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GRADUATION QUALIFICATION PAPER

Translation Difficulties of Agriculture Terms (*on translation of texts related to
the Agricultural Terms*)

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Introduction

After independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan all spheres of life has been developed swiftly. Translation has also enhanced interests of researches and common people in a great extent. The translation, being one of the most important means of interlingua communication, is indispensable in the process of integration to the world community at all levels. In global life people always have interests to other communities' worldview. The deep penetration to cultural heritage of any country cannot exist without clear understanding of works of literature.

Translation of agriculture terms is of primary importance in our country. Every field of knowledge from the point of view of translation has its own specifications which are to be studied. The main task of translation of agriculture terms is to provide a reader with clear and precise meaning of translating agriculture and farming. Reader feels a translated work as he is in foreign worldview. Consequently the theoretical studies and research in this field is extremely important. The role of translation of agriculture terms in making progress is significant and inseparable.

The qualification paper entitled "**Translation Difficulties of Agriculture Terms (Translating the texts related to Agriculture Terms)**" is devoted to the most important theme in modern life.

The actuality of the present graduation paper is I think it is the basic actuality of the work. Second, we know there many scientists and researchers worked out on the theme "translation of farming and agriculture". But none of the scientific work had been created in which at the same time translation of the book and its theoretical analysis connecting to the translation.

The main aim of the present graduation qualification paper is to show and display the main difficulties of translating the agriculture terms from Russian into English or vice versa.

The tasks of the graduation qualification paper are the followings:

- 1) to study widely translation theory;

- 2) to study terminology;
- 3) to determine the ways of translating the agriculture terms;
- 4) to reveal the edge of methods of translating the agriculture terms;

Theoretical base of research: works of the following scientists Peter Newmark., Nida E., Lefevere A., Kazakova T. A., Alloyorova R. R., Marta D. T., Catford J. C., Sultonova D. A., Hossein V. D., Bakaeva M. K., Shi Aiwei, Jo'rayev K., Aznaurova E. S., Salomov G., Odilova G., Jasskelainen R. and etc. as well as internet resources.

The theoretical importance of the present graduation paper is explained by the fact that this paper presents solution to some problems which were not solved to our days, in example agriculture terms in translation.

The novelty of this graduation qualification paper is determining the translating skill while translating the agricultural text and by the way analyzing the theoretical theme.

The practical value of graduation qualification paper. This work can be used in all kinds of seminars on translation theory. Such kind of work had not been done before, so that which can be used not only translation theory may be in each conference of literary theory. It is useful for students wanted to learn translation

The structure of the dissertation paper is traditional. It consists of the introduction, three chapters, at the end of the each chapter there are summary, the conclusion, the bibliography and appendix.

This study at first examines relevant theoretical framework and translation practice. Then it considers contextual differences between Russian and English works/different literature related to the agriculture that are analyzed in the paper. On the basis of survey results the paper proposes the most accurate form of agriculture terms translation and finally considers whether it is possible for the target language condition to read it as the original.

In introduction the topicality of a theme of research, its theoretical and practical importance is proved, the object, a subject, the purpose and research problems are defined; methods and work structure are designated.

Chapter I deals with theoretical aspect of translation studies, new approaches to definition of the notion “translation”, and the basic methods of translation. It will discuss the relevant theoretical framework and translation practice. It will focus on the issue of equivalence in translation, paying particular attention to functional equivalence and a selection of alternative translating methods and techniques. The chapter will also assess problem areas and the translator's tasks which dealing with this type of translation.

Chapter II focuses on analysis of the translating process and will thus consider theoretical points that have been used in translation of agriculture terms. The chapter will then focus in detail on translatability/untranslatability analysis and structures of terms in verse translation. In order to analyse the benefit of peculiarities of terms, agriculture terms translation for translators, the paper is supported by a survey of experienced professionals working with the language English/ Russian.

This chapter analyses the issues of agriculture terms translation includes equivalence and linguistic problems. The survey results presented in this include proposals, based on their opinions, as to the most adequate form of translation of agriculture terms and analyze whether it is possible for the target text to read the same effect as the original. It also includes a summary of changes that have influenced translating agriculture terms. Also it deals with examples of English/Russian agriculture journals, newspapers and etc.

In the conclusion the results of investigation on the carried out research are summed up and conclusions are formulated.

CHAPTER I. A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF TRANSLATION

1.1 Translation Theory and Scientists' Investigation on the study

The theory of translation is subdivided into general theory, dealing with the general characteristics of translation, regardless of its type, and special branches, concerned with a theoretical description and analyses of the various types of translation, such as the translation of fiction poetry, technical and scientific literature, official documents, etc.

In our country the improvement of translation studies of different languages, in various genres is considered not only as a main problem of literary translation, but the one that must be discussed carefully within other functional styles as well.¹ In recent years it's proud to see how the Uzbek authors are striving for success in this area.² We would like to add that not only in our country, but in each country it is necessary to develop translation. The importance of translating and interpreting in modern society has long been recognized. Practically not a single contact at the international level or even between two persons speaking different languages can be established or maintained without the help of translators or interpreters.

History of each sphere is constantly significant in all times in order to come into that subject, to get into full information. The study of translation history reminds us that translation is a human activity that has been going on since language began to evolve and may be affected by all kinds of external events, as unexpected as they are uncontrollable. It shows us, if we did not already know, that translation principles cannot always be defined and adhered to like scientific formulae, but at times remain as flexible and as fickle as language itself.³ Translation history is sometimes presented solely as the history of translation theory, but this leaves large areas of territory unexplored and

¹Shomuhamedov Sh., Ham ilm, ham san'at, article, p.-1

²Sirojiddinov Sh., Badiiy tarjima asoslari, Monografiya, 2011, p.-4

³P. Kuhiwczak& K. Littau, A Companion to Translation Studies, Multilingual Matters LTD, 2007, p.-64

unaccounted for. Ideally it combines the history of translation theory with the study of literary and social trends in which translation has played a director catalytic part. It is the story of interchange between languages and between cultures and as such has implications for the study of both language and culture. It pays attention to the observations made by those who were involved in translation processes and by people whose brief it was to comment on the finished product or the context of the translation activity. Closely allied to literary history, translation history can describe changes in literary trends, account for the regeneration of a culture, trace changes in politics or ideology and explain the expansion and transfer of thought and knowledge in a particular era. It may also be used as a tool to open up the study of similar texts across cultures, or of the same text through time. It is surprisingly relevant to many areas of literary study, and absolutely central to some.

It goes without saying that each culture will have its own particular translation history according to the historical and political events that have shaped it. What we should be discussing here perhaps are translation histories, since the term in the singular suggests that there is a fixed sequence of events from which we can draw universally applicable conclusions, and this is not the case. There are of course periods in history featuring translation that are common to many cultures. The expansion of the Roman empire, for example, the Ottoman empire, the invention of printing or the Reformation all had impact on most areas of Europe and its translation activities. Other continents will have experienced other invasions, other advances in technologies, other religions. Events like these are always good points of departure for research, but their effect on an individual culture varies according to the local context. The problem is to find a way through the maze of historical material and emerge triumphant with specific information relating to case studies in translation. Before attempting to navigate the way, it

might be a good idea to ask what exactly is the purpose in studying translation history.⁴

R. R. Alloyorova indicates about translation history of our scholars such as Abu Ruid, Akhmad Fergani, Maruozi, Beruni and etc. As she proves they worked hard on translation studies, translated many works as well as wrote great famous books.⁵ In fact, there was translation based school in Mamun Academy. In the Academy Persian, Indian, Jews, Turkish and Greek scholars worked together and the scholars from Central Asia led their translational works. Cultural works of Antique period were translated into Arabic language by exactly that school of translation and were known in the East. Especially, works by Aristotle and Pluton were known with the help of translations by Ibn Sina and Fergani. Beruni translated lots of works from Indian into Arabic language. He also criticized a few scholars who translated works inadequately from the original one, and he reminded it many times in his work called 'Hindiston' (India). Hence, translation theories need to be studied from the history since people needed the translation. As G. Salomov emphasizes that through translation nations as well as writers shared their opinions to each other. In any period translation of any sphere such as literary, scientific or politic translations augmented to culture, science, literature and science. Translating is also a perfect means of sharing achievements and enriching national literatures and cultures. The many translations of the best prose, poetry and drama works of world's famous authors into different national languages provide a vivid illustration of this permanent process. Due to masterly translations the works by W. Shakespeare, W. Scott, G. G. Byron, P. B. Shelley, C. Dickens, W. Theckeray, H.W. Longfellow, Mark Twain, J. London, T. Dreiser and many other authors have become part of many national literatures.

As the process that is analyzing "Peculiarities of poetry translation is on, it is significant to find out what the translation itself is. Scientists have diversity of opinions on defining what the translation was. For instance, J. C. Catford said that:

⁴Kuhiwczak P.&Littau K., A Companion to Translation Studies, Multilingual Matters LTD, 2007, p.-63

⁵Alloyorova R. R, Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti, Urgench State University, 2008, lecture.

“Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language—a general linguistic theory.”⁶ If his opinions are summarized translation cannot be described without a theory and translation directly belongs to theory of language. Chinese scientist Shi Aiwei also summarized translation connecting with linguistics. He claimed that translation used to be considered an inter-language transfer of meaning, which is the point of departure for research and study. Many earlier definitions demonstrate this, using source language and target language as their technical terms. Moreover, translation theories strictly confined themselves within the sphere of linguistics.⁷ On the other hand in the following opinions some scientists such as Chan Sin Wai and Sh. Shomuhamedov connect translation with an art. To many translation theorists, translation is both a science and an art. As an art, it has its aesthetic values. As a science, it has its scientific principles.⁸ The Uzbek scientist also commented around the point: “Translation, firstly, is an art, but also, clearly, it’s both art and science, thus, it’s important to transfer it to base of science.”⁹ Translating words/sentences is translation, and to transfer it as the original one can be real art. D. Sulstonova explains it more deep in her lectures. She indicates that translation is not art of concrete repeating an original work. It’s impossible in both theoretical and practical process. Art of translation is creative process; it’s to rebuild the meaning and art of rewriting one original work.¹⁰ Thus, translation is a science that is studied within linguistic approaches and the result of adequate translation can be an art.

If concrete explanation of translation is demanded, translation is transferring the written text form one concrete language to one another. According to www.streetdirectory.com translation and interpretation differ from each other in branches of written and spoken. Wikipedia sources inform that translation is the

⁶Catford J. C., *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, Oxford University Press, 1978, p.-1

⁷Shi Aiwei, *Translatability and Poetic Translation*, Xinzhou Teachers University, p.-1

⁸Chan Sin Wai, *Form and Spirit in Poetry Translation*, article, p.-1

⁹Shomuhamedov Sh., *Ham ilm, ham san’at*, article, p.-6

¹⁰Sulstonova D. A., *She’r va tarjima*, Samarkand State Foreign Languages Institute, lectures, 2009

communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. On the other hand source translation is explained that it is a communication through cultures that is happened in languages. As this communication it has been affecting social and international development from the history.

As Peter Newmark and Leila Niknasab emphasizes translation is something to be discussed, still in many universities it is being debated, and every act of translation is combined with problems and challenges. Above mentioned translation cannot be understood without theories, so naturally inquiries appear in one's mind: what is translation theory and what does it study? Let me discuss it again with scholars' researches. Theory of translation or translation science is philological sphere that indicates equivalence, specific peculiarities between two languages through generalizing, systemizing translation rules/theories and its observation of original and translating texts.¹¹ J. C. Catford also analyzes that the theory of translation is concerned with a certain type of relation between languages and is consequently a branch of Comparative Linguistics. From the point of view of translation theory the distinction between synchronic and diachronic comparison is irrelevant. Translation equivalences may be set up and translations performed, between any pair of languages or dialects—'related' or 'unrelated' and with any kind of spatial, temporal, social or other relationship between them.¹²

The subject of translation theories is the process of shifting from the source language to the target one, and its object is written or spoken speech. The research object of translation theories is the process of interpretation, different kind of works that can be foundation to theories, and their translated texts. Dividing the theory of translation into general, particular and special theories is one of general norms of linguistics. In spite of genre requirements general theories of translation study the bases of linguistic, stylistic and task-based equivalences, and comparatively, particular theories study typical features of translation from

¹¹Retrieved from www.arxiv.uz Tarjima nazariyasi va badiiy matn tushunchasi, lectures.

¹²Catford J. C., A Linguistic Theory of Translation, Oxford University Press, 1978, p.-20

concrete one language to another one. Whereas special theories study typical regulations of types that are divided according to genre-stylistic peculiarities of translation. So, translation is divided into two types on the basis of genre-stylistic features. The first one is professional (scientific, technical and etc.) translation, the other one is artistic (poetic and prose) translation.

The general theory of translation has a clearly defined subject matter; the process of translating in its entirety, including its results with due regard for all the factors affecting it. Each special branch depends and specifies the general theory for it is the job of the general theory to reflect what is common to all types and varieties of translation while the special branches are mainly concerned with the specifics of each genre.

The general theory of translation is an interdisciplinary area, predominantly linguistic, but also closely allied to philology, sociology, ethnography and etc. It is based on the application of linguistics theory to a specific type of speech behavior, i.e. translating. It differs from contrastive linguistics in that the former seem to compare different language systems with a view to determining their similarities and distinctive features while the theory of translation has a subject matter of its own (the process of translation) and uses the data of contrastive linguistics merely as a point of departure.

The earliest linguistics theory of translation was developed by Russian scholars Y.L. Retsker and A.V. Fedorov who pioneered in a linguistic analysis of translation problems. Their theory came to be known as the theory of regular correspondences.

Translation, they agreed, is inconceivable without a sound linguistic basis, and this study of linguistic phenomena and the establishment of certain correspondences between the language of the original and that of the translation. The authors of this theory were mainly concerned with the typology of relationship between linguistic units equivalents – permanent correspondences not sensitive to context such as The League of Nations – Лига Наций, and context - Sensitive variant correspondences, such as Slander – клевета нового поколения/ but also

investigated some of the translation techniques, such as antonymic translation (see below, thus mapping out some ways of dealing with translation as a process.

In the 60 th some linguistics N.U.Rozentsveig in Russia and L.E.Nida in the USA proposed a theoretical model of translation based on generative or transformational grammar. E.Nida subdivided the process of translation into 3 stages; analysis where an ambiguous surface structure is transformed into non-ambiguous kernel sentences to facilitated semantic interpretation / the foundation of school/ somebody founded a school or a school has a foundation / transfer where equivalent in the target language are found at a kernel or near – kernel level and restructuring where target – language kernel sentences are transformed into surface structures.

It is true that in some cases it is necessary to paraphrase the source – language structure to facilitate it's translation. Such transformations come in hardly especially when the target – language, /e.g. He stood with his feet planted wide a part; he stood, his feet were planted wide apart = Он стоял, его ноги были широко расставлены; он стоял, широко расставив ноги.

But transformations in terms of generative are not the only type of paraphrases used in translation. What is more, in some cases, especially when close parallels exist between the Source – and target language structures, they are not even necessary.

The structural model of translation is based on analysis in linguistics developed others. It is based on the assumption that languages are somewhat different sets of semantic components /constituents of meaning/ to describe identical extra – linguistic situations, Russian verbs of motion contain the component of move but not always the direction of movement while their English equivalents are often neutral, the direction of / Вот он идёт - Here he comes / Here he goes/.

The structural model provides some interesting insights into the mechanism of translation, especially when a situation is described in different semantic

categories of /проточный пруд and spring – fed pond/ but does not seem to apply to sentences going beyond a mere description of a situation.

Theoretical studies in translation have kept abreast with the recent advances in linguistics which provided some new insights into the mechanism of translation and the factors determining it.

The theory of translation has benefited from new syntactic and semantic models in linguistics and from development of such hyphenated disciplines as psycho – and – socio – linguistics. Equally insightful was the contribution to the theory of translation by semiotics, a general theory of sign systems.

A condensation of the major problems of translation introduces the reader to basic concepts and defines the terminology.

The subjects discussed include the subject – matter of the theory of translation and the nature of translating, semantic and pragmatic aspects of translation/these lectures were written by I.D.Shvaytser/, Grammatical problems of translation and grammatical transformations (L.S.Barkhudarov), Lexical problems of translation and lexical transformations (A.M.Fiterman), Stylistics aspects of translation and its socio - regional problems (A.D.Shveitser).

1.2 Definition of a lot of Scientists to the Study Translation

Translation as a notion is a polysemantic nature. It may imply the process of conveying the meaning of a word, word- group or sentence/ text from one language into another and also the result of the conveying. "Translation" may also denote the subject taught at school.

Translation can be performed either in writing or in viva voice (orally). Hence the people whose office is to convey some written or spoken/ recorded matter in writing are referred to as translators and the people whose office is to render the meaning of any matter in viva voice are referred to as interpreters. Both the activities are equally important though the aims pursued by each of them are somewhat different. Say, an oral "interpretation" can not be done otherwise than in writing. As a result the process of a written translation has always a materialized expression in the form of a word, word- group, sentence or passage which is left behind as a testimony to some work performed. The translated matter can sometimes become rather important for a country and enrich its history, literature and culture (the translation of the Iliad an the Odyssey into Latin by Livius Andronicus in the 3rd century B.C. or Martin Luther's translations of the Old and the news Testament into German in the 16th century).

There are some terms and notions which are frequently used in the theory and practice of translation and should be clearly distinguished. Since some of them have a different wording in English and Russian it is expedient to give them here in either of the two languages: exact/ accurate translation / interpretation; faithful translation / interpretation; faithfulness of translation / interpretation; free adaptation/ free interpretation; consecutive translating/ interpreting; good / successful translation; interpretation/ oral translation; literal translation/ translating, literary translation/ translating; literary artistic translation / translating, sight translation/ interpreting at sight; synchronous interpreting/ interpretation.

