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PECULIARITIES OF THE USE OF PROFESSIONALLY ORIENTED VOCABULARY BY FUTURE AGRARIANS WHILE LEARNING ENGLISH

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВЖИВАННЯ ПРОФЕСІЙНО СПРЯМОВАНОЇ ЛЕКСИКИ МАЙБУТНІМИ АГРАРІЯМИ ПРИ ВИВЧЕННІ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of bilingualism of students of non-linguistic specialties when learning English. The terminological vocabulary allows accurate and accessible presentation of a content of this subject area and ensures correct understanding of the text. To represent the relations of information units (represented in terms), commonly used words are needed, which requires the use of ordinary language and leads to an appearance of ambiguity during their use.

Purpose. *The objective of study is consideration of linguistic particularities of agrarian professionally oriented vocabulary, which is used while studying a foreign language at the university.*

Стаття присвячена дослідженню особливостей білінгвізму студентів нелінгвістичних спеціальностей при вивченні англійської мови. Термінологічна лексика дозволяє точно й доступно викласти зміст даної предметної галузі та забезпечує правильне розуміння тексту. Тому для представлення зв'язків одиниць інформації (представлених у термінах) потрібні загальновживані слова, що вимагає використання формальної мови та призводить до появи двозначності під час їх використання.

Метою *дослідження є розгляд лінгвістичних особливостей аграрної професійно орієнтованої лексики, яка використовується під час вивчення іноземної мови у закладах вищої освіти.*

*The **methodology** covers a comprehensive set of theoretical and empirical research methods, including the analysis of scientific sources, regulatory documents, pedagogical observation, description, classification and systematization. The study was related to students of the second year of full-time study of the agronomy specialty in Vinnytsia National Agrarian University, Ukraine.*

***Results.** The fact that the terms carry the main semantic load that in the literature of the agrarian direction, occupying the main place among other general literary and official words, is illustrated with examples. A detailed (conceptual) description of the agrarian industry has been carried out. It is noted that English-language agronomic texts differ in syntactic structure and complexity and are characterized by adverbial, infinitive and gerund inflections, as well as other purely language constructions, which in turn complicate text understanding and pose additional challenges to a translator.*

It is proved that the dictionary of agricultural terms is replenished by borrowing lexical units from everyday speech and by reinterpreting or narrowing their meanings. It is indicated that the colloquial language is enriched due to the expansion of the meanings of special terminological units. This dynamic two-way process testifies to a language development and translation complication activity due to the need to select the appropriate translation variant of multi-meaning lexical units.

*The investigation **concluded** that the clustering of many terminological constructions requires a correct division into immediate components and a serious familiarization with reference materials, a deeper immersion in the subject area. It is shown that agrarian terminology needs careful lexical and grammatical analysis in order to determine the optimal ways of its use. However, terminology alone is not sufficient to transfer or disseminate knowledge, as knowledge is culturally defined in human society.*

***Keywords:** bilingualism, foreign language communicative culture, multilingual environment, professionally oriented vocabulary, term.*

***Методологія** охоплює комплекс теоретичних та емпіричних методів дослідження, включаючи аналіз наукових джерел, нормативних документів, педагогічне спостереження, опис, класифікацію та систематизацію. Дослідження стосувалося передусім студентів 2 курсу денної форми навчання спеціальності «агрономія» Вінницького національного аграрного університету, Україна.*

***Результати.** Доведено, що в літературі аграрного спрямування терміни мають основне смислове навантаження, посідаючи чільне місце серед інших загальнолітературних і службових слів, що ілюструється за допомогою прикладів. Здійснено детальну (концептуальну) характеристику аграрної лінгвістичної галузі. Зазначається, що англомовні агрономічні тексти відрізняються синтаксичною структурою та складністю і характеризуються дієприслівниковими, інфінітивними та герундійними зворотами, а також іншими суто мовними конструкціями, які, у свою чергу, ускладнюють розуміння тексту та створюють додаткові складнощі для перекладачів.*

Доведено, що словник сільськогосподарських термінів поповнюється за рахунок запозичень лексичних одиниць із повсякденного мовлення шляхом перетлумачення або звуження їх значень. Вказано, що розмовна мова збагачується за рахунок розширення значень спеціальних термінологічних одиниць. Цей динамічний двосторонній процес свідчить про розвиток мови та ускладнення перекладацької діяльності через необхідність підбору відповідного варіанту перекладу багатозначних лексичних одиниць.

