

lichinkasining rangi och-yashildan och-sarg'ishgacha, qorin va ko'krak bo'g'imlari yon tomonlarining uchi ilmoqli. Oltinko'z lichinkalari nihoyatda xo'ra bo'lib, 70 turdan ortiq bo'g'imoyoqlilar bilan oziqlanadi. Ayniqsa, turli o'simlik bitlari, o'rgimchakkana, komstok qurti, fitonomus va qandalalar lichinkalari bilan oziqlanishni xush ko'radi.

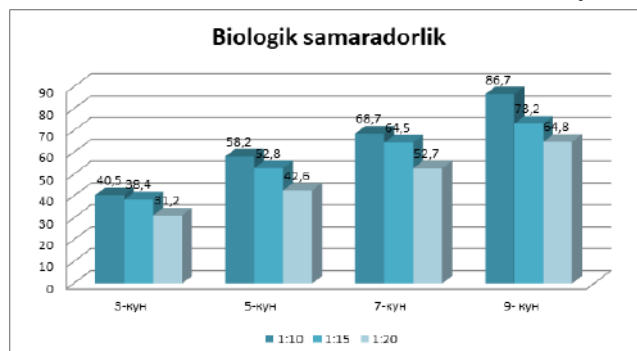
Oltinko'zning voyaga yetgan zotlari binolarda qishlab chiqadi. Qishlab chiqqan oltinko'zlar erta bahorda (mart oxiri-aprel boshlarida), o'tracha kunlik harorat 10-11°C ga yetganda faollashadi, gul changi bilan qo'shimcha oziqlanadi, juftlashadi va tuxum qo'yishga kirishadi. Urg'ochi oltinko'zlar tuxumlarini o'simlik shoxiga, barglariga bittadan yoki to'p-to'p qilib, nozik poyachalar uchiga qo'yadi. Bitta urg'ochi olti kun mobaynida 65 taga qadar, hayoti davomida esa 500750 tagacha tuxum qo'yadi.

Tuxumdagi embrional rivojlanish, ob-havo sharoitiga bog'liq holda, 4-15 kun davom etadi. Tuxumdan chiqqan lichinkalar tuxum poyachasi bo'ylab pastga tushadi va ozuqa izlay boshlaydi. Lichinka 3 yoshni o'tab g'umbakka aylangunga qadar 7-21 kun kerak bo'ladi, g'umbaklik fazasining rivojlanishi esa 5-16 kun davom etadi.

Oltinko'zning *Chrysopa carnea* turini mevali bog'larda zarar yetkazayotgan komstok qurtiga (*Pseudococcus comstocki* Kuw) qarshi qo'llash bo'yicha dala tajribalari 2021-2022 yillar davomida

Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar institutiga qarashli tajriba xo'jaligidagi olma daraxti ekilgan intensiv bog'da olib borildi. Tajribada *Chrysopa carnea* tuxumlari komstok qurtiga qarshi 1:10; 1:15; va 1:20 nisbatlarda qo'llanildi.

1-jadval.



Kuzatishlar oltinko'z tuxumlari tarqatilgandan so'ng 3,5,7,9 kunlari amalga oshirildi va biologik samaradoliqi aniqlandi.

Tajriba natijalariga ko'ra, oltinko'z tuxumlari 1:10 nisbatda qo'llanilgandan so'ng eng yuqori samara 9-kun kuzatildi. Bunda 86,7% biologik samaraga erishildi.

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## TRANSLATION TRAINING ON AGRARIAN ARTICLES AND TEXTBOOKS VIA THE METHODS OF TRANSLATION

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**Annotation.** This study focuses on the translation techniques adopted in translating agricultural terms. Since translators use different translation techniques to overcome challenges in translating agricultural terms from Uzbek to English the main objective of the study is to examine the translation techniques adopted by translators in translating agricultural terms.

**Key words:** Agriculture, agriculture industry, shell of life, denomination, harvest, fertilizers, ecophysiological, abbreviation.

The agricultural translation is a fast-growing and demanding field in the translation services. Advanced knowledge of terminology and life sciences linked to crops, livestock, fertilizers, and soil are required in the agricultural translation. Due to the significant advancement in the agriculture industry, the demand for accurate and quality translations. This study is significant and it will be useful to provide information mainly for translators who work in the agriculture sector to produce quality translations. Additionally, this study may provide knowledge for undergraduates who follow

translation studies degree programme to expand their translation skills and competences in agricultural translation. Further, the researcher expects that this study will be advantageous for future researchers to conduct new research based on translation techniques from different viewpoints.