There can be noticed a certain ambiguity in the meaning of some terms above concerning translation. It should be added that the meaning of the seemingly

common term “translation” itself is far from monosemantic either. It may denote any sense-to-sense substitution of a source languages unit for its semantic equivalent in the target language: *brotherhood акалик, to study, quickly, red flowers, to fight for peace, His brother lives in Tashkent.*

“Translation” is also referred to any sense-to-sense conveying even if the lexical meanings of the componential parts which make up the language units are not substituted for their equivalents lexical meanings in the target language: *the land of the golden fleece Австралия; Let George do it.*

Similarly with the term “interpretation” which can among others denote “the way of presentation” the social or aesthetic, moral etc. background, i.c.the trend of the source language work in the target language.

No less ambiguous remains the term “free interpretation” which is employed to denote any rendering of the essentials of content of some written or oral / recorded matter. Besides, “free interpretation” is used to denote a strongly subjective conveying of the sense, the structural, stylistic or artistic peculiarities characteristic of a source language work/text.

Finally “free interpretation” may denote a free adaptation of foreign literatures works to other national literatures like that of I. P. Kotlyarevsky’s Eneid which has very little in common with Vergil’s work.

The importance of translating and interpreting in modern society has long been recognized. Practically not a single contact at the international level or even between two persons speaking different languages can be established or maintained without the help of translators or interpreters.

Equally important is translating and interpreting for the functioning of different international bodies (conferences, symposia, congresses etc.) to say nothing about bodies like the World Piece Council or the United Nations Organizations with its councils, assemblies, commissions, committees, sub-committees. These can function smoothly only thanks to an army of translation and interpreters representing different states and working in many different national languages.

Numerous branches of national economies too can keep up with the up-to-date development and progress in the modern world thanks to everyday translating/interpreting of scientific and technical matter covering various fields of human knowledge and activities. The latter comprise nuclear sciences, exploration of outer space, ecological environment, plastics, mining, chemistry, biology, medicine, machine building, electronics linguistics, etc. Nowadays translation of scientific and technical matter has become a most significant and reliable source of obtaining all-round and up-to-date information on the progress in various fields of science and technology.

The social and political role of translation/interpreting has probably been most strongly felt for the last hundred years or so. Since the birth of Marxism in the second half of the 19th century and Leninism in the 20th century translation has acquired an extraordinary significance providing for the dissemination of revolutionary materialistic ideas and philosophy in the minds of proletarian and working masses throughout the world.

Translating is also a perfect means of sharing achievements and enriching national literatures and cultures. The many translations of the best prose, poetry and drama works of world's famous authors into different national languages provide a vivid illustration of this permanent process. Due to masterly translations the works by W. Shakespeare, W. Scott, G. G. Byron, P. B. Shelley, C. Dickens, W. Theckeray, H.W. Longfellow, Mark Twain, J. London, T. Dreiser and many other authors have become part of many national literatures. The works by Ukrainian authors have also been translated into English and some other languages, the process being increasingly intensified with each passing decade after the Great Revolution. As a result when before 1917 a few poems by Taras Shevchenko were translated and published in English outside our country. Brilliant works by Lesya Ukrainka, Ivan Franko, Mykhailo Kotsyubinskiy, Vasyl Stefanyk, Andrii Holovko, Oles Honchar became available for foreign readers.

But whatever the kind of the matter (belles-lettres, scientific or technical, didactic, etc.) and irrespective of the form in which it is performed (written or oral)

the linguistic significance of translation remains unchanged. It promotes enriching the lexicon of the target language. As a result of the unceasing translating / interpreting throughout the world the wordstock of national languages is constantly increasing. Thousands of words being originally specific national notions only have become an integral part of practically each language's lexicon. Hence one can speak of translating/ interpreting as a means of enriching the lexicon of national languages too. But it is not only the wordstock of languages that is constantly (and most evidently) enlarged due to translating/ interpreting. Many stylistic figures of speech, ways of saying and even (though rather rarely) syntactic structures are brought to target languages through translating/ interpreting. It can be proved by the existence of a lot of words and word-combinations having in different languages the same or similar lingual form and identical lexical meaning: *leader лидер, box бокс, boycott бойкот, sport спорт, borshch борщ, borzoi борзой.*

Whole sentence structures have been adopted in the process of translating/ interpreting. Strike the iron while it is hot.

All that can also be a testimony to the versatile influence of language contrasts. But whatever the origin, the structural identify of word – groups and sentences facilitates their translation from English into Russian or vice versa.

Translation as means of teaching foreign languages has no independent means of translating only. Still translating in a foreign language teacher's arsenal should not be ignored completely since in many a case it remains not only the most effective but also the only teaching means for achieving the necessary aim. That is why translating is often resorted to in the following cases:

1. When introducing abstract lexical notions which cannot easily be explained in a descriptive way or by actions (gestures): think, hate, love, actual, invincible, generally, peace, turn, etc.

2. In order to save time and avoid diverting the attention of students by lengthily explanation of the meaning of words, word-combinations or sentences in the process of reading or listening to an unfamiliar passage.

3. When checking the comprehension of the lexical material (new words, expressions) and in order to avoid the unnecessary ambiguity which may arise in the process of teaching through pictures since a picture of a tree, for example, may be understood as “a tree” or a kind of tree (oak-tree, birch-tree, pine-tree, etc.).

4. To explain while introducing (usually at the initial stage of learning) the new grammar/ phonetical material especially the phenomena which do not exist in the native tongue (e.g. the continuous or the perfect forms of the verb, the tenses in questions, etc.).

5. When revising the lexical or grammar material studied at the lesson/ at previous lessons in answering questions like “What is the Russian/ English for the “gerund,” the “continuous/ the perfect forms of the verb?”

6. While discriminating the meaning of synonyms or antonyms of the foreign languages.

7. To control the knowledge of students in written and oral tests on lexical or grammar material.

8. When introducing phraseology which is quite impossible to teach and learn otherwise than on the basis of translating.

9. Before learning any text by heart (poems, excerpts of prose, the roles of characters in plays).

10. When dealing with the figures of speech like metaphors, epithets, similes, hyperboles, etc. in the process of reading or translating the belles-lettres passages at the advanced stage.

11. When comparing the expressive means in the source language to those in the target language, etc.

Translating helps the student to master the expressive means in the source language and the corresponding means in the target language. In the process of translating the students establish sets of equivalent substitutes in the target language for the corresponding lexical, grammatical or stylistic phenomena of the source language. No wonder that the students at any stage of learning a foreign

language when not understanding some word, word-combination or sentence always resorts to intuitive translating of it.

1.3. The basic methods and techniques of translation

The translating procedures, as depicted by Nida are as follow:

I. Technical procedures:

- analysis of the source and target languages;
- a through study of the source language text before making attempts translate it;

- making judgments of the semantic and syntactic approximations.¹³

II. Organizational procedures: constant reevaluation of the attempt made; contrasting it with the existing available translations of the same text done by other translators, and checking the text's communicative effectiveness by asking the target language readers to evaluate its accuracy and effectiveness and studying their reactions.¹⁴

Krings¹⁵ defines translation strategy as "translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task," and Seguinot believes that there are at least three global strategies employed by the translators: (I) translating without interruption for as long as possible; (II) correcting surface errors immediately; (III) leaving the monitoring for qualitative or stylistic errors in the text to the revision stage.

Moreover, Loescher defines translation strategy as "a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it." As it is stated in this definition, the notion of consciousness is significant in distinguishing strategies which are used by the learners or translators.¹⁶ In this

¹³Nida E., *Towards a Science of Translating*, Longman, 1964, pp.-241-242

¹⁴Nida E., *Towards a Science of Translating*, Longman, 1964, pp.-246-247

¹⁵Hans P. Krings, *Translation problems and translation strategies of advanced German learners of French*, Tubingen, 1986, pp.-273-275

¹⁶Loescher, *Translation performance, translation process and translation strategies*, Tubingen, 1991, p.-8

regard, Cohen asserts that "the element of consciousness is what distinguishes strategies from these processes that are not strategic."¹⁷

Furthermore, Bell differentiates between global (those dealing with whole texts) and local (those dealing with text segments) strategies and confirms that this distinction results from various kinds of translation problems.¹⁸

Venuti indicates that translation strategies "involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it." He employs the concepts of domesticating and foreignizing to refer to translation strategies.¹⁹

Jaaskelainen considers strategy as, "a series of competencies, a set of steps or processes that favor the acquisition, storage, and/or utilization of information." He maintains that strategies are "heuristic and flexible in nature, and their adoption implies a decision influenced by amendments in the translator's objectives."²⁰

Taking into account the process and product of translation, Jaaskelainen divides strategies into two major categories: some strategies relate to what happens to texts, while other strategies relate to what happens in the process.