***Висновки.** Кластеризація багатьох термінологічних утворень вимагає правильного розподілу на безпосередні компоненти та серйозного ознайомлення з довідковими матеріалами, глибшого занурення в предметну галузь. Засвідчено, що аграрна термінологія потребує ретельного лексико-граматичного аналізу для визначення оптимальних шляхів її використання, проте виключно термінології недостатньо для передачі або поширення знань, оскільки знання культурно визначені в людському суспільстві.*

***Ключові слова:** білінгвізм, іншомовна комунікативна культура, багатомовне середовище, професійно орієнтована лексика, термін.*

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 21st century, the world is characterized by globalization processes, which are directly related to the languages people use to communicate. Globalization is often characterized as a qualitatively new level of integration and interdependence. The emergence, development and spread of bilingualism as a component of the language situation in multilingual societies depends on social external factors and internal, i.e., static, factors. The determinism of these factors is quite clear: external factors influence language changes and internal factors provide the means to carry out these changes, which influences the process of a foreign language learning by students of non-language specialties – in our case, future agronomists. All the above-mentioned data informed the choice of the topic of the article, aimed to investigate the linguistic particularities of agrarian professionally oriented vocabulary, used while studying a foreign language at the university.

Many contemporary scientists devoted their work to the study of this problem, including K. Voitenko (peculiarities of the translation of agricultural literature and general principles regarding the translation of terminological borrowings in the field of crop production), V. Karaban (translation of English scientific and technical literature), A. Kulchytska (translation of terms), G. Sydoruk (analysis of structural semantic characteristics of agrarian terms in the translational aspect), Ya. Tagiltseva (specifics of complex words of agrarian terminology) and others, but the topic requires further investigations.

The **objective** of study is the consideration of linguistic particularities of agrarian professionally oriented vocabulary, which is used while studying a foreign language at the university.

METHODOLOGY

The **methodology**. To achieve the objective, general scientific research methods have been used to a great extent, including empirical research methods, analysis, synthesis, systematization, and generalization. Theoretical analysis and synthesis have made it possible to analyze scientific works in the field of vocational pedagogy and methods of psycholinguistics in educational activities of teaching staff and learning process; modern pedagogical concepts; scientists' different views on the problem under study; and identification of research areas.

The methods of systematization and generalization has helped to focus on pedagogical models of future specialists' readiness for professional activity by scientists. Comparison, as a method of cognition belonging to many empirical research methods, has allowed the author to consider the object under study separately and indicate the features by which it can be compared. Due to the successful combination and use of the considered research methods, the defined tasks of the article have been realized. The method of generalization has been used to formulate conclusions and recommendations regarding the research topic.

RESULTS

Socio-functional and individual-psychological approaches to bilingualism are recognized. Not only individuals, but also whole groups, societies and communities can

be bilingual. Bilingualism can be studied as the basis of bilingualism, and its paradigms are:

a) bilingualism and native language;

b) bilingualism and interference (degree and typology);

c) bilingualism and diglossia.

These paradigms take into account the wider social context, and reflect the social structure and social orientation of the micro- or macro-society. These statements encourage a rethinking of the concept of bilingualism, not only from a sociological point of view but also from a communicative point of view.

In this context, the following definition of this term can be proposed: bilingualism is the ability to alternatively use two languages (or, in the context of multilingualism, several languages) to meet the communicative needs of an individual or a language community. In our opinion, a broad and narrow concept of bilingualism should be distinguished. In a broad sense, bilingualism can be understood as any practice of alternating use of two languages. Any native speaker who uses elements of a bilingual system, regardless of language proficiency, is considered bilingual. A narrow understanding of bilingualism is one that defines the concept as the ability to attribute the signals of each language directly to the speaker without using another language system as an intermediary.

The described phenomenon is directly related to the mastering of a foreign language by non-linguistic majors, in our case future agrarians, who use professional terms in classes.

