



# جامعة الناصر AL-NASSER UNIVERSITY

## Abstract Impact of the Lexical Problems upon Translating of the Economic Terminology □

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جميع حقوق النشر محفوظة لمكتب البحوث والنشر بجامعة الناصر

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### Summary of the Research

The present study intends to discuss the lexical problems and their impact upon translation of the economic terminology. The study aims at finding out the factors that may help the translator to reach the stage of appropriate translation for the economic terms. The hypotheses focuses on three points. First, some translators lack sufficient qualification and experience in translating the related economic items. Second, translators are not fully aware of the differences in the system of the source and target languages. Third, lack of economic culture may make translation of economic terms so hard and ambiguous. In order to test these hypotheses, focusing on the problematic areas of translating the economic terms, the study depends on the quantitative and qualitative approaches to collect information from people who are interested in translating this specific type of language. In this connection a questionnaire (appendix 1) has been distributed to thirty four participants. Eleven of them are currently work at Faculty of Economic / University of Aden while twenty three work at National Institute of Administrative Sciences / Aden. The data have been analyzed and summarized in digits and percentages. An interview (appendix 2) has been conducted in the same field with five participants . During the discussion, the researcher focuses on ten questions. Their responses support the same notion for each question. The responses have been analyzed in a composition form. The final findings of the study assert that the lexical problems affect the translated meaning of the economic terms. It also reveal that the translators difficulties to understand the meaning of the economic term occur because of their insufficient experience in dealing with the cultural aspects of the source and the target language as well as poor qualification in this specific area . On this basis, the researcher put some recommendations to overcome the problem of this study.

### Abstract

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## Introduction

It is a fact that ESP has a notable place in the areas of using English since it emerged in the 1960s. Translation of economic terminology from English into Arabic is one of these areas. Translator of this type of language needs to acquire specific skills and knowledge in order to be able to produce well-formed and appropriate translation. In this regard, it was observed that some common vocabulary create ambiguity for the translator when they come to deal with in an economic context. For example, the term 'hot money' is not easy to be translated by looking at the sequence of its words. In the language of economics, it can be translated into Arabic as ' رأس مال المضاربة ' [ R'as māl almuḍārba ]. The system of collocation also plays a crucial role in changing the use and meaning of economic terms. For example, when the word 'stock' comes with 'company' as 'stock company', can be translated into Arabic as ' شركة مساهمة ' [Širka musāhama ] while "Stock partnership" is translated into Arabic as ' شركة تضامنية ' [Širka taḍāmuniya ].So, in order to specify the problem, two instruments were used. The first is a questionnaire distributed to thirty four Yemeni translators. The other one is an interview with five Ph.D holders in the field of translation. The choice of the participants depends mainly on the fact of having a fairly good knowledge in the economic terminology and economic culture which in turn will help us to specify the problem and draw lines to overcome it.

### 1. Statement of the Problem

Common lexical items that are used in general contexts may appear easy and understandable. The same items may be used in specific contexts in translating of the economic terminology but it may create a problem of ambiguity that affect the specialized meaning in the economic language. This language has a specific nature and system of economic terms that the learner in EFL setting, especially those who have short experience and insufficient qualification, may lack it which in turn results with inappropriate translation. The major issue here is how to grasp the real meaning of the economic terms in order to be used correctly. Therefore, this study attempts to discuss the impact of the lexical problems upon translation of the economic terminology.

### 2.Objectives of the Study

The study is intended to achieve the following objectives:

- (i) to shed light on the problem of translating the lexical items in the economic field with consideration of the role of economic culture in the source and target language.
- (ii) identify the reasons of this problem to reach the stage of proposing remedies in form of recommendations.

### 3. Hypotheses

The overall hypotheses of this study can be summarized in the following points:

- (i) some translators in the field of economic lack the sufficient qualification and experience in translating the related items.
- (ii) translators are not fully aware of the differences in the systems of the source and target language.
- (iii) lack of the economic culture may make translation of the economic terms so hard and ambiguous.

#### **4.Significance of the Study**

Many economic terminologies in the source language contain different meanings. This issue means that the translator could experience difficulties in deciding, how the translation context will move towards the target reader. One of the biggest challenges for the translator is the whole cultural elements in every terminology inside the text. Therefore, this research provides solutions to overcome such that obstacles and will lead the translator and the reader to get a clear meaning of the economic terminology. This issue could be beneficial for interested people in Yemen and could be generalized in all Arab countries.

