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ТЕКСТ ТЕХНИЧНИЙ ЯКО ЗЯВИЩО МОВНЕ І ПРЕДМІОТ ТЛУМАЧЕННЯ

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Adnotacja. Pragmatyczne cechy technicznej eksploatacyjnej dokumentacji w zakresie ropy i gazu obejmują nowość i informatywność komunikatu, ponieważ po pierwsze, odpowiedni komunikat jest umieszczany przez tłumacza przed konkretnymi informacjami dotyczącymi instalacji, zbierania, eksploatacji, ponieważ jest on niezwykle ważny przy sporządzaniu i tłumaczeniu technicznej dokumentacji eksploatacyjnej; po drugie, po przeczytaniu takich komunikatów odbiorca otrzymuje już pierwsze wyobrażenie o urządzeniu, z którym będzie miał do czynienia w swojej przyszłej pracy; po trzecie, gdyby taka informacja została podana na końcu dokumentu, wówczas informatywność takiej wiadomości natychmiast znacznie się zmniejszyłaby, a to z kolei doprowadziłoby do tego, że niektóre nowe ważne informacje po prostu “wypadłyby” z kontekstu tego dokumentu i mogłyby doprowadzić do możliwej szkody materialnej lub zaszkodzić zdrowiu ludzi.

Słowa kluczowe: cechy pragmatyczne, informacje specyficzne, instrukcja obsługi, techniczna dokumentacja eksploatacyjna, informacje naukowo-techniczne, tłumaczenia techniczne.

TECHNICAL TEXT AS A LINGUISTIC PHENOMENON AND OBJECT OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract. The novelty and informativity of the message were attributed to the technical operational oil and gas documentation pragmatic features as, first, certain messages are placed by the translator before specific information of the installation, collection, operation instructions because they are first of all important when compiling and translating technical operational documentation; secondly, after reading such messages, the recipient already acquires first ideas about the device with which he will deal in his future work; and thirdly, if information of this kind were to be submitted at the end of the document then the informative level of such a message would immediately decrease significantly, and and this, in turn, would lead to the fact that certain new important information would simply “fall out” from the context of this document and could lead to possible material damage or harm to people’s health.

Key words: Pragmatic features, specific information, operation instructions, technical operational documentation, scientific and technical information, technical translation.

ТЕХНІЧНИЙ ТЕКСТ ЯК МОВНЕ ЯВИЩЕ І ОБ’ЄКТ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

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Анотація. До прагматичних особливостей технічної експлуатаційної нафтогазової документації відносять новизну та інформативність повідомлення, оскільки, по-перше, відповідне повідомлення розміщується перекладачем перед конкретною інформацією щодо монтажу, збору, експлуатації, оскільки воно є першочергово важливим при складанні та перекладі технічної експлуатаційної документації; по-друге, після прочитання таких повідомлень реципієнт вже отримує перші уявлення про пристрій, з яким він матиме справу у своїй майбутній роботі; і по-третє, якби така інформація була подана в кінці документа, то інформативність такого повідомлення відразу б

значно знизилася, а це, в свою чергу, призвело б до того, що певна нова важлива інформація просто б «випала» із контексту цього документу та могла б призвести до можливої матеріальної шкоди чи нашкодити здоров'ю людей.

Ключові слова: прагматичні особливості, специфічна інформація, інструкція з експлуатації, технічна експлуатаційна документація, науково-технічна інформація, технічний переклад.

1. Introduction

The modern world does not stand still constantly developing and improving in various areas. Taking into account the conditions of globalization, the increasing expansion of international borders, the formation of new connections of international markets, as well as the impressive scale of achievements in the fields of science and technology, there is an urgent need for the development of the educational sphere, which every day prepares new specialists, one way or another involved in the listed above achievements. Today, in the system of higher education, the perfect training of international-level specialists who confidently speak foreign languages and qualitatively translate specialized texts being worthy representatives of their profession is gaining more and more importance, and therefore, the question of their training methodology is particularly important. The translation emergence was actually caused by the fact that there was a social need for it.