Product-related strategies, as Jaaskelainen writes, involves the basic tasks of choosing the SL text and developing a method to translate it. However, she maintains that process-related strategies "are a set of (loosely formulated) rules or principles which a translator uses to reach the goals determined by the translating situation". Moreover, Jaaskelainen divides this into two types, namely global strategies and local strategies: "global strategies refer to general principles and modes of action and local strategies refer to specific activities in relation to the translator's problem-solving and decision-making."²¹

Newmark mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "while translation methods relate to whole

¹⁷ Cohen, A.D., On taking tests: what the students report, *Language testing*, 1984, pp.-70-81.

¹⁸ Bell R.T., *Translation and translating: Theory and Practice*, London: Longman, 1991, p.-188

¹⁹ Venuti, L., *Strategies of translation*, London, 1998, p.-240

²⁰ Jaaskelainen, R., *Tapping the process: an explorative study of cognitive and effective factors involved in translating*, University of Joensuu Publications in Humanities, 1999, p.-71

²¹ Retrieved from <http://www.hum.expertise.workshop/>

texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language"²². He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

- Word-for-word translation: in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

- Literal translation: in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

- Faithful translation: it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

- Semantic translation: which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.

- Adaptation: which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

- Free translation: it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

- Idiomatic translation: it reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

- Communicative translation: it attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Newmark writes of a continuum existing between "semantic" and "communicative" translation. Any translation can be "more, or less semantic—more, or less, communicative—even a particular section or sentence can be treated more communicatively or less semantically." Both seek an "equivalent effect." Zhongying²³, who prefers literal translation to free translation, writes that, "[i]n

²²Newmark P. *Approaches to translation*, Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall, 1988, p.-81

²³ Zhongying, F., *An applied theory of translation*, Beijing Foreign Languages Teaching & Research Press, 1994, p.-97

China, it is agreed by many that one should translate literally, if possible, or appeal to free translation."

In order to clarify the distinction between procedure and strategy, the forthcoming section is allotted to discussing the procedures of translating culture-specific terms, and strategies for rendering allusions will be explained in detail.

Procedures of translating culture-specific concepts (CSCs):

Graedler puts forth some procedures of translating CSCs:²⁴

1. Making up a new word.
2. Explaining the meaning of the SL expression in lieu of translating it.
3. Preserving the SL term intact.

4. Opting for a word in the TL which seems similar to or has the same "relevance" as the SL term.

Defining culture-bound terms as the terms which "refer to concepts, institutions and personnel which are specific to the SL culture", Harvey puts forward the following four major techniques for translating culture-bound terms (CBTs):

1. Functional Equivalence: It means using a referent in the TL culture whose function is similar to that of the source language (SL) referent. As Harvey²⁵ writes, authors are divided over the merits of this technique: Weston describes it as "the ideal method of translation," while Sarcevic asserts that it is "misleading and should be avoided."

2. Formal Equivalence or 'linguistic equivalence': It means a 'word-for-word' translation.

3. Transcription or 'borrowing' (i.e. reproducing or, where necessary, transliterating the original term): It stands at the far end of SL-oriented strategies. If the term is formally transparent or is explained in the context, it may be used alone. In other cases, particularly where no knowledge of the SL by the reader is presumed, transcription is accompanied by an explanation or a translator's note.

²⁴ Graedler, A.L., Cultural shock, 2000, p.-3

²⁵ Retrieved from www.tradelux.org/, 2007

4.Descriptive or self-explanatory translation: It uses generic terms (not CBTs) to convey the meaning. It is appropriate in a wide variety of contexts where formal equivalence is considered insufficiently clear. In a text aimed at a specialized reader, it can be helpful to add the original SL term to avoid ambiguity.

The following are the different translation procedures that Newmark proposes:²⁶

- Transference: it is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration and is the same as what Harvey named "transcription."

- Naturalization: it adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL.

- Cultural equivalent: it means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. however, "they are not accurate"

- Functional equivalent: it requires the use of a culture-neutral word.

- Descriptive equivalent: in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained in several words.

- Componential analysis: it means "comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components."

- Synonymy: it is a "near TL equivalent." Here economy trumps accuracy.

- Through-translation: it is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation.

- Shifts or transpositions: it involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (I) change from singular to plural, (II) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (III) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth.

- Modulation: it occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective.

²⁶Newmark P. Approaches to translation, Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall, 1988, pp.-82-86

•Recognized translation: it occurs when the translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term."

•Compensation: it occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part.

•Paraphrase: in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent.

•Couplets: it occurs when the translator combines two different procedures.

•Notes: notes are additional information in a translation.

Notes can appear in the form of 'footnotes.' Although some stylists consider a translation sprinkled with footnotes terrible with regard to appearance, nonetheless, their use can assist the TT readers to make better judgments of the ST contents. Nida advocates the use of footnotes to fulfill at least the two following functions: (I) to provide supplementary information, and (II) to call attention to the original's discrepancies.

A really troublesome area in the field of translation appears to be the occurrence of allusions, which seem to be culture-specific portions of a SL. All kinds of allusions, especially cultural and historical allusions, bestow a specific density on the original language and need to be explicated in the translation to bring forth the richness of the SL text for the TL audience.

Appearing abundantly in literary translations, allusions, as Albakry points out, "are part of the prior cultural knowledge taken for granted by the author writing for a predominantly Moslem Arab [SL] audience. To give the closest approximation of the source language, therefore, it was necessary to opt for 'glossing' or using explanatory footnotes." However, somewhere else he claims that, "footnotes ... can be rather intrusive, and therefore, their uses were minimized as much as possible".²⁷

Translation techniques:

In some sources translation techniques are divided into two groups (direct and oblique). However, in both ways they consist of eight techniques:

²⁷Albakry, M., Linguistic and cultural issues in literary translation, 2004, pp.-3-4

Direct Translation Techniques

Direct Translation Techniques are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. Direct translation techniques include:²⁸

- Borrowing
- Calque
- Literal Translation

Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking of words directly from one language into another without translation. Many English words are "borrowed" into other languages; for example software in the field of technology and funk in culture. English also borrows numerous words from other languages; abbatoire, café, passé and résumé from French; hamburger and kindergarten from German; bandana, musk and sugar from Sanskrit.

Borrowed words are often printed in italics when they are considered to be "foreign".

Calque

A calque or loan translation is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word. You often see them in specialized or internationalized fields such as quality assurance. Examples that have been absorbed into English include standpoint and beer garden from German Standpunkt and Biergarten; breakfast from French déjeuner (which now means lunch in Europe, but maintains the same meaning of breakfast in Québec). Some

²⁸Retrieved from www.interproinc.com/

calques can become widely accepted in the target language (such as standpoint, beer garden and breakfast and Spanish peso mosca and Casa Blanca from English flyweight and White House). The meaning other calques can be rather obscure for most people, especially when they relate to specific vocations or subjects such as science and law. Solución de compromiso is a Spanish legal term taken from the English compromise solution and although Spanish attorneys understand it, the meaning is not readily understood by the layman. An unsuccessful calque can be extremely unnatural, and can cause unwanted humor, often interpreted as indicating the lack of expertise of the translator in the target language.

Literal Translation

A word-for-word translation can be used in some languages and not others dependent on the sentence structure: ‘Guruh xabarnomani tugatish uchun ishlayapti’ would translate from Uzbek into English as The team is working to finish the report. Sometimes it works and sometimes it does not. For example, Uzbek and English sentence structures are different. And because one sentence can be translated literally across languages does not mean that all sentences can be translated literally. ‘Tajribali guroh xabarnomani tugatish uchun ishlayapti’ translates into English as The experienced team is working to finish the report. Here adjective + noun is similar in both language, but the other parts of sentence are different anyway.

Oblique Translation Techniques

Oblique Translation Techniques are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language.

Oblique translation techniques include:

- Transposition

- Modulation
- Reformulation or Equivalence
- Adaptation
- Compensation

Transposition

This is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated (blue ball becomes boule bleue in French). It is in a sense a shift of word class. Grammatical structures are often different in different languages. He likes swimming translates as Er schwimmt gern in German. Transposition is often used between English and Spanish because of the preferred position of the verb in the sentence: English often has the verb near the beginning of a sentence; Spanish can have it closer to the end. This requires that the translator knows that it is possible to replace a word category in the target language without altering the meaning of the source text.

Modulation

Modulation consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea: ‘Я оставляю это тебе’ means literally in English ‘I leave it to you’ but translates better as ‘You can have it’. It changes the semantics and shifts the point of view of the source language. Through modulation, the translator generates a change in the point of view of the message without altering meaning and without generating a sense of awkwardness in the reader of the target text. It is often used within the same language. The expressions ‘легко для понимания’ (it is easy to understand) and ‘не сложно понять’ (it is not complicated to understand) are examples of modulation. Although both convey the same meaning, it is easy to understand simply conveys "easiness" whereas it is not complicated to understand implies a previous assumption of difficulty that we are

denying by asserting it is not complicated to understand. This type of change of point of view in a message is what makes a reader say: "Yes, this is exactly how we say it in our language".