#### **5.Limitations of the Study**

The study was conducted in the academic year 2011- 2012 in Faculty of Economics / Aden University and in the National Institute of Administrative Sciences /Ministry of Civil Service. It tends to show the influence of using some lexical items on the meaning of the economical terms with regards to the specific nature of the language of economy.

#### **6. Topic Background**

This section reviews the related background to the topic of the research. It looks at 'terminology' as a main axis in this study to be connected with its role in translation of economic terms. It also reviews the lexical problems that may occur due to the different systems of terminology and culture of the source and target languages. This issue is tightly connected to the absence of the applicable equivalence in the target language. Ignorance of these main issues results in producing inappropriate translation.

##### **6.1. Terminology**

The Main axis in this study is 'terminology' as a proper use for the economics terms. Sager (1990: 65) points out that "terminology is the study and the field of activity, concerned with creation, collection, description, processing and presentation of terms belonging to a specialized area of usage of one or more languages". Sager (1990) provided information related to the formation of terminology by saying that terminology is formed by a collection of terms within a particular domain. In this regard, terminology formation is concerned with systematic collection, description, processing and presentation of concepts, which have specific designation. Cabre (1999) defines 'terminology' as the principal and conceptual base that governs the study of terms, the

guidelines used in terminological work or its methodology as well as the set of terms of special study and a specific topic. According to *Webster's New World College Dictionary* (2004), 'terminology' is defined as "the terms or system of terms used in a specific science, art, etc.; nomenclature lexicographer's terminology and it has been defined as the systematic study of terms". In addition, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (2004) defines terminology as "special words or expressions used in relation to a particular subject or activity". From the definition of 'terminology', we can realize clearly that this word is connected with specific subject field, and it can be described as a structured set of concepts that clarify and put bases for a particular subject field or as an infrastructure of specialized knowledge.

The features of specialty and systematicity of terminology leads us to look at its role in translation of economic terms.

## 6.2. Role of Terminology in Translation of Economic context

It is undeniable that terminology has an important role in any type of translation, and it gives the text a crucial and specific feature. Byrne (2006: 03) states that "terminology is, perhaps, the most immediately noticeable aspect of a technical text and indeed it gives the text the "fuel" it needs to convey the information". In connection to translation of economic texts, translators may come across two main types of economic terminology; cross-cultural terms and cultural specific terms. In this sense, during translating of the economic terminology, the translators may confront a cross-cultural terms, which are known as universal. These terms do not belong to a specific culture and they have a scientific or a technical nature as it can be observed with the terminology that is used in the name of national organizations. These terms are not restricted to a specific- culture or language and they do not impose serious translation problems for the translator because it will become easy, to find out the equivalence in the target language. It only requires from the translator in the economic sector to master a good culture in the source language as the target equivalence is easy to find out. For example, "AMF" is the abbreviation for "Arab Monetary Fund" [ Şnduwq annaqd al'arabiy ] 'صندوق النقد العربي' as well as "IMF" is the abbreviation for 'International Monetary Fund' [ Şnduwq annaqd addwliy ]. On the other hand, there are other terms, which are called cultural specific terms. These terms belong to one language. Thus, it is not easy for the translator to find their equivalence in the target language. For examples:

1. 'Off shore' is a description for the purchases of U.S.A from its alliances, who suffer financial shortage in the budget. These purchases act as a helpful policy, which aims at helping these countries. This economic term can be translated into Arabic as [ Uffşūr ] 'افشور - مشتريات الولايات المتحدة من حلفائها ضمن نطاق سياسة المساعدة الدولية' as

2. 'Pool' is an agreement between a group of countries, which have a mutual interests in a certain field of economy. This economic term can be translated into Arabic as [ Pül ] 'بول - إنفاق بين مجموعة دول لها مصلحة مشتركة في ميدان معين من ميادين الاقتصاد'

3. 'Bottleneck' is a kind of inflation that occurs when the demand for goods is increased whereas, the supply is decreased. This economic term can be translated into Arabic as ' إختناق إقتصادي ' [ Ekṭināq eqtṣādiy ].

