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TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES OF SLANG IN THE OIL AND GAS FIELD (BASED ON THE TERMINOLOGY OF TCO, KPO B.V. COMPANIES)

Abstract. The article deals with the translation peculiarities of oil and gas slangs. It highlights the translation methods and techniques applicable for technical jargons. The descriptive method is focused as an effective way of translating the slangs used in the oil and gas field. It also reflects the challenges that technical translators face and gives the ways of solving them.

The technical translation requires different approaches and methods including subject-matter and language proficiency. That's why specialized knowledge of the field is necessary for technical translators. It's hard to say that any philologist of the foreign language is able to translate special terms connected with the oil and gas industry as long as she/he can work on site and see the equipment or the process that is going to be translated. It is vital to remember that the language of the technical text is concise and concrete too. There shouldn't be any ambiguity and confusion.

Key words. Linguistic peculiarities, oil and gas, term, slang, jargon, translation methods, descriptive technique.

Introduction. Technical language is everywhere and it needs accurate and efficient translation. In the era of the digital world, home appliance, various software and hardware applications and all the information linked with the world wide web are full of specialized terms and complex concepts. One of the fields requiring precise wording and accuracy is oil and gas terminology.

When Kazakhstan gained its independence in 1991, many western companies invested in the oil and gas industry located in Western Kazakhstan, including Aktobe, Atyrau, Mangystau and Askai. They formed new joint companies such as TengizChevroil (TCO), Karachaganak Petroleum Operating b.v. (KPO b.v.), Northern Caspian Operating Company (NCOC). There was a big demand for translators/interpreters and it is still an issue. Therefore, West Kazakhstan University of Innovation and Technology has trained many translators/interpreters who are working in oil and gas companies today.

Research. Technical translation is the process of rendering the meaning of a technical text from the source language into the target one. This requires scientific or technical knowledge, proficiency in the use of technical terminology in both languages, and the ability to transpose concepts with precision.

As indicated in O. S. Akhmanova's book the term is a word or a word combination of a specific language, coined (accepted, borrowed, etc.) for the exact expression of specific notions and denotation of specific objects [1, p. 417].

According to the Cambridge dictionary the term is a word or expression used in relation to a particular subject, often to describe something official or technical [2].

There are two types of terms differentiated. They are general scientific and general technical terms, and specific terms.

Scientific and technical terms are the terms that we meet in biology, chemistry, physics sciences as well as in every-day life. As for specific terms, they are used in certain fields such as medicine, geology, mining, etc. Speaking about the technical terms, one should take into account the characteristics of the technical genre. It has precise, clear and coherent discourse. It lacks emotional, expressive and colorful language. As it contains true information, a translator should also give exactly the same information when it is translated. It is vital to remember that the language of the technical text is concise and concrete too. There shouldn't be any ambiguity and confusion. Another basic peculiarity of the technical style is it includes the universal information which requires literal and simple translation.

The technical translation requires different approaches and methods including subject-matter and language proficiency. That's why specialized knowledge of the field is necessary for technical translators. It's hard to say that any philologist of the foreign language is able to translate special terms connected with the oil and gas industry as long as she/he can work on site and see the equipment or the process that is going to be translated.

Challenges and solution. In translation project the priorities are quality and accuracy. They become even more important while dealing with technical translation. This is because minor inaccuracies can have major consequences like fines, lawsuits, and the subsequent inability for the company to continue operating in a certain market. Moreover, the oil and gas industry has its own features in terms of the language usage. There are still many professional jargons and, even sometimes one can meet idioms too. It's really hard for students to translate the professional slangs, on one hand, they don't have professional background, on the other hand, they lack language practices in classroom.

Another problem that translators face is translating from the English language into the Kazakh language. It should be noted that in the past in the Kazakh language there was little or no technical terms and all the technical terms were derived from the Russian language. That's why Kazakh students are struggling with finding analogues of the source language. They have to translate from the source language into the Russian language, and then translate into the Kazakh language. This issue hasn't been solved yet. Therefore, it is important to compile an English-Kazakh oil and gas terminology dictionary with profound explanation and description of the terms. Also, at university teachers should practice both, consecutive and simultaneous, interpretation in classroom. It would be a good idea to have a field trip with students when they have a professional training and internship with technical engineers.

Since the translation process involves development, management and consistent implementation, before starting any translation project, translators should be provided with a common terminology database (also known as a glossary or term database) that will be used throughout the translation process. Universities should host guest speakers/shareholders to develop jointly dictionaries: specific expressions, acronyms, abbreviations, etc.

Methods. Many translation methods exist, however, not all of them are suitable for technical translation. Because each department in the oil and gas industry deals with certain specific performance. Not only the linguistic knowledge is important, but also being aware of the technical issues is crucial.

