



ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

KHOREZMSCIENCE.UZ





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UDC: 81`373.2:881.792.243(799)

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF TERMS RELATED TO MELIORATION AND AGRICULTURE IN ABSTRACTS

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Annotatsiya - AGRIS ma'lumotlar bazasiga kiritish uchun qishloq xo'jaligiga oid ilmiy maqolalarning tezislari ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish muammosi o'rganiladi. Odatda tarjima xatolarining ba'zi misollari ko'rsatilgan va ularni tuzatish usullari taklif etiladi. Qishloq xo'jaligi maqolalari uchun tezislarni tarjima qilish sifatini oshirishga imkon beradigan manbalardan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjima, tezislar, qishloq xo'jaligiga oid ilmiy maqolalar, lug'atlar, tezauruslar, AGRIS, CSAL.

Аннотация – Исследуется проблема перевода рефератов сельскохозяйственных научных статей на английский язык для включения в базу данных AGRIS. Показаны некоторые примеры типичных переводческих ошибок и предложены способы их исправления. Рекомендуются ресурсы, использование которых позволяет улучшить качество перевода рефератов сельскохозяйственных статей.

Ключевые слова: перевод, рефераты, сельскохозяйственные научные статьи, словари, тезаурусы, AGRIS, CSAL.

Abstract – The problem of translation of abstracts of agricultural scientific articles into English to be included into the AGRIS database is studied. Some examples of typical translation errors are shown and the ways to correct them are offered. The resources the use of which allows improving the quality of translation of abstracts for agricultural articles are recommended.

Key words: translation, abstracts, agricultural scientific articles, dictionaries, thesauruses, AGRIS, CSAL.

Introduction. AGRIS (International System for Agricultural Science and Technology) is an international bibliographic database (DB) with more than 8.9 million structured bibliographic data on agriculture and related disciplines.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) administer the database; data comes from over 150 institutions in 65 countries. For the period 2014-2017, about 2,000 abstracts in English from domestic agricultural scientific journals intended for publication in AGRIS were analyzed. Unfortunately, the translation quality of most of them left much to be desired. Most of the translations had to be edited, and some even re-translated. For the most part, the cause of this problem is the use of automated (machine) translation.

Literature review. The current stage in the development of machine translation can be characterized as the stage of syntactic word-for-word translation. The basic unit of meaning is the word, and the grammatical forms and order of words in the generated text are determined based on syntactic links between words in the original text. According to the established tradition, dictionaries for automated translation are built mainly as dictionaries of words (the share of phrases in them is small). However, a high-quality manual translation of texts is more of a phraseological translation than a word-by-word translation [1].

Certain steps are being taken towards improving machine translation and bringing it closer to phraseological translation, but the problem has not been fully resolved.

Analysis. A translator who is fluent in a foreign language will not always be able to correctly edit a machine translation of a scientific text or translate it if he does not know the subject of the article and does not know the special terminology. Therefore, for example, the machine as “barrel” (noun “barrel” incorrectly translates the word “barrel” (plural of “side”). The word "connections" has several translation options ("relationships", "relations", "links", "connections", etc.), the choice of which depends on the context, which, in turn, in machine translation is often either defined incorrectly or not taken into account at all [[2].

This also includes such words as “steam” (a plowed field left unsown for one summer - “fallow”, and not “steam” - very hot moist air), “grade” (“grade” - a discharge of something, which has certain qualitative characteristics; “variety” is a plant variety) and “sample” (“specimen” is a single sample representing its class; “sample” is a sample taken for study, for example, a sample of liquid, soil) [3].

Specificity of translation of agricultural texts

It is most desirable that the translator be a specialist in the field of agriculture referred to in the abstract. In our case, when we are talking about the authors of articles on agricultural topics who know their specialty and domestic special terminology, it would seem that it is quite easy to find the correct English equivalents for domestic special terms. However, this is also a rather complicated process, because the same concept (term) may differ in Russian and international scientific practice, for example, in terms of scope or use and have a different context.

Translation of agricultural texts belongs to a subspecies of technical translation. It also has some features of the scientific and technical style, but at the same time, it is distinguished by its features that are unique to it [4].

For example, in abstracts of articles on crop topics, it is recommended to indicate the names of plants in Latin. In addition, the Latin names of plants can be used instead

of their translation into English, which helps to reduce the risk of making a mistake in translation, as well as a more adequate perception of the text by the reader.

Discussion. When translating articles on agro-industrial subjects, it may also be necessary to adapt the text in relation to those means of the language (speech turns, phrases) that exist both in the original and in the translated version. A phrase that has the same meaning, both in the original and in the translation, may appear differently in them. This means that it may be necessary to reproduce it in some other way than it was presented in the original [5].

Despite the fact that translation cannot do without transformations (adaptation), one must be careful in their application, i.e. use them wisely - an excessive number of translation transformations leads to the freedom of translation, which can result in unnaturalness, incorrectness and even incomprehensibility of the text. At the same time, the lack of translation transformations leads to literalism, which makes the text difficult to understand and sometimes incomprehensible [6].

Another problem in translating abstracts is the difference in syntax in Russian and English. Therefore, in English, the subject, which is characterized by the initial position, often turns out to be a component with a minimum informative load, and by the end of the sentence, it gradually increases. This factor must be taken into account when translating from Russian into English (and vice versa) and syntactic rearrangements should be used [5].

In addition, unfortunately, when translating, many people leave the service marks (commas, dots, dashes, hyphens, etc.) of the original text as it is in the translated text. Moreover, although there is no consensus on the rules for commas, dashes and other things in English texts, one should still take into account the basic differences in the punctuation marks of English and Russian [6].

Therefore, for example, when translating abstracts, they especially often do not pay attention to the fact that numbers in English and Russian are formatted differently [7]. Namely, the fractional part of the number in English is separated from the integer - by a dot (1.5), and in Russian - by a comma (1,5); groups of digits in English are separated by commas (1,500 or 1,500,000), and in Russian - by spaces (1,500,000) or not separated by anything (1500) (5). At the date (dates) in Russian texts, abbreviations of the words "year, years" (year or years) are usually put.

After a detailed analysis, you can also see that the abstract has lost the so-called scientific or scientific-technical style that was in the scientific article [8]. When translating scientific agricultural texts, it is necessary to replace the colloquial words used in the original with exact terms. At the same time, author's phrases can be replaced by more familiar phrases, and the meaning of the context can be explained using more terminology that is accessible [9].

Particular attention should be paid to texts on economics, since some economic realities of the Russian Federation may not have an equivalent abroad. Thus, when translating into English, it is difficult to convey the difference between "farming" and "personal subsidiary farming", since these formulations in different countries denote far from identical concepts. In such cases, explanatory dictionaries can help, which describe the wording and examples of their use [10].

Auxiliary resources in translation

In general, the main task of translating an abstract is the correct selection of a concept or displaying the meaning of the text in the original in the target language [11]. Often various information retrieval resources can help with this: specialized paper dictionaries, electronic dictionaries, dictionaries of standardized vocabulary (thesauri).

Conclusion. As a result, we can say that for an adequate translation of abstracts of scientific articles on agricultural topics, and in general, any translation, one should not rely on the correctness of the result issued by the translator machine. Such translations must be carefully edited and the terms chosen correctly, using thematic paper and electronic dictionaries, as well as information retrieval tools (thesauruses).

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