4. 'Cartel' is a group of firms, which act together to coordinate the decisions in the markets and control prices as they were a single monopoly. This economic term can be translated into Arabic as ' كارتل - إتحاد شركات - إتحاد احتكاري ' [ Kārtil - Etiḥād širkāt - Etiḥād eḥtikriy ].

### 6.3 The Most Common Lexical Problems

Lexical problems usually occur when the meaning of the word or the expression in the language is not understood, or totally were unknown terms to the translator. Synonymy, polysemy and monosemy, collocations, metaphors and idioms are the most common lexical problems (Ghazala, 1995: 24). These problems can affect the meaning of the economic term as we can see in the following discussion:

#### - Synonymy

The term 'synonyms' refers to the words, which have either the same or near meaning. Synonyms occurs in the economic language with wide range. For examples:

"production exchange - stock exchange" ' البورصة ' [ Albūrṣa ].

"Firm- partnership- company" ' شركة ' [ Širka ].

"Slump - black Friday" ' تدهور مالي ' [ Tadhūr māliy ].

"Conditions - conjuncture" ' أوضاع - ظروف ' [ Uḍā'ε - Dhirūf ].

Synonyms may differ from each other according to, regional variations, style, emotive meaning. Furthermore, synonyms may have different collocation restrictions which in turn give different meanings. For example, 'compensation, indemnity and allowance' are synonyms that can be translated into Arabic as ' تعويض ' [ Téwiyḍ ]. 'Company and partnership' are other synonymous words that can be translated into Arabic as ' شركة ' [ Širka ]. If these synonyms are connected with other words in an economic context, they will give different meanings as follows:

"Insurance indemnity" ' تعويض تامين ' [ Téwiyḍ tāmiyn ].

"Travelling allowance" ' تعويض تكاليف نقل ' [ Téwiyḍ takāliyf naql ].

"Compensation for damage" ' تعويض عن الضرر ' [ Téwiyḍ én aḍḍarr ].

"Stock company" ' شركة مساهمة ' [ Širka musāhama ].

"Stock partnership" ' شركة تضامنية ' [ Širka taḍāmuniya ].

Generally, the translators should pay attention to the culture of the target as well as the source language systems in dealing with synonymous words.

#### - Polysemy and Monosemy

Polysemy indicates the availability of more than one meaning for the same word. So, this word has a number of cognitive meanings. One is called primary meaning while the

other is considered as a secondary meaning. The secondary meaning has metaphorical extensions of its primary meaning. Therefore, these words may cause problems in translation of the economic terms. There are many ploysemous words that provide a primary meaning as well as a secondary one, when it is used in the economic language. For examples, we can look at the words 'asset' and 'bank':

- 'Asset' is a useful things 'شيء نافع' [ Šiya'a nāfēa ].
- 'Asset' is a part of the capital like car, land, building and so forth 'أصل' [ Aṣl ].
- 'Bank' is a land along the side of the river 'ضفة' [ D.ifa ].
- 'Bank' is a place in which money is kept and paid out 'مصرف' [ Maṣrf ].

Monosemy is the opposite term for Polysemy. It means that the word has only one meaning, for example, the economic term "money", which can be translated into Arabic as 'نقود' [ Niqūd ]. This type of words may not create problems for the translator as it has a unique meaning.

### - Collocations

Collocation is defined as "the habitual co-occurrence of individual lexical items" (Crystal 1981, cited in Newmark 1988: 212). This indicates that 'collocation' is a combination of two or more words occur together. For examples:

- "Bank transfer" 'تحويل مصرفي' [ Taḥwiyl maṣrifiy ].
- "Net weight" 'الوزن الصافي' [ Alwazn aṣṣāfiy ].
- "Run a company" 'يدير شركة' [ Yudiyr širka ].
- "Second - hand dealer" 'تاجر الأشياء المستعملة' [ Tājir alašiya'a almustémlla ].
- "Balance sheet" 'موازنة- ميزان المراجعة' [ Mūāzana - miyzān almurajēaa ].
- "Limited partnership" 'شركة توصية بسيطة' [ Širka tūšiya basiyṭa ].
- "Petty cash fund" 'صندوق المصروفات النثرية' [ Ṣnduwq almaṣrūfatalnaṭriya ].