The goal of the article is to characterize the issue of major pragmatic features of technical operational oil and gas documentation and means of their translation into Ukrainian language as well as to suggest some advice for the effective technical texts translation. In order to reach the abovementioned purpose we have to face such main objectives of the article:

- to conduct a qualitative content analysis of the operational documentation text and identify a number of its pragmatic features;
- to suggest translation examples of the “Dräger” device operating instructions (related to the technical operational oil and gas documentation) from English to Ukrainian;
- to investigate the method of reproducing the main pragmatic features of the text of technical operating documentation when translating from English to Ukrainian.

The research material is represented by scientific and methodological works of Ukrainian and foreign scientists on the problems of, theory and practice of translation, technical translation and English-Ukrainian translation examples of the “Dräger” device operating instructions.

In order to solve the identified practical tasks we believe that the following methods should be used: comparative analysis (the texts of technical operational documentation of the original and the translation are compared in order to highlight the main means of conveying pragmatic features during translation); structural and functional (structural elements (keywords) are singled out in the system of the text, their functions and influence on the principles choice are determined for the main stylistic and pragmatic features reproduction of the technical operating documentation text when translated from English to Ukrainian); observations (changes in the stylistic and pragmatic levels in the technical oil and gas sector operational documentation translation); qualitative content analysis (the original and translated texts of the instructions are analyzed and the main pragmatic features of their structure are highlighted).

2. Pragmatic features of technical operational oil and gas documentation and means of their translation

Such a stylistic feature as an objective manner of presenting information depends on whether the recipient of the original text/the translated text will understand a certain message. This feature will also be considered from a different, namely pragmatic, point of view (Карабан, 2018: 34).

Based on the fact that stylistics and pragmatics are extremely closely related, because the choice of a certain style of one or another language means results from the nature of a specific communicative situation: whether the communication is formal or casual, whether the interlocutors are close people or little acquaintances, whether they are equal in age and social status: the choice of stylistic means is also determined by communicative tasks, the need to influence the addressee in a certain way. Thus, we chose the same method of quantitative and qualitative content analysis to study the pragmatic features of technical oil and gas operational documentation and means of their translation (Білозерська, Возненко & Радецька, 2010: 62).

As Skrebkova-Pabat M. notes, with the help of content analysis, it is possible to conduct a study of any document or set of documents in order to study both the regularities of the internal structure of the document, as well as what gave rise to it and what it is intended for. The need for its application is connected with the high capabilities of content analysis. In general, it can be noted that nowadays no document research can be carried out without using the content analysis method. This method continues its development and combines the best opportunities of qualitative methods with the advantages of formalized, quantified analysis (Скрєбкова-Пабат, 2012: 71).

Given that translators of scientific and technical materials face significant difficulties in trying to convey the pragmatic potential of the original, which is designed for specialists who are knowledgeable in this field of knowledge and possess approximately the same amount of background information in all countries, messages of a similar kind are equally well understood scientists who speak different languages, and explanations have to be given only in relation to company names, national units of measurement, specific nomenclature names, etc.:

Dräger PIR 7000 Infrared Gas Transmitter

– *For stationary, continuous monitoring of the concentration of flammable gases and vapours containing hydrocarbons in a suitable atmosphere.*

– *Measuring range type 334: 0 to 20 ... 100 %LEL **,

– *(IDS 01x1) 0 to 100 % vol. CH₄ (methane).*

- Measuring range type 340: 0 to 5 ... 100 %LEL *,
(IDS 01x2) e.g. 0 to 850 ppm C₃H₈ (propane).
- Alternatively configurable for various gases and vapours as well as measuring ranges.

TRANSLATION:

- Датчик газу інфрачервоного випромінювання DrägerPIR 7000
- Для стаціонарного постійного моніторингу концентрації займистих газів та випарів, що містять вуглеводні у відповідному повітряному середовищі.
 - Діапазон вимірювань типу 3340–20...100% нижньої межі вибуховості (інтегрована цифрова система 01x1): 0–20% об'єму CH₄ (метан).
 - Діапазон вимірювань типу 3400–5...100% нижньої межі вибуховості (інтегрована цифрова система 01x1): 0–850% C₃H₈ (пропан).
 - Можливість налаштування для різних газів, випарів та діапазонів вимірювання.

