THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF OIL AND GAS TERMS-METAPHORS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This paper identifies cultural challenges in the translation of terms-metaphors in the oil and gas sphere in English and Uzbek languages. Metaphorization of words that are commonly used in our speech is known as one of the sources of new terminological units, which creates a deep understanding of the semantic functions of the terms used in the oil and gas sector. The absence of a detailed semantic analysis of oil and gas metaphors in English and Uzbek languages, as well as a structured framework for translating them, can create difficulties in cross-cultural communication.

Keywords: Oil and gas industry, terminology, metaphorization, translation, cultural aspects, association, nomination.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola neft va gaz sohasidagi atama-metaforalarni ingliz va o’zbek tillariga tarjima qilishda muammolarni aniqlaydi. Nutqimizda tez-tez ishlatiladigan so’zlarning metaforizatsiyasi yangi terminologik birliklarning manbalaridan biri sifatida tanilgan bo’lib, bu neft va gaz sohasida ishlatiladigan atamalarning semantik funktsiyalarini chuqur tushunishga imkon beradi. Ingliz va o’zbek tillarida neft va gaz metaforalarining batafsil semantik tahlili hamda ularni tarjima qilishning tizimli asoslari yo’qligi madaniyatlararo muloqotda qiyinchiliklar tug’dirishi mumkin.

Kalit so’zlar: Neft va gaz sanoati, terminologiya, metaforizatsiya, tarjima, madaniy jihatlar, assotsiatsiya, nominatsiya.

Аннотация: В данной статье выявляются культурные проблемы при переводе терминов-метафор в нефтегазовой сфере на английский и узбекский языки. Метафоризация слов, которые обычно используются в нашей речи, известна как один из источников новых терминологических единиц, который создает глубокое понимание семантических функций терминов, используемых в нефтегазовом секторе. Отсутствие детального семантического анализа нефтегазовых метафор в английском и узбекском языках, а также определенной структуры для их перевода может создать трудности в межкультурной коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: нефтегазовая отрасль, терминология, метафоризация, перевод, культурные аспекты, ассоциация, номинация.

Introduction. Terms are mostly derived from Greek and Latin languages, and it is required to have a deep understanding of their semantic nuances. Functional and cognitive features of the origin of terminology should also be taken into consideration. Specialized dictionaries rely on words in the general national language; however, these words often have specialized meanings within a particular field. From linguistic point of view, it is considered that terms are polysemantic, it means that a certain term can have different meanings in different disciplines’ terminology [1]. Terms are the core vocabulary of a profession, while terminoids are words that are common in everyday language but are also used in a specialized way within the profession. Terminoids may not always be found in terminology dictionaries in addition, they may have slightly different meanings depending on the context or how one interprets them.

Main part. Metaphor as a cognitive tool simplifies the process of understanding and cognition. This is due to the fact that, the metaphor is able to concretize and refine concepts by narrowing the meanings. I. Galperin defines the term metaphor as a transference of some quality from one object to another. V. Vinogradov states: "A metaphor, if it is not a cliché, is an act of establishing an individual world outlook, it is an act of subjective isolation" [2]. The formation of terms with the help of metaphorization remains: similarity of the form of the called object or phenomenon, similarity of functions, conceptualization of the unity of similarities in form and function, similarity of the internal structure, and associative transfer of features [3]. Consistency, selectivity, and anthropocentrism are basic features of terminological metaphorization. Metaphor is a unique tool of narrowly focused communication that helps specialists to communicate and develop the linguistic picture of the world. According to G. Lakoff, metaphor is the main mechanism by which not only abstract concepts are realized, but also the possibility of abstract thinking is created. And then he concludes that abstract concepts are not complete without metaphors.[4]

It is widely recognized that many scientists have devoted their attention to the study of metaphor. They have explored its various functions across different types of texts and examined the key metaphorical concepts. Such scientists as R. Gibbs, M. Turner, G. Faucinnier, G. Steen, and Z. Kovecses have studied rethinking and recategorization of metaphors [3]. D. Khudayberganova, A. Rahimov, and N. Mahmudov have studied metaphors related to Uzbek language [5]. K. Belousov admits that there are a lot of special words and technical terms in the texts. But it should be said that it is difficult to translate and understand common literary words used as technical terms in the texts (for example, *тое – палецноги* (a common literary word) and *тое* – a technical term [6].

The translation of metaphors in the oil and gas sector is one of the most difficult types of technical translation in general, since translating them from one language and culture to another one may be hampered by linguistic and cultural differences. The sets of associations fixed in the consciousness of native speakers of a given language make metaphorical communication always extremely "sensitive" in the communicative context. The interpretation of metaphors is strongly culturally and cognitively conditioned. The cognitive approach to metaphor, largely initiated by J. Lakoff and Johnson's *Metaphors We Live By* [7]. Metaphors can be translated with a help of translation techniques such as: equivalence, substitution, modulation. While adopting a metaphor to a new context three possibilities can be chosen among: an exact equivalent of the original metaphor can be used (M→M procedure) – *rainbow gold – oil, black gold, when crude oil is extracted from the land it is black in color,* in Uzbek *–qoraoltin*. Another metaphorical phrase which would express a similar sense can be found (M_1→M_2 procedure) *–Christmas tree – a piece of heavy equipment that controls the flow produced by a well,* in Uzbek *–favvora armaturalari, suyuqlik oqimini blokirovka qilish va uning yo'nalishini o'zgartirish* uchun qollaniladigan uskuna. Finally, an untranslatable metaphor of the original with its approximate literal paraphrase can be used (the M→P procedure)– *pig trap,* in Uzbek *–qirg'ich tuzog'i, diagnostic – tozalash vositalari uchun ishga tushirish kamerasi.*

Conclusion. The process of metaphorization is based on the human capacity to associate. In other words, people can find the similarities between two different things or objects. The metaphorical nomination of equipment in the oil and gas industry is the result of human mentality to rethink fragments of the world and compare them. The transfer of the name is based on the similarity of things. During the investigations, the linguists noted the similarities to be quite various. For instance, Russian linguist E. Kubryakova says that it can be the shape of the thing, the function of the thing, position, and behavior [8]. Associative models play a crucial role in the metaphorization of terms, particularly emphasizing their cognitive and discursive aspects. They exist in the collective consciousness and function as frameworks that guide the metaphorization process. At the cognitive level, these models are based on semantic relationships between elements

within the speaker's mind. People in the same profession might think about things in similar ways because they share similar knowledge and experiences.

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