Collocations may cause problems for the translators due to the nature of source language and the choice of the close equivalence in the target language. For examples:

- "Flea- market" 'سوق الأشياء المستعملة' [ Suwq alašiya'a almustéamlla ].
- "Domestic market" 'سوق داخلية' [ Suwq dākiliya ].
- "Home market" 'سوق داخلية' [ Suwq dākiliya ].
- "Production exchange" 'سوق التجارة - بورصة' [ Suwq attijāra - Būrṣa ].
- "Spot market" 'سوق السلع الجاهزة' [ Suwq assilaéa aljāhiza ].

### - Metaphors

Ghazala (1995: 146) states "A metaphor is an expression of language, which is meant to be used and understood in an indirect, non-literal way". Many theoreticians classify the metaphor into several types according to the use of the language, as indirect language. These metaphorical expressions may occur in economic texts. For example, "dribbling offers" 'عروض شحيحة' [ Urūḍ šaḥiyḥa ] and "fat income" 'دخل كبير' [ Daḵl kabiy ] as well as "a window of opportunities" 'فرص سانحة' [ Furaṣ saniḥa ] are expressions, that can be used metaphorically, in the economic sector. Therefore,

translators should be aware of dealing with figurative language because the incorrect choice for the closest equivalence in the target language may distort the meaning.

### - Idioms

According to Langacher (1968: 79), an idiom is "a kind of complex lexical item. It is a phrase, whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of the morphemes it comprises". In this regard, *The Longman Pocket Dictionary* (2002) defines the idiom as "a group of words which has, as a whole, a different meaning from the meaning of its constituents".

The idiom is classified into many different types according to the meaning, which it aims to convey. This meaning usually relates to a particular culture. So, it cannot be understood if it is taken literally. Therefore, the idioms and the metaphors can be considered as a specific- culture aspect of a particular language. Different types of idioms may occur in the economic language and affect the translated meaning negatively if they are not paid the required attention. For example, 'market-led' is an idiomatic expression, which can be translated into Arabic as 'متأثر بالسوق' [ Muta'aṭir bāssuwq ], also, 'back off budget' that can be translated into Arabic as 'تراجع في الميزانية' [ Trājué fiy almyzāniya ]. Furthermore, 'pass the parcel' is an idiomatic expression that can be translated into Arabic as

'يحدث تغيير دون جدوى' [ Yuḥḍiat taḡiyyr dūn Jidwaa ] and so forth.

## 7. Methodology of the Study

The study is particularly inclined to adapt a qualitative and quantitative approaches focusing on the lexical problems that affect translation of the economic terms. Two instruments are employed to investigate the problem of the current study. These are a questionnaire and an interview. These instruments covers number of people, who are interested in translation of the economic term.

### 7.1.

#### *Instruments*

The study tends to examine and investigate the problem of this study depending on two main instruments questionnaire and interviews.

#### (i) Questionnaire

The questionnaire (appendix 1) was distributed to thirty four participants, who are interested in the area of economics. It consists of two parts. The first part asks for personal information about the participant. The second part consists of thirteen statements. The main goal is to get information about the problematic areas of translating the economic terms. The analysis has been done in digits and percentage and systematically arranged in tables.

#### (ii) Interview

An interview (appendix 2) has been conducted with some translators, who are interested in the area of translation. Within the discussion, they were required to answer



ten questions, which are related to the topic. The analysis appears in a form of composition.

## 7.2. Participants

The respondents to the questionnaire are 34 Yemeni translators. They work in the National Institute of Administrative Sciences\Ministry of Civil Service and Faculty of Economics/ Aden University. The choice of the participants depends mainly, on the fact of having a fairly good knowledge in the economic terminology as well as some knowledge of the economic culture. This issue helps them to deal with the questionnaire appropriately. All the participants have either master degree or bachelor degree. The different range of experience in their work makes us assume that some of them actually face problems in translating economic terms from English into Arabic. we aim at specifying and sorting their problems to find out the appropriate solutions.

The study, also, includes five PhD holders, who work in the field of translation at University of Aden. We assume that their responses will accomplish the others, which are obtained from the questionnaire.