Based on the above example, it seems possible for us to state that the translator decodes the abbreviation «IDS» using the term «integrated digital system». The translator does the same with the abbreviation «LEL» which he translates as the term «lower explosive limit». Thus, we can conclude that if the translator did not define these abbreviations, specialists who would read this instruction manual could have problems understanding it which in turn could lead to a breakdown or malfunction described equipment or to the injury or death of people who would be engaged in the installation and adjustment of this equipment.

However, we consider it necessary to make one clarification: at the very first use of this abbreviation, it would be possible to give its decipherment in brackets and thus enable its independent use in this section of the document and in the future (in the following sections the meaning of the abbreviation should be indicated again). It would also be possible to make a list of abbreviations and acronyms and thus provide the decoding of these abbreviations and acronyms only in this list. The same procedure could be carried out when translating this document. First, it would reduce the word volume of the document to some extent. Second, each contraction or abbreviation would be easier to decipher, and this, in turn, would lead to less loss of information.

Next, we will examine such a pragmatic feature of technical operational documentation as achieving the desired impact (communicative effect) on the recipient of the translation. First of all, the impact on the recipient of the technical text (in our case, technical operational oil and gas documentation) can occur through the description of procedures for manipulating objects in the surrounding world or through instructions regarding their manipulation, for example:

SIL (Safety Integrity Level)

The Dräger PIR 7000 / Dräger PIR 7200 gas transmitter complies with the SIL standards EN 61508 and EN 50402 and is SIL Level 2 certified.

Parameterisation of the Dräger PIR 7000 / Dräger PIR 7200 is an essential aspect of the functional safety. Settings such as full-scale deflection, calibration values or the configuration of the lower explosion limit (LEL) significantly influence the measured value output of the gas transmitter.

To protect the gas transmitter parameterisation against unauthorised or accidental changes, the access for device configuration can be locked (SIL lock). In this case, a parameterisation of the device can only be carried out after a SIL passcode has been entered via Dräger CC-Vision GDS Software, via HART® DD/DTM based software or via HART® handheld terminal.

TRANSLATION:

РІБ (Рівень повної безпеки)

Датчик газу типу Dräger PIR 7000 та Dräger PIR 7200 відповідає РІБ EN 61508 та EN 50402 і сертифікований до другого ступеня рівня повної безпеки.

Параметризація Dräger PIR 7000 та Dräger PIR 7200 є важливою складовою експлуатаційної безпеки. Налаштування, а саме: повномасштабне відхилення, значення калібрування чи конфігурація нижньої границі вибуховості (НГВ) великою мірою впливають на виміряну величину газу, який виходить із датчика.

Щоб попередити несанкціоновані чи випадкові зміни показників параметризації датчика газу, доступ до зміни конфігурації може бути заблокованим (блокуючий пристрій РІБ). В даному випадку, параметризація приладу є можливою після введення РІБ-пароля за допомогою програмного забезпечення Dräger CC-Vision GDS Software чи програмного забезпечення на базі HART DD/DTM або через ручний термінал HART.

As we can see from the above example, the description of procedures and instructions for their implementation really have a certain pragmatic effect on the recipient of both the original and the translation.

First, if the recipient is not aware of how the device or equipment can be tampered with by his/her own actions (which may not be included in the list above) he/she could cause the equipment to break or malfunction, or his/her actions could result in his/her injury or even death. Secondly, after reading the instructions given by the author and the instructions given by its translator, the recipient of the original and the recipient of the translation realize what actions they can perform to manipulate this device in order to operate it correctly. Thirdly, the pragmatic potential of the description of the procedures for manipulating the device or the instructions for its manipulation also lies in the fact that later either the recipient of the original or the recipient of the translation will be able to assess the readiness of the device for operation, assess the serviceability of the device, etc. through carrying out the described procedures for manipulating the device or instructions regarding its manipulation.

Now let's give an example of how the structuring of information in technical operational documentation affects the recipient's understanding of it.