"Agriculture". the translation of this construction consists of an adjective and a noun. The word "harvest" takes the meaning of "agriculture" only in the studied terminological field - agriculture - and in this field of expressions. Biosphere (bio... and

Greek. sphaira-sphere) is the shell of the Earth in which living organisms are distributed. the composition and energy of the biosphere is related to the activity of living organisms in it. J.B. Lamarck expressed the first idea about the biosphere as a "shell of life". The term "biosphere" was introduced to the science by the Australian geologist E. Zyuss (1875). Scientist V. I. Vernadsky (1926) developed the complete information about biosphere theory. Agronomy - when translating the term agronomy, we used transcription. Transliteration is the main one among the ways of translating the terms of the "plantation" group: ecophysiological - ecophysiological. When translating the term alfalfa - alfalfa, we choose an equivalent. We used the method. Such terms of the "Selection" group as breeder - breeder and variety - variety are distinguished by polysemy within the network. Two-component terms variety - denomination. Varieties and Varieties Collection - Varieties collection consists of commonly used ones. When words are added, they acquire a new meaning and form a term. To translate the first component of the inbred two-component term, line - inbred line, we used transcription, for the second - to choose the equivalent. Thus, the whole term is mixed translation "Test of Diversity". the terms of variation - variability, guidance - guidance, we translated by the method of choosing the equivalent. When translating the term stability - stability, we used to accept the transliteration. The term testing is part of the common vocabulary. When translating, we used the equivalent selection method with lexical expansion. Morphological description – we translated the morphological description using the search method. This group also has the abbreviation DUS.

In the analyzed material we found very monolexemic terms and a relatively small plural number. Terminological units consisting of two or more components are characteristic of agricultural terms, many of which are simple words that are not terms consists of the main term forming part of the sentence is the noun. The number of lexical units mastered in agricultural terminology is large. Based on this, most of the characteristics, analyzed terms are translated. Often there is a choice between translation methods.

There are cases of equivalent, leaving traces, translating terms using the genitive case. Figurative translation, used for more complex terms, has no equivalent for clarifying when there is a discrepancy between meaning and reality. the word order in the translation has changed due to differences in the source language and target language systems. Abbreviations are very common in research material. The results of our analysis allowed us to say that. The studied abbreviations do not have equivalent abbreviations in English. We can offer the following ways of translating them into English:

- transliteration;
- decoding the abbreviation when translating and creating a new one abbreviations from translated components;
- decoding and using abbreviations in translation
  - the text of the translation of the full form;
  - to open an abbreviation during translation, to create a new one ;
  - Abbreviations and maintenance translation review from

translated components.

In this article, I think it is worth noting how radically students' translation knowledge of a foreign language is growing at the Tashkent State Agrarian University, and how we think about how this is done through the system of monitoring its effectiveness. As we know, each practical lesson is monitored on a daily basis, during which the knowledge of each student is assessed by presenting the content of text, interpreting terms related to the specialty in the text, preparing a presentation on a given topic, as well as performing lexical, grammatical exercises.

Improving the methodological recommendations for testing the knowledge, skills and abilities of students at the departments of foreign languages of each philological and neophilological higher educational institution would create a basis for improving our professional factor for specialists. Teaching foreign languages in higher educational institutions in order to prepare students for the independent use of literature in their specialty, it is advisable to familiarize them with the necessary number of terms, develop their translation, oral and written language skills for conducting conversations with students on everyday, socio-political and special topics.

The education of a fully mature, competent, capable of thinking independently person is the most urgent task of today. For the development of independent Uzbekistan, striving to take its rightful place in the world community, for the implementation of foreign cooperation activities, it is important that every specialist in this field has a perfect command of foreign languages. In particular, in order for them to practice a foreign language, we teach students of Tashkent State Agrarian University to transfer certain knowledge of a foreign language and improve their vocabulary, phrases and phrases necessary for agriculture, as well as translate, compose phrases and sentences, create speech situations and independently analyze.

The accuracy of any academic translation is a correct understanding of its idea, and the specificity of any translation lies precisely in the fact that the idea of the original can be perceived only through the cultural words, expressions and etc. Different cultures, personalities, different ways of thinking, different literature, different eras, different spheres of levels of development and traditions come cross with each other in translation The modern era puts forward the requirement to further improvement of the quality of training. The task of improving the quality of training of specialists in the field of translation requires the systematic improvement of the educational process, the intensification of educational and independent creative work of students via the methods of translation in a new educational paradigm.

Summing up, we can say that translation activities in other areas, including agriculture, are currently the most in demand and require improvement. Because translators play an important role not only in the education system, but also in other areas, including agriculture. After all, we think that translators are an ambassador next to an ambassador, a diplomat next to a diplomat, a politician next to a politician, an employee next to an agricultural worker.

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# ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИК ЭКИНЛАРИДА ҚАРСИЛДОҚ ҚЎНҒИЗЛАРНИНГ ТАРҚАЛИШИ, ЗАРАРИ ВА УЛАРГА КУРАШ ЧОРА ТАДБИРЛАРИ

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**Аннотация.** Кейинги йилларда тупроқ ости зараркунандаларининг зарарли таъсири туфайли 30-40% гача ҳосил нобуд бўлмоқда. Ушбу зараркунандалар ичида қоратанли ва қарсилдоқ қўнғизлар ғалла, картошка, лавлаги, карам, помидор, беда, кунжут ҳамда полиз экинларининг илдиз бўғзини кемириб зарар келтиради. Личинкалари симқуртлар эса ерга экилган уруғларни кемириши, натижада уруғлар униб чиқмайди, экинлар кўчатларининг сийраклашишига асосий сабаб бўлади.