Reformulation or Equivalence

Here you have to express something in a completely different way, for example when translating idioms or advertising slogans. The process is creative, but not always easy. Would you have translated the movie *The Sound of Music* into Spanish as *La novicia rebelde* (The Rebellious Novice in Latin America) or *Sonrisas y lágrimas* (Smiles and Tears in Spain)?

Adaptation

Adaptation occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. It is a shift in cultural environment. Should *pincho* (a Spanish restaurant menu dish) be translated as *kebab* in English? It involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture (for example France has Belgian jokes and England has Irish jokes).

Compensation

In general terms compensation can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. Peter Fawcett defines it as: "...making good in one part of the text something that could not be translated in another". One example given by Fawcett is the problem of translating nuances of formality from languages that use forms such as Spanish informal *tú* and formal *usted*, French *tu* and *vous*, and German *du* and *sie* into English which only has 'you', and expresses degrees of formality in different ways.

As Louise M. Haywood from the University of Cambridge puts it, "we have to remember that translation is not just a movement between two languages but also between two cultures. Cultural transposition is present in all translation as degrees of free textual adaptation departing from maximally literal translation, and involves replacing items whose roots are in the source language culture with elements that are indigenous to the target language. The translator exercises a degree of choice in his or her use of indigenous features, and, as a consequence, successful translation may depend on the translator's command of cultural assumptions in each language in which he or she works".²⁹

Thus, Lundquist lists seven translation procedures, while Newmark lists a whole bunch of them. Here is an overview which integrates the Lundquist's and Newmark's procedures into one list:

Direct procedures:

- Literal translation (word-for-word translation)
- Transference / loan:
- Through translation
- Naturalization

Indirect procedures:

- Equivalence (cultural, functional, descriptive, synonymy, reduction, paraphrase and compensation)
- Shifts (transposition, modulation, componential)

Others:

- Recognized translation
- Translation label

In translation studies, there are different theories and methods for poetry translation from different points of view. As an instance, some scholars discuss

²⁹Retrieved from www.interproinc.com/translation-techniques/

four different levels or types of translation of poetry: Literal translation, Approximation, Adaptation and Imitation.

Another scholar is Holmes, who suggests four different strategies to translate the verse form:³⁰

1. Mimetic: the original form is retained.
2. Analogical: the cultural correspondence is used.
3. Organic: the semantic material takes on its own unique poetic structure.
4. Deviant/extraneous: the adapted form is in no way implicit of the original.

³¹Abbasi and Manafi Anari mention that literal verse translation itself can be sub divided into several categories. They also divide free translation strategy into some categories. They are as follow: Phonemic translation, Stanza imitation, Meter imitation, Imitation of rhyme scheme, Literal blank verse translation, and Rhymed translation.³²

Lefevere views poetry as a unified context in which the form, content and aesthetic issues are closely intermingled but all of the issues have their own special value. Below is a list of his comprehensive and modern strategies:³³

1. Phonemic Translation: reproducing the source language sound in the target language.

2. Literal Translation: word for word translation.

3. Metrical Translation: reproducing the source language meter.

4. Verse to Prose Translation: Distorting the sense, communicative values and syntax of source text.

5. Rhymed Translation: transferring the rhyme of the original poem into target language.

6. Blank/free verse translation: finding just the proper equivalents in the target language with a proper semantic result.

³⁰James Holmes, Papers on literary translation and translation studies, Amsterdam, 1988, p.-25

³¹Abbasi & Manafi A., Strategies of poetry translation: restructuring content and form, 2004

³²Sholeh Kolahi, Islamic Azad University Central Tehran Branch, Iran, 2012

³³Lefevere A., Translating poetry: seven strategies and blueprint, 1975

7. Interpretation: version and imitation. Version occurs when the absence of source language text is retained and the form is changed. Imitation occurs when the translator produces the poem of his own.

In present research, the researchers have tried to practically apply these seven strategies into the corpus of the study to find out which one(s) is more frequently used by many scholars. Also above mentioned methods of poetry translation can be seen in the work 'Form and Spirit in Poetry Translation' by Chinese scientist Chan Sin Wai.

Summary on Chapter I

In this chapter translation theory, different approaches and feedbacks of scientists had been discussed and worked out on them. There are many scientific works and researches on terminology, translation of different fields of the life's terms, their problems, difficulties, ways and methods. But we can see very few on translation problems of agriculture terms. Present day in our country, the basic attention are being paid to the agriculture, our state is developing by the force of the agriculture. So, there are much our necessities for the agriculture. It requires to solve the problems in translation agriculture terms.

In this chapter we researched on theory of translation. The theory of translation is subdivided into general theory, dealing with the general characteristics of translation, regardless of its type, and special branches, concerned with a theoretical description and analyses of the various types of translation, such as the translation of fiction poetry, technical and scientific literature, official documents, etc.

Theoretical studies in translation have kept abreast with the recent advances in linguistics which provided some new insights into the mechanism of translation and the factors determining it. Theoretical studies in translation have kept abreast with the recent advances in linguistics which provided some new insights into the mechanism of translation and the factors determining it.

CHAPTER II. THEORETICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE WORK ON THE TOPIC “TRANSLATION DIFFICULTIES OF AGRICULTURE TERMS”

2.1. Terminology and Translation

Due to the growing demand for legal translation into different languages, it is especially important to pay attention to specific terminology which can cause certain problems while dealing with translation. In this work, we will refer to some linguistic aspects of translating English agriculture texts into Russian. Although some issues of legal translation have already been discussed by M. Baskakova, S. Vlasenko, M. Gamzatov and many other researchers in this field, it is still relevant to discuss them, because, along with language development, new translation problems arise.

The first problem which I would like to address is the inappropriate and random use of such linguistic methods as generalization and concretization. In fact, the language of law needs to be precise which means that terminology should be as monosemantic as possible. Those terms which do not have equivalents in Russian should be explained with the help of another technique known as a descriptive (explanatory) method in two or three words. All these techniques are quite helpful due to English “laconism” which often results in a descriptive translation into Russian.

Russian linguist O. Burukina mentioned another method called “constructive translation” used mostly for terminological word combinations absent in the target language or in the culture of the country into whose language the translation is being done. A translator needs to look for an appropriate equivalent for each part of the terminological expression and combine them into a terminological word combination (term) proper for a certain terminological system.

Another issue can be the lack of neutrality which inevitably leads to a subjective attitude towards translated legal texts, which should not contain any emotional elements. This point concerns both English and Russian terms. The main problem is that even when original texts meet the requirements of legal language, translations often reveal extra components of personal attitude towards the texts in question. Moreover, they often appear to be written in a completely different style.

One of possible reasons for wrong terminology use can be differences in legal and legislative systems of different countries. For instance, D. Kravchenko and O. Babenko refer to English terms barrister and attorney, which are linked to legal issues and have different connotations in the source language. Obviously, when the concept does not exist in the target language, the “translatability” of the source term is minimalized. It is important to bear in mind that a translated text should be composed according to the legal system of the corresponding country. That is why translation implies also some background knowledge in the field of law.

Apart from a huge number of lexical gaps, also called lacunae, in the target language, there are a lot of pronouns typical only for the source language. Therefore, such terms as hereof, thereof, or therein can be confusing for native speakers of Russian. In such cases, the best strategy is learning this kind of formulas, clichés and set expressions by heart, along with their equivalents in the target language.

The problem of polysemy in the target language occurs when Russian dictionaries give two or more terms for a single concept in English. For instance, the term “coercion” has two equivalents in Russian («принуждение», «насилие»). Both words are used in legal texts, and the only difference can be explained by some shades of meaning, although the negative connotation is explicit anyway.

What can also be a cause of mistakes while translating legal texts from English into Russian is the so-called legal doublets which have a Latin origin and are still quite popular in French as well. The most frequently used are the following: null and void (“invalid”), over and above (“in addition to”). They have a

one-word equivalent in Russian and should not be used as “double synonyms”, i.e. words repeated twice for imitating the structure of the source term, in order to avoid tautology.

As a result of this brief overview of legal terminology translation problems, we can conclude that a qualified translator needs to have a good knowledge of the legal systems in both countries, cultural differences which directly influence the language use, and translation methods, techniques and strategies which serve as starting points for achieving a good result.

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As a result of this brief overview of legal terminology translation problems, we can conclude that a qualified translator needs to have a good knowledge of the legal systems in both countries, cultural differences which directly influence the language use, and translation methods, techniques and strategies which serve as starting points for achieving a good result.

2.2. Problems and some Solutions of Translating Agricultural Terms

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.

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.

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.

