
The challenges of translating oil and gas-related terminologies into English are taken into account. Technical texts' genre and style attract attention. The primary challenges associated with translating this vocabulary are examined. According to the authors' research, translating texts about oil and gas calls for particular specialized instruction and thorough familiarity with both the target and target languages.

Keywords: Translation, terminology, challenges, translation strategies, optimal development, oil and gas sector, oil field development, drilling a field.

Introduction

In a given subject or activity, every professional translator must translate specialized terms and deal with the challenge of comprehending the meaning of such extremely specialized materials. Understanding the fundamentals of translating terminology is essential to producing a skilled and accurate translation. Among the several interpretations of a certain idea, how can one identify the counterpart in the source language that is most similar to the key term in the target language? This question is the focus of this paper. The purpose of this work is to assist language learners in navigating the variety of specialized industry jargon and determining the best translation strategies.

Understanding the relationship between the term and the text, as well as the context in which structural and semantic types of terms are used, are essential for achieving adequate translations. Understanding the fundamentals of translation is also essential. To identify the most accurate equivalent in the target language and be able to select the one that is acceptable for a certain case, a translator must first gain the expertise required by the oil and gas business before beginning to translate a

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document from this sector. When there is no equivalent in the target language, it is crucial to use translation modifications.

Discussions and translations terms:

However, equivalents for terms do not always exist. Most often, the following transformations are used in the translation of terms:

— descriptive translation or explication. This is the most convenient way to explain an unfamiliar term, the only drawback being its cumbersome and verbose nature: air gap at — the vertical distance from the calm sea level to the lower edge of the upper hull of a semi-submersible drilling platform during drilling;

— translation using the genitive case with the preposition of: well of flow — manifestation of a well;

— transcription, when the term sounds similar in the source language and the target language:

— transliteration — translation by recreating the graphic form using the letters of the target language. However, this is a rare case, as it is precisely because of this method that "false friends" of the translator have appeared, such as contribution, data, decade, instance, simulation, etc., which grossly distort the meaning of the text;

— calquing — translating terms by faithfully replicating them in the Russian language, or more properly, translating them literally: drilling axis — ось бурения, turbobit — турбодолото;

— interpretation with different prepositions: exploratory oil rig — разведочное бурение на нефть, maintenance floor — площадка для обслуживания оборудования, and land systems — системы для наземной сейсморазведки.

The ambiguity of phrases must be taken into consideration. The gas business, for instance, uses the terms "engine," "machine," and even "steam locomotive." For example, "oil," "lubricant," and "petroleum." Technical translators face challenges due to term ambiguity. Let's see an illustration of the consequences of selecting the incorrect translation meaning:

Translations of the word "development" in the oil and gas sector, particularly in the field development domain, include "field development," "fine-tuning," and "debugging." However, generally speaking, the situation determines its meaning: ...similar projects for the optimal consolidation of oil field development — similar

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initiatives for the optimal development of oil and/or gas fields. Instead of "similar projects for the optimal development of the oil and gas sector." This term can mean different things: heat generation, heat release, and heat development; — advanced development — prototype development; Crestal development is the process by which an oil field grows from its centre to its edges;

— postponed development — drilling a field slowly while concurrently taking advantage of it; — early growth — early development, the field's initial phase; drilling a field from the outskirts to the centre; marginal development; —field development—development of oil fields; — recent progress — recent enhancements, recent developments in technology; — concurrent development — concurrent formation of a field from the wings and dome; — wave formation — wave development. It is evident that every meaning varies and is contingent upon the situation.

Difficulties may also arise when translating texts on the classification of oil and gas reserves. The fact is that the concepts are completely different in English and Russian. Foreign companies classify reserves and field development, while in Russia there is a unified system for accounting for hydrocarbon reserves. In this case, even the term "reserves" does not simply mean "reserves," but rather "recoverable reserves of a site opened by a well." The literal translation of the term subsurface is "subsurface, geological environment.

The titles of deposits, corporations, councils, societies, agreements, and oil grades present another challenge when translating terminology.

Conclusions

As a result, translators need to be highly professional. To deal with the challenges that come up when translating technical phrases from English, they must read specialized literature and excellent, regularly updated reference materials. When translating writings about oil and gas, the following issues could come up:

1. Lack of clarity. You can only select the appropriate translation of a term from a wide variety of terms if you are familiar with the oil and gas sector.
2. The nature of several components. Both single-component and multi-component terms are possible. When working with text, it's important to verify a concept's translation both independently and in conjunction with the term next to it.

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3. Insufficient familiarity with Russian vocabulary. The exact meaning of a term in Russian may be unknown to a translator, even if they find an appropriate translation. Understanding the oil and gas sector will also be helpful in these circumstances.
4. Facts. Since they frequently already have translations in other languages, names and their translations need to be verified.

The difficulties in translating the terms mentioned in the article and explanations of how to overcome them should help translators achieve accuracy and adequacy in their translations and minimize errors. To do this, it is also necessary to pay attention to the basic methods of translation and be familiar with the specifics of the industry.

In conclusion, it should be noted that, in general, the oil and gas sector combines many technologies from a wide variety of fields of knowledge, such as engineering, chemistry, geology, insurance, accounting, etc. This terminology also needs to be known. In addition, with the emergence of new technologies, equipment, and areas of activity, oil and gas companies often develop their own terminology, which you also need to be familiar with.

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