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KEY ASPECTS OF INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC TEXT TRANSLATION

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Abstract: *The article introduces the concept of "industry-specific text" as a highly specialized category of special (scientific and technical) texts in the field of agriculture. It is noted that the translation of industry texts contains all aspects of translation and requires knowledge on a specific topic. The study was conducted on the basis of texts on agronomy used to develop translation competence among students. As a result of the study, the author found that the industry-specific text has all the characteristics of a special text, while the use of narrowly focused vocabulary with a stable grammatical structure with a predominance of the use of verbal nouns is highlighted.*

Keywords: *industry-specific text, special text, special translation, verbal nouns, noun phrase.*

A specialist working with industry tests in a foreign language in the agricultural sector must understand not only the features of doing business in the agricultural sector, logistics, trade and management, but also have knowledge about the biotechnologies used, modern agricultural machinery, software and much more.

When working with specialized material, which is represented by narrowly focused texts, it is necessary to understand what exactly is included in the concept of "industry" or "special text", what features and characteristics this text has [3, p. 137].

To begin with, let's define the very concept of "industry text". An industry-specific text is material whose main content includes scientific facts, theories, data in the field of certain branches of science and areas of research. Industry texts include scientific, business, and technical texts.

From the concept of industry text follows the definition of special translation. Thus, in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Translation Studies", a special translation is an information and communication (linguistic) translation that serves certain branches of knowledge with its own terminological nomenclature; functions in the spheres of communication on socio-political, scientific, technical, military, administrative, economic, legal, diplomatic, commercial, business, financial, journalistic and other special topics and subject areas, including topics of everyday speech and language communication" [5].

There are many known works of scientists, such as: V.V. Alimova, I.V. Arnold, A.V. Kovalenko, R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev, A.V. Fedorov, and others who work with special texts and conduct research in the field of special translation.

Translation of industrial texts includes lexical, stylistic and grammatical aspects of translation; in addition, it requires certain knowledge in specific branches

of science and technology necessary to understand source texts and accurately use specialized terms in speech.

It is noted that when translating specialized texts, individual terms and terminological phrases, translators may encounter problems that often put them in dilemma. As a result, in order to use the most successful translation solutions, the translator must not only have a good professional level of a foreign language, but also be fluent in his native language, and also practice consultations with specialists in specific areas relevant to the topic of the translated text during his work, and exchange knowledge with fellow translators [6, p.14].

It is also possible to provide a certain classification of industry texts on agricultural topics depending on the purpose and area of use (documentation, instructions, accounting, experimental results, newspapers and magazines, etc.).

In this regard, an important stage in working with industry texts is pre-translation analysis, in which the style of the text is determined, work is carried out with different functional styles (technical, journalistic, official business), translation of non-equivalent concepts, realities on the topic is provided, and Typical stylistic and grammatical characteristics and functional features of texts and universal rules for translating documentation are also considered [7, p. 532].

As noted by O.A. Suleymanov, "pre-translation analysis of the text actually represents the stage of formulating a hypothesis, then the hypothesis is tested by practical translation experience, and then post-translation editing and analysis of the translation verify the hypothesis put forward in each act of translation [4, p. 102].

The source for this study was texts on agronomy, which include highly specialized English texts for translation, a brief grammatical reference with examples containing options for translating individual sentences from English into Russian. Industry texts on agronomy used in the study are aimed at developing students' practical skills in reading and translating specialized texts on agronomy, as well as developing intercultural communication through the practice of oral and written communication in the field of agro-industrial complex [1, p. 253].

Taking into account the specifics of industry texts filled with professional terminology, it is also necessary to create a glossary containing the main terms that pose the greatest difficulty in translation.

By industry texts on agronomy we mean scientific and technical texts, the main content of which are facts, information, recommendations in the field of agrochemistry, agro-soil science and biotechnology.

To identify the features of industry texts on agronomy, a general theoretical analysis of the main characteristics of industry texts was carried out; as well as linguistic analysis of texts, based on identifying the most commonly used grammatical structures [2, p. 110].

Industry texts on agronomy, which are special texts, have the following characteristics:
1. scientific and technical style;
2. information content;
3. the presence of highly specialized vocabulary;

4. fixed grammatical structures.

Based on the results of the research, based on the material of agronomic texts, it was found that phrases with verbal nouns are the predominant text-forming link. In the texts under study, there are a large number of verbal nouns as part of nominal groups, the meaning of which does not directly follow from the meaning of their constituent elements.

In the following examples: "*the growing of wheat -* **выращивание** *пшеницы, applying fertilizers increased soil fertility -* **внесение** *удобрений повысило плодородие почвы*," we see the use of terminological phrases with verbal nouns. Also, the choice of a suitable equivalent depends primarily on the context. So in the sentence "*Yields may be increased by applying proper fertilizers," the verbal noun can be translated in two ways: "Урожаи могут быть повышены* **внесением** *соответствующих удобрений, Урожаи можно повысить,* **внося** *соответствующие удобрения".*" The same thing can be revealed in translation "*Good results will largely depend on your* **applying proper fertilizers** *- Хорошие результаты во многом будут зависеть от того,* **применяете** *ли вы соответствующие удобрения*" In which we also see the translation into Russian of the verbal noun "*applying*", through its transformation into the verb "*применяете*".

In the sentence *"Planting field crops should begin when the seedbed is warm"* we see the use of the verbal noun *"planting"*, which is part of the noun phrase *"planting field crops"*.

"*Soybeans are most often produced as an oil crop, but they are also grown as a hay or green manure crop*", the subject is the name of the verbal noun in this sentence. The term *"соя"* with the verbal noun "production" is transformed into the subject in the English sentence *"soybeans"* by means of a passive phrase.

Thus, it has been revealed that an ordered system of connections between parts of the text, through the use of grammatical structures with verbal nouns, consistency of presentation, accuracy and specificity while maintaining the richness of the content, represent the specific features of industrial texts on agronomy. Based on this, it can be argued that the translation of industry texts requires certain knowledge in a specific field of scientific research and field of activity.

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BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES OF ISATIS TINCTORIA AND COMMUNICATION CAPABILITIES IN THE STUDY OF PLANT CHEMICALS

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Abstract: This review examines of the development of communication on the phytoproducts of Woad in geographically distant cultures: China and Europe. The growing interest in the beneficial properties of Woad has mainly focused on the roots of this plant as a promising source of complex metabolites. Important bioactive substances derived from the root of Woad include alkaloids, flavonoids. These bioactive compounds of Woad are believed to possess antiviral properties [Yu, B; Lin, F; Ning, H; Ling, B, 2021].