Mounting:

For mounting on a gas transmitter with mounting set PIR 7000 (part no. 6811648):

- *Clean sealing surfaces on the gas transmitter, if required. Always allow the sealing surfaces and the base of the measuring cuvette to dry completely.*
- *Place the two parts of the status display on the gas transmitter and connect together.*
- *Make sure that no seals are jammed.*
- *Tighten the two screws. For mounting on a gas transmitter without mounting set PIR 7000:*
- *Mount the joint ring PIR 7000 (included with the status indicator) before mounting the status indicator.*

TRANSLATION:

Кріплення

Для кріплення датчика газу з набором для кріплення PIR 7000 (деталь № 6811648) необхідно:

• *Очистити при необхідності ущільнюючі поверхні датчика газу. Стежте щоб ущільнюючі поверхні і основа вимірювальної кювети повністю висохли.*

- *Розмістити 2 частини статусного дисплею на датчик газу і з'єднати їх разом.*

Впевніться що ущільнення не деформовані.

- *Закріпити двома гвинтами.*

Для кріплення датчика газу без спеціального набору PIR 7000 необхідно:

• *Встановити ущільнююче кільце PIR 7000 (яке додається до статусного індикатора в набір) перед встановлення статусного індикатора.*

On the basis of the above examples it seems possible for us to conclude that the structuring of information also affects its pragmatic potential. The author of the instructions, as well as its translator, first presents the most important information in so-called «sequential steps». Only after completing the previous step, the recipient of either the original or the translation can proceed to the next step of the instruction. Even more important information is highlighted in a special font that immediately attracts attention.

As V. I. Karaban points out, in the instructions there are often messages with specially selected names: WARNING (instructions for procedures or conditions that can be dangerous for a person if safety precautions are not taken, for example, danger of electric shock), CAUTION (instructions on procedures or conditions that may cause damage to the equipment if appropriate safety measures are not taken), IMPORTANT (instructions on procedures or conditions that are important for the correct operation of the equipment), NOTE (additional important information) (Карабан, 2018: 140). Here are examples of the use of such special headings.

NOTICE

The positioning of the light signals in relation to the upper side/underside of the gas transmitter may change dependent on how the gas transmitter is mounted. Basically, the colour assignment (yellow/green) is decisive, not the position of the light signals on the status indicator.

Dräger Safety recommends that the labels (Power/Fault) are affixed in a such a way that the outlet areas of the light signals are identified unambiguously.

Зверніть увагу

Розташування світлових індикаторів відносно верхньої і нижньої частини датчика газу може змінюватись залежно від того, як встановлено датчик. Розміщення індикаторів не є вирішальним, важливим є їх значення.

Dräger Safety рекомендує кріпити датчик газу таким чином, щоб світлові сигнали були зрозумілими.

CAUTION

Do not connect the device to the power supply before the wiring is complete and has been tested. This could damage the device.

Застереження

Не під'єднуйте прилади до мережі перед закінченням встановлення електричних кабелів та їх тестуванням. Це може пошкодити прилад.

As we can see from the above examples the inscriptions that are especially important for the recipient of the text (the original text or the translation) are highlighted by the author and the translator by additional means, namely: underlining, a different font size, special signs that attract attention. Next, we will consider the structuring of information from the point of view of its popularity and novelty, since these criteria also affect the pragmatics of the text.

First, let's give examples:

The Dräger PIR 7000 is an explosion proof point infrared gas detector for continuous monitoring of flammable gases and vapours. With its stainless steel SS 316L enclosure and driftfree optics this detector is built for the harshest industrial environments, e.g. offshore installations.

Two models of the Dräger PIR 7000 are available – type 334 and type 340. Each model works with a different measuring wavelength, thus giving the broadest possible range of detectable substances with superior accuracy.

TRANSLATION:

Dräger PIR 7000 – це детектор газу інфрачервоного випромінювання для виявлення вибухонебезпечних місць з безперервним моніторингом наявності займистих газів і в парів. Цей детектор є поєднанням корпусу з нержавіючої сталі SS 316L і статичної оптики, він створений для найжорсткіших технічних умов, наприклад, морських споруд.

