

following the target language rules.

Adequate translation of terms requires from translator, above all, fundamental knowledge in science and technology, which actually relates to translation and, secondly, understanding the meanings of English terms and knowledge of professional terminology in their native language. When translating scientific literature interaction of a term with the context in which it reveals its lexical meaning is of great importance, because only in the context one can understand, what particular field of knowledge the term belongs to, and translate it accordingly, selecting the best possible equivalent in the target language. Therefore, we can distinguish two stages in translating the terms: the first - clarification of the term's meaning in context, a second – rendering this meaning in native language. Linguistic examination of the agrarian terminological units has been narrowed to the terms of agrarian economics, which have not been investigated before in detail. Specialized terms are an essential component of scientific-technical texts and one of the major complications of translation because of their ambiguity, lack of equivalents of new terms in target language, as well as some differences of terminological word formation in English and Ukrainian languages. These very positions have been dealt with to the extent possible in the article.

Currently this kind of research is especially important when the development of processes of international economic integration, international labor division, globalization of the world economy are becoming more intense. The importance of translation for mutual understanding was underlined by many scholars-linguists and translators, including A. M. Mamedov, Fedorov A.V. and others. Translational transformations are a primary means of translating the texts on foreign economic activity. Lexical and grammatical transformations pursue the main translation purpose – to keep the content of a message unchanged, while respecting the stylistic language norms. Lexical techniques of transcoding, loan translation, transliteration, descriptive translation and lexical substitution have been considered here in detail. Attention has also been paid to such lexical-semantic and lexical-grammatical translation techniques as generalization and concretization.

Keywords: terms of agricultural economics, translational transformations, transcoding, loan translation, transliteration, descriptive translation, generalization, concretization

УДК 811.255.2

DIFFICULTIES OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN

(based on the agrobiological and technical terms)

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Abstract. The article deals with the most complicated and difficult issue of modern practice of translation peculiarities of terminology and techniques of their translation in the agricultural texts. The adequacy of the translation is achieved by selecting the correct equivalents in both languages. Structural-semantic and functional features of the terms, techniques and methods of translation are analyzed.

Keywords: *terms, professional terminology, methods of translation, problems of translation, adequacy, peculiarities of styles of the language*

Introduction. Today translation is a presentation of high linguistic experience. This type of translation as a rule connected with the usage of special knowledge in different spheres of life and technologies.

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 any two foreign persons speaking different languages can be established or maintained without the help of translators or interpreters.

Equally important is translating and interpreting for uninterrupted functioning of different international bodies (conferences, symposia, congresses, etc.) to say nothing about the bodies like the E.E.C.(European Economic Council), the I.M.F. (International Monetary Fund) or the United Nations Organization with its numerous councils, assemblies, commissions, committees and sub-committees. These can function smoothly only thanks to an army of translators and interpreters representing different states and working in many different national languages [1, p.23-24]. And that is why the problem of translation is so acute nowadays. Numerous branches of national economies too can keep up with the up-to-date development and progress in the modern world thanks to the everyday translating/interpreting of scientific and technical matter covering various fields of human knowledge and activities. The latter comprise nuclear science, exploration of outer space, ecological environment, plastics, mining, chemistry, biology, medicine, machine building, electronics, linguistics, etc. In the present days 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 in all countries of the world.

Translating is also a perfect means of sharing achievements and enriching national languages, literatures and cultures (operas, artistic films).

Analysis of recent researches and publications. The social and political role of translation/interpretation has probably been most strongly felt in the 20th century when it provided the dissemination of political (doctrinal) ideas, of social and political knowledge in various fields of sciences[.

A significant contribution to the development of the problems related to the translation of terms and terminology has been made by well-known scientists and translators V.Mysyk, H.Kochur and many others. In the field of psychology the works by Barhudarov, Kommisarov, and Korunets' are the most famous. Such scholars as Kyiak, Mostovyi and Karaban made contribution in the development of modern principles and approaches in the field of translating terminology.

Today it is impossible to imagine our modern society without translation or translators itself.