## 8. Data Analysis

The collected data from the two parts of the questionnaire are analyzed clearly, in tables. Furthermore, the researcher uses a statistic SPSS program in order to get the frequency and the percentage for all variables. The participants responses in the second part of the questionnaire are analyzed according to the two variables in the first part, which are experience and qualification. Finally it analyzed and compared with the five responses obtained from the second tool of the study (interview) in order to get the findings. The five interviewees' responses are used to support the findings obtained from the questionnaire .

### 8.1.Summary of the Questionnaire analysis

The tables below summarize the analysis of participants' responses are in the questionnaire.

**Table 1:** Summary of the total responses to the questionnaire.

St. No.	The variables				
	Agree	So much agree	Sometimes agree	Sometimes not agree	Not agree
1	23 67.6%	11 32.4%	0	0	0
2	17 50%	17 50%	0	0	0
3	14 41.2%	15 44.1%	0	5 14.7%	0
4	24 70.6%	3 8.8%	0	4 11.8%	3 8.8%
5	10 29.4%	17 50%	0	0	7 20.6%
6	8 23.5%	20 58.8%	0	0	6 17.6%
7	2 5.9%	24 70.6%	0	0	8 23.5%
8	9 26.5%	17 50%	0	3 8.8%	5 14.7%
9	6 17.6%	21 61.8%	0	0	7 20.6%
10	8 23.5%	18 52.9%	3 8.3%	5 14.7%	0
11	5 14.7%	21 61.8%	2 2.9%	1 2.9%	5 14.7%
12	6 17.6%	18 52.9%	0	0	10 29.4%
13	5 14.7%	24 70.6%	0	0	5 14.7%

**Table 2 :** Summary of the participants' responses (10), who have 1- 4 years experience.

St. No.	The variables				
	Agree	So much agree	Sometimes agree	Sometimes not agree	Not agree
1	10 29.4%	0	0	0	0
2	9 26.5%	1 2.9%	0	0	0
3	7 20.6%	0	0	3 8.8%	0
4	5 14.7%	0	0	3 8.8%	2 5.9%
5	3 8.8%	0	0	0	7 20.6%
6	4 11.8%	0	0	0	6 17.6%
7	1 2.9%	1 2.9%	0	0	8 23.5%
8	1 2.9%	1 2.9%	0	3 8.8%	5 14.5%
9	0	3 8.8%	0	0	7 20.6%
10	2 5.9%	2 5.9%	2 5.9%	4 11.8%	0
11	1 2.9%	4 11.8%	2 5.9%	1 5.9%	2 5.9%
12	1 2.9%	0	0	0	9 26.5%
13	3 8.8%	2 5.9%	0	0	5 14.7%

**Table 3:** Summary of the participants' responses (17), who have 5- 8 years experience.

St. No.	The variables				
	Agree	So much agree	Sometimes agree	Sometimes not agree	Not agree
1	11 23.4%	6 17.6%	0	0	0
2	8 25.5%	9 26.5%	0	0	0
3	7 20.6%	8 25.5%	0	2 5.9%	0
4	14 41.2%	1 2.9%	0	1 2.9%	1 2.9%
5	7 20.6%	10 29.4%	0	0	0
6	4 11.8%	13 29.4%	0	0	0
7	0	17 50%	0	0	0
8	6 17.6%	11 32.4%	0	0	0
9	6 17.6%	11 32.4%	0	0	0
10	5 14.7%	10 29.4%	1 2.9%	1 2.9%	0
11	4 11.8%	10 29.4%	0	0	3 8.8%
12	5 14.7%	11 32.4%	0	0	1 2.9%
13	2 5.9%	15 44.1%	0	0	0

**Table 4:** Summary of the participants' responses (7), who have 9- 12 years experience.

St. No.	The variables				
	Agree	So much agree	Sometimes agree	Sometimes not agree	Not agree
1	2 5.9%	5 14.7%	0	0	0
2	0	7 20.6%	0	0	0
3	0	7 20.6%	0	0	0
4	5 14.7%	2 5.9%	0	0	0
5	0	7 20.6%	0	0	0
6	0	7 20.6%	0	0	0
7	1 2.9%	6 17.6%	0	0	0
8	2 5.9%	5 14.7%	0	0	0
9	0	7 20.6%	0	0	0
10	1 2.9%	6 17.6%	0	0	0
11	0	7 20.6%	0	0	0
12	0	7 20.6%	0	0	0
13	0	7 20.6%	0	0	0