Наявні 2 моделі Dräger PIR 7000 – тип 334 і тип 340. Кожна модель працює з різними довжинами хвиль для вимірювання, таким чином отримується найбільш можливий діапазон речовин, які можна виявити, з найбільшою точністю.

In our opinion, this example should be considered from the point of view of popularity and novelty, since it represents an introduction to the studied instruction. The novelty of this passage is due to the fact that the device being described has never been used before and is therefore new to the recipient of the message. The popularity of this passage is due to the fact that before starting to assemble the device the recipient, in our opinion, will want to familiarize himself with the basic principles of the device's operation and its general description. Thus, based on the above example, the novelty and popularity of the message also affect its pragmatic meaning, because, first of all: this message (as well as similar messages in the following parts of the documentation) is located before the specific information of the description, instructions for installation, assembly, operation, therefore it is important when compiling and translating the technical operational documentation; secondly, after reading this message, the recipient already has the first ideas about the device with which he will deal in the future work; and thirdly, if this information were to be submitted at the end of the document (either the original or the translation), then the level of its informativeness would immediately decrease significantly, and this, in turn, would lead to the fact that certain new and important information simply «would fall out of the context of this document, which could lead to possible material damage or damage to people's health.

As for the translated text, it can be said that the translator managed to convey all the features of the content of the given message into the translated language and, thus, preserve the popularity and novelty of the described information.

Next, we will consider the pragmatic impact of technical operational documentation on the recipient from the point of view of the recipient's personal characteristics. Given that the message reaches the recipient in written form and that neither the author of the message nor the translator can see the recipient in reality (in most cases, at least), we will narrow down personal characteristics to background knowledge and previous experience. Thus, we immediately give an example:

For gas transmitter operation with isolated power supply and signal lines to the central device, the junction box Ex e PIR 7000 (68 11 898) provides an unused terminal (terminal no. 3). Depending on the operating mode of the current output, a bridge between terminal number 2 and terminal number 3 (source operation) or between terminal number 1 and terminal number 3 (sink operation) should be installed in the junction box.

TRANSLATION:

Для роботи датчика газу з ізольованим блоком живлення і сигнальними лініями, які під'єднані до центрального приладу, розподільна коробка Ex e PIR 7000 (68 11 898) забезпечує запасну клему (клема № 3). В залежності від режиму роботи вихідного струму, мосткове з'єднання між клемою №2 та клемою № 3 (операція по забезпеченню струмом), або між клемою № 1 і клемою № 3 (операція по стоку струму) повинен бути встановлене в розподільній.

And one more example:

When connecting to central device and to gas transmitter (may be required e.g. in HART® operation):

Connect shielding to internal equipotential bonding of gas transmitter. Isolate shielding such that no short circuits can be generated.

Connect shielding to earth of central device (e.g. housing, earth bar, etc.).

If the HART® communication is used, observe the corresponding manufacturer specifications (only valid for devices with integrated HART® interface).

Electrically connect the gas transmitter to the external equipotential bonding.

Connect the gas transmitter.

TRANSLATION:

Коли приєднуєте щось до центрального пристрою і датчику газу (може бути потрібно при використанні протоколу HART®):

Під'єднайте екранування до внутрішнього еквіпотенціального з'єднання датчика газу. Ізолюйте екранування таким чином, щоб не виникло короткого замикання.

Під'єднайте екранування до заземленого центрального приладу (наприклад, корпус, шина заземлення і т.д.)

При використанні комунікації по протоколу HART®, зверніть увагу на відповідні специфікації виробника (підходить тільки до пристрою з інтегрованими інтерфейсами для протоколу HART®).

Електрично під'єднайте датчик газу до зовнішнього еквіпотенціального з'єднання.

Під'єднайте датчик газу.

As we can see from the above examples, these instructions are not intended for the “average consumer” (that is, a person with an average level of general knowledge), but for a professional in the oil and gas field. Thus, we can conclude that in order for this message to have a pragmatic impact on the recipient, it is necessary that this recipient has a fairly significant amount of background knowledge in the oil and gas field, and also already has some work experience in this field, because he needs to understand a very large number of terminological units, correctly interpret the information, and then also apply it when working with the described device.