The purpose of this paper is to consider the peculiarities of translating terms and terminology, to analyze the dynamics of the experimental work. It is mostly based on materials of Ukrainian and English dictionaries, periodicals and instructions.

Methods. The following methods are used in the paper, in particular analysis, synthesis, generalization, systematization.

Scientific novelty is to analyze profoundly terms in both languages and receive full terminological equivalence during this process.

Practical value is to use the results of the research in the course of aspect translation, technical translation and practical course of the first language.

Results. Translating is inseparable from understanding and it goes along with conveying content and sometimes even the form of language units. As a result, the process of translation, provided it is not performed at the level of separate simple words, involves simultaneously some aspects of the source language and those of the target language.

These are morphology (word-building and word forms), the lexicon (words, phraseologisms), syntax (the means of connection and the structure of syntaxemes), stylistics (peculiarities of speech styles, etc.).

The level or the degree of faithfulness of translation is mostly predetermined by some factors, which may be both of objective and of subjective nature. The main of them are the purpose of the translation to be performed, the skill of the translator/interpreter, the type of the matter selected for translation, etc

The reasons for the existence of lexical difficulties of translation primarily the difference in the world picture of English and Ukrainian languages, especially English and Ukrainian ambiguity of words, the lack of language translation equivalents of new terms, features and terminology of word formation in English and Ukrainian languages, etc .

Among the reasons it leads to the existence of stylistic problems of scientific and technical translation should include some stylistic differences in the standards of presenting information, especially the use of words and combinations [2, p.5].

As for the stylistic difficulties of translation of English agricultural texts into Ukrainian translation should be called metaphorical terms and phraseological, clichés and colloquial lexical elements genre features of scientific texts . Translation as a denotative system of the target language, these units are divided into two groups: with equivalents ("translated equivalents") in the target language, and units without equivalent .

Equivalent units are divided into : having one translated equivalent and having two or more translated equivalents [2, p.85-86].

Thus, if the element is equal in the target language, the translator must choose the best variant if the element has a lot of equivalent. In this case it is advisable to choose one adequate word variant equivalent in this context of several filed in the dictionary.

Translator must accurately identify lexical-semantic variant of the word (ie, where the word is used), and then choose the appropriate variant equivalent of those that are in the dictionary.

a) The current interest in mechanical and flame weed control tools as a preferred technology began long ago with farmers who decided-for a range of reasons-not to abandon their "steel" for **herbicides**. Many contemporary tool users blend physical and chemical weed management modes. Some depend primarily on mechanical controls

The above example of the word "herbicide" is equivalent to the unit with the following meanings: 1) a kind of fertilizer. In this context, we first variant suitable equivalent, so adequate translation of this unit we chose the word "гербіцид". This is an example of equivalent term.

б) His early season weed control centres on soil preparation, well-timed **irrigation** and moisture management. Typically, Muller spreads about 8 tons of compost per acre before disking then subsoiling. The compost goes on at an early stage in field preparation or when cover crops are incorporated. He lets cover crop residue decompose for about three weeks after disking before the next tillage pass. That time period varies with moisture, amount of cover residue, how finely the residue is chopped up during incorporation and how thoroughly the residue is incorporated with soil

The above example of the word "irrigation" is equivalent to the unit with the following meanings: 1) Irrigation 2) water supply. In this context, we first variant suitable equivalent, so adequate translation of this unit we chose the word "зрошення". This is an example of many equivalent term.

The above example of the word "обробіток ґрунту" is equivalent to the unit with the following meanings: 1) cultivation of soil 2) ploughing . In this context, we first variant suitable equivalent, so adequate translation of this unit we chose the word "irrigation". This is an example of with one equivalent term.

в) Farmers and researchers are using cover crops to design new strategies that preserve a farm's natural resources while remaining profitable. Key to this approach is to see a farm as an "**agroecosystem**" - a dynamic relationship of the mineral, biological, weather and human resources involved in producing crops or livestock. Our goal is to learn agricultural practices that are environmentally sound, economically feasible and socially acceptable.