**Table 5:** Summary of the participants' responses (15), who are master degree holders.

St. No.	The variables				
	Agree	So much agree	Sometimes agree	Sometimes not agree	Not agree
1	8 23.5%	7 20.5%	0	0	0
2	4 11.8%	11 32.4%	0	0	0
3	4 11.8%	10 29.4%	0	0	0
4	15 44.1%	0	0	0	0
5	3 8.8%	12 35.3%	0	0	0
6	1 2.9%	14 41.2%	0	0	0
7	1 2.9%	14 41.2%	0	0	0
8	4 11.8%	11 32.4%	0	0	0
9	5 14.7%	10 29.4%	0	0	0
10	3 8.8%	11 32.4%	1 2.9%	0	0
11	3 8.8%	11 32.4%	0	0	1 2.9%
12	3 8.8%	12 35.3%	0	0	0
13	1 2.9%	14 41.2%	0	0	0

**Table 6 :** Summary of the participants' responses (19), who are bachelor degree holders.

St. No.	The variables				
	Agree	So much agree	Sometimes agree	Sometimes not agree	Not agree
1	15 44.1%	4 11.8%	0	0	0
2	13 38.2%	6 17.6%	0	0	0
3	10 29.4%	5 14.7%	0	4 11.8%	0
4	9 26.5%	3 8.8%	0	4 11.8%	3 8.8%
5	7 20.6%	5 14.7%	0	0	7 20.6%
6	7 20.6%	6 17.6%	0	0	6 17.6%
7	1 2.9%	10 29.4%	0	0	8 23.5%
8	5 14.7%	6 17.6%	0	3 8.8%	5 14.7%
9	1 2.9%	11 32.4%	0	0	7 20.6%
10	5 14.7%	7 20.6%	2 5.9%	5 14.7%	0
11	2 5.9%	10 29.4%	2 5.9%	1 2.9%	4 11.8%
12	3 8.8%	6 17.6%	0	0	10 29.4%
13	4 11.8%	10 29.4%	5 14.7%	0	0

## 8.2.Interview General analysis

The study, also, involves five of the participants an interview, during the discussion, ten questions that closely related to the problem of this research were highlighted. The participants are PhD holders and work as lecturers of English language in Aden University. The interview was conducted in Faculty of Economics as well as Faculty of Education/ Aden University. All the respondents answered the questions and their responses were closer and carried out the same notion for each question. For that reason, the researcher writes the basic idea, which is extracted from their answers. The questions of the interview and the obtained results are analyzed as follows:

### 1. What are the common problems in translation of the economic terminology?

All the five interviewees agreed that lexical problems are the common problems in translation of the economic term.

**2.** Do you agree that the economic term needs specific attention as it falls in the range of English for Specific Purposes (ESP)?

All the five interviewees asserted that the economic term needs specific attention as it falls in the range of English for Specific Purposes (ESP).

**3.** What do you need in order to achieve the best understanding for the economic terminology?

All the five interviewees, also, asserted that good knowledge with the nature of the economic language and economic culture lead to the best understanding for the economic term.

**4.** Can we deal with synonyms in the economics as terms that have multiple meaning depending on context and culture?

All the five interviewees asserted the notion, which says that we can deal with synonyms in the economy as terms that have multiple meaning depending on context and culture of the source and target language.

**5.** Does the economic culture help you to overcome the propositional meaning problems in translation of the economic terminology?

All the five interviewees agreed that the economic culture helps them to overcome the propositional meaning problems in translation of the economic term.

**6.** Does the system of collocation affect translation of the economic terms?

The five interviewees asserted that collocations affect the meaning of the economic terms.

**7.** Do you see that the economic terms have little meaning outside the context in the economic language?

All the five interviewees, also, agreed that the economic terms have little meaning outside the context in the economic language.

**8.** Do you agree with the statement, which says that terminology has no direct equivalence in the target language due to the nature of the economic language?

All the interviewees' responses indicated that in most cases, the economic term has no direct equivalence in the target language due to the nature of the economic language.

**9.** Can you understand the meaning of terminology apart from the economic culture?

All the five interviewee considered the economic culture as one of the most important factors that cannot be isolated in translation of the economic terminology.

