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College of Languages

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Research Title:

Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by MA Students of Translation in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic

تقصي الصعوبات التي تواجه طلاب ماجستير الترجمة عند ترجمة النص الإقتصادي من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية

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الأيـــة

قال تعالى :

﴿قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُونَ والَّذِينَ لا يَعْلَمُونَ إنَّما يَتَذَكَّرُ أُولُو الألْبابِ﴾

سورة الزمر – الاية (9)

DEDICATION

To my parents, my brother (Mugtaba) soul, sister and brothers.

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And may God's prayers and peace be upon our messenger Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace.

ABSTRACT

This study aim to discuss the idea of Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by MA Students of Translation in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic**.** Problems with economic translation texts usually occur due to the different system of the source and target languages. This study aims to reveal the difficulties and causes of difficulties in translating the economic text, and it also seeks to know the problems of translating economic terms and idioms. This study assumes that MA students of translation face some difficulties in rendering economic text from English into Arabic. Also, MA translation students face some difficulties in rendering economic terms from English into Arabic. On the other hand, MA students of translation face some difficulties in translating the economic idioms. The study also discusses what are the reasons for the difficulties face MA students of translation in rendering economic text from English into Arabic? The study adopted the descriptive and analytical approach in this study using the questionnaire and the test. This study was conducted at the University of Bahri – college of Graduate studies for MA students of Translation in the academic year 2019/2021. It also includes the faculty of languages at Sudan University of Science and Technology, Bahri University, Cambridge University, and Mashreq University. Since translating the economic text is difficult for MA students, the university should provide them with an updated syllabus. And since knowledge of the economic background facilitates the process of translating the economic text. So the university should introduce economic syllabus lecture for students. On the other hand, correct economic translation depends on the practice of translation. Therefore, MA students need to practice more written translation to improve their translation skills. Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can result in a good translation. So the MA student must train themself by acquiring more economic terms. Furthermore, Library books and references can help in translating economic texts. In order to this, electronic library is very important for MA students. Finally the economic translation teacher must be qualified enough. The study is conducted by some recommendations and suggestion for further studies.

ABSTRACT (ARABIC VERSION)

تناقش هذه الدراسة فكرة تقصي الصعوبات التي يواجهها طلبة الماجستير في الترجمة عند ترجمة النص الاقتصادي من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية. تحدث مشكلات نصوص الترجمة الاقتصادية عادةً نسبة لإختلاف نظام اللغتين المصدر واللغة الهدف. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى الكشف عن الصعويات وأسباب الصعويات في ترجمة النص الاقتصادي ، كما تسعى إلى معرفة مشاكل ترجمة المصطلحات والتعابير الاقتصادية . تفترض هذه الدراسة أن طلبة الماجستير في الترجمة يواجهون بعض الصعويات عند ترجمة النص الاقتصادي من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية. أيضا يواجه طلاب ماجستير الترجمة بعض الصعوبات عند ترجمة المصطلحات الاقتصادية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. من ناحية أخرى يواجه طلاب ماجستير الترجمة بعض الصعوبات عند ترجمة شبه الجملة الاقتصادية. كما تناقش هذه الدراسة ماهي أسباب الصعويات التي يواجهها طلاب ماجستير الترجمة عند ترجمة النص الاقتصادي من الإنجليزية إلى العربية . من ناحية أخرى إعتمدت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي باستخدام الاستبانة والاختبار. تمت هذه الدراسة في جامعة بحري – كلية الدراسات العليا لطلاب ماجستير الترجمة في العام الدراسي 2021/2019. كما تضم أعضاء هيئة التدريس في الترجمة في كلا من جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا ، وجامعة بحري ، وجامعة كامبريدج ، وجامعة المشرق. بما أن ترجمة النص الإقتصادي تعتبر أمرًا صعبًا بالنسبة لطلاب ماجستير الترجمة ، لذلك يجب على الجامعة تزويدهم بمناهج مستحدثة. و بما ان معرفة الخلفية الإقتصادية يسهل عملية ترجمة النص الاقتصادي. لذلك يجب على الجامعة إدخال كورسات المنهج الاقتصادي للطلاب. من ناحية أخرى , إن الترجمة الإقتصادية الصحيحة تعتمد على ممارسة الترجمة. لذلك ، يحتاج طلاب الماجستير إلى ممارسة المزيد من الترجمة الكتابية لتحسين مهارات الترجمة لديهم. يمكن أن ينتج عن إمتلاك معرفة معجمية اقتصادية ممتازة ترجمة جيدة. لذلك يجب على طالب الماجستير تدريب نفسه من خلال اكتساب المزيد من المصطلحات الاقتصادية. علاوة على ذلك تساعد الكتب والمراجع المكتبية في ترجمة النصوص الاقتصادية. تعتبر المكتبة الإلكترونية ذات أهمية لطلاب الماجستير. كما يجب أن يكون مدرس الترجمة الاقتصادية مؤهلًا بما فيه الكفاية. وختمت هذه الدراسة ببعض التوصيات والمقترحات للدراسات القادمة .

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The words	Abbreviations
Terminology	**Terms**
Economic	**ECO**
High Financial	**HIFI**
Gross Domestic Product	**GDP**

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The Terms	The Definitions
Neologism	New Word
inflation	When they is inflation there is arise in the prices changed for goods and services
Deflation	It occurs when demand reduces and this in turn, produces results such as reduce prices
Fiscal Police	Refer to government's spending and how it affects the economy, particularly if spending levels change
Gross Domestic Product	Is often used as a measure of a nation's economic performance and activity

CHAPTER ONE

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 introduction

This study intends to discuss difficulties that MA students of translation face while they are searching for a clear meaning of the economic texts. It also offers a detailed analysis of lexical problems encountered by the translation students.

The MA Student of translation should have a good knowledge in source and target language system to convey information and keep the basic meaning of the original.

On the other hand, economic translation including financial and business translation has become very important. The need for translation of agreements, contracts, financial statements and documentation are become more requested.

