

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

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Abstract: This article examines the strategies for translating oil and gas industry terminology from English into Uzbek. Particular attention is paid to the grammatical, syntactic, and semantic features of terms, their functional roles in sentences, and the challenges encountered in the translation process. The study also analyzes key translation methods such as word formation, word combinations, borrowings, abbreviations, and localization. The findings highlight that ensuring accuracy, consistency, and compliance with international standards is essential for effective translation of oil and gas terminology.

Keywords: oil and gas industry, terminology, translation strategies, syntactic analysis, semantic equivalence, borrowed terms, scientific and technical translation.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada neft va gaz sanoati atamalarini ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish strategiyalari tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, terminlarning grammatik, sintaktik va semantik xususiyatlari, ularning gapdagi funksional vazifalari hamda tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolar yoritiladi. Shuningdek, so'z yasash, so'z birikmalari, o'zlashmalar, qisqartmalar va milliylashtirish kabi asosiy tarjima usullari ilmiy jihatdan asoslab beriladi. Tadqiqot natijasida neft va gaz terminologiyasini tarjima qilishda aniqlik, izchillik va xalqaro standartlarga moslikni ta'minlash muhimligi aniqlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: neft va gaz sanoati, terminologiya, tarjima strategiyalari, sintaktik tahlil, semantik moslik, o'zlashma terminlar, ilmiy-texnik tarjima.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются стратегии перевода терминов нефтегазовой отрасли с английского языка на узбекский. Особое внимание уделяется грамматическим, синтаксическим и семантическим

особенностям терминов, их функциональной роли в предложении, а также трудностям, возникающим в процессе перевода. Рассматриваются основные методы перевода, такие как словообразование, словосочетания, заимствования, аббревиатуры и национализация терминов. В результате исследования установлено, что обеспечение точности, последовательности и соответствия международным стандартам является ключевым фактором качественного перевода нефтегазовой терминологии.

Ключевые слова: нефтегазовая отрасль, терминология, стратегии перевода, синтаксический анализ, семантическое соответствие, заимствованные термины, научно-технический перевод.

Introduction.

In the process of translating oil and gas industry terms from English to Uzbek, it is important to correctly understand and express the functional characteristics of the terms. Because in some cases it is difficult to accurately express the characteristics that determine the technical result objectively, without limiting the scope of the invention. In such a situation, the terms are translated based on a functional approach and should allow them to be understood without creating excessive complexity for the specialist, if necessary, through practical experiments. From this point of view, the use of functional terms in translation is justified to a certain extent, but this process should not undermine the accuracy of the term.

In oil and gas terminology, two types of functional characteristics are distinguished: the first - terms related to process stages that are known in advance to the specialist and are easy to perform to achieve the desired result; the second - terms that are expressed directly through the result, that is, goal-oriented. In the translation process, the correct separation of these two types of terms and the selection of an appropriate strategy for them is one of the main factors determining the quality of the translation.

The methods of formation of oil and gas industry terms also play an important role in choosing translation strategies. In the Uzbek language, these terms are formed through word formation (degasification, gasification), word combinations

(gas well, gas condensate field), borrowings (compressor, separator), international abbreviations (LNG, CNG, LPG) and national units (pipeline, pressure gauge). Therefore, during the translation process, some terms are directly adopted, while others are recreated based on the capabilities of the national language. The historical development of terminology is also taken into account when determining translation strategies. Initially, many terms came through the Russian language, but today, due to the strengthening of the role of English as a global scientific and technical language, new terms are mainly adopted from English. As a result, two main approaches to translation are used in parallel - preserving international terms and nationalizing them.

Literature analysis and methodology

At the current stage, with the development of environmental and innovative trends, the need to translate new terms such as “carbon neutrality”, “carbon footprint”, “clean energy” is also increasing. This requires a deep understanding of not only linguistic, but also scientific and technical content in the translation process. Therefore, when translating oil and gas industry terms from English to Uzbek, it is important to take into account functional accuracy, term formation features, historical development and compliance with international standards. The combination of these factors ensures the accuracy and efficiency of translation and serves to further develop the scientific and technical potential of the Uzbek language.

One of the most important strategies in translating oil and gas industry terms from English to Uzbek is the use of the word formation method. Through this method, new terms are formed by adding suffixes to existing lexical units in the Uzbek language: degassing, gasification, gaseous, etc. In English, this process is carried out through affixation, for example, the term gasification is translated as “gasification”. This approach helps to clearly express the meaning of the term and ensures consistency in scientific and technical texts.

Another translation strategy is expression through word combinations. In this method, complex concepts are translated using two or more words. For example,

units such as natural gas field, gas pipeline, gas storage facility in English are translated into Uzbek as liquid natural gas, gas well, gas distribution branch. This strategy is especially effective in expressing multi-component terms clearly and intelligibly.

Preserving or adapting abbreviations is also one of the important translation strategies. In international practice, abbreviations such as LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas), CNG (Compressed Natural Gas), LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) are often not translated, but are given with an explanation or used in their original form. This serves to maintain the conciseness of the terms and ensure uniform understanding at the international level.

The next strategy is the use of borrowed terms. Many oil and gas industry terms have been borrowed from other languages, especially English or previously through Russian. For example, terms such as compressor, separator, reservoir are used without translation, but in a borrowed form. The English term methane is also used in the same form in almost all languages, as an international scientific term. This strategy helps to maintain accuracy in translation and prevent misunderstandings among specialists. The use of national words is another important direction of translation. In this strategy, terms are created or adapted based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language. For example, terms such as pipeline, gas well, pressure gauge are distinguished by their comprehensibility for the people. This approach not only simplifies translation, but also ensures the accessibility of scientific and technical texts to a wide audience.

