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PROBLEMS AND SOME SOLUTIONS OF TRANSLATING AGRICULTURAL TERMS

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ABSTRACT

This article shows the importance of learning foreign languages and the features of the problems that arise when learning languages. Especially in the current period of economic development, agriculture is also developing, and the article also highlights the problems that can be encountered when translating in these areas, and ways to solve them.

KEYWORDS

Terminology, term-system, agriculture, glossary, terminological dictionary, terminological vocabulary

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, foreign languages are the object of attention and study. The importance of knowing a foreign language is difficult to overestimate. It is almost impossible to imagine the life of modern man who does not know a foreign language, because most

modern means of communication and dialogue aimed at people in one way or another, speak the language. Continuously world is developing and people are in close interaction and mutual influence. That's why it is especially important learning foreign languages.

Learning a foreign language isn't an easy thing. Learning a new language takes time and dedication. Once you do, being fluent in a second language offers numerous benefits and opportunities.

Learning another language gives the learner the ability to step inside the mind and context of that other culture. Without the ability to communicate and understand a culture on its own terms, true access to that culture is barred. Why is this important? In a world where nations and peoples are ever more dependent upon on another to supply goods and services, solve political disputes, and ensure international security, understanding other cultures is paramount. Lack of intercultural sensitivity can lead to mistrust and misunderstandings, to an inability to cooperate, negotiate, and compromise, and perhaps even to military confrontation. Intercultural understanding begins with individuals who have language abilities and who can thereby provide one's own nation or community with an insider's view into foreign cultures, who can understand foreign news sources, and give insights into other perspectives on international situations and current events. For survival in the global community, every nation needs such individuals. A person competent in other languages can bridge the gap between cultures, contribute to international diplomacy, promote national security and world peace, and successfully engage in international trade.

Discussion. The process of globalization, rapid development of economic ties between the two countries, a new level of modern agricultural science and international cooperation in the field of agricultural technology resulted in a significant increase in the requirements for the level of training specialists in the field of agriculture.

Indeed, the scope of modern agriculture characterized by expansion, intensification and complexity of the communication component. Besides, most of the latest agricultural information in the world today, there is in English. That communication and effective work with professionally important information allows modern agricultural professionals efficiently solve professional problems, to cooperate and coordinate maintenance and operational procedures.

In modern conditions, expansion of international economic relations there is a need to train highly qualified professionals with a level of knowledge of foreign languages, which allows direct communication with foreign partners in the professional activity. In the context of teaching English to students of non-linguistic specialties universities urgent task is to master their knowledge specialty terms and obtaining skills to use highly specialized language training to perform professionally oriented tasks aimed at further communication. Although knowledge of the English language itself is a valuable skill, but without

knowledge of English terminology we will be unable to understand the words and expressions.

The terms are a major component of the scientific style, and in a special scientific text in the principle of non-replacement of the term equivalents and no terminological vocabulary. After the first use of the term (with the definition of the relevant concepts, if necessary), or may be used the same term, or an abridged version: acronyms and terms with missing elements uninformative. Scientists are constantly faced with the problem of designation of a concept or phenomenon. Therefore, the terminology has always been the focus of scientists and linguists.

Agricultural terminology of the English language is a subsystem of developing terminology of agriculture. It is widely used all the resources of the national English: word-forming elements, neologisms, phrases and prepositional postpositional arrangement of particles, rethinking a generic term, and others. Terminological vocabulary is one of the main ways to replenish the vocabulary of the language. Indeed, the complexity of structures of agricultural machinery, the use of scientific advances in agronomy, chemistry and biology cause the appearance of many new terms.

The main drawbacks of the agricultural terminology course are:

- Ambiguity (polysemy), when the same term is used to refer to different concepts.

- Synonymy. In this case, the same concept corresponds several different terms.
- Lack of clear definitions (definitions) for the many, often fundamental (basic) terms. This gives rise to the so-called "scientific dialects", which often remain unclear even professionals from related disciplines.
- Inaccurate terminology when purely literal, sometimes "domestic" meaning actually contradicts the sense described their concepts.
- Bulky, sometimes unpronounceable number of terms.
- Indeterminacy of some important concepts.
- Lack of strong construction in conjunction of the terms used, which at the same time within the meaning linked.
- Frequent violation of norms and rules of the other language.

Thus, we can conclude that for an adequate translation we need specific glossaries. Created glossaries are educational and not intended to include the possible combinations and more words. In constructing the conceptual system of any branch of knowledge is natural to consider the requirements of the linguistic terms of economy. In the present case, in our opinion, it is expedient to recommend to the sequence of work:

1. Give clear formulation of the basic concepts and definitions of basic terms. These terms should

maximize correlate with terms related fields of knowledge.

2. Determine the allowable share of English-language terminology.

3. Identify the hierarchy of concepts and carry out the basic concepts of fragmentation. These crushing must strictly meet the essential requirements of the theory of classification: a partition on one ground, completeness that is a reflection of all the possible elements of the lower level of fragmentation, lack of redundant and repetitive terms and concepts.

4. Separate the terms of the terms of agriculture and related areas, first of all, mechanization and livestock.

5. Conduct a sequential discussion and development of concepts and definitions for each stage of the proposed hierarchy.

6. To publish a glossary of recommended terms of pedagogical science.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, it is necessary to create a terminological dictionaries minimum for each specialty. For the selection of terms is necessary to apply the logical-semantic correlation of professional concepts and the corresponding linguistic sign. Sampling terminological combinations depend on the total number of samples taken.

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