Eurasian Research Bulletin	Translation theory of agricultural terms
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This article provides information on the translation theory of agricultural terms.	
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Due to the antiquity of inter-tribal, inter-ethnic, inter-cultural and inter-state relations and the differences between the languages of different peoples, the need for translations has existed for a very long time, and the tasks of the translator in history have emerged as formal translation educationit was done by people before it happened for this, they had to simultaneously master both the source language and the target language to one degree or another, which is not uncommon in areas with active interlanguage communication. Due to the deep specialization of many areas in human activity in the modern era, specialized translations are not originally done by people with translation or a broader linguistic background, but with knowledge in a nontechnical, medical or philological humanitarian field and their own fieldThose who know the terms and the language of translation can do it. The translation department of linguistics deals with the development of scientific theories in the field of translation and practical recommendations for translators. in with the general theory connection of translation between any languages, the possibility of conveying the meaning of the source text in the most comprehensible way despite the differences in the structure of the languages, and specific theories of translation specific to the translation between a certain pair of languagesalso studies its features (for example, English-Russian and Russian-English translation).

Translation in one terminological field can be either oral or written, and terminological translators can also specialize as oral or written specialists.

Nowadays, the development of such fields as industry, agriculture, science, technology, culture and sports in Uzbekistan is increasing the terminological vocabulary in the Uzbek language day by day. at the same time, terms and terminological systems related to almost all fields of science and technology appeared in the Uzbek language. They are mainly created in the process of translation and creation of original works. they are taken along with the concept they represent, but do not have a lexical meaning in the language they acquire. A certain part of the vocabulary is made up of terms. terms are words that openly express

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concepts related to a specific field, but the use of those words is known and understandable only to people in this field. We can consider this as an example of agricultural terms.

"Agriculture". the translation of this construction consists of an adjective and a noun. The word "harvest" takes the meaning of "agriculture" only in the studied terminological field - agriculture - and in this field of expressions.

Biosphere (bio... and Greek. sphaira-sphere) is the shell of the Earth in which living organisms are distributed. the composition and energy of the biosphere is related to the activity of living organisms in it. J.B. Lamarck expressed the first idea about the biosphere as a "shell of life". The term "biosphere" was introduced to the science by the Australian geologist E. Zyuss (1875). Russian scientist V. I. Vernadsky (1926) developed the complete information about biosphere theory.

**Agronomy** - when translating the term agronomy, we used transcription.

Transliteration is the main one among the ways of translating the terms of the "plantation" group: ecophysiological ecophysiological.

When translating the term alfalfa - alfalfa, we choose an equivalent. we used the method.

Such terms of the "Selection" group as breeder - breeder and variety - variety are distinguished by polysemy within the network.

Two-component terms variety denomination. Varieties and Varieties Collection - Varieties collection consists of commonly used ones. When words are added, they acquire a new meaning and form a term. To translate the first component of the inbred two-component term, line - inbred line, we used transcription, for the second - to choose the equivalent. Thus, the whole term is mixed translation "Test of Diversity". the terms of variation - variability, guidance - guidance, we translated by the method of choosing the equivalent. When translating the term stability - stability, we used to accept the transliteration. The term testing is part of the common vocabulary. When translating, we used the equivalent selection method with lexical expansion. Morphological description - we

translated the morphological description using the search method. This group also has the abbreviation DUS.

In the analyzed material we found very monolexemic terms and a relatively small plural number. Terminological units consisting of two or more components are characteristic of agricultural terms, many of which are simple words that are not termsconsists ofthe main term forming part of the sentence is the noun. The number of lexical units mastered in agricultural terminology is large. Based on this, most of the characteristics, analyzed terms are translated. Often there is a choice between translation methods.

There are cases of equivalent, leaving traces, translating terms using the genitive case. Figurative translation, used for more complex terms, has no equivalent for clarifying when there is a discrepancy between meaning and reality, the word order in the translation has changed due to differences in the source language and target language systems. Abbreviations are very common in research material. The results of our analysis allowed us to say that. The studied abbreviations do not have equivalent abbreviations in Russian. We can offer the following ways of translating them into Russian:

transliteration;

• decoding the abbreviation when translating and creating a new one

abbreviations from translated components;

• decoding and using abbreviations in translation

- the text of the translation of the full form;

- to open an abbreviation during translation, to create a new one

- Abbreviations and maintenance translation review from translated components

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