2.3. Ways and difficulties of translating the Agriculture Terms (using the examples from the different texts related to agriculture)

This chapter provides an analysis of ways of transfer of agricultural terms, which is based on 48 examples taken from the text of the study material by continuous sampling. The analysis selected lexical units were classified into the following thematic groups:

- 1) Растениеводство: *vegetables, species, alfalfa, ecophysiological, epidemiological, physiological, seed coat*;
- 2) Земледелие: *crop year, agronomic*;
- 3) Сортоиспытание: *to examine, variation, uniformity, novelty, guidance, DUS, distinctness, colour chart, test guideline, morphological description, field test, stability*;
- 4) Биохимия: *peroxidase, albumen, globulin, lecithin*;
- 5) Генетика: *modified gene, gene, crossing-over, allele*;
- 6) Агрехимия: *herbicide, insecticide*;
- 7) Селекция: *variety, cultivar, breeder, generic, inbred line, variety denomination, variety collection*;
- 8) Патентование: *valid, submission, declaration, nullity, cancellation, register, protected plant variety, property title, grounds for cancellation, farmer's exception, exhaustion of the breeder's right*;

The terms have been grouped on the basis of membership of a particular scientific field.

Analysis of some minorities in the number of members of these groups of terms such as "Agro", "biochemistry", "Genetics", we take into account the terms inherent in these scientific areas and occurring not only in the study material.

As the material of this study is the official business document, it found the names of the various agricultural organizations. Thus, the next group was formed:

Name of the competent authorities of the sphere of agriculture: *International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), Technical Committee*

(TC), *Technical Working Party for Vegetables (TWV)*, *Administrative and Legal Committee (CAJ)*, *Enlarged Editorial Committee (TC-EDC)*, *Administrative and Legal Advisory Group (CAJ-AG)*, *Royal Horticulture Society (RHS)*, *National Seed Institute (INASE)*.

The most open and heterogeneous composition of their constituent terms are of the "Variety Testing", "Crop". The boundaries of these groups are permeable, open to the terms of other scientific fields:.. Of biology, soil science, genetics, breeding, ecology, etc. The most well closed groups are "Genetics", "Selection", "Biochemistry" by virtue of their specific scientific and conceptual systems and objects of study.

Analyzing the basic methods of translation of terms on the test subjects, we can state that the group «Биохимия», «Агрохимия» and «Генетика» basic translation process is a transliteration of, for example, *peroxidase* – *пероксидаза*, *albumen* – *альбумин*, *globulin* – *глобулин*, *lecithin* – *лецитин*, *herbicide* – *гербицид*, *insecticide* – *инсектицид*, *gene* – *ген*, *crossing-over* – *кроссинговер*, *allele* – *аллель*. Термин *modified gene* – *модифицированный ген* it is a two and consists of a participle and a noun. Upon transfer of this term we have used the method of tracing.

«Земледелие». When translating the term two-component, consisting of two nouns *crop year* - *сельскохозяйственный год* for the Russian language, we have taken into account that the first noun is the definition, and the second - defined. Thus, the translation of the design consists of an adjective and a noun. We also drew attention to the fact that the word "*crop*" only in the study of terminological field - agriculture - and within the framework of the phrase becomes important - "*agricultural*".

When translating the term *agronomic* - *агрономический*, we used the transcription.

Among the methods of the translation of the terms of the "Crop-*Растениеводство*" is a transliteration of the main: *ecophysiological* –

экофизиологический, epidemiological – эпидемиологический, physiological – физиологический. When translating the term *alfalfa – люцерна*, we used the method of selection equivalent.

The terms *vegetables – овощные культуры*, and *species – вид* in intra polysemy, so we thought it appropriate to choose equivalents, most adequately convey semantic meaning of these terms in context in the framework of this terminological field.

Analyzing the two-term *seed coat*, we noted that both components are nouns vernacular vocabulary. When translating it into Russian, we have taken into account that in this case, the first noun is the definition, and the second - is determined to obtain a structure consisting of an adjective and a noun - *семенная оболочка*.

Thus the terms of the "Селекция" as a *breeder – селекционер* and *variety – сорт* inherent in intra polysemy. Thus, we have chosen, taking into account the context of equivalents, most adequately convey semantic meaning of these terms in the considered field of terminology.

Two-term variety denomination - *variety denomination – наименование сорта и variety collection – коллекция сортов* are made up of words that combined take on new meaning and create terms. The terms we have translated using the genitive case.

To convert the first component of the two-component term *inbred line – инбредная линия*, we used the transcription and for the second - how to find equivalent. Thus, the term translates all mixed manner.

When translating *generic – родовой* и *cultivar – сорт культурного растения*, we used the method of selection equivalent.

"Сортоиспытание." Terms *variation – варьирование, guidance – руководство, distinctness – отличимость, uniformity – однородность, novelty – новизна* we transferred the equivalent method of selection.

When translating term *stability – стабильность*, we used the technique of transliteration. The term *to examine – проводить испытание* refers to the

common lexicon. Furthermore, it is characterized homonymy. In his translation, we used the method of selection of lexical equivalents extension.

Two-term field test *field test* – *полевое испытание*, *colour chart* – *цветовая шкала* were translated by us considering the fact that in this case, the first noun is the definition, and the second - defined. The result is a structure consisting of adjectives and nouns.

Double component term morphological description - *test guideline* – *методика испытания* we moved tracing method. Double component term guideline - test procedure consisting of two nouns, the first of which relates to the common lexicon, it has been translated using the genitive case.

This group also contains the acronym DUS. This three-component alphabetic abbreviation formed from the initial letters of words in a phrase. We have established unabridged form - *distinctness, uniformity, stability*. Then transferred to each part separately unabridged form - *отличимость, однородность, стабильность*, and have made the abbreviation of the initial letters translated components - *ООС*.

In group " Патентование " predominant translation process is the selection of lexical equivalents, such as *valid* - *действующий*, *nullity* – *признание недействительным*, *cancellation* - *отмена*, *register* – *реестр*, *property title* – *патент*.

For the translation of the terms of this group are also used a descriptive translation: *submission* – *ходатайство о пересмотре решения, подаваемое заявителем в палату апелляции* и *farmer's exception* – *исключительное право на использование*.

The three-term protected plant variety *protected plant variety* - *охраняемый сорт растения*, consisting of an adjective and a noun common lexicon, was transferred to the rearrangement process tracing components.

The term *grounds for cancellation* – *основания для отмены* is made up of two nouns common lexicon, the components of which are connected by the

preposition. We used a translation by the preposition and save the order of the original components.

The term *exhaustion of the breeder's right* – *исчерпание права селекционера* is a complex nominative structure consisting of three nouns, linked by a preposition. Moreover, only one component of the structure - *breeder* - a term. The first abstract noun, is in the nominative case, and it is also a semantic core design. The second is a noun in the possessive case and the third - in the nominative. This term we have translated using the genitive case, with changed word order of the original. Note that the translation of the phrase has lost a pretext, and thus changed the grammatical relationship.

" Наименование компетентных органов сферы сельского хозяйства " this group consists of abbreviations.

This abbreviation as the *UPOV (International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants)* we translated with the help of transliteration - *УПОВ*. Reducing " *УПОВ* " is derived from the French name of the organization - «*Union Internationale pour la protection des obtentions vegetales*». It is significant that the components of this abbreviation we did not transcribe in Russian - borrowed from the outer shell and the meaning of the abbreviation as a whole.

Such abbreviations as a *TC (Technical Committee)* – *(ТК) Технический комитет*, *TWV (Technical Working Party for Vegetables)* – *(ТРО) Техническая рабочая группа по овощным культурам*, *CAJ-AG (Administrative and Legal Advisory Group)* – *АЗК-КГ (Консультативная группа Административного и законодательного комитета)*, *CAJ (Administrative and Legal Committee)* – *(АЗК) Административный и законодательный комитет*, we moved through the establishment of non-shortcut forms, the translation of each part separately unabridged form and drawing up of the abbreviation of translated components.

When translating abbreviations *TC-EDC (Enlarged Editorial Committee)* we set unabridged form, translated each part separately - *Расширенный редакционный комитет* and translated components used to compile abbreviations - *ППК*. At the same time, we felt it necessary to give a comment in

parentheses translation - *РПК (Технический комитет является частью Расширенного редакционного комитета)*.

When translating abbreviations *RHS (Royal Horticulture Society)* – *Королевское общество садоводов*, we have established unabridged form and transferred to every part of unabridged form separately. Given the fact that this abbreviation in the text of the study material occurs once, we thought it appropriate to use in the translation of unabridged form.

The difficulty in translating abbreviations *INASE (National Seed Institute)* is an acronym that is alpha-syllabic. Reducing *INASE* is derived from the Spanish name of the institute «*Sitio oficial del Instituto Nacional de Semillas*». Since the text of the study material contains unabridged form of the abbreviation in English, we felt it appropriate to translate it from English into Russian with a permutation of the components and make alpha-syllabic abbreviation. Thus, this abbreviation we translated as *НИСем (Национальный институт семеноводства)*.

Summary on Chapter II

This chapter consisted of three paragraphs, about terminology and translation, problems and some solutions of translating agricultural terms, ways and difficulties of translating the agriculture terms (using the examples from the different texts related to agriculture).