The term is an emotionally neutral word (phrase) that bears the name of a clearly defined concept associated with use in a certain field (in our case, the agrarian sector). Terminological vocabulary allows one to accurately and easily present the content of this subject area and ensures a correct understanding of the text. In the literature of the agrarian direction, the terms carry the main semantic load, occupying the main place among other general literary and official words.

English-language agronomic texts differ in syntactic structure and complexity. They are characterized by adverbial, infinitive and gerund inflections, as well as other purely literary constructions, which in turn complicate the understanding of the text and pose additional challenges to the translator (Malyk, 2023). New approaches to the organization and presentation of information are needed to solve new tasks associated with the use of knowledge representation systems. One of these approaches is the compilation and proper use of ontologies (Koda et al., 2022).

The term *ontology* is now often used in the context of knowledge representation, but its use can lead to misunderstandings. The meaning that the ancient Greeks gave to this concept (the study of the nature or essence of existing things) is well known, but in the field of artificial intelligence the term is often used in a completely different sense, as a formal representation of a set of concepts in a certain field (Ivashchuk et al., 2023).

In the knowledge representation system, an ontology is a detailed (conceptual) description of a specific subject area. Conceptuality is fundamental in ontology. It includes a set of concepts (objects, events, states of affairs, beliefs) and the corresponding relationships between them (Vykhrushch et al., 2020). It provides a complete description of concepts and relationships using a formal language.

Ontological analysis of a separate domain includes conceptualization (establishing concepts and relationships between them) as well as the compiling of an appropriate vocabulary for description.

When everyday language is used to create a dictionary, we end up with a dictionary of concrete meanings as a result of conceptualization. Such a complete and formalized description of values makes it possible to make judgments and supplement the amount of knowledge with the help of artificial systems, which contributes to the creation and maintenance of ontologies and knowledge bases (Kravets et al., 2021).

Depending on the purpose, applicable ontologies, ontologies of specific subject areas, generative ontologies and representation ontologies are distinguished. The most vivid example is the ontologies of certain areas, which provide their description. Generative ontologies contain a description of the relationship of general concepts in terms of time and space (Kupchuk et al., 2023). Representation ontologies describe ways of representing knowledge.

Ontologies vary in depth, from a simple list to extensive networks. There are terminological ontologies (dictionaries, classifiers), information ontologies (records in databases) and knowledge ontologies.

The complexity of the ontology is indicated by the set of relationships between concepts. The most important type of relationship is the partial/total relationship. This type of connection makes it possible to build a hierarchy of structures and apply the mechanism of imitation, which simplifies the description.

Another parameter that indicates the complexity of the ontology is the level of individual concepts. The simplest ontologies are represented by concepts in the form of words, while more complex ones can be represented by concepts in the form of situations or events (Bilotserkovets et al., 2024).

Both in terminology and in ontology, they perform the same function: they represent conceptual concepts from a specific area in a form that allows for the exchange or transfer of knowledge in a comprehensive form (Roozafzai, 2024). Both systems represent knowledge of increased complexity in a form that eliminates (or reduces) the dependence on language. Both systems use computer facilities to store, manage, and present information.

If ordinary language is used to define individual terms (concepts) in terminology, then a special, formalized language is used to build ontologies, which avoids ambiguity.

The development of the terminological base involves the identification and fixation of ontological relations between individual concepts. Scientific language uses nouns to denote objects and phenomena. Each of the objects or phenomena has certain properties, and these can come into contact with other objects and phenomena, which is described using adjectives that mean:

a) properties of the object, expressing its participation in a certain phenomenon, process or other object, in particular in a non-transitive action;

b) the ability or purpose of the object to act actively;

c) passive capacity or determination of the subject to whom the action is directed;

d) the condition of the object as a result of continued influence on it;

e) states of the object caused by the completed action (Yarema, 2004).

Objects and phenomena can also have a time limit due to causal relationships. In addition, phenomena occur over time and may have features characterizing their course. Therefore, verbs and their conjugations are used with other parts of speech, which determine cause-and-effect relationships and temporal properties of phenomena and objects.

It is clear that, when building a knowledge presentation system based on terminology, it is necessary to significantly expand the descriptive part of terminological information. At the same time, each term must be described not only semantically and syntactically, but also ontologically – that is, it contains certain information, can be described, and has semantic, causal, and other relationships (Wendaferew & Berlie, 2024).