This study will take place at University of Bahri - College of Graduate Studies for MA students of Translation in the academic year 2019/2021.

It also includes teacher's translation Staff at Sudan University of science and technology, Bahri University, Cambridge College and Almashriq University, Khartoum University.

1.1 Statement of the Problems:

Economic translation texts problems usually occur when the meaning of the word or the expression in the source language is not understood, or totally were unknown terms to MA students of translation.

This study looks at the economic text problems that may occur due to the different systems of the source and target languages.

These issues are tightly connected to the absence of the applicable equivalence in the target language. Ignorance of these main issues results in producing inappropriate translation.

1.2 Questions of the Study

This Study attempts to answer the following questions.

1.3.1 What are the causes of difficulties in Rendering economic text from English into Arabic.

1.3.2 What are the difficulties encountered by MA Students in Translating Economic Terminology from English into Arabic.

1.3.3 What are the difficulties encountered by MA Students in Translating Economic Idioms from English into Arabic.

1.3 Hypotheses of the Study

This Study set out to Test the Following Hypotheses.

1.4.1 MA Students of Translation Encountered by Some Difficulties in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic.

1.4.2 MA Students of Translation Encountered by Some Difficulties in Translating Economic Terminology from English into Arabic.

1.4.3 MA Students of Translation Encountered by Some Difficulties in Translating Economic Idioms.

1.4.4 There are some reasons behind the difficulties that encounter MA Students of Translation in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study is intended to achieve the following objectives:

1.2.1 To discover the difficulties and causes of difficulties in translating the economic text.

1.2.2 To find out the problems of translating economic terminology and idioms.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study investigates the difficulties encountered by MA Students of translation in Rendering economic text from English into Arabic.

Many economic terminologies in the source language contain different meanings .this issue means that the MA student could experience difficulties in deciding how the translation context will move towards the target reader.

So this study provides solutions to overcome such obstacles and will lead the MA student and the reader to get a clear meaning of the economic terminology translated.

This study will be beneficial for translator, learners and MA Students of translation.

1.6 Methodology of the Study

The researcher adopts the descriptive analytical methods in this study.

Tools for data collection will be the questionnaire and test (for MA Students) and questionnaire for teachers of translation.

1.7 Limits of the Study

This study will take place at University of Bahri - College of Graduate Studies for MA students of Translation in the academic year 2019/2021.

It also includes teacher's translation Staff at Sudan University of science and technology, Bahri University, Cambridge College and Almashriq University, Khartoum University.

CHAPTER TWO

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND PREVIOUS STUDIES

2.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses literature review and theoretical background, what is Translation, Idioms, translation techniques, economic translation; the difficulties encounter MA Students of economic translation, previous studies.

2.1 What is Translation?

Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. Translation is a process and a product.

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. The English language draws a terminological distinction

(Which does not exist in every language) between *translating* (a written text) and *interpreting*

(Oral or signed communication between users of different languages); under this distinction, translation can begin only after the appearance of writing within a language community.

2.2 Definition of Translation

Translation is an essential stage of the process of knowledge communication and the related scientific, technical and ethical aspects. In addition, translation is legal obligations and multiple communication goals among them in terms of developing these obligations and goals of multidimensional communication, which aims to stimulate and enrich the evaluation of the term, word, sentence, or even paragraph.

To increase the credibility of the translator and translation the word or term to be translated is presented in the form of analyzes, reports and data and is then published in an effort to enrich them through linguistic and methodological proofreading, and translation in the field of economic sciences must support university textbooks as well as support economic and administrative institutions, especially financial ones in the era of globalization and the speed of terminology change without change In its spirit, one of the goals of communication is to retrieve the meanings of words while linking them to the searched and targeted impact on the beneficiaries of the translation process, and it appears in the first place for university students in the stage of graduation and postgraduate, as well as researchers and beneficiaries of the translation process.

2.3 History of Translation

It is significant to review the history of translation in different languages. There are divisions of period made by scholars like George Steiner. According to Steiner, the history of translation is divided into four periods. Starting from the Roman translators Cicero and Horace to Alexander Fraser Tytler is the first period; the second period extends up to Valery and from Valery to 1960s becomes the third period and the fourth period 1960s onwards. The history of translation is stressed out from 3000 B.C. *Rosetta Stone* is considered the most ancient work of translation belonged to the second century B.C. Livius Andronicus translated Homer's *Odyssey* named *Odusia* into Latin in 240 B.C. All that survives is parts of 46 scattered lines from 17 books of the Greek 24-book epic. In some lines, he translates literally, though in others more freely. His translation of the *Odyssey* had a great historical importance. Before then, the Mesopotamians and Egyptians had translated judicial and religious texts, but no one had yet translated a literary work written in a foreign language until the Roman Empire. Livius' translation made this fundamental Greek text accessible to Romans, and advanced literary culture in Latin. This project was one of the best examples of translation as artistic process. The work was to be enjoyed on its own, and Livius strove to preserve the artistic quality of original. Since there was no tradition of epic in Italy before him, Livius must have faced enormous problems. For example, he used archaizing forms to make his language more solemn and intense. His innovations will be important in history of Latin poetry. In the fragments we have it is clear that Livius had a desire to remain faithful to the original and to be clear, while having to alter untranslatable phrases and ideas. For example, the phrase “equal to the gods”, which would have been unacceptable to Romans was changed to “summus adprimus”, “greatest and of first rank”. Also early Roman poetry made use of pathos, expressive force and dramatic tension, so Livius interprets Homer with a mind to these ideas as well. In general, Livius did not make arbitrary change to the text; rather he attempted to remain faithful to Homer and to the Latin language.

Then Quintilian, Cicero, Horace, Catallus and Younger Pliny tried their hand to theorize translation and practiced it. Cicero and Horace were from the later generation of translation.