Molina and Albir define translation method as the way a particular translation process is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, i.e., a global option that affects the whole text. They also say that translation method affects the way how micro-units of the text are translated, i.e. translation techniques. For example: the aim of a translation method is to produce a foreignizing version, then borrowing will be one of the most frequently used translation techniques. [3, p.24]. Based on Macquarie Dictionary (1982), a method is a way of performing a translation and is a particular plan implementing the translation.

There are many methods of translating technical terms like free translation, idiomatic translation and etc. Translation techniques like direct and oblique translation techniques are the main ones.

The first technique one can apply when the elements of the translated text are similar in the source and target languages. Such elements as grammar and sentence structure, or specific concepts, can be translated from one language to another. The final result of direct translation methods is literal translation. The borrowing and calque can be treated as direct translation.

Let us see the following example. *Imagine, beginning your career with an organization that offers unique challenges, creative solutions, innovative training and endless opportunities.* - Ойлап көріңіз, сіз өз қызмет мансабыңызды қайталанбас асулар, сан алуан түйіндік шешімдер, жаңашыл оқулар мен таусылмайтын мүмкіндіктер ұсына алатын ұйымда бастайсыз.

Borrowing is simply one language taking words directly from another and using them as its own [5, p.140]. One of the biggest stock of borrowing words from other languages is the English language, which continues to take in new words. As it turns out, the origin of some very English-sounding words today can be quite surprising: for example, Roller-Coaster Tycoon (the original) released in 1999, is easily one of my all-time favorite games. The tycoon is borrowed from the Japanese language. Yesterday they went to the famous French boutique to do shopping, boutique is the French word.

The calque, is quite different technique. While it begins with a word borrowed from another language, it also translates this word into the target language, inventing the terms like standpoint in English (from [German](#) Standpunkt), or beer garden (also from German, Biergarten). Yet translators must be careful with calques, as many can be straightforward and easy to understand, while others become confusing with unintended and often humorous consequences [6, p. 75]. Calques are often context specific, in legal texts they can be unfamiliar to ordinary people.

Oblique translation techniques are applicable when the former is impossible, when the meaning must be altered slightly, or the grammar and register of the text must be worked with to translate it. These major techniques are widely used with the above indicated methods, but let's look them in more details in translation. It includes the following techniques such as transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, compensation. Below a brief description of each one is indicated.

Simpler oblique techniques are translatable and can alter the word order in a phrase or a sentence. As it is known, different languages have different rules about adjective, noun and verb positions in a sentence and relative to each other. For example, English places adjectives before a noun, whereas French often places them after. Therefore, transposition is focused on this and the words in the target language, which are translated, are in a new, correct order and the meaning of the phrase in most cases stays the same. Modulation, on the other hand, goes even further and utilizes a phrase in the target language that isn't the same as the source language, but still expresses the same meaning. Both identical and the modulated alternative might exist in the target language, however one sounds more natural to the reader in the target

language. Therefore, modulation can be found more suitable technique and is used to prevent possible confusion and make the translation feel more natural.

If speaking about the reformulation or equivalence in translation, one should remember that it is closer to idiomatic translation. This technique can be used creatively to depict the same meaning in totally different ways between the original and target language, and is widely used in marketing and advertising. Idioms can only be translated with the help of reformulation, and interestingly, it usually appears in film titles. They are often found in totally different two languages, yet they still create the same idea or sentiment. However, it should be pointed out that some tend to do a better translation than others. For example, *Orange is the New Black* was translated into the Russian language as *Оранжевый - хит сезона*, because new black is an idiom which indicates in trend or fashionable.

Adaptation has even further translatable features as it is widely added in a cultural context to the reformulation, to sound more natural and be easily understood by the speakers of the target language. For example, while jokes featuring Wales and farm animals might make sense in England, in Eastern European cultures or in Asian countries its funny effect can be lost. Because they have their own cultural stereotypes and/ or very real, historical rivalries. Hence, adaptation must find and choose the most suitable cultural alternatives in such case. Finally, compensation is a method used when a linguistic feature or features of the source language cannot be translated into another language because of its grammatical structures in the source language, or the cultural feature doesn't have any equivalent in the target language. For example, some languages distinguish formality when addressing another person (e.g., *сен, сіз* in Kazakh, as well as similar examples in German, Russian and other languages), in opposite to English, which only recognizes one *you*, and instead expresses formality degrees in other ways such as *Would you, Will you kindly ask* etc. Having mentioned all these techniques, we would like to highlight that a translator should be skillful of using these methods and techniques in any aspects and genre of the text. As we've been researching the technical texts it should be pointed out that the most of the jargon are translated via descriptive approach. The descriptive translation is the use of a description to translate a term or a phrase in the source by characterizing it instead of translating it directly [7, p. 142]. As it defines, it gives the characteristics of the notion rather than translating word by word. When transposing the technical jargon and idioms from the source language into the target language, the descriptive method is widely used.