The structure of an ontological representation is determined by the domain for which it is created and the terminology used to represent knowledge in that domain. It can be closed (limited only to a certain industry) or open. It can contain individual objects of different commonality and terms describing them: classes, connections, functions, object constants. This makes it possible to describe each term with additional parameters that determine its place in the ontology hierarchy, the inheritance of properties, and their limitations.

Let's consider the terminological features of the agricultural industry in more detail. Given that agricultural literature belongs to scientific and technical literature, it can be argued that the features of scientific and technical literature are inherent directly to the agricultural industry, which will be discussed in detail later (Voitenko, 2010).

The most typical feature of agronomic and general scientific and technical literature is the saturation of the text with terms and terminological phrases, as well as the presence of lexical constructions and abbreviations. One of the important requirements for the adequacy of the translation of such texts and work with them in general is the translator's choice of simple syntactic constructions that do not distract attention from the content of the written speech. If the author's style is neutral, then only the topic of the message and not the manner of presentation is taken into account.

An agricultural term is an emotionally neutral word or phrase that conveys the name of a clearly defined concept that relates to the agricultural sector. Terminological vocabulary helps to explain the content of this topic as precisely and clearly as possible and to ensure a correct understanding of the text. In agricultural literature, the terms carry the greatest semantic load and occupy the main place among other general literary and official words. From the point of view of syntactic structure, English-language texts of agronomic focus differ in their structural complexity. They are rich in adverbial, infinitive and gerund inflections and other purely literary constructions, which in turn complicates the understanding of the text (Voitenko, 2010).

Conceptual saturation is one of the main characteristics of agronomic texts. The terminological vocabulary is no more than 25% and the main part of the vocabulary consists of general scientific, general technical, and commonly used words. In contrast to general terms, professionally oriented vocabulary is characterized by the fact that it does not define the concepts and objects of the agricultural sector but distinguishes it

from the commonly used one, which functions exclusively in the scientific and technical sphere and, together with the terms, defines the peculiarities of the scientific and technical style (Voitenko, 2010).

A large layer of general technical vocabulary is also typical for agricultural literature and is characterized by a relatively high frequency of use in the form of individual words, phrases, 'blocks of words', and often sentences.

Revealing the content of a language unit in agronomic terminology occurs through the ability to understand the text being translated, to form a general idea of the complexity and richness of the terminology and thus to be able to successfully choose the appropriate term in the context (Oliinyk, 2002, p. 6–7).

One of the characteristic features of the scientific and technical (agronomic) style is its brevity of presentation of the material, which is expressed in a rather wide application of elliptical structures. Misunderstanding this type of construction can lead to translation errors. This scientific style is characterized by the frequent use of plural nouns (plants, seeds, oils, wood). The specified features of scientific and technical (agronomic) texts have a certain influence on the type of material that will be reproduced during translation.

Terminological vocabulary plays a significant role in the vocabulary of the language. Usually, in developed languages, about 90% of new vocabulary consists of scientific and technical terms. Recently, such scientific areas as informatics, economics, agronomy and veterinary medicine have seen rapid development. This has been accompanied by the appearance of new terms that also replace outdated ones. Scientific and technical terminology is characterized by the absence of emotional coloring, the clarity and conciseness of the presentation, the reinterpretation of commonly used vocabulary (which is one of the productive methods of concept formation), and the absence of idiomatic constructions and low-frequency words from the main vocabulary. Scientific and technical terminology consists of: a large number of commonly used words, which, in addition to the basic meaning, acquire specific meanings for each branch of science and technology; general technical terms used in various fields of science and technology; special terms relating to only one field of scientific and technical knowledge; and terms that have two or more meanings in one subject area.

Scientific and technical terms can be characterized as language symbols representing the concept of a specific professional field. Science and technology are an integral part of scientific and technical texts, whose main translation difficulties lie in their ambiguity, lack of translation equivalents, and neologisms.

