

Some Peculiarities of Translating English Economic Terms

L.V. Andreyko, L.I Hartsunova

Nowadays economic cooperation among different countries in the world is increasing. This development requires quick translations of specialized texts. The major problem encountered in specialized texts is the terminology, which requires specific concepts from foreign languages to be transferred into one's mother tongue.

The main way of rendering the meaning of a term into the target language is using a lexical equivalent. Equivalent is a constant lexical correspondence that correlates with the meaning of the word. Terms, which have equivalents in the target language, play an important role in translation. They serve a basis in the text, it depends on them whether the meaning of other words will be clear or not, they give the opportunity to find out the character of the text. So a translator should be able to find the correspondent equivalent in the target language and develop the knowledge of equivalent terms.

Since terms are often compound words or word-combinations, they present the main problem of translating economic texts. The translation of compound terms consists of two steps: analytical and synthetical.

Analytical step means determining the semantic relations between the components and translating separate components.

The synthetic step of translation means arranging components depending on their semantic relations and getting the final version of a compound term. Terms that include groups of words, so-called multi-component terms, present a real difficulty for translators. There is a range of terms that can't be translated word for word.

Another peculiarity of translating English economic terms is inequivalent (or temporary equivalent) terminology. There are several ways of translating inequivalent terms:

- 1) selection of Ukrainian term or commonly used word (rarely – word-combination) with the close meaning;

- 2) transcription, transliteration;
- 3) descriptive translation.

One more specific feature in translating English economic terms into the Ukrainian language is polysemanticism or variance of correspondences. It is observed when a term has several different meanings that are rendered by means of different equivalents. As a rule, the choice of variant equivalent is determined by the context.

A wide semantics is one of the reasons of terms polysemanticism. Polysemanticism is not observed if a term determines a specific notion in scientific or economic sphere. But many one-word terms either were commonly used from the beginning or have the meaning that appeared on the basis of the commonly used one. A special meaning of a term in the term system correlates with the already existing commonly used meaning of a language unit, in which it functions in other texts. In some cases the reason of polysemanticism is the origin of terms from the polysemantic commonly used words of wide semantics.

The analysis of meanings of polysemantic terms is important for providing accuracy in translation of compound terms, when the basis for term-formation can be different meanings of the keyword. Variant equivalents caused by the synonymy of terms are observed in rendering the meaning of key-terms and compound terms. So, English terms can have two (three) correspondences in Ukrainian translation. While rendering the meaning of a term, partial or absolute equivalents can be used.