To begin with, we should give the definition of the *slang*. Many scholars argue whether it exists or not. The Russian linguist I.R. Galperin suggested the 'slang' to be used as equivalent to the jargon. [8, p.107] However, another Russian scholar I.V. Arnold describes *slang* as a special, genetic, very heterogeneous layer of vocabulary and phraseology, which is common in colloquial speech and residing outside the limits of the literary norm. She also remarks that *slang* includes only spoken words and expressions with a rude or playful emotional coloring [9, p.22]. Obviously, I.V. Arnold does not take *jargon* and *slang* as two different phenomena. To some extent we agree with both definitions as long as it relates with certain discourse, both spoken and written.

However, according to the Cambridge dictionary *slang* is very informal language that is usually spoken rather than written, used especially by particular groups of people [2].

While researching the linguistic features of *slang* in the oil and gas sphere, we classified the *slangs* into three groups: those are connected with animals, birds and insects.

These are examples found in the texts which were difficult but interesting for students. The verb *to pig* means to consume or eat something excessively and greedily. In the oil and gas industry there is an expression such as *to pig a pipeline* or a *pig*. Pipeline pigging is the process of cleaning and inspecting pipelines using a device called a pig. Pigs are designed to remove

debris, liquids, and other contaminants that may accumulate in the pipeline over time. They can also be used for gauging, or measuring the diameter of the pipeline. A pig is приспособление для очистки стенок труб, вставляемое внутрь трубопровода и несомое внутренним потоком нефти или газа/құбырға салынған және мұнайдың немесе газдың ішкі ағынымен тасымалданатын құбыр қабырғаларын тазалау құрылғысы. Pigtail is короткий кусок шланга; шланганың қысқа бөлшегі.

There are some jargons related to the word *dog*. There are few of them which can be found in the oil and gas industry. Dog stands for зажим, қыстырғыш in Russian and Kazakh. Pipe dog is трубный ключ, құбырды бұрайтын кілт. Dog-leg is резкое изменение направления ствола скважины при бурении; бұрғылау барысында ұңғыма бағытының күрт өзгеруі. A *doghouse* is a small building located on a rig floor that serves as the driller's office or a storehouse for small objects. It can also house the driller's controls on a modern, semi-automated rig. A doghouse is вагончик-бытовка бурового мастера/ұнба қазбаларын бақылайтын инженердің орны.

Also, there are words connected with domestic animal *cat*. A *catwalk* is a horizontal ramp used as a staging area for tubular or drilling tools. It has the *cathead* and *catline*. Here the meaning of *catwalk* is translated as подиум горизонтальный пандус буровой установки, который используется для труб и буровых инструментов. Подиум состоит из *подъемной головы* и *троса/катушки*. In Kazakh the translation is more expanded like Мұнай құбырларын және бұрғы құрылғыларын көтеретін құрал. Оның жоғары көтеретін және жылжымалы катушкасы болады. *The bear cat* is translated as скважина с трудными условиями эксплуатации. Пайдалануы қиын ұңғыма. *The wild cat* is translated as разведочная (поисковая) скважина на новой площади. Жаңа орындағы зерттеу ұңғымасы.

Another interesting slang is *donkey* which is translated as небольшой поршневым насос. In Kazakh language is шағын поршенді сорғы.

Monkey is небольшой (инструмент, машина); шағын (қондырғы, құрал). *Monkey-board* is полати для верхого рабочего; жұмысшыларды жоғарыға, төменге тасымалдайтын жабық қондырғы.

There is also interesting slang as *bull plug* meaning заглушка/бұрандалы түтік; *bull heading* is прямая закачка; мұнайды тікелей сорғызу/тарту. Also, the slang with word *horse* was found in the texts. *Horse* means группа пластов между крыльями сброса (геологическая); (геологиялық) бұрғылау барысындағы жер қабаттары. *Horsehead* is головка балансира (станка-качалки); қозғалғыш қондырғының басы.

An interesting example was given with *fish*. *Fish* is предмет, застрявший в скважине; ұңғымада тұрып қалған нәрсе. *Fishing* is ловильные работы (извлечение из скважины); ұңғымадағы затты алу жұмысы. *Fishing neck* is шейка для захвата ловильным инструментом; затты ұстайтын қондырғының бас жағы. *Fish tail* is долото; бұрғының ұшы.