History that differentiated between word for word and sense for sense translation. The most significant turn in the history of translation came with the *Bible* translations. The efforts of translating the *Bible* from its original languages into over 2,000 others have spanned more than two millennia. Partial translation of the *Bible* into languages of English people can be stressed back to the end of the seventh century, including translations into Old English and Middle English. Over 450 versions have been created overtime. Although John Wycliffe is often credited with the first translation of the *Bible* into English, there were, in fact, many translations of large parts of the *Bible* centuries before Wycliffe’s work. The Bible continues to be the most translated book in the world. This fact is revealed by same statistics which is approximate. As of 2005, at least one book of the *Bible* translated into 2,400 of the 6,900 languages listed by SIL— Summer Institute of Linguistics— including 680 languages in Africa, followed by 590 in Asia, 420 in Oceania, 420 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 210 in Europe, and 75 in North America. The United Bible Societies are presently assisting in over 600 Bible translation projects. The *Bible* is available in whole or in part to some 98 percent of world’s population in a language in which they are fluent. The United Bible Society had been announced that as 31st December 2007 the *Bible* was available in 438 languages, 123 of which included the deuterocanonical material as well as the *Tanakh* and *New Testament*. Either the *Tanakh* or the *New Testament* alone was available in an additional 1168 languages, and portions of the *Bible* were available in another 848 languages, for a total of 2,454 languages. In 1999, Wycliffe Bible translators announced Vision 2025.

All these numbers reveal the importance and place of *Bible* in translation history. It needs to write something about English *Bible* translation history. The fascinating story of how we got the *Bible* into English in its present form actually starts thousands of years ago. But toward the end of the seventh century, the Venerable Bede began a translation of scripture into Old English—Anglo-Saxon. Aldhelm (c. 639-709) translated the complete *Book of Psalms* and large portions of other scriptures into Old English. In the tenth century an Old English translations of the *Gospels* was made in the *Lindisfarne Gospels;* a word-for- word gloss inserted between the lines of the Latin text by Aldred, provost of Chester-le- Street. This is the oldest extant translation of the *Gospels* into the English language.

The Wessex *Gospels*—the West-Saxon *Gospels*—are a full translation of the four gospels into a West Saxon dialect of Old English produced approximately 990, they are the first translation of all four gospels into English without the Latin text. In the 11th century, Abbot Aelfric translated much of the *Old Testament* into Old English. The English Bible was first translated from the Latin vulgate into Old English by a select monks and scholars. Such translations were in the form of prose or as interlinear glosses— literal translations above the words. Very few complete translations existed during that time. Rather, most of the books of the *Bible* existed separately and were read as individual texts. Thus, the sense of *Bible* as history that often exists today did not exist at that time. Instead a more allegorical rendering of the *Bible* was more common and translations of the *Bible* often included the writer's own commentary on passages in addition to the literal translation. The ormulum is in Middle English of the 12th century. Like its old English precursor from Aelfric, an

Abbot of Eynsham, it includes very little Biblical text, and focuses more on personal commentary. This style was adopted by many of the original English translators. For example the story of the Wedding at Cana is almost 800 lines long, but fewer than 40 lines are the actual translation of the text. An unusual characteristic is that the translation mimics Latin verse, and so is similar to the better known and appreciated 14th century English poem, *Cursor Mundi*. Richard Rolle (1290- 1349) wrote an English Psalter. Many religious works are attributed to Rolle, but it has been questioned how many are genuinely from his hand. Many of his works were concerned with personal devotion, and some were used by the Lollards. The 14th century theologian John Wycliffe (1330-1384) is credited with translating what is now known as Wycliffe's *Bible*, though it is not clear how much of the translation he himself did. This translation came out in two different versions. The earlier translation text is characterized by a strong adherence to the word order of Latin, and might have been difficult for the layperson to comprehend. The later text made more concessions to the native grammar of English. Early modern translations of the *Bible* are those which were made between about 1500 and 1800, the period of Early Modern English. This was the first major period of *Bible* translation into English language. It began with the dramatic introduction of the Tyndale *Bible*. The early 16th century Tyndale *Bible* differs from the others since Tyndale used the Greek and Hebrew texts of the *New* and *Old Testaments* in addition to Jerome's Latin translation. Tyndale is also unique in that he was the first of the Middle English translators to use the printing press to help distribute several thousand copies of this translation throughout England.

It included the first "authorized version" known as the *Great Bible* (1539); the *Geneva Bible* (1560), notable for being the first *Bible* divided into verses, and the Bishop's *Bible* (1568), which was an attempt by Elizabeth 1st to create a new authorized version. It also included the landmark King James Version (1611) and Douay-Rheims *Bibles*. Douay-Rheims' *Bible* is the first complete English Catholic *Bible*. Called Douay-Rheims because the *New Testament* portion was completed in Rheims France in 1582 followed by the *Old Testament* finished in 1609 in Douay. In this version the 14 books of the Apocrypha are returned to the *Bible* in the order written rather than kept separate in an appendix. Early English *Bibles* were generally based on Greek texts or Latin translations. Modern English translations of the *Bible* are based on wider variety of manuscripts in the original languages—Greek and Hebrew. The translators put much scholarly effort into cross-checking the various sources such as the Septuagint, Textus Receptus and Masoretic Text. Relatively recent discoveries such as the Dead Sea scrolls provide additional reference information. There is some controversy over which texts should be used as a basis for translation, as some of the alternate sources do not include phrases—sometimes entire versed—which are found only in the Textus Receptus. Some say the alternate sources were poorly representative of the texts used in their time, whereas other claim the Textus Receptus includes passages that were added to the alternate texts improperly. These controversial passages are not the basis for disputed issues of doctrine, but tend to be additional stories or snippets of phrases. Many Modern English translations such as the New International Version contain limited text notes indicating where differences occur in original sources. A somewhat greater number of textual differences are noted in the *New King James Bible*, indicating hundreds of *New Testament* differences between the Nestle-Aland, the Textus Receptus and the Hodges edition of the majority text.