Ушбу мақолада қишлоқ хўжалик экинларининг тупроқ ости зараркунандаларидан қоратанли ва қарсилдоқ қўнғизларнинг зарари, тарқалиши, ҳаёт кечириши ҳамда ушбу зараркунандаларга қарши самарали кураш тадбирлари баён этилган.

**Аннотация.** В последнее годы потери урожая в результате вредных влияний почвенных вредителей достигают до 30-40%. Из них чернотелки и щелкуныгрызая корневые шейки вредят зерновым, картофелю, свёклам, капустам, помидорам, люцерне, кунжуту и бахчевым культурам. Личинки вредителейгрызая семена после повреждает посевы на почву, тем самым являются основными причинами потери из режественности посевов.

В данной статье освещаются вредоносности, распространение, особенности и развитие жуков чернотелки и щелкуны из почвенных вредителей сельскохозяйственных вредителей а также эффективные меры борьбы против этих вредителей.

**Annotation.** Haim ful affect I soil pests makes up 30-40% in the last years. Out of them darking and thigh beetles nibble the root neck of cereals, potatoes, beets, cabbages, tomatoes, luceines, sesame, and gourds. Larva of pests can nibble the seeds planted in the soil and have become the major reasons to result in loosing of seedlings and their stand density.

Damage, distribution, morphology and development of darking and thigh beetles from soil pests of agricultural crops and also the efficient combating measures against to these pests are elucidated in this article.

**Калит сўзлар:** чўл симқурти, қора симқурт, симсимон, чириндилар, сув ўтлари, умуртқасиз ҳайвонлар, чуваланлар, фитофаг, зоофаг, сапрофаг, туркистон чертмакчиси, мўйловдор қўнғизсимон чертмакчи, бурундор қора қўнғизлар.

**Кириш.** Маълумки, дунё қишлоқ хўжалигида ўртача 15-20% атрофидаги ҳосил ўсимликларни зарарли организмлардан ҳимоя қилолмаслик, сақлай олмаслик натижа-сида йўқотилади. Баъзи ҳолларда эса (занг, вилт, чигиртка, симқуртлар ва бошқа касалликлар, ҳашаротлар) ҳосилдорлик йўқотилиши бундан юқори бўлади [3].

Кейинги йилларда кўчат экинларини тупроқ ости зараркунандалари қишлоқ хўжалик экинларининг кўчатзорларига жиддий зарар етказмоқда. Ушбу зараркунандалар ичида симқуртлар (*Agriotes meticulosus* Cand.) ғалла, картошка, лавлаги, карам, помидор, беда, кунжут ўсимликлардан ташқари полиз экинларини ҳам илдиз бўғзини кемириб зарар келтиради. Личинкалари ерга экилган уруғларни, ўсимликларнинг илдизларини кемириши, натижада уруғлар униб чиқмайди, экинлар кўчатлари сийраклашади.

Самарқанд вилояти шароитида симқуртларнинг бир неча зарарли турлари янги ўзлаштирилган ҳудудларда учрайди. Зараркунанда симсимон ингичка танали, 2-2,5 см узунликдаги сарғиш тусли қуртлар личинкалари ёки ғумбакдан чиққан ёш қўнғизлари тупроқ ичида қишлайди. Симқуртларнинг

турларига қараб, личинкаларнинг ривожланиш даври 3-4 йилга чўзилади. Ривожланиб бўлган личинкалар кузга бориб ғумбакланади ва 2-3 ҳафтадан кейин қўнғизга айланади.

Симқуртларнинг баъзи турлари (масалан, чўл симқурти ва қора симқурт) охириги ёшдаги личинка ҳолатида қишлаб кўкланда ғумбакланади ва қўнғизга айланади. Бу қуртларнинг баъзи турлари эса ҳатто қўнғизга айланганидан кейин ҳам кўпинча тупроқ ичида яшайди.

Урғочи қўнғиз тупроқнинг юза қаватидаги ёриқларга ёки тупроқ кесакчалари тагига тўп-тўп қилиб, баъзида битта-биттадан 150 тагача тухум қўяди. 20-40 кун ўтгач бу тухумлардан сариқ бошли оқ личинкалар чиқади. Личинка ўсган сари унинг танаси сарғаяди. Ёш личинкалар дастлаб ўсимлик қолдиқлари ва майда илдизлар билан озиқланади, сўнгра ўсимликларнинг ҳамма ер усти қисмларини шикастлай бошлайди.

Симқуртлар Самарқанд вилояти шароитида ғалла ва тақоррий сабзавот, картошка ҳамда полиз экинларининг жиддий зараркунандалари ҳисобланади.

Ўзбекистонда Туркистон қарсилдоқ қўнғизи (симқуртлар) ҳақидаги дастлабки илмий манба В.И.Плотниковнинг