Due to the growing demand for legal translation into different languages, it is especially important to pay attention to specific terminology which can cause certain problems while dealing with translation. In this work, we will refer to some linguistic aspects of translating English agriculture texts into Russian. The first problem which I would like to address is the inappropriate and random use of such linguistic methods as generalization and concretization.

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.

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 material to be analyzed, we found a large number of monolexical terms and a relatively small amount of terminological units consisting of two or more components.

A characteristic feature of agricultural terms is that many of them consist of simple words, non terms. It is also interesting that some of the words in terms of phrases, get a value that is not given in the dictionary.

Farming is characterized by a peculiar terminology operation it different terms that can be identified in the terminological groups, such as crop production, breeding, agrochemical, seed, genetics, etc.

As shown by the collected and studied the lexical material terminological study main part of speech is a noun. However, our analysis allowed to state that the functions of an agricultural term, along with the nouns can act adjectives and verbs.

In agricultural terms, there are many borrowed lexical units. Based on this feature, most of the analyzed terms translated Transliteration (27%).

Quite often, among the ways equivalent translation meets recruitment (37%), tracing (18%), or the translation of terms by a genitive (6%). Descriptive translation was used for more difficult terms to explain the discrepancy with the value of the realities, or if there is no equivalent. The order of words in the translation was changed because of differences in the source language and the target language systems. Transcription mixed way to transfer and translation of terms by the preposition used less frequently.

The study noted that the study materials are quite common abbreviations. Basically it is the name of different agricultural structures.

We have the following ways of their translation into Russian were offered:

- Transliteration;
- Deciphering of abbreviations in the translation and preparation of the new abbreviations of translated components;
- Deciphering of abbreviations in the translation and the use of translation in the text-form;
- Deciphering abbreviations in translation, drafting a new abbreviation of the translated component and maintenance of translation commentary.

Conclusion

Among translation issues, translation of agriculture terms is the most problematic area challenging both translators and authorities in the field of translation studies. We have discussed peculiarities of translation of agriculture terms which contains features and issues that translators should take into account. To begin the topic main translation studies reviewed and analyzed. As Peter Newmark and Leila Niknasab emphasizes translation is something to be discussed, still in many universities it is being debated, and every act of translation is combined with problems and challenges. According to analysis many English, Russian and Uzbek scientists and linguists such as Newmark P., Nida E., Sulstonova D and etc. did fruitful works on translation studies. Using scientists' resources general translation methods and techniques are also studied by reviewing.

In first chapter translation theory, different approaches and feedbacks of scientists had been discussed and worked out on them. There are many scientific works and researches on terminology, translation of different fields of the life's terms, their problems, difficulties, ways and methods. But we can see very few on translation problems of agriculture terms. Present day in our country, the basic attention are being paid to the agriculture, our state is developing by the force of the agriculture. So, there are much our necessities for the agriculture. It requires to solve the problems in translation agriculture terms.

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.

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.

In the present study we attempted to determine how to translation of agricultural terminology. The material of the study served as a document for the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) of agricultural subjects in English.

Before translation and definition of translation methods, we examined the theoretical material. Based on the analysis of works devoted to the problems of modern translation studies, given the definition and identified the main problems arising from the translation of terminological lexicon.

According to the most general definition of the term, in our view, this is a special emotionally neutral word or phrase, which is the exact name of a certain concept of a special area of knowledge - science, technology, art, and are used in special circumstances.

Difficulties in translation of terminology is one of the main obstacles to communication in the field of agriculture.

The main difficulties in the translation of terms cause differences in the structure of the terms in English and Russian language, ambiguity and variability of correspondences in the translation, which is the material manifestation of polysemy, homonymy, synonymy intra, seppuku, antonyms. Difficulties in translation also cause multi-component non-equivalent terms and vocabulary, is not recorded in bilingual dictionaries, and not having a permanent equivalent in the target language.

Considering the terms as translation units, we noted that, since the terms are part general literature language, they can apply such conventional transfer methods as the selection of lexical equivalents, tracing, transcription, transliteration, descriptive translation, literal translation, as well as the translation through the use of the genitive mortality, and translation using various pretexts.

Since our work is devoted to the transfer of agricultural terminology, we identified the main ways to transfer agricultural terminological vocabulary.

In this study, 48 agricultural terminological units in 8 thematic groups have been investigated. The basis of the formation of groups of lay terms belonging to a particular scientific field.

The analysis showed that a large number of borrowed lexical units exist among agricultural terminology. Accordingly, the transfer of such units is carried transliteration.

Among the methods of transfer of agricultural terminology such methods as equivalent to the selection, tracing, terms translated using the genitive are basic.

Also used such methods as a descriptive translation, translation of terms by the preposition, transcription and translation of a mixed method. The order of words in the translation varies because of differences in the source language and the target language systems.

In the study, we have determined that the percentage of binary and ternary terms considerably small compared with the number of terms monolexical. Perhaps this is due to the desire for simplicity and consistency of presentation. We also noticed that most of the multi-word terms is common lexicon.

Since the study material served as the official business document, we noted that it is quite common abbreviations.

In modern English language abbreviations are used more and more widely than in the modern Russian that causes objective difficulties in translating texts containing a large number of acronyms, from English into Russian.

During the analysis, we have formed a separate group, which included the names of the competent authorities of the sphere of agriculture. Abbreviations of the names are often found in the text of the study material. These abbreviations are not acronyms-equivalents in the Russian language. When translating these abbreviations on the Russian language, we mainly used the decoding acronyms and abbreviations of the new compilation of translated components. Also, in rare cases, contact was used transliteration of abbreviations, acronyms transcript in translation and the use of translation in the text-form, as well as the decoding of abbreviations in translation, drafting a new abbreviation of the translated component and maintenance of translation commentary.

Thus, we have carried out to identify ways of adequate transfer of agricultural terminology and abbreviations in official and business documents. The problem of adequate transfer of agricultural terminology and the decoding and translation of English abbreviations, seems to us a very interesting and promising for future more detailed research.

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APPENDIX

TRANSLATION OF THE EXTRACTS RELATED TO THE DIFFERENT AGRICULTURE LITERATURES (NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND ARTICLES)

Recent technological solutions for seeding equipment.

We present to our readers an overview of the most interesting technological solutions for seeding equipment marked with medals at international specialized exhibitions in 2014-2015, with expert commentary - Vyacheslav Pronin, assistant to the president "Rosagromash".

Association Seeding - one of the most important processes in the cereal cultivation technology. After all, the quality of his conduct directly affects the quality of the future harvest. In anticipation of the new season, we decided to do a review of technological solutions for seeding equipment. International Innovation Competition agricultural machines pay great attention to innovation aimed at improving the quality of seeding, reducing his time and improving the process of sorting seeds, since these parameters are often have a great influence on the size of the future harvest. New developments of machinery manufacturing companies focused on the optimization of sorting of grain at sowing, on technologies that allow for maximum uniformity of germination as well as innovations that increase productivity and technology make the operator's work the most comfortable and easy.

Актуальные технологические решения для посевной техники

Представляем вниманию читателей обзор наиболее интересных технологических решений для посевной техники, отмеченных медалями на

международных специализированных выставках в 2014–2015 гг., с комментариями эксперта — Вячеслава Пронина, помощника президента ассоциации «Росагромаш» Посев – один из самых важных процессов в технологии возделывания зерновых. Ведь от качества его проведения напрямую зависит качество будущего урожая. В преддверии нового сезона мы решили сделать обзор технологических решений для посевной техники.

Международные инновационные конкурсы сельскохозяйственных машин большое внимание уделяют инновациям, направленным на повышение качества высева, сокращение его сроков и улучшение процесса сортировки семян, поскольку именно эти параметры часто оказывают большое влияние на размер будущего урожая. Новые разработки компаний-производителей техники сконцентрированы на оптимизации сортировки зерна при посеве, на технологиях, позволяющих обеспечить максимальную однородность всходов, а также на инновациях, которые увеличивают производительность техники и делают работу оператора максимально комфортной и простой.

Automatic sorting of seeds for pneumatic seeders from companies

Lemken

Design awarded in 2014, the silver medal of the exhibition "Agritechnica", allows simplify the operator's work. If the existing seed drills require prior adjustments manually, which leads to loss of seeds, the seeds fully automatic calibration adjusts the measuring bodies by calibrating the number of seeds and their accompanying weighing. All they need to make the operator, - enter the size of the seeds, their density and maximum speed. The amount of seed required for the calibration, is no longer limited by the size of the calibration of the pallet. In addition, the operator need not always be present during calibration.

Автоматическая сортировка семян для пневматических сеялок от компании Lemken

Разработка, удостоенная в 2014 году серебряной медали выставки «Агритехника», позволяет упростить работу оператора. Если существующие рядовые сеялки требуют предварительных регулировок в ручном режиме, что приводит к потерям семян, то автоматическая калибровка семян полностью настраивает органы измерения путем калибровки количества семян и сопутствующего их взвешивания.