The differences in the *Old Testament* are less well documented, but do contain some references to differences between consonantal interpretations in the Masoretic Text, the Dead Sea scrolls and the Septuagint. Even with this hundreds of differences, however, a more complete listing is beyond the scope of most single volume *Bibles*. Modern translations take different approaches to the rendering of the original languages of approaches. The approaches can usually be considered to be somewhere on a scale between the two extremes: Formal equivalence translation—sometime literal translation or Formal correspondence—in which the greatest effort is made to preserve the meaning of individual words and phrases in the original, without regard for its understandability by modern readers. Dynamic equivalence, sometimes called paraphrase translation, in which the translator attempts to render the sense and intent of the original.

Examples of these versions include *The Living Bible* and *The Message*. While most translations are made by committees of scholars in order to avoid bias or idiosyncrasy, translations are sometimes made by individuals. The translation of J.B. Philips, J.N. Darby's *Darby* , R.A. Knox, Gerrit Verkuy's *Berkeley Version* and *The Message* are largely the work of individual translators. Robert Alter has also translated individual books of the *Bible* specifically to capture what he sees as their specific flavour. Most translations make the translators' best attempt at a single rendering of the original, relying on footnotes where there might be alternative translations or textual variants. An alternative is taken by the *Amplified* . In case where a word of phrase admits of more than one meaning the *Amplified* presents all the possible interpretations, allowing the reader to choose one. For example, the first two verses of the *Amplified* read: "In the beginning God (prepared, formed, fashioned, and) created the heavens and the earth. The earth was without form and an empty waste, and darkness was upon the face of the very great deep. The spirit of God was moving (hovering, brooding) over the face of the waters." (Web biblegateway.com).

16th century marked a good turn in translation other than the *Bible* translation only. George Chapman (1559?-1634) translated Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in metrical form (iambic pentameter and iambic heptameter) which became his most famous works, from 1598 he published his translation of *Iliad* in installments and in 1616 the complete *Iliad* and *Odyssey* appeared in *The Whole Works of Homer*, the first English translation, which until Pope's was the most popular in the English language and was the way most English speakers encountered these poems. His translation of Homer was much admired by John Keats. Chapman also translated the *Homeric Hymns*, the *Georgics* of Vergil, the works of Hesiod (1618, dedicated to Francis Bacon), the *Hero and Leander* of Musaeus (1618) and the *fifth Satire* of

Juvenal (1624). Chapman's translation of Homer's epic the *Odyssey*, originally published in folio, 1614—16, has become as rare as to be inaccessible to the general reader and comparatively unknown to the more curious student of old English Literature (translation). Martin Luther (1483-1546) had published his German translation of the *New Testament* in 1522 and, he and his collaborators completed the translation of the *Old Testament* in 1534, when the whole was published. He continued to refining the translation until the end of his life. Others had translated the *Bible* into German, but Luther tailored his translation to his own doctrine. Luther's translation used the variant of German spoken at the Saxon Chancellery intelligible to both northern and southern Germans. Luther *Bible* made a significant contribution to the evolution of German language and literature, and of course to translation Seventh century is the notable age of translation history, because according to Suka Joshua:

"The seventeenth century is the great age of French classicism. Translation of the French classics increased greatly in France between 1625 and 1660, and the French writers were in turn enthusiastically translated into English. Sir John Denham in his theory stated that the translator and the original writer are equals differentiated only by the social and temporal contexts. Abraham Cowley in his 'Preface' to Pindarique Odes argued for freedom in translation and established imitation as a branch of translation. John Dryden devoted most of his last twenty years to translate the ancient classics and update the modern. His preface to Ovid's Epistles served as the starting point for nearly every discussion of translation in the eighteenth century." (3).

The seventeenth century knew the birth of many influential theorists such as Sir John Denham (1615-69), Abraham Cowley (1618-67), John Dryden (1631-1700)—who was famous for his distinction between three types of translation; metaphrase, paraphrase and imitation—and Alexander Pope (1688-1744). Dryden translated works by Horace, Juvenal, Ovid, Lucretius and Theocritus, a task which he found far more satisfying than writing for the stage. In 1694, he began work on what would be his most ambitious and defining work as translator, *The Work of Vergil* (1697), which was published by subscription. His final translations appeared in the volumes *Fables Ancient and Modern* (1700), a series of episodes from Homer, Ovid and Boccaccio, as well as modernized adaptations from Geoffrey Chaucer interspersed with Dryden's own poems. The Preface to Fables is considered to be both a major work of criticism and one of the finest essays in English. As a critic and translator he was essential in making accessible to the reading English public literary works in classical languages. Pope had been fascinated by Homer since childhood. In 1713, he announced his plans to publish a translation of the *Iliad*. His translation appeared between 1715 and 1720. It was acclaimed by Samuel Johnson as a performance which no age or nation could hope to equal. With the help of William Broome and Elijah Fenton, he also translated *Odyssey* in 1726.

In the eighteenth century, the translator was compared to an artist with a moral duty both to the work of the original author and to the receiver. Moreover, with the enhancement of new theories and volumes on translation process, the study of translation started to be systematic; Alexander Fraser Tytler's volume of *Principles of Translation* (1791) is a case in point.