**10.** What is your strategy in dealing with the economic terms that have non-equivalence in the target language?

This question aims at discovering the appropriate translation strategy in dealing with non equivalence terms in the target language. All the interviewees' responses asserted that there is no strategy, which can be fixed in translation of the non-equivalence terms in the target language. For that reason, as they said, various strategies are used during the process of translating this type of language such as using the loan word, loan word plus explanation, transcription, superordinate, paraphrasing, etc... The words, which connect with the term in one context besides the type of the economic terms, force the translator to adopt the closest strategy that clarifies the meaning of the term in the target language.



## 9. Major Findings of the Study

The findings of this study are discussed in relation to the analysis of the data collected from the research tools . The major findings are summarized as follows:

1. The findings indicate that translation of the economic terminology is considered as a problem that most translators face in their work. Therefore, the interviewees and the majority of the participants, who have the experience that ranges between either 9 - 12 years or 5- 8 years, asserted that the economic terms are difficult to translate and need specific training and attention.
2. The findings reveal that the majority of the participants, who have experience ranges between 1-4 years as well as some of the participants whom their experience ranges between 5-8 years, face difficulties to understand the meaning of the economic term. The majority of the participants in this category are bachelor degree holders. Therefore, synonyms, polysemy and monosemy, collocations, metaphors and idioms according to them, contribute negatively in their translation of the economic terminology.
3. The findings indicate that the nature of the economic language has a vast recipients and it involves a special attention. Therefore, translator should assume that the reader have good knowledge in economy.
4. The results show that good knowledge in source language and the economic culture are the most important factors in translation of the economic terminology. These factors help the translator to achieve the best understanding for the economic terms as well as they help the translator to overcome the propositional meaning difficulties which cause the problems of the equivalence in the target language.
5. The findings, also, show that the economic terms often have not fixed meaning, especially when they connect with other words in the text. Therefore, synonyms in the economic language can be considered as the terms with multiple meanings depending on the context and they create difficulty in translation of the economic terminology.
6. The findings indicate that many strategies can be used while dealing with the economic terms as well as the terms which have no equivalence in Arabic language.

In short, the findings have revealed that good knowledge for the nature of the economic language can be considered as a mirror, which reflects the quality of production of the translated context. In addition, it minimizes the impact of the lexical problems, upon translation of the economic terms and then the equivalence in the target language. This issue, in turn, leads the translator to reach the real meaning of such these terms. In this regard, the researcher will provide the reader with some recommendations.

## 10. Recommendations

On the basis of data analysis as well as the major findings of the study, the researcher suggests some recommendations as follows:

1. The translator must be equipped with the elements that affect the meaning of the economic term as an essential element in the process of translation. It is a fact that the meaning is the main leading reason to failure or success of achieving the appropriate understanding of any particular term. These elements are related to the specific nature of the economic language as well as the economic culture.
2. The translators must be equipped with the specific features of the economic terms by providing them with specific training courses in translating economic in order to meet the need of translating such this type of language and prepare them to activate their relevant background knowledge in this field.
3. The translator should enhance his ability and his cultural scopes in dealing with the economic terms through many ways as reading the topics in this field, getting involved in training programs or courses and so forth.
4. The translator should be familiarized with source and target language economic terms to be able to recognize the concept, which does not have equivalence in the target language to be able to deal with it appropriately.

## 12. Conclusion

This study focuses on exposing the impact of the lexical problems upon translation of the economic terminology. Furthermore, it aims at clarifying the role of the economic culture as an essential factor that helps the translator to achieve the best understanding of the economic terms. The study employed two tools. The first was a questionnaire, which was distributed to thirty four participants, selected randomly from Aden University as well as from the National Institute of Administrative Sciences. They are classified into three groups according to their work experience. The first group included ten participants, who have experience ranges between 1-4 years. Whereas, the second group consisted of seventeen participants, who have experience extends from 5-8 years. The third group, also, included seven respondents, who have experience ranges between 9-12 years. The majority of the participants have bachelor degree, while the others have master degree and they work at Faculty of Economic, Aden University or the National Institute of Administrative Sciences, Ministry of Civil Service. The second tool of the study was an interview, which was conducted with five PhD holders, who are interested in translation field and they work at Aden University.