A significant number of scientific and technical terms – in this case, in the terminology of crop production – are Latin and Greek borrowings, since the most popular and justified way of constructing terms is by borrowing from other languages. At different stages of the formation of society, terms are borrowed from different languages, which is determined by different historical conditions. Thus, musical and commercial terminology of the leading European languages is mainly of Italian origin (legato, adagio, andante, etc.), theatrical and postal terminology is of French origin (antermission, parterre, poster, etc.), sports is mainly of English origin (football, sport, champion, ring), and agriculture, veterinary medicine, and pharmacological terms are of Latin origin

(matiola, mesembrianthemum, cardia, etc.). Hence the concept of terminological borrowing appears in the scientific and technical literature (Tishechkina, 2016).

Agricultural vocabulary makes up a large part of the vocabulary of each language, but because linguists do not pay due attention to this type of vocabulary, there is no comprehensive study of it today.

In general, all agricultural vocabulary can be divided into three categories: land use, soil science, and agricultural industries.

Agricultural industries are divided into crop production (grain, industrial, vegetable, fodder, fruit and berry crops), animal husbandry (cattle breeding, pig breeding, sheep breeding, poultry farming), and feed production. Feed production is further divided into agricultural machinery and production technology (soil cultivation, sowing, harvesting, fertilizing, watering, etc.) (Vdovenko, 2020).

The most important level of agricultural vocabulary is terms related to land and agriculture. They may include, for example, the following words: *land cadastre*, *land plot*, *land area*, *field*, *garden*, *moat*, *ravines*, *relief*, *landscape*, *location*, *garden area*, *surrounding area*, *configuration*, *microrelief*, *solid array*, *territories*, *flat areas*, *areas of growth*, *rational use of land*, etc. (Vdovenko, 2020).

Terms relating to soils are particularly numerous. The main types of soils include: chernozems (black soil), loamy soils (light loam, medium loam, heavy loam), clay soils, sandy soils (light sandy and sandy loam), podzols, gray soils, swampy soils, saline soils, forest soils, yellow-brown forest soils, sod-podzolic soils, podzolic soils, gray soils, brown soils, yellow soils, red soils, brown soils, chestnut soils, gray-brown soils, dark gray forest chernozems, meadow chernozems, meadow soils, meadow-black-green soils, floodplain meadow soils, gley soils, leached soils, typical soils, common soils, carbonate soils, slability soils, and alluvial soils (Vdovenko, 2020).

When describing soils, the following terms are also often used: heavy, cold, low-permeable soils; topsoil; fertile; deep soil horizons; soil granulometric composition; agronomic assessment of soil; cultivation; soil fatigue; soil profile; unsuitable for cultivation; structured; nonstructured; clay particle content, favorable air regime, soil skeletality; soil carbonate content; boiling; soil salinity, salinization, granulometric fraction ratios; irradiated, technogenically transformed soils, chernozem-type soils, southern chernozems, loose, low-humus soils; soils with non-leaching water regime; parent rocks; water permeability; moisture capacity, connectivity; absorption capacity; trace elements (aluminum, iron, copper, magnesium, zinc, molybdenum, cobalt, potassium, nitrogen, iodine, manganese, fluorine, phosphorus, silicon, bromine, vanadium); carbonates; and harmful alkaline salts (Vdovenko, 2020).

The following groups of terms characterize some processes in soil science: soil productivity, soil degradation, soil aeration, soil density, effects of soil conditions, agronomic assessment, assessment of the influence of soil conditions, soil properties, soil fertility, survey, salinity of soils, reaction of soil solution (neutral, slightly alkaline, strongly alkaline), waterlogging of soils, agrochemical soil survey, bonitet, and humus (Vdovenko, 2020).

Processes in agriculture usually include the following concepts: development, plant productivity, changes in the microclimate, winter hardiness, conditions for growth,

growth, accumulation and retention of water, infiltration, warming up, nutrient regime, reduction of productivity, placement of gardens in new territories, uprooting of the garden, cultivation, planting, moisture capacity, alkaline reaction (calcareous chlorosis), sulfate salinization, permissible concentration, waterlogging, soil and hydrological conditions, depth of carbonates, consolidation of sandy soils, and salinization of the root-inhabited strata (Vdovenko, 2020).