The other exponents of this period were Samuel Johnson and George Campbell. Tytler's treatise is important in the history of translation theory. He said that translation should fully represent the ideas, style of the original and possess the ease of original composition. During the century translators strove for ease of reading. Omitting whatever they did not understand in the text or whatever they thought would be boring to the reader. At the end of this century, much interest shown by the British East India colonial administrators in the languages, literature and culture of their subjects, and the discovery and the translation of ancient Indian works was highly encouraged. According to 18^{th} century scholars, translators should have the contemporary reader in mind while translation and convey the author's spirit and manner in a more natural way. The nineteenth century was characterized by two conflicting tendencies; the first considered translation as a category of thought and saw the translator as a creative genius, who enriches the literature and language into which he is translating, while the second saw him through the mechanical function of making a text or an author known. This period knew also the enhancement of Romanticism, the fact that laid to the birth of many theories and translations in the domain of literature, especially poetic translation. An example of this translation is the one used by Edward Fitzgerald (1809-63) for *Rubaiyat Omar Al-Khayyam* (1858). Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822), one of our greatest poets, was a brilliant translator as well. He translated three of the Plato dialogues: *The Banquet (Symposium)* in 1818 and *Ion* in 1821. But his translation of *Phaedo* is lost. The elevation and sophistication of Shelley's prose make his translation much better vehicle for Plato's writing than the rather chatty and colloquial translations current today. Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) a major writer, critic and poet has translated an important work—Goethe's Faust—in 1821. For many years Dante Gabrial Rossetti (1828-82) worked on English translations of Italian poetry including Dante Alighieri's *La Vita Nuova*, published as the Early Italian Poets in 1861. Thus the 19th century saw an abundance of translations from a variety of languages into English, like the translation of Goethe's work from German into English, and the translation of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam—a collection of poems—from Persian into English. The *Bible* was also translated into hundreds of languages all over the world, and many English books and texts were translated into various Indian languages. It is worth noting that word lists and grammatical descriptions of the languages of inhabitants of European colonies were prepared, which eventually facilitated the translation of *Bible*. In regard of 19th century translation activity, Joshua's view is notable: "The field of translation flourished with strange theories during the nineteenth century. Shelley was cynical towards translation and Coleridge tried to distinguish between fancy and imagination.

Fredrich Schleiermacher suggested a separate sublanguage to be used for translation should show faithfulness to the forms and language of the original.

The Victorian translation gave importance to literalness, archaism and formalism. Unlike Dryden and Pope, Victorians wanted to convey the remoteness of the original in time and place. Mathew Arnold for example, gave a literal translation of Homer into English and was criticized for neglecting the spirit of the original work. The Revised and American Standard Versions of the Bible best illustrate the harmful effects of a literalistic Victorian translation." (3-4).

In the twentieth century translation was viewed as a social action by religious and political forces with many societies and organizations created and fostering *Bible* translations into many different languages, including those of primitive and tribal societies. By the second half of the 20th century, accuracy and style was the main criterion in the translation. The political arena of this century saw translations as a political mission, and highly political content was translated from Chinese, Russian, and other Asian and European languages to English, as well as from Canadian, French into English and vice versa. It is worth noting that the translation sexual and religious content in China began in the 80s, and was well received, despite its discouragement during the Cultural Revolution. In the same period, studies on translation became an important course in language teaching and learning at schools. It also saw the development of translation research products, such as Machine Translation and Computer- Assisted Translation (CAT) tools.

2.3.1 A Short History of Translation through the Ages (Marie Lebert)

Definition: Translation is often defined as the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. The English word "translation" derives from the Latin "translatio", meaning "carrying across" or "bringing across". The Ancient Greek term for "translation" is "metaphrasis", meaning "speaking across". It has supplied English with "metaphrase", i.e. a literal or word-for-word translation –as contrasted with "paraphrase", i.e. a saying in other words or a sense-for-sense translation. To this day, “metaphrase” and “paraphrase” are concepts that mark the extremes in the spectrum of possible approaches to translation. Generally, the greater the contact and exchange that have existed between two or more languages, the greater is the ratio of metaphrase to paraphrase that may be used in translating among them.

2.3.2 In Classical Antiquity

A secular icon for the art of translation is the Rosetta stone, a rock stele inscribed with a decree issued in 196 BCE in Memphis, Egypt, on behalf of King Ptolemy V. The same decree is inscribed in three scripts: Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs in the upper text, Demotic script in the middle text, and Ancient Greek script in the lowest text. The Rosetta stone was discovered in 1799 during the Napoleonic expedition to Egypt. It has been on public display at the British Museum in London almost continuously since 1802, and has become the most visited object in the museum. The upper text of the Rosetta stone also provided the key to the understanding of Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs.

An older icon for the art of translation is the Sumerian “Epic of Gilgamesh” (c.2000 BCE), an epic poem from Ancient Mesopotamia often regarded as the earliest surviving great work of literature translated by contemporaries into Southwest Asian languages, because of a longstanding tradition of translating material among Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Syriac, Anatolian and Hebrew. A third icon for the art of translation is the “Treaty of Kadesh” (1274 BCE), a bilingual Egyptian-Hittite treatise that is the only ancient Near Eastern treatise in which the versions of both sides have survived.

The translation of the Hebrew Bible into Greek in the 3rd century BCE is regarded as the first major translation in the Western world. The dispersed Jews had forgotten Hebrew, their ancestral language, and needed the Bible to be translated into Greek to be able to read it. This translation is known as the “Septuagint”, a name that refers to the seventy translators who were commissioned to translate the

Hebrew Bible in Alexandria, Egypt. Each translator worked in solitary confinement in his own cell, and according to legend all seventy versions proved identical.

The "Septuagint" became the source text for later translations into Latin, Coptic, Armenian, Georgian and other languages. Related biblical texts in Hebrew were also translated into Greek in Alexandria during the two following centuries.

The translator's role as a bridge for "carrying across" values between cultures has been discussed since Terence, a Roman playwright who adapted Greek comedies into Roman in the 2nd century BCE.

The debate relating to sense-for-sense translation vs. word-for-word translation also started around that time. The coiner of the term "sense for sense" is said to be Jerome in his "Letter to Pammachius". While translating the Bible into Latin (later known as the "Vulgate"), Jerome stated that the translator needed to translate "not word for word but sense for sense" ("non verbum e verbo sed sensum de sensu").

Cicero also famously cautioned against translating "word for word" ("verbum pro verbo") in "On the Orator" ("De Oratore", 55 BCE): "I did not think I ought to count them [the words] out to the reader like coins, but to pay them by weight, as it were". Cicero, a prominent philosopher and writer, was himself a translator from Greek to Latin, and compared the translator's work to that of an artist.