Thus, the main strategies for translating oil and gas industry terms from English into Uzbek are word formation, translation through word combinations, preservation of abbreviations, use of borrowings and nationalization. When these strategies are used in harmony with each other, the accuracy, clarity and international compatibility of the terms are ensured. As a result, oil and gas terms in English have been formed as an international standard, and global scientific experience plays an important role in their translation. Although terms in Uzbek have historically been formed under the influence of other languages, today they

are developing in two directions - by adopting international terms and creating national variants. This indicates the constant improvement of translation strategies and the increasing scientific potential of the Uzbek language.

Results and theory.

In the process of translating oil and gas industry terms from English to Uzbek, a deep analysis of the grammatical structure, syntactic functions and the relationship between term components is of great importance. The main features of scientific and technical texts are clarity, conciseness and logical consistency, and these requirements require the correct translation of terminological units. Therefore, in the translation process, it is necessary to take into account not only lexical compatibility, but also the function of terms in the sentence, their structural structure and semantic load. As is known, in English and Uzbek there are main (core) and subordinate components of word combinations, which perform different syntactic functions in the sentence. Many terms in the terminology of the oil and gas industry are represented in the form of such multi-component combinations. For example, the term “world oil market” is translated into Uzbek as “jahon neft bozori”. Here, “market” is the main component, and “oil” is the determiner, narrowing and concretizing the main concept. It is important to maintain this syntactic relationship during the translation process, since an incorrect structure can violate the semantic accuracy of the term.

Also, the functional role of the term “oil” in a sentence can be different. In some cases, it describes a noun as a determiner, and in other cases, it acts as a possessor or as a component of it. For example, in the sentence “the world oil market is developing”, the entire compound acts as a possessor, but the “oil” component in its structure is a determiner. This situation requires a comprehensive approach to translation, that is, the translator must take into account not only individual words, but also their interconnection.

In addition, in texts from the oil and gas industry, terms often act as objects in connection with the predicate. For example, the sentence “The industry is replacing oil products with alternative fuels” can be translated into Uzbek as “Саноат нефт

замолых халтых халтых б In such cases, the translator must choose an adequate option, taking into account the morphological and syntactic features of the term.

Grammatical analysis shows that in English the determining component usually comes before the main word, and the same order is maintained in Uzbek. This simplifies the translation to a certain extent. However, in some complex constructions, determining the semantic connection between the components requires additional analysis. Especially in multi-level terms (for example, “oil and gas transportation system”), determining the role and function of each component is an important part of the translation strategy.

Context also plays a decisive role in the translation process. The same term can perform different syntactic functions in different sentences. For example, the word “oil” can be a determiner in one sentence, but in another as a possessor or object. Therefore, the translator must determine the contextual meaning of the term in each case and choose the appropriate translation option for it. This ensures semantic compatibility in the translation process and prevents misinterpretations. In addition, I have experience in translating oil and gas industry terminology.

In the process of translating oil and gas industry terms from English into Uzbek, along with the grammatical and syntactic features considered above, ensuring semantic accuracy and terminological compatibility is also an important strategic task. Especially when translating multi-component terms, it is necessary to determine their internal hierarchy, that is, to determine which component is the main one, and which ones perform the function of a qualifier or complement. This approach serves to ensure the correct interpretation of the term and the intact transmission of the scientific content.

It should be noted that oil and gas terms in English often have an analytical structure, that is, they are formed by combining several independent lexical units. In Uzbek, such terms are expressed more synthetically or in a mixed way. This requires the use of transformation methods in translation. In particular, in some cases, a free word combination in English can be given in Uzbek as a compound word or a complex term. For example, the combination “oil refining process” is

translated in an expanded form as “oil refining process”. Here, the translator uses grammatical transformation to ensure semantic completeness. In addition, the polysemy of terms also creates certain difficulties in the translation process. For example, the English term “oil” can mean “oil”, “oil” or other technical liquids in different contexts. Therefore, the translator should analyze each term not separately, but in the context of the text. Contextual analysis helps to determine the exact meaning of the term and reduce the likelihood of incorrect translation. Another important aspect in translating oil and gas industry terminology is the issue of standardization. The use of terms in a uniform form is important in international scientific and technical communication. Therefore, some terms are given without translation, but in their original form or through transliteration. In other cases, their Uzbek language alternatives are created. In this process, the translator must take into account the frequency of use of the term, its internationally accepted form and national language standards. Pragmatic factors also play an important role in translation. That is, the audience for which the translated text is intended, its scientific level and field of application are taken into account. For example, if in a text intended for a narrow circle of specialists it is advisable to leave international terms as they are, then for the general public it may be necessary to explain them or replace them with national versions.

It follows that the translation of oil and gas industry terms is a multi-stage and complex process in which linguistic, terminological and functional factors are combined. The translator must have not only knowledge of the language, but also sufficient scientific and technical understanding of the field. Only then will accuracy, consistency and adequacy be ensured in the translation process.

Conclusion

In conclusion, grammatical, syntactic and semantic analysis are the main strategic factors in translating oil and gas industry terms from English into Uzbek. Determining the role of terms in a sentence - as possessive, determiner or object, correctly interpreting their structural structure and taking into account their contextual meaning determine the quality of translation. At the same time,

standardization, compliance with international terminology and rational use of national language capabilities are of great importance. As a result of the combination of these approaches, accuracy, clarity and scientific validity are ensured in the translation process and the scientific and technical potential of the Uzbek language is further developed.

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