When translating, it is also necessary to take this into account, because when translating terms, the translator must find the most accurate equivalents in the translation language. These equivalents, however, must also be understandable to the recipient of the language into which the translation is being made.

Thus, we can conclude that if the message is translated with the greatest accuracy, everything is clear and understandable for the recipient of the translation, then the message has a fairly high level of pragmatic potential. If the translation is not performed professionally, with a large number of gross grammatical, stylistic, lexical or pragmatic errors, the terms are not translated completely, or in a descriptive way instead of the existing equivalent, then such a message will not have at all, or will have a very low level of pragmatic potential, and, thus, will not have any effect (except for irritation and dissatisfaction) on the recipient.

In the following example, we will consider cases when the translator needs to convince the recipient of the correctness of the performed actions and the necessity of their implementation:

Installation using the Mounting Set PIR 7000 (68 11 648)

Make ready the corresponding screw fixing – see “Drilling Template – Mounting Set PIR 7000” on page 81.

Securely affix the mounting bracket of the mounting set.

Mount the gas transmitter to the mounting bracket and secure it with the provided screws (min. torque 10 Nm).

Install the gas transmitter so that the status indicator, flowcell or bump test adapter lights and, if applicable, the process adapter and/or process cuvette status lights are clearly visible.

TRANSLATION:

Інсталяція з використанням монтажного комплекту PIR 7000 (68 11648)

Підготувати відповідні гвинтові з'єднання, що підходять для фіксування – дивись «Тимчасова опорна плита для буріння – Монтажний комплект PIR 7000» на сторінці 81.

Міцно прикріпіть монтажний кронштейн монтажного комплекту.

Змонтувати датчик газу на монтажний кронштейн і прикріпити відповідними болтами-закрутками (мінімальний крутний момент 10 Нм).

Встановіть датчик газу так, щоб індикатор стану, камера потоку або лампочки адаптера контролю удару і, якщо це необхідно, положення лампочок технологічного адаптера та технологічної кювети було добре видно.

Based on the above example, we believe it is possible to conclude that the original text and the translated text of this instruction manual will have the desired effect on the recipient of the original and the translation. This is confirmed by the following factors: first, the author and the translator use imperative verbs and imperative constructions, which immediately indicate the need for the recipient to perform certain described actions; secondly, each step is described specifically, clearly and succinctly, so the recipient will understand all the instructions for manipulating the device and carry them out with maximum accuracy; thirdly, neither the author nor the translator uses too difficult and unclear (or non-existent, invented or newly created) terminological units, which, in turn, will contribute to a better understanding by the recipient of the original text and the translated text.

Next, we will consider such an important pragmatic feature of technical operational oil and gas documentation as the use of explanations:

Intended use:

– The bump test adapter is designed for testing the function of the gas transmitter (with splash guard) with a gas/air mixture in concentrations below the lower explosive limit (test gas).

The remote test adapter is not suitable for calibration purposes because lower concentrations may be set in comparison to those of the test gas in the measuring cuvette of the gas transmitter due to dilution effects (convection current, wind).

TRANSLATION:

Призначення:

– Перехідний пристрій для контролю удару використовується для випробування датчика газу (із запобіжним пристроєм від розбризкування) у сумішах газу/ повітря в концентраціях, що не перевищують нижню границю вибуховості (тестовий газ).

Дистанційний контрольний перехідник не підходить для використання у цілях калібрування, тому що менші концентрації можуть спричинити змішування тестових газів різних концентрацій у вимірювальній кюветі датчика газу внаслідок ефекту розрідження (конвекційний потік, вітер).

As we can see from the above example, the use of explanations (either in the original or in translation) contributes to a better understanding of information. Using explication, the author gives more detailed instructions, provides additional information for the recipient of the original text and, thus, reduces the risk of misinterpretation of the message.

As for the translation, it should be noted that the translator conveys all the author's explanations and rarely uses his own. In our opinion, this is due to the fact that this type of translation should be as accurate as possible and have the highest possible level of equivalence to the original text. Therefore, the translator considers it necessary to follow the explanations provided by the author and transfer their content to the language of translation using the appropriate means of this language.