The actual practice of translation seems to have hardly changed since Classical Antiquity. Except for some extreme metaphrasers in the early Christian period and in the Middle Ages, and adaptators in pre-Classical Rome and in the 18th century, translators have generally shown prudent flexibility in seeking equivalents — metaphrases where possible and paraphrases where necessary — for both the original meaning of a text and other crucial components like style or verse form.

2.3.3 In Late Antiquity

Kumrajva, a Buddhist monk, scholar and translator, is known for the prolific translation into Chinese of Buddhist texts written in Sanskrit, a monumental work that he carried out in the late 4th century. His most famous work is the translation of the “Diamond Sutra”, an influential Mahayana sutra in East Asia, and an object of devotion and study in Zen Buddhism. A later copy (dated 868) of the Chinese version of “Diamond Sutra” is “the earliest complete survival of a printed book”, according to the website of the British Library (that owns this piece). Kumrajva’s translations had a deep influence on Chinese Buddhism, with a clear and straightforward text focusing more on conveying the meaning than on precise literal rendering. His translations are still more popular than later, more literal translations.

The spread of Buddhism led to large-scale ongoing translation efforts spanning more than a thousand years throughout Asia, and in a rather short time in some cases. The Tanguts for example took mere decades to translate volumes that had taken the Chinese centuries to translate, for two reasons: first, they exploited the newly invented block printing; second, they had the full support of the government, with contemporary sources describing the Emperor and his mother personally contributing to the translation efforts, alongside sages of various nationalities. Large-scale translation efforts were also undertaken by the Arabs after they conquered the Greek Empire, for all Greek philosophical and scientific works to be available in Arabic.

2.3.4 In the Middle Ages

Latin was the lingua franca of the Western learned world throughout the middle Ages, with few translations of Latin works into vernacular languages. In the 9th century, Alfred the Great, King of Wessex in England, was far ahead of his time in commissioning vernacular translations from Latin into English of Bede’s “Ecclesiastical History” and Boethius’s “The Consolation of Philosophy”, which contributed to improve the underdeveloped English prose of that time.

In the 12th and 13th centuries, the Toledo School of Translators (Escuela de Traductores de Toledo) became a meeting point for European scholars who — attracted by the high wages they were offered — came and settled down in Toledo, Spain, to translate major philosophical, religious, scientific and medical works from Arabic, Greek and Hebrew into Latin and Castilian. Toledo was a city of libraries offering a number of manuscripts, and one of the few places in medieval Europe where a Christian could be exposed to Arabic language and culture.

The Toledo School of Translators went through two distinct periods. The first period (in the 12th century) was led by Archbishop Raymond de Toledo, who advocated the translation of philosophical and religious works, mainly from classical Arabic into Latin. These Latin translations helped advance European Scholasticism, and thus European science and culture. The second period (in the 13th century) was led by King Alfonso X of Castile himself. On top of philosophical and religious works, the scholars also translated scientific and medical works. Castilian — instead of Latin — became the final language, thus resulting in establishing the foundations of the modern Spanish language.

The translations of works on different sciences (astronomy, astrology, algebra, medicine) acted as a magnet for numerous scholars, who came from all over Europe to Toledo to learn firsthand about the contents of all those Arab, Greek and Hebrew works, before going back home to disseminate the acquired knowledge in European universities. While some Toledo translations of physical and cosmological works were accepted in most European universities in the early 1200s, the works of Aristotle and Arab philosophers were often banned, for example at the Sorbonne University in Paris.

Roger Bacon was a 13th-century English scholar heralded for his early exposition of a "universal grammar" (the concept that the ability to learn grammar is hard-wired into the brain). He was the first linguist to assess that a translator should know well both the source language and the target language to produce a good translation, and that the translator should also be well versed in the discipline of the

work he was translating. According to legend, after finding out that few translators did, Roger Bacon decided to do away with translation and translators altogether.
But his decision did not last long. He relied on many Toledo translations from Arabic into Latin to make major contributions in the fields of optics, astronomy, natural sciences, chemistry and mathematics.
The first fine translations into English were produced by Geoffrey Chaucer in the 14th century.

Chaucer translated the “Roman de la Rose” from French, and Boethius’s works from Latin. He also adapted some works of the Italian humanist Giovanni Boccaccio to produce his own “Knight’s Tale” and “Troilus and Criseyde” (c.1385) in English. Chaucer is regarded as the founder of an English poetic tradition based on translations and adaptations of literary works in languages that were more “established” than English at the time, beginning with Latin and Italian. The finest religious translation of that time was the “Wycliffe’s Bible” (1382-84), named after John Wycliffe, an English theologian who translated the Bible from Latin to English.

2.3.5 In the 15th Century

Byzantine scholar Gemistus Pletho’s trip to Florence, Italy, pioneered the revival of Greek learning in Western Europe. Gemistus Pletho reintroduced Plato’s thought during the 1438-39 Council of Florence, in a failed attempt to reconcile the East-West schism (a 11th-century schism between the Eastern Orthodox and Catholic churches). During this Council, Pletho met Cosimo de Medici, the politician ruling Florence and a great patron of learning and the arts, and influenced him to found a Platonic Academy. Led by the Italian scholar and translator Marsilio Ficino, the Platonic Academy took over the translation into Latin of all Plato’s works, the “Enneads” of Plotinus and other Neoplatonist works. Marsilio Ficino’s work — and Erasmus’ Latin edition of the New Testament — led to a new attitude to translation. For the first time, readers demanded rigor of rendering, as philosophical and religious beliefs depended on the exact words of Plato and Jesus (and Aristotle and others).

The great age of English prose translation began in the late 15th century with Thomas Malory's "Le Morte d'Arthur" (1485), a free translation/adaptation of Arthurian romances about the legendary King Arthur, as well as Guinevere, Lancelot, Merlin and the Knights of the Round Table. Thomas Malory "interpreted" existing French and English stories about these figures while adding original material, e.g. the "Gareth" story about one of the Knights of the Round Table.

