

DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC TEXTS

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Keywords: translation activities, equivalent units, abbreviations, lexical-semantic compatibility, terminology.

ABSTRACT. The aim of this study is to identify the lexical and stylistic features of the translation financial and economic texts. Thus, we have shown the possibilities of achieving equivalence in translating the terminology of economic texts, taking into account the difficulties associated with the structural differences of the languages involved in the translation process.

1. INTRODUCTION

The economic environment is currently booming and expanding, increasing number of contacts between different countries. In this regard, there is an increasing demand in the translation of various documents necessary for the implementation of economic activity. Economy and finance are the areas which are constantly developing. Accordingly, there are new terms, names, abbreviations that are not easy to translate into a particular language. Emerging neologisms can often confuse even an experienced translator. In addition, an experienced translator of economic texts should always be aware of innovations and regulatory changes [4].

2. METHODOLOGY

The study presents the problems that a translator may face at different levels of translation: lexical, grammatical and stylistic and to identify ways to solve them.

3. DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

The relevance of translating economic documentation is emphasized by the development of international relations, the globalization of the market and the entry of Ukrainian companies and firms into a market economy, information technology,

the integration of science and the development of international tourism. The growing demand in translations from and into English in the modern world is not only the result of general integration processes, but also one of the main factors of globalization. Since globalization is characterized not only by the depth of integration processes and their scope, but also by the priority of language integration.

The main functions of economic translation are communicative and informative. So the purpose of economic translation is to communicate the most correct content of the original text, taking into account the differences that exist in the financial and economic systems of countries [1]. This can be achieved only by ensuring equivalence in the translation of financial and economic texts. Special attention should be paid to the terms and special vocabulary which represent the informational content of the text and are a unique key for the structuring and coding of special information.

It is worth to emphasize that during the translation of financial and economic documents, it is important to consider the general structure of translation activity, its levels and sublevels at which the translation process takes place. Analysis of translation as a professional activity persuasively shows that translation activity is represented by a number of actions and operations. These levels and sublevels of translation activities can be represented as follows:

- 1) the first level of translation activities: the identification of words and general structure of the text;
- 2) the second level of translation activities: achieving an in-depth understanding of the text due to:
 - understanding words, phrases or groups of words related by meaning;
 - understanding the sentence as a text unit;
 - understanding super-phrasal unities;
 - understanding the text as a whole
- 3) the third level of translation activities: highlighting aspects of the translation that may cause difficulties for the translator;

4) the fourth level of translation activities: equivalent transferring of the perceived semantic and stylistic information of the original text using language translation tools;

5) the fifth level of translation activities: the final (generalizing) assessment of the completed translation within the wider context based on a general conceptual apparatus [3].

It is believed that economic translation is largely beyond simple technical translation and requires from a translator special knowledge and understanding of the differences and peculiarities existing in the practice of drawing up economic documents, the application of legislation and the interpretation of terms in our country and abroad.

In addition, the achievement of the adequacy of translation requires from a translator, first of all, the ability to produce numerous and qualitatively diverse translanguag transformations, so-called translational transformations, so that the translation text transmits all the information contained in the original text strictly following the translation language regulatory [2].

The translation process establishes a definite relationship between the original text and the translated text. By comparing translated texts, you can uncover the internal translation mechanism, identify equivalent units, and also detect changes in form and content that occur when a unit of the original text is replaced with an equivalent unit of translation text. It is also possible to compare two or more translations of the same original. A comparative analysis of the translations makes it possible to find out how typical translation difficulties associated with the specificity of each of the languages are overcome, as well as which elements of the original remain unassigned in translation. The result is a description of "translation facts", giving a picture of the real process.

Translation of headings in financial and economic documentation also has its own characteristics: dividing the lengthy text of the document into separate parts with its own additional headings, using a colon, a denominative sentence, the "ellipsis"

technique, phrases with participle or gerund, any abbreviations, names and proper names inherent in English reality, the spelling of all words with a capital letter.

At the lexical level, the characteristic features of translating from English to Ukrainian of such units as:

- common vocabulary: words with one meaning or two or more meanings; words with particular meaning in financial and economic documentation;
- terms and special vocabulary that can be difficult to translate and the translator has to refer to special terminological dictionaries and reference books;
- abbreviations and acronyms, which are translated by searching for the original elements or by transcription and transliteration, rethinking the meaning in the original abbreviation;
- proper names, which are transmitted to the Ukrainian language through transliteration, transcription or replication.

