CHALLENGES OF TRANSLATING GRAIN TERMS AND THE WAYS OF SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS

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Annotatsiya. *Donchilik sohasida xorij tildagi manbalardan foydalanishda va mamlakatimizda erishilgan fan va ishlab chiqarish yutuqlarini xorij davlatlari donchiligiga ham keng joriy etishda donchilik atamalarni to'g'ri tahlil etilishi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Donchilik bo'yicha o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga, ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga o'girishda atamalar izohlari yo'qligi tarjimonlarga qiyinchiliklarni yuzaga keltirmoqda. Shu sababli ham tadqiqotlarimizdan keng o'rin egallagan muammolardan biri donchilikka oid atamalar izohlarini o'zbek va ingliz tillarida yaratishga bag'ishlangan.*
Kalit so'zlar: *don, sifat, xorij davlatlari, atamalar, hosildorlik, donchilik, bug'doy, izohli lug'at.*

Аннотация. *Надлежащий анализ терминов зерновых культур имеет особое значение при использовании иноязычных источников в области зерновых культур и широкого внедрения достижений науки и производства зернового культура в зарубежных странах. Отсутствие толкование в переводе с узбекского на английский и с английского на узбекский язык создает трудности для переводчиков. Поэтому одной из проблем, которая широко изучалась в наших исследованиях, является создание толкового словаря на узбекском и английском языках.*
Ключевые слова: *зерно, качество, зарубежные страны, термины, урожайность, зерновые культуры, пшеница, толковый словарь.*

Abstract. *The proper analysis of terms regarding grain crops has particular importance in the use of foreign-language sources in the field of grain production and in the widespread introduction of science and production achievements in the country. The lack of interpretation in translation from Uzbek into English and from English into Uzbek creates challenges for translators. Therefore, one of the problems that has been widely studied in our research is the creation of an explanatory dictionary in Uzbek and English.*
Key words: *grain, quality, foreign countries, terms, productivity, grain crops, wheat, explanatory dictionary.*

Over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has achieved grain independence. Now the task is to solve current problems associated with improving grain quality. Further improvement of agro technical processes is of

great importance for improving grain quality, and there is a need for widespread use of achievements and best practices of foreign countries in the successful implementation of these tasks.

The correct interpretation of these agricultural terms is especially important when using foreign sources in the field of grain growing and widespread implementation of scientific and industrial achievements in our country for foreign grain growing.

In this regard, at Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute there was conducted research work on the topic "Problems translation of grain terms and its scientific and practical solutions" within the framework of scientific school "Agro biotechnological diagnostics of productivity and quality products" with registration of the Ministry of Digital Technologies of the Republic Uzbekistan in the State Register N. 01.990007239. Within the framework of the scientific school, the scientific and practical results of research work on grain selection can expand the scope international scientific and technical cooperation and speed up the process attracting foreign investment, as well as maintaining border terms when translating our scientific and practical results into foreign languages. There are problems with correct interpretation terms in terms of translating these terms into Uzbek and other languages, including from English to Uzbek or Russian.

Currently, 70% of crops grown on earth are cereals, which are divided into biological species, such as cereals, millet grains and legumes. Cereal grains include wheat, barley, rye, oats and triticale.Grains include corn, rice, millet and lentils. Pulses include beans, local peas, beans, lentils, corn, soy and lupine. However, terms for cereals include terms for cereals and cereals. Forage crops include perennial legumes, buckwheat, annual legumes and annual gooseberries in the form of cereals, the names of which are mixed with the terms grain and cereals or soybeans, which can be called legumes due to their high protein content in roots and nitrogen accumulation in roots. However, due to oil extracted from the shadow, it can also be classified as fatty crops That's why it can be called either grain or it can be called cereal cultures.

In this case, it is necessary to correctly interpret the terms used grain growing. For example, when determining the quality of wheat, initial processing divided into factions. This is sorting by size. However, the word factions give different meanings, such as groups, parties and other concepts in the field of politics, but, soil fractions matter different sizes mechanical composition. If the word about solutions is used in different concentrations. Therefore, when using the word "faction" in the area "grain" it should be used as a fraction of grain, not the word itself. Because of different grain sizes on wheat rhizomes, they are sorted into slices and sorted into smaller fractions. Consequently, the grain fraction is in Uzbek is interpreted as grain size, while the English explanation is this is grain fraction – grain size. As a result, it facilitates interstate relations in Uzbek, Russian or English.

Within the framework of our scientific school R.Ch. Ismuhammedov, which is finishing his doctoral dissertation on agriculture and M.I. Bobomurodov, who defended her Ph.D. thesis, are played important role in the rates and ratios of fertilizers used for increasing the weight and quality of winter wheat. This is scientifically and practically important to solve the world food problem.

According to the results of both studies, when applying the standards fertilizers (N180P90K60) and with an increase (N210P110K70) the grain weight is almost doubled compared to the control option without fertilizers, 1000 grains, natural mass, fiberglass, protein. gluten and other indicators grain quality was also inversely related to grain yield. There is an increase in grain quality indicators, as well as the proportion of grain which determines the quality of grain.

There is a problem of translating such scientific and practical results in the international press, translation of terms on grain technology into English and other languages. For example: nitrogen produced by our scientists countries for feeding winter wheat with irrigation fertilizers irrigated lands; The high efficiency of phosphorus-0.5 and potassium-0.3 has been proven in the irrigated areas of the southern regions. The main scientific decision in in this area there was an increase in the level of grain in glassiness, which is a key technological indicator that determines quality grain with an increase in the ratio and rate of fertilizer application.

However, the glassiness of grain in Uzbek is also called transparency, glossiness and other terms. While translating this word into English, glassiness, transparency, glossiness generate misunderstanding and confusion in interstate relations in the area grain growing.

Therefore, it is necessary to provide an explanation and interpretation of the terms grain growing in Uzbek and foreign languages. For example, if glassiness is translated into English as glassiness, transparency is translated into transparency. The word glossiness is translated as glossiness.

Since independence, our country has been in direct contact with all countries of the world. The main criterion for such contacts is trade. In particular, trade in grain and grain products is growing. Food is one of the main problems in the world today. Currently, since international relations in our country are at their peak, there is an ever-increasing need for interpretation relevant terms, both in Uzbek and foreign languages, and not only in terms of grain growing.In non-philological institutes we teach students to use English in your future career. That's why writing the necessary literature and create explanatory dictionaries, there is a growing need for higher education, both in the field of English and in all areas. From the point of view of resolving issues related to the maintenance of agricultural terms in Uzbek and foreign languages, occupies one of the leading places in the development of interstate relations, international scientific and technical cooperation and attracting foreign investment.

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