2.3.6 In the 16th Century

Non-scholarly literature continued to rely on adaptation. France's Pléiade, England's Tudor poets and the Elizabethan translators adapted themes by Horace, Ovid, Petrarch and modern Latin writers, forming a new poetic style on those models. The English poets and translators wanted to supply a new audience — created by the rise of a middle class and the development of printing — with "works such as the original authors would have written, had they been writing in England in that day" (Wikipedia).

The "Tyndale New Testament" (1525) is regarded as the first great Tudor translation, named after William Tyndale, the English scholar who did most of the translation. This translation was also the first Bible translation to work directly from Hebrew and Greek texts. After translating the whole New Testament, Tyndale translated half of the Old Testament. He became a leading figure in Protestant Reformation before a death sentence for an unlicensed possession of Scripture in English. The "Tyndale Bible" was completed by one of Tyndale's assistants, and became the first mass-produced English translation as a result of new advances in the art of printing.

Martin Luther, a German professor of theology, was a seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation, and translated the Bible into German in his later life. He was the first European to assess that one translates satisfactorily only toward his own language, a bold statement that became the norm two centuries later. The publication of the "Luther Bible" contributed significantly to the development of the modern German language.

Along with the "Luther Bible" in German (in 1522-34), two other major translations were the "Jakub Wujek Bible" ("Biblia Jakuba Wujka") in Polish (in 1535), and the "King James Bible" in English (in 1604-11), with lasting effects on religion, language and culture in Germany, Poland and England. These translations showed disparities in crucial words and passages, and contributed to some extent to the split of Western Christianity into Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, on top of the Protestant Reformation's goal to eliminate corruption in the Roman Catholic Church.

The Bible was also translated into Dutch, French, Spanish, Czech and Slovene. The Bible in Dutch was published in 1526 by Jacob van Lisevelt. The Bible in French was published in 1528 by Jacques Lefevre d'Étaples (also known by his Latin name Jacobus Faber Stapulensis). The Bible in Spanish ("Biblia del oso") was published in 1569 by Casiodoro de Reina. The Bible in Slovene was published in 1584 by Jurij Dalmatn. The Bible in Czech ("Bible kralická") was printed between 1579 and 1593. The translations of the Bible in Christian Europe were a driving force in the use of vernacular languages, and contributed to the development of all modern European languages.

2.3.7 In the 17th Century

The Elizabethan period of translation saw considerable progress beyond mere paraphrase toward an ideal of stylistic equivalence, but no progress at all for verbal accuracy.

Cervantes, a Spanish novelist famously known for his "Don Quixote" (1605-15), expressed his own opinion on the translation process by offering a rather despairing metaphor for the end result of translations. According to Cervantes, translations of his time — with the exception of those made from Greek into Latin — were like looking at a Flemish tapestry by its reverse side. While the main figures of a Flemish tapestry can be discerned, they are obscured by the loose threads and lack the clarity of the front side.

In the second half of the 17th century, the English poet and translator John Dryden sought to make Virgil speak “in words such as he would probably have written if he were living and an Englishman”. But Dryden discerned no need to emulate the Roman poet’s subtlety and concision. On the contrary, Dryden’s contemporary translator Alexander Pope reduced Homer’s “wild paradise” to “order” in his translation of the Greek epic poet’s work into English.

John Dryden described translation as the judicious blending of metaphrase and paraphrase when selecting “equivalents” for the expressions used in the source language. He wrote that, “when [words] appear” literally graceful, it were an injury to the author that they should be changed. But since… what is beautiful in one [language] is often barbarous, nay sometimes nonsense, in another, it would be unreasonable to limit a translator to the narrow compass of his author’s words: “tis enough if he choose out some expression which does not vitiate the sense” (cited in Christopher Kasparek, “The Translator’s Endless Toil”, 1983). Dryden cautioned, however, against the license of “imitation” in adapted translation: “When a painter copies from the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments…” But he also observed that “translation is a type of drawing after life…”, thus comparing the translator with an artist, a few centuries after Cicero.

In the mid-17th century, the French philosopher and writer Gilles Ménage coined the term “belles infidèles” (beautiful unfaithful) to suggest that translations, like women, can be either faithful or beautiful, but not both. He was commenting on translations by Nicolas Perrot d’Ablancourt, a contemporary French translator of the Greek and Latin classics: they “remind me of a woman whom I greatly loved in Tours, who was beautiful but unfaithful” (cited in Amaro Hurtado Albir, “La notion de fidélité en traduction”, Didier Érudition, 1990).

Perrot d'Ablancourt was following the somewhat contentious practice of Valentin Conrart, a French author and a founder of the Académie Française, by modifying or modernizing expressions in the original text for reasons of style. The term "belle infidèle" was later picked up and popularized by other French authors such as Huygens and Voltaire.

During the second half of the 17th century, "faithfulness" and "transparency" were better defined as dual ideals in translation, while often being at odds. "Faithfulness" is the extent to which a translation accurately renders the meaning of the source text, without distortion, while taking into account the text itself (subject, type and use), its literary qualities and its social or historical context. "Transparency" is the extent to which a translation appears to a native speaker of the target language to have originally been written in that language, and conforms to its grammar, syntax and idiom. A "transparent" translation is often qualified as "idiomatic".

2.3.8 In the 18th Century

According to Johann Gottfried Herder, a German philosopher, theologian, poet and translator, a translator should translate toward (and not from) his own language, a statement already expressed two centuries earlier by Martin Luther, who was the first European scholar to assess that one translates satisfactorily only toward his own language.

But there was still not much concern for accuracy. "Throughout the 18th century, the watchword of translators was ease of reading. Whatever they did not understand in a text, or thought might bore readers, they omitted. They cheerfully assumed that their own style of expression was the best, and that texts should be made to conform to it in translation. Even for scholarship, except for the translation of the Bible, they cared no more than had their predecessors, and did not shrink from making translations from languages they hardly knew." (Wikipedia)

It was also assessed that no dictionary or thesaurus could ever be a fully adequate guide in translating. In his “Essay on the Principles of Translation” (1791), the Scottish historian Alexander Tytler emphasized that assiduous reading is a more comprehensive guide to a language than are dictionaries. The Polish poet and grammarian Onufry Andrzej Kopczy?ski made the same point a few years earlier, in 1783, while adding the listening to the spoken language to the assiduous reading.