Все, что должен сделать оператор, — ввести размер семян, их плотность и максимальную скорость движения. Количество семян, необходимое для калибровки, больше не ограничено размером калибровочного поддона. Кроме того, оператору не обязательно постоянно присутствовать при калибровке.

Pneumatic drill VersatileML 930 12,8 m from "Rostselmash"

Silver Exhibition "Agrosalon 2014" won the drill company "Rostselmash". Compared to models with parallelogram suspension opener, VERSATILE ML Series makes fewer demands on the tractor power, as well as to the hydraulic flow. This happens due to the fact that the constant depth of planting, soil packing force and operating force racks are achieved without the use of hydraulic cylinders per rack, this design is simpler, cheaper and less demanding on the repair. In addition, the operator there is a choice seedbed type of tractor cab. Independent anchor opener copies field relief, maintaining a constant depth, as well as minimizes the difference in depth of seeding row to row.

Пневматическая сеялка VersatileML 930 12,8 м от «Ростсельмаш»

Серебро выставки «Агросалон-2014» завоевала сеялка компании «Ростсельмаш». По сравнению с моделями, имеющими параллелограммную подвеску сошника, VERSATILE серии ML предъявляет меньше требований к мощности трактора, а также к гидравлическому потоку. Происходит это за счет того, что постоянная глубина сева, сила прикатывания и усилие срабатывания стойки достигаются без использования гидравлических цилиндров на каждой стойке.

Такая конструкция проще, дешевле и менее требовательна к ремонту. Кроме того, у оператора есть возможность выбора типа семенного ложа из кабины трактора. Независимый анкерный сошник копирует рельеф поля, поддерживая постоянную глубину, а также минимизирует разницу по глубине заделки семян от рядка к рядку.

Gardening anarchy: domestic gardening in question

According to the Department of Plant, application of chemicals and plant protection Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, the Russian gardeners need to provide the population in fruits by only 22%. So, in 2014, the actual production of fruits and berries in our country amounted to about 3 million tonnes, whereas normally calculated FGBNU "Nutrition Research" - 90 kg per person per year- Is required to produce over 13 million tons this way, the lack of domestic garden products today reaches 10 million tonnes..The main reason - the lack of a sufficient number of gardens. Now the area of perennial gardens and berry plantations is approximately 527 hectares, of which fruit-bearing total 420 thousand. Ha. And if not the highest yield (the national average, it is 76 kg / ha, or 7.6 t / ha). In general, to increase the area required at an accelerated pace. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the annual laying of new space is about

10 thousand. Hectares per year. Consequently, in 2020 the gardens area, minus the old plants to be stubbing to increase to 445.5 thousand. Ha, which together with the old plantings will annually collect about 4 million 800 tons.

- To speed up the import substitution in gardening, you need to raise productivity, and gardeners course should be directed to the intensive technology of growing fruits and berries, - says Director of the Department of Plant, application of chemicals and plant protection Ministry of Agriculture Petr Chekmarev. According to him, in the last 5 years, this trend manifested itself well. At the annual tab of about 10 thousand hectares of 6 thousand of them were extensive gardens.

However, according to farmers, work on the establishment of new orchards conducted extremely slowly.- This is a drop in the sea, - says Director of "State Farm Lenin" (Moscow region) Pavel Grudinin. - To a pace to increase its production, it will take decades, and certainly in terms announced by the Government, within 3-5 years to provide citizens Russian domestic food production, our gardeners do not keep within.

Садовая анархия: отечественное садоводство под вопросом

По данным департамента растениеводства, химизации и защиты растений Минсельхоза РФ, российские садоводы обеспечивают потребность населения во фруктах лишь на 22%. Так, в 2014 году фактическое производство плодов и ягод в нашей стране составило около 3 млн т, тогда как при норме, рассчитанной ФГБНУ «НИИ питания», – 90 кг на человека в год.

–Требуется производить свыше 13 млн т. таким образом, дефицит отечественной садовой продукции на сегодняшний день достигает 10 млн т. Основная причина этого – отсутствие достаточного количества садов. Сейчас площадь многолетних садово-ягодных насаждений составляет около 527 га, из которых плодоносящих всего 420 тыс. га. Причем при не самой

высокой урожайности (в среднем по стране она составляет 76 ц/га, или 7,6 т/га). В общем, наращивать площади требуется ускоренными темпами. По данным Минсельхоза, ежегодная закладка новых площадей составляет примерно 10 тыс. га в год.

Стало быть, к 2020 году площадь садов, за минусом старых насаждений, подлежащих раскорчевке, увеличится до 445,5 тыс. га, что вместе со старыми посадками позволит ежегодно собирать около 4 млн 800 т.

–Чтобы ускорить импортозамещение в садоводстве, необходимо поднимать урожайность, и курс садоводов должен быть направлен на интенсивные технологии выращивания фруктов и ягод, – говорит директор департамента растениеводства, химизации и защиты растений Министерства сельского хозяйства РФ Петр Чекмарев. По его словам, в последние 5 лет этот тренд проявлялся хорошо: при ежегодной закладке около 10 тыс. га 6 тысяч из них составляли интенсивные сады.

Однако, по мнению аграриев, работа по закладке новых садов проводится крайне медленно.

–Это капля в море, – говорит директор ЗАО «Совхоз имени Ленина» (Московская область) Павел Грудинин. – Чтобы такими темпами нарастить свое производство, понадобятся десятилетия, и уж, конечно, в объявленные правительством сроки, в течение 3–5 лет обеспечить граждан России продуктами питания отечественного производства, наши садоводы не уложатся.

Glossary

№	English	Russian
1.	Agricultural producer	Сельскохозяйственный производитель
2.	Agronomic	Агрономический
3.	Alfalfa	Люцерна
4.	Amendment	Поправка, изменение
5.	Authority	Компетентный орган
6.	Breeder	Селекционер
7.	Breeder's right	Право селекционера (разновидность права на интеллектуальную собственность, предоставляемое селекционеру – автору сорта. В соответствии с этим правом некоторые действия в отношении использования охраняемого сорта требуют предварительного получения разрешения селекционера)
8.	Cancellation	Отмена
9.	Circular	Циркуляр
10.	Convention	Конвенция
11.	Colour chart	Цветовая шкала
12.	Crop year	Сельскохозяйственный год
13.	Cultivar	Сорт культурного растения
14.	Decree	Директива
15.	Distinctness	Отличимость
16.	DUS	ООС (однородность, отличимость, стабильность)
17.	Ecophysiological	Экофизиологический
18.	Exhaustion of the breeder's right	Исчерпание прав селекционера
19.	Farmer's exception	Исключительное право на использование (в соответствии с Актом 1978 г. Конвенции «УПОВ») фермерам/ сельскохозяйственным производителям предоставляется исключительное право на использование семян, полученных из купленного у

		селекционера сорта, без разрешения патентообладателя)
20.	Field test	Полевое испытание
21.	Generic	Родовой; характерный для определённого класса, вида
22.	Grounds for cancellation	Основания для отмены
23.	Grower	Производитель сельскохозяйственной продукции, фермер
24.	Guidance	Руководство
25.	Herbicide	Гербицид
26.	Inbred	Инбредный
27.	Line	Линия (генетически однородная совокупность организмов)
28.	Livestock producer	Животновод
29.	Model law	Модельный закон (имеет рекомендательный характер, принимается международной организацией в целях унификации законодательства разных государств)
30.	Modified gene	Модифицированный ген
31.	Morphological description	Морфологическое описание
32.	Novelty	Новизна
33.	Nullity	Признание недействительным
34.	Order	Предписание, распоряжение
35.	Original declaration	Первоначальная заявка
36.	Peroxidase	Пероксидаза (железопорфириновый фермент, относящийся к классу оксидоредуктаз)
37.	Physiological	Физиологический
38.	Production cycle	Производственный цикл
39.	Property title	Патент (охранный документ, выдаваемый уполномоченным органом по охране прав на объекты интеллектуальной собственности и удостоверяет авторство селекционера, приоритет сорта и исключительное право патентообладателя)
40.	Protected plant variety	Охраняемый сорт растения
41.	Seed coat	Семенная оболочка
42.	Species	Вид
43.	Stability	Стабильность

44.	Standpoint	Точка зрения
45.	Submission	Ходатайство о пересмотре решения, подаваемое заявителем в палату апелляций
46.	Surcharge	Дополнительный налог
47.	Test guideline	Методика испытания
48.	Title	Наименование
49.	To examine	Проводить испытание
50.	To grant	Предоставить право (на что либо)
51.	To impede	Препятствовать, затруднять
52.	To levy	Облагать
53.	To underscore	Подчёркивать
54.	Uniformity	Однородность
55.	Valid	Юридически действительный, действующий
56.	Variation	Варьирование, отклонение (показатель степени разброса данных, т.е. мера групповой изменчивости признака)
57.	Variety	Сорт, порода
58.	Variety collection	Коллекция сортов
59.	Variety denomination	Наименование сорта
60.	Vegetables	Овощные культуры