At the level of lexical units, such errors can be made as: violation of the lexical-semantic compatibility of a word, attributing a figurative meaning to a word that does not have it in the system of a literary language, nondiscrimination of synonyms, confusion of paronyms, non-preservation of original numbers, dates, sums and other digital data. These errors can occur due to the polysemantic nature of lexical units and due to the incorrect use of the main or contextual meaning of the word.

At the grammatical level, it was revealed that financial and economic documentation is characterized by such typical grammatical structures as Passive Voice and Present Simple forms as well as the use of elliptical structure. When translating financial and economic documentation, replacements are often used: replacing forms of words, replacing parts of speech, replacing parts of sentence. Logical links and cause-and-effect conjunctions are used to highlight certain, most important information that must be surely provided in the translation text.

When translating financial and economic documentation, the possibility of such grammatical errors as: nonobservance of comparability of grammar tenses in the

original and translated languages, nonobservance of sequence of the subject or predicate in different sentences of the text should take into account.

Grammatical errors in the translation of financial and economic documentation may occur due to the fact that different parts of speech and grammatical forms of words may have the same graphic form.

In addition to the grammatical and lexical features of the translation, stylistic features of financial and economic documentation were considered. The style of financial and economic documentation is characterized by neutrality, lack of subjective assessment and imperative style, lack of colloquial and dialect language. The greatest difficulty at this level is the translation of metaphors, idioms and clichés. The problem of the translation of metaphors in economic texts is explained by the fact that if the text is translated by economists who do not have experience in translation, then English-language metaphors are translated quite often in a “subscript” way. If economic texts are translated by literate translators without an economic education, the opposite situation is possible - a beautiful metaphor is born, but the meaning may be lost or distorted.

The main difficulty in translating idioms is that no dictionary can provide all the possibilities of using idioms in context. Translating idioms, it is necessary to observe stylistic and genre homogeneity with the idioms of the original language, to look for idioms that are typical of the translated language. If the interpretation presented in the dictionary does not fit the context, the translator may resort to compensation method.

Some clichés are difficult for translators because of non-existing equivalents in the translated language.

It should be recognized that stylistic errors in translating documentation are not uncommon. First of all, mistakes can manifest themselves in deviation from the accepted nomenclature, the use of colloquial words, jargon in financial and economic documentation, inadequate transfer of metaphors, idioms and clichés.

Non-equivalent English terms of financial and economic documentation amount a significant part of the total number of terms. The definition of non-equivalent seems

to be quite accurate for two reasons. On the one hand, it emphasizes that the problem of the absence of a term-equivalent in no way means that the term is untranslatable and can be solved by using other language means in translation. On the other hand, this definition indirectly indicates the cause of non-equivalence (temporary gap of one of the languages in the development of a system of concepts in a particular area) and extra-linguistic preconditions for its elimination (overcoming the "gap" in the further development of the professional sphere, including through international business communication).

The translingual comparability of term systems allows us to reveal which language units can be used to ensure the equivalence of translation of non-equivalent terms based on the resources of the commonly used and special vocabulary of the translated language. Consider ways to translate non-equivalent terms.

Non-equivalent single-word terms are represented in our sample by isolated cases. When translating them, the following techniques apply for:

1. the selection of the Ukrainian term or commonly used word or phrase with a similar meaning;
2. transcription, transliteration;
3. descriptive (explanatory) translation.

Method of transcription (transliteration) in translation can be used limitedly: on the one hand, it requires the term to have a certain sound structure and an ending that contributes to the subsequent formation of case of the nouns; on the other hand, it is necessary to organically introduce adoption in the conceptual framework of the relevant field.

At all levels of the language, the translator may encounter some difficulties and make mistakes. At the lexical level, this is a violation of the lexical-semantic compatibility of a word, the attribution of a figurative meaning to a word that does not have it in the system of a literary language, the nondiscrimination between shades of the meanings of synonyms, the mixing of meanings of paronyms, non-preservation of original numbers, dates, sums and other digital data. These errors can occur due to

the polysemantic nature of lexical units and due to the incorrect use of the main or contextual meaning of the word.

4. CONCLUSION

Financial and economic documentation is characterized by a number of features: language standard; economical use of language means; almost complete absence of emotionally expressive speech means; weak individualization of style; standard material layout; the narrative nature of the presentation, the use of nominative sentences with listing; direct word order in a sentence as the predominant principle of its design; the use of complex sentences that reflect the logical subordination of some facts to others; wide use of terminology, cliches, names, the presence of a special vocabulary and phraseology; the inclusion of abbreviations in the text of compound words. These features are reflected in the special translation theory, which, unlike the general translation theory, reveals the features of the translator's work with texts of various genres.

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