There are few jargons connected with birds and insects. *Gooseneck* is предмет S-образной формы; S-пішінді нәрсе. *The spider* is паук, ловильный инструмент; өрмекшіге ұқсайтын құрал. *Worm* is червячный винт; құрт пішінді бұрғы. As it is seen in these examples, all these slangs are also connected with cultural features of the western companies. And, at this point, it is worth to know the cultural, traditional peculiarities of the English-speaking countries too.

Big bear, a *big bear* is a hitch (see hitch) that lasts a minimum of 50 straight days. Период работы на нефтяной вышке, который длится не менее 50 дней подряд. Мұнай бұрғылау қондырғысында қатарынан кемінде 50 күнге созылатын жұмыс кезеңі.

Mouse hole is a hole on the drilling rig floor used to hold the next joint of pipe to be added to the drill string. Отверстие на полу буровой установки, используемое для удержания следующего звена трубы, которое будет добавлено к бурильной колонне. Бұрғылау қондырғысының еденіндегі тесік бұрғылау тізбегіне қосылатын құбырдың келесі бөлігін ұстау үшін қолданылады. Another interesting example can serve a rat hole, a hole on the drilling rig floor used to store the kelly and swivel. Отверстие в полу буровой установки, используемое для хранения ведущей трубы и вертлюга. Айналмалы мен негізгі құбырды сақтауға арналған бұрғылау қондырғысының еденіндегі тесік.

In all these methods we used the descriptive method. It should be pointed out, however that other methods are also used in translating technical terms such as transcription, calque, functional analogue, lexical equivalent. A term might have one and the same meaning, but depending on the context, a translator should decide which translation technique works better. For this reason, different translation methods are applied appropriately and correctly.

Concluding the article, it is recommended for students to have excellent command of both languages: the source and the target languages, including functional, lexical, semantic-structural features. It is a good idea to be an expert in the field to which the text is translated, with the appropriate education and/or a certain length of service in the industry. The translator should not only understand the text well, but also accurately translate it in accordance with the official document requirements and with company's formal standards. To develop linguistic and professional competencies, students should practice and drill different translation methods along with theory. Also, various practical workshops with technical engineers and teaching faculty would improve the educational and professional background of the students.

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МҰНАЙ ЖӘНЕ ГАЗ САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ СЛЕНГТЕРДІҢ АУДАРМА ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ (ТШО, КПО Б. В. КОМПАНИЯЛАРЫНЫҢ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯСЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ)

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада мұнай және газ саласында кездесетін техникалық сленгтердің аудармасының ерекшеліктері қарастырылады. Мақалада техникалық

жаргондарды аударудың әдіс-тәсілдері көрсетілген. Мұнай мен газ саласындағы жаргондарды аударуда тиімді әдістердің бірі ретінде сипаттамалық әдіске ерекше назар аударылады. Мақалада сондай-ақ техникалық аудармашылардың алдында тұрған мәселелер және оларды шешу жолдары көрсетілген. Техникалық аударма әртүрлі тәсілдер мен әдістерді, соның ішінде тақырып пен тілді білуді қажет етеді. Сондықтан техникалық аудармашыларға осы салада арнайы білім қажет. Шет тілін білетін кез-келген филологтың мұнай-газ саласына қатысты арнайы терминдерді аударма алады деп айту қиын, тек ол осы салада жұмыс істемесе және аударманы қажет ететін жабдықпен немесе процеспен таныс болса. Техникалық мәтіннің тілі қысқа және нақты болуы керек екенін есте ұстаған жөн. Түсініксіздік пен екі мағыналылыққа жол берілмеуі қажет.

Кілт сөздер. Тілдік ерекшеліктері, мұнай және газ, термин, сленг, жаргон, аударма әдістері, сипаттау тәсілі.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА СЛЕНГОВ В НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЙ СФЕРЕ (НА ОСНОВЕ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ КОМПАНИЙ ТШО, КПО В.У.)

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются особенности перевода технических сленгов, встречающихся в нефтегазовой отрасли. В статье показаны способы перевода технических жаргонов. Особое внимание уделяется описательному методу, как один из эффективных, при переводе сленгов в сфере нефти и газа. В ней также отражены проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются технические переводчики, и указаны пути их решения. Технический перевод требует различных подходов и методов, включая знание тематики и языка. Вот почему техническим переводчикам необходимы специальные знания в этой области. Трудно сказать, способен ли любой филолог, владеющий иностранным языком, перевести специальные термины, связанные с нефтегазовой отраслью, только он не работает в этой сфере и знаком с оборудованием или процессом, требующего перевода. Важно также помнить, что язык технического текста должен быть кратким и конкретным. Не должно быть никакой двусмысленности и путаницы.

Ключевые слова. Языковые особенности, нефть и газ, термин, сленг, жаргон, способы перевода, описательный прием.