Broad vocabulary is used when describing the branches of agriculture. In the field of crop production, agricultural crops are divided into *cereals*, *industrial crops*, *vegetables*, *fruit* and *fodder* (Vdovenko, 2020). The following terms are used in this branch of agriculture: crop, plants, crops, root system, growth, vegetation, root extension, plantings, fruiting, drought resistance, seedlings, cultivars, development, diseases, reduced resistance to diseases, burns, death, vegetative growth, low growth of trees, increased carrion, the appearance of pests, reduced yield, reduced productivity, dryness, reduced activity of the leaf apparatus and root system, freezing, strong pest infestation, leaf chlorosis, an unpretentious crop, and moisture-loving, salt-tolerant, and light-loving plants (Vdovenko, 2020).

Grain crops include wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, buckwheat, corn, and millet (Vdovenko, 2020).

Technical crops include cultivated plants grown by humans for the production of technical raw materials. These include spinning crops (flax), bast crops, oilseeds (sunflower, flax, olives), sugar crops (sugar beet, cane), dye plants, and rubber plants. The following vegetable crops are known throughout the world: cucumbers, tomatoes, eggplants, zucchini, potatoes, cabbage, and carrots (Vdovenko, 2020).

Fruit and berry crops include apple, pear, plum, cherry, apricot, peach, quince, and grapes (Vdovenko, 2020).

Fodder crops include perennial grasses (alfalfa, ryegrass, lupine) and annual grasses, as well as forage root crops (beets, carrots, turnips, etc.) (Vdovenko, 2020).

The livestock sector includes the following sub-sectors: cattle breeding, pig breeding, sheep breeding (sheep and goats), poultry farming, and animal husbandry (Vdovenko, 2020).

The following agricultural machines prevail in agriculture: tractors, combines, seeders, cultivators, harrows, aggregates for irrigation of agricultural crops, etc. (Vdovenko, 2020).

Production technology terms include tillage, sowing, harvesting, fertilizing, watering, plowing, harrowing (Vdovenko, 2020).

At the same time, the following terms can be used: sowing, planting material, depth, row-to-row tillage, planting, uprooting, processing techniques, nutrition elements, plant nutrition area, seeds, seedlings, grafting, crown, plantage layer, growth, fertilizers, fertilizer system (organic and mineral fertilizers), ammonium nitrate (N), superphosphate (P), potassium chloride (K).

In addition, there are such categories as organo-mineral fertilizers, microfertilizers, bacterial fertilizers, long-acting fertilizers, soil-forming (i.e., humus-forming), etc. (Vdovenko, 2020).

Fertilizers obtained directly on farms are called *local fertilizers* (manure, compost, peat, ash), and industrial fertilizers, which are manufactured by chemical enterprises (Vdovenko, 2020).

Irrigation includes: irrigation-moisture reserve, moisture balance, infiltration, nutritional regime, moisture balance for normal development, reclamation, biological reclamation, irrigation norms, wetting depth, excessive moisture, drainage, etc. (Vdovenko, 2020).

The conditions for the growth, development and fruiting of plants include the following words: to accumulate, physiologically active substances, the required power of a root layer, reducing the range of roots, dry conditions, the level of occurrence of gypsum horizon, the conditions of significant moisture, moderate heat mode, the critical level of ground saline water, depth, ecological optimum, reaction environment, growing conditions of crops, etc. (Vdovenko, 2020).

The stylistic complexity of translating scientific and technical texts, especially on agrarian topics, into Ukrainian can be called the translation of metaphorical terms, figurative and non-figurative phraseology, colloquial lexical elements, and clichés, as well as genre features of scientific and technical texts. In order to successfully solve these problems and achieve the adequacy of the translation, it is necessary to have knowledge and skills in the correct application of methods and techniques of translation of lexical elements. In modern agricultural literature, translators are faced with the problem of ambiguous terms (Kaporovska & Kozub, 2016).

In order to achieve the correspondence of the translation of the terms, it is necessary to take into account their lexical and grammatical contexts. When translating complex words or terms, such translation techniques as tracing, transcoding, descriptive translation, and explication are used. Tracing is the transfer not of sound but of the combinatorial structure of a word, in which its components (morphemes) are translated by the corresponding elements of the translation language (*Slovnyk ukrainskoi movy – Dictionary of the Ukrainian language*, n.d.).

Transcoding is the literal or phonemic transfer of the source lexical item using the alphabet of the target language. This technique is an exception in the practice of technical translation (Kulchytska, 2006).