The participants' responses to the first tool are analyzed and compared with the five responses in the second tool of the study. The results, which obtained from the tools were applicable in some areas whereas, not applicable in other areas. The results can be summarized as follows:

- 1- The responses obtained from the interview were applicable with the majority of the participants' responses, who have either experience ranges between 9-12 years or 5-8 years as well as the majority of the participants' responses, who have M.A degree.
- 2- The responses obtained from the interview were inapplicable with the majority of the participants' responses, who have experience ranges between 1-4 years and some of the participants' responses, who have experience ranges between 5-8 years as well as the majority of the participants' responses who have B.A degree.

Finally, the study have provided recommendations that may help in raising translators ability in dealing with the economic terms. they may reach a good level in translating this type of technical English if they are involved in training and in service refreshing courses in the area of the economic translation as it have been stated in the recommendation section of this study.

## Appendix 1

Dear Respondents

This questionnaire aims at finding out the impact of the common lexical problems upon translation of the economic terminology. Your responses will be confidential and will be only used for research purposes.

- Dr. Shafika Abdulkader Othman.  
Assistant professor  
College of Education – Saber/ Aden University.

**Questionnaire****Part 1****Personal information**

Gender-----

College/Center -----

Qualification -----

Occupation -----

Experience-----

**Part 2**Tick  the alternative.

1. Lexical problems are the most common problems that face you in translation of the economic terminology.

A- Agree

B- So much agree

C- Sometimes agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

2. The economic language assumes that both writer and reader have sufficient knowledge in the economic field.

A- Agree

B- So much agree

C- Sometimes agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

3. Good knowledge and culture in source language system help the translator to achieve the best understanding for the economic terminology.

A- Agree

B- So much agree

C- Sometimes agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

4. The most common lexical problems, which are synonymy, Polysemy and monosemy, collocations, metaphors and idioms affect the meaning of the economic terminology.

A- Agree

  


B- So much agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

  
  


5. Terms in the economic translation involve lesser expressive meaning than other types of translation as the literary translation.

A- Agree

  


B- So much agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

  
  


6. Some of the propositional meaning difficulties in translation of the economic term occur as a result of the nature of the source language and the economic culture absence.

A- Agree

  


B- So much agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

  
  


7. The economic terminology may include new features that change the meaning when it connects with other words in the text.

A- Agree

  


B- So much agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

  
  


8. The terms in the economic language often do not have fixed meanings, especially when they connect with other words in the text.

A- Agree

  


B- So much agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E-Not agree

9. The absence of Arabic equivalence in the target language exists because the economic terms come within the range of English for Specific Purpose (ESP).

A- Agree

C- Sometimes agree

  


B- So much agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

  
  


10. The economic culture is an important factor in translation of the economic terms and it provides the translator with the necessary information to understand the meaning.

A- Agree

C- Sometimes agree

  


B- So much agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

  
  


11. The common lexical problems in the economic translation occur as a result of equivalence absence in the target language.

A- Agree

C- Sometimes agree

  


B- So much agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

  
  


12. Knowledge in the source language nature and the economic culture are the most important factors in translation of the economic terms.

A- Agree

C- Sometimes agree

  


B- So much agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

  
  


13. The type of the term in the economic language determines the type of strategy that should be used to translate it.

A- Agree

C- Sometimes agree

  


B- So much agree

D- Sometimes not agree

E- Not agree

## Appendix 2

### Interview

This interview aims at pointing out how the lexical problems affect the meaning of the economic terminology. Moreover, the interview comprises ten questions for five translators, who are interested in the economic translation.

1. What are the common problems in translation of the economic terminology?
2. Do you agree that the economic term needs specific attention as it falls in the range of English for Specific Purposes (ESP)?
3. What do you need in order to achieve the best understanding for the economic terminology ?
4. Can we deal with synonyms in the economics as terms that have multiple meaning depending on context and culture?
5. Does the economic culture help you to overcome the propositional meaning problems, in translation of the economic terminology?
6. Does the system of collocation affect translation of the economic terms?
7. Do you see that the economic terms have little meaning outside the context in the economic language?
8. Do you agree with the statement, which says that terminology has no direct equivalence in the target language due to the nature of the economic language?
9. Can you understand the meaning of terminology apart from the economic culture?
10. What is your strategy in dealing with the economic terms that have non-equivalence in the target language?

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