In this sentence, we translated the term agroecosystem by making a simple mechanical operation and changing each word separately compiled term: agro- (agro) and ecosystem (ecosystem). You could translate "agro-" as "agricultural", but the prefix "agro" firmly took root in Ukrainian language and needs no further explanation. When transferring been selected first in order of matches in the dictionary.

г) In spring in cool climates, red clover germinates in about seven days - quicker than many legumes - but seedlings develop slowly, similar to winter annual legumes. Traditionally it is drilled with spring-sown grains. Wisconsin researchers who have worked for several years to optimize returns from red clover / oats **interseedings** say planting oats gives good stands of clover without sacrificing grain yield (Managing cover crops profitably / project manager and editor, Andy Clark.-3rd ed., 2007) .

In this example, we used to translate the term міжряддя .Compound words interseedings can be divided into inter- and seeding, which alone can be translated as "between" ("between") and "occupied". In their drafting, trying not to break the rules of compatibility and the use of words in Ukrainian language, we get the term "intermediate crop." The process , however, include the appropriate transformation. We resorted to the total transformation, resulting in received rather than just interseeding - two. Affix inter- in English corresponds independent sign in the Ukrainian language, and so passed by us as an adjective.

д) Microorganisms in soils produce numerous substances that stimulate plant growth. The reason for this stimulation has been found mainly to be due to making micronutrients more available to plants-causing roots to grow longer and have more branches, resulting in larger and healthier plants.

Microorganisms in the soil strata produce large amounts of substances that stimulate plant growth. As it turned out, there are general stimulation that micronutrients are more available to plants, roots grow longer with many branches, and the plant - larger and healthier.

In this example, the word "micronutrient" translate as a one component equivalent that fully preserves the graphic form of expression and slightly define his sound in the original language - "поживні речовини ґрунту" .

It is often necessary to use all sorts of transformations. First of all it concerns the case forms change, the number of words in the phrase, affixes, word order, morphological or syntactic status of words.

The translation of the term is already known to the interpreter and the task is relatively simple, although one should be careful when choosing equivalent of compound words.

If the word is not in the English-Ukrainian dictionary, you should try to find it in the English-Ukrainian explanatory dictionary, and then translate it. It is recommended to use a dictionary publications of recent years.

So in many cases the translator can realize the meaning of the term in the context. This stage is the most important, while the transfer of the meaning of language translation means - often a purely technical issue, although it is important to solve the most acceptable methods for language translation.

In recent decades, interest has raised sharply in linguists and specialists in various fields of science and technology to the problems of terminological individual sectors, including the terminology of agricultural subjects, because of the increasing flow of scientific and technical information, the integration and interaction of science, reinforcing the terminology [1, p.27].

Discussion. To sum up, the development of the terms is still increasing and translator should pay attention to this fact.

Translation of terms is very hard work for translator in order to use more effective ways of communication that it why we found ways to translate terms correctly. The translator has to recreate and convey faithfully the content side, the style, the morphological and syntactic peculiarities, and the pragmatic potential.

Prospects of studies we see the profound investigation in terminology, in the theory and practice of translation.

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ТРУДНОЩІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ АГРАРНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ НА УКРАЇНСЬКУ МОВУ

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Анотація. У статті розглядається одне з найважливіших і найскладніших питань сучасної практики перекладу – особливості термінології та засоби досягнення еквівалентності при перекладі в текстах аграрної тематики. Адекватність у перекладі досягається підбором правильних еквівалентів в обох мовах. Ретельна увага приділяється з'ясуванню структурно-семантичних і функціональних особливостей термінів

Ключові слова: терміни, професійна термінологія, способи перекладу, проблеми перекладу, адекватність, особливості стилів мови

ТРУДНОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА АГРАРНЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ С АНГЛИЙСКОГО НА УКРАИНСКИЙ

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается самый сложный и трудный вопрос современной практики перевода – особенности терминологии и способы их передачи при переводе в текстах аграрной тематики. Адекватность в переводе достигается подбором правильных эквивалентов в обоих языках. Рассмотрены структурно-семантические и функциональные особенности терминов и проанализированы способы и методы перевода.

Ключевые слова: термины, профессиональная терминология, способы перевода, проблемы перевода, адекватность, особенности стилей языка