Explication (descriptive translation) is a lexical-grammatical transformation in which a lexical unit of the original language is replaced by a word combination that provides an explanation or interpretation of the corresponding unit (Kaporovska & Kozub, 2016). Explication is an important and productive means of translating agricultural terms, since the rapid development of the agricultural sector does not allow many terms to find counterparts in a timely manner and gain a foothold in the translation language. The following requirements are put forward to a descriptive translation:

1) the translation must accurately reflect the main meaning of the concept, which is characterized by a neologism;
2) the description should not be too detailed;
3) the syntactic structure of the word combination should not be complex (Karaban, 2004, p. 36).

Analyzing the structural and semantic features of the terms, it should be taken into account that their creation occurs through derivation, the terminology of commonly used vocabulary, and the absorption of borrowings. Word-forming means are primarily Latin–Greek morphemes, word bases, and word combinations. Depending on the participation of linguistic means in the formation of concepts, agricultural terms are divided into such types as simple concepts or concepts-words, complex terms, conceptual phrases, or multi-component clusters (Tahiltseva, 2013:29), and technical terms (Sydoruk, 2021). In agricultural terminology, such methods of word formation as lexical-semantic, lexical-syntactic, morphological, word-forming, abbreviation, morphological-syntactic and a number of others are used.

The translation of agricultural texts requires the analysis of complex cases regarding the functioning of such terms and the possibilities of their translation into the native language. Many commonly used lexical units acquire meanings peculiar to the agricultural sphere and become terms with a narrower meaning (Oliinyk, 2002).

Terms in agronomy, most often borrowed from the colloquial vocabulary, retain all the ambiguity accumulated in specialized texts, the clarification of which occurs only thanks to the micro- or macro-context. Since the same term can be defined in different ways, it can be included in different terminological systems (Korunets, 2001:58).

Professional slang, as a rule, is short, expressive, and sometimes stylistically colored. The most successful slang terms are later fixed in the terminological system and receive official recognition in a certain field by appearing in dictionaries, and some move to other areas and into the common language (Sydoruk, 2021).

Special attention should be paid to the translation of terminological clusters that include two or more lexical components, because without professional knowledge, without the possibility of obtaining the advice of specialists in this field, without reference literature and agricultural dictionaries, the translation of such combinations cannot always be correct.

A characteristic feature of the style of agronomic literature is its informativeness (content), logic (consistency, clear connection of the main idea with details), accuracy, objectivity, brevity, and comprehensibility. These texts use language tools that help meet the needs of this field (agrarian) (Voitenko, 2010).

One of the characteristic features of the English scientific and technical style of agronomic direction is the brevity and compactness of the presentation of the material, which is expressed in a rather wide application of elliptical constructions. Misunderstanding this type of construction can lead to translation errors (Voitenko, 2010).

For a better understanding, we note that elliptical constructions are interpreted as structurally incomplete but semantically and logically complete sentences. Characteristic features of elliptical language phrases are structural incompleteness, logical completeness, and repetition of the omitted part of speech (Klishchuk, 2022).

DISCUSSION

The results of the study confirm that ontologies are represented by both simple classifiers built on the principles of imitation and complex multi-level conceptual systems, while the terminologies are limited by the framework of industry vocabulary. It

is proved that, from the point of view of knowledge representation, the terminology lacks systematicity, while the terminological component is represented very weakly in the ontologies. Representing the relationships of information units (represented by terms) requires commonly used words, which requires the use of natural language and leads to ambiguity in their use.

CONCLUSIONS

Conceptual saturation is one of the main characteristics of agronomic texts. No more than 25% is terminological vocabulary, and the main part consists of general scientific, general technical, and commonly used words. Unlike terms, this vocabulary is characterized by the fact that it does not mean terms and subjects of the agricultural sphere, and it is distinguished from the commonly used vocabulary by the fact that it functions exclusively in the scientific and technical sphere and, together with the terms, determines the specifics of the scientific and technical style. Thus, we can conclude that modern science uses a large number of agricultural terms that need to be systematized.

This article contains only part of the terms used in agriculture. A more in-depth study of this issue is needed, which determines the direction of further research.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

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