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The set of terms gathered together in a text and considered more or less specific establishes a helpful context for the reader to interpret and subsequently to translate. In other words, the translator will be able to process and understand the information he/she has at his/her disposal. A contextual aid becomes much more evident when translating a text of an economic or financial nature, making it practically impossible to analyze outside its context. Therefore, the nuances added by the contextual area will have the specific mission of confirming the correct meaning of a given term, while the rest of irrelevant entries that can be found in a specific dictionary or encyclopedia should be ignored. This highlights that a translation, apart from being cohesive, must also be coherent. The translator must take into account the contextual clues put in the discourse in order to avoid ambiguities in the produced document or article, as long as such ambiguity did not exist in the original one.

As a consequence, the ability to understand and interpret specific economic or financial information involves as deep as possible knowledge of economics to establish the lexical relationships among the different words, apart from the syntactic and morphological structure of the foreign text. The relations of lexical units will differ depending on the specific situations in which specialised texts are put. Discourse markers, lexical coherence signals the relationship between words and contribute to the coherence and cohesion of the text. That is to say, the main task of the translator is to eliminate from the original text all those textual elements that do not belong to the cultural background of the potential reader and to produce an easy-to-understand and correct document or text. However, although it is necessary to recognise these guidelines, it is also evident that any theoretical principle needs to be put into practice in order to prove effective.

The translator who dedicates himself to the task of trying to convey the meaning of a text as faithfully as possible must follow his/her own intuition which can help him/her to translate the text in an appropriate way. The process of socio-linguistic analysis calls for cross-cultural expertise on the part of the translator, and this is where translation becomes interpretation, and using an exact word is not as efficient as creating the appropriate whole. In other words, an exact, precise and concise context is the basis of such a creative activity as

translation. If the linguistic field related to economics is based on the use of universal terms and equivalents, we need, as a consequence, to obtain a one-to-one translation that contains no ambiguities, that is to say, an exact and precise translation for an exact and precise science.

Some words belonging to the so-called General English, when they appear next to specific nouns or words, acquire different meanings and nuances that must be reproduced in the final translation. The encountered examples of translating the word „labour” in Ukrainian are „праця”, „робота” or „зусилля”. In fact, when we look up this term in one of the dictionaries, we find that it is often nearly impossible to get more than a general sense or meaning. In contrast, when we use specialised dictionaries, the result is quite different and it is easier to find the right definition corresponding to each of the noun or noun phrases. The translation of the word „labour” in economic texts into Ukrainian can mean „робоча сила” and that makes a considerable difference when transforming the original text into the translated text that reaches the target-language reader. Furthermore, in financial texts, the presence of noun clusters including the word "labour" makes the process more difficult. For example, the word partnership „labour force” means „all the people who work in a company” and can be translated as „робоча сила”, „працівники”, „службовці” and so on; the term „labour market” represents „the combination of workers available and jobs available in one place at one time” and we can translate it as „ринок праці” or „попит і пропозиція праці”; the expression „labour movement” signifies „the political parties representing working people, and all other organizations that have the same beliefs and aims” and in Ukrainian can be translated as „лейбористський рух” or „робітничий рух” and there are many other examples of noun clusters with the word „labour”. This gives an approximate idea of how complex it becomes to translate a concept several times in the different ways. As we can see, the word has a variety of possible translations depending on the specific context that it is necessary to highlight nuances we cannot find in a bilingual dictionary. This shows that we must take into account not only the elements present in the text, but also the entire socio-cultural framework, together with a general knowledge of economics, in order to produce a good translation.

In this article we intended to show, in the first place, the importance of lexical relationships between words, especially in the context of financial translations. As we have previously seen, these relationships are fundamental if we wish to make an appropriate textual and contextual interpretation. If they are essential when dealing with General English, they become the supporting element that gives clarity to an economic or financial document or article. Second, the socio-linguistic analysis of the specialised terms in specific economic or financial areas, as opposed to the use of general language dictionaries, aids the translator in carrying out the process efficiently. Third, we reaffirm the necessary role played by context when dealing with documents that leave no place for

ambiguity since they include clear and straightforward concepts, which must be translated with the same scientific accuracy they had in the original text. Therefore, an accurate translation cannot be achieved by simply putting disconnected elements together; instead, associated elements must work together to form a coherent whole. All in all, we believe in the necessity of giving translation the importance it deserves, rather than considering it a mechanical process that can be carried out with the help of a dictionary alone. It is a much more complex and interesting activity, which involves going beyond simply linking a series of words to produce a translation that is correctly understood by the target audience unfamiliar with the source language.

Abstract

Importance of rendering lexical relationships among words is considered at translating economic texts into Ukrainian.

Key words: translation of texts, vocabulary, economic Texas.

Analiza językowa pojęć w tekstach ekonomicznych

Streszczenie

Możliwość interakcji leksykalnych pojęć w tłumaczeniu tekstów ekonomicznych w języku ukraińskim.

Słowa kluczowe: tłumaczenie tekstów, leksyka, teksty ekonomiczne.