It also seems possible to us to note that in the event that either the author or the translator of the instruction is not sure of the authenticity of their own statements, they can provide explanations that would help the recipient of the original or translation to understand and interpret the text correctly.

However, in our opinion, such a method of writing the instruction or its translation should be resorted to very rarely (perhaps it is even better to exclude it, the method, completely), since there should not be any inaccuracies

or errors in the texts of the technical operating documentation (and the translation does not matter it, or the text of the original).

Based on all of the above, we can conclude that the pragmatics of the text is no less important than its stylistics, because the wrong writing of the message or the wrong translation of it can lead to the recipient misunderstanding the entire message and, thus, to the breakdown of equipment or the injury or death of people who work with him.

It should also be noted that due to the understanding of the pragmatic features of the text in general, and the text of the technical operating documentation, in particular, the translator is able to correctly choose grammatical, stylistic or lexical constructions, and, accordingly, to have the desired effect on the recipient of the translation. Knowing the extralinguistic methods of attracting and retaining the recipient's attention during reading and interpreting the message (which is extremely important in the case of technical operational documentation), the author of the original text and the author of the translation text can achieve the appropriate level of influence on the recipient and contribute to the correct interpretation of the message.

Conclusion

In our research we highlighted certain pragmatic features of technical operational oil and gas documentation.

1. It is the desire of the author or translator of the technical operational oil and gas documentation to achieve a certain influence (communicative effect) on the recipient of the original text or the translated text. This pragmatic feature is expressed in the description of the procedures and instructions for their implementation, in the use of a large number of imperative constructions, which, when translated from English, are transmitted by Ukrainian counterparts.

2. We included the structuring of information as a pragmatic feature, since a certain structure of information presentation can be traced in the technical operational documentation. Violation of this structure by the author of the documentation or its translator can lead to fatal consequences for the recipient. The structuring of the original text and the translated text is that the most important information is presented first, and then the less important. Inscriptions that are particularly important for the recipient of the text (the original text or the translation) are highlighted by the author and the translator with additional means, namely: underlining, a different font size, special signs that attract attention.

3. The novelty and popularity of the message also affect its pragmatic meaning and were attributed by us to the pragmatic features of the technical operational oil and gas documentation

4. We also considered the pragmatic impact of the message on the recipient in terms of his/her background knowledge and experience. In order for a certain message to have a pragmatic impact on the recipient, it is necessary that this recipient has a fairly significant amount of background knowledge in the oil and gas field, as well as already having some work experience in this field, since he needs to understand a very large number of terminological units, correctly interpret information, and then apply it when working with the described device.

5. Another pragmatic feature of the technical operational oil and gas documentation is the use of explanations, as this contributes to a better understanding of the information. Using explication, the author provides more detailed instructions, additional information for the recipient of the original text and, thus, reduces the risk of misinterpretation of the message. As for the translation, it is worth noting that the translator must convey all the author's explanations and use his own only in case of urgent need.

The pragmatics of the text is no less important than its stylistics, since misspelling or mistranslating a message can lead to the recipient misunderstanding the entire message and thus damage to equipment or injury or death to people working with it. It should also be noted that thanks to the understanding of the pragmatic features of the text in general, and the text of the technical operating documentation, in particular, the translator is able to correctly choose grammatical, stylistic or lexical constructions, and, accordingly, to have the desired effect on the recipient of the translation. Knowing the extralinguistic methods of attracting and retaining the recipient's attention during reading and interpreting the message (which is extremely important in the case of technical operational documentation), the author of the original text and the author of the translation text can achieve the appropriate level of influence on the recipient and contribute to the correct interpretation of the message.

Therefore, the results of the study confirmed the relevance of the development of the scientific question and gave grounds to claim that when creating the text of the technical operational oil and gas documentation and when creating the translation of this documentation, it is necessary to take into account the importance of the pragmatic features of the translation language and the language into which the translation is conducted, since the author and translator can create a text documentation and its translation at a correspondingly good level only when they have relevant knowledge about all the features of creating documentation of this type and its translation.

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