The Polish encyclopedist Ignacy Krasicki described the translator’s special role in society in his posthumous 1803 essay? O t?umaczeniu ksi?g? (On Translating Books). Ignacy Krasicki was the author of the first Polish novel, a poet and fabulist often named Poland’s La Fontaine, and a translator from French and Greek into Polish.

In his essay, he wrote that “translation… is in fact an art both estimable and very difficult, and therefore is not the labor and portion of common minds; [it] should be [practiced] by those who are themselves capable of being actors, when they see greater use in translating the works of others than in their own works, and hold higher than their own glory the service that they render their country”.

2.3.9 In the 19th Century

The 19th century brought new standards for accuracy and style. In regard to accuracy, as observed by J.M. Cohen, the author of the “Translation” entry in “Encyclopedia Americana” (1986, vol. 27), the policy became “the text, the whole text, and nothing but the text”, except for any bawdy passages, with the addition of extensive explanatory footnotes. In regard to style, the Victorians’ aim, achieved through far-reaching metaphrase or pseudo-metaphrase, was to constantly remind readers that they were reading a foreign classic.

An exception was the outstanding translation of Persian poems by the English writer and poet Edward FitzGerald, under the name “The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyám” (1859), with a selection of the one thousand poems written by Omar Khayyám (1048-1131), a Persian poet, mathematician and astronomer. The translation actually drew little of its material from the Persian original, but has stayed the first and most famous translation of Omar Khayyám's poems to this day, despite more recent and accurate translations.

A new pattern was pioneered in 1871 by Benjamin Jowett, an English theologian who translated Plato into clear, straightforward language. But Jowett's example was not followed until well into the 20th century, when accuracy rather than style became the main criterion.

The "non-transparent" translation theory was first developed by German theologian and philosopher Friedrich Schleiermacher during German Romanticism, before becoming a major theory two centuries later. In his seminal lecture "On the Different Methods of Translating" (1813), Schleiermacher distinguished between translation methods that move "the writer toward [the reader]", i.e. transparency, and those that move "the reader toward [the author], i.e. an extreme fidelity to the foreignness of the source text. Schleiermacher favored the latter approach. He was motivated, however, not so much by a desire to embrace foreignness as by a nationalist desire to oppose France's cultural domination and to promote German literature. His distinction between "domestication" (bringing the author to the reader) and "foreignization" (taking the reader to the author) inspired prominent theorists in the 20th century, for example Antoine Berman and Lawrence Venuti.

Yan Fu, a Chinese scholar and translator, developed in 1898 his three-facet theory of translation: faithfulness, i.e. be true to the original in spirit; expressiveness, i.e. be accessible to the target reader; and elegance, i.e. be in the language the target reader accepts as being educated. Yan Fu's theory of translation was based on his experience with translating works of social sciences from English into Chinese. Of the three facets, he considered the second as the most important. If the meaning of the translated text is not accessible to the reader, there is no difference between having translated the text and not having translated the text at all. According to Yan Fu, in order to facilitate comprehension, word order should be changed, Chinese examples may replace English ones, and even people's names should be rendered

Chinese. His theory had much impact worldwide, but was also sometimes wrongly extended to the translation of literary works.

2.3.10 In the 20th Century

Aniela Zagórska, a Polish translator, rendered into Polish nearly all the works of Joseph Conrad, a famous Polish-British novelist writing in English. In Conrad's view, translation, like other arts, inescapably involved choice, and choice implied interpretation. Conrad would later advise Aniela Zagórska (who also was his niece): "Don't trouble to be too scrupulous"… I may tell you that in my opinion it is better to interpret than to translate,,, It is, then, a question of finding the equivalent expressions. And there, my dear, I beg you to let yourself be guided more by your temperament than by a strict conscience" (cited in Zdzis?aw Najder, "Joseph Conrad: A Life", 2007).

The Argentine short-story writer, essayist and poet Jorge Luis Borges, a key figure in Spanish-language literature, was also a notable translator of literary works from English, French, German, Old English and Old Norse into Spanish. He translated — while simultaneously subtly transforming — the works of William Faulkner, André Gide, Hermann Hesse, Franz Kafka, Rudyard Kipling, Edgar Allan Poe, Walt Whitman, Virginia Woolf and others. Borges also wrote and lectured extensively on the art of translation, holding that a translation may improve upon the original, may even be unfaithful to it, and that alternative and potentially contradictory renderings of the same work can be equally valid.

Other translators still consciously produced literal translations, for example translators of religious, historic, academic and scientific texts, who often adhered as closely as possible to the source text, sometimes stretching the limits of the target language to produce an unidiomatic text.

Building up on German scholar Friedrich Schleiermacher's theory in the 18th century, Antoine Berman and Lawrence Venuti became prominent advocates of "non-transparent" translation theories. Antoine Berman, a French translator, philosopher, historian and theorist of translation, identified twelve deforming tendencies inherent in most prose translations: rationalization, clarification, expansion, ennoblement, qualitative impoverishment, quantitative impoverishment, destruction of rhythms, destruction of underlying networks of signification, destruction of linguistic patternings, destruction of vernacular network or their exoticization, destruction of expressions and idioms, and effacement of the superimposition of languages. Lawrence Venuti, an American translation theorist, used Bermans concepts to write a genealogy of translation in an Anglo-American context, and to introduce the “foreignizing” strategy that is normatively suppressed in mainstream translation.

The second half of the 20th century saw the birth of a new discipline called “Translation Studies” as well as the creation of new institutes specializing in teaching it. The term “Translation Studies” was coined by James S. Holmes, a poet and translator of poetry, in his seminal paper “The Name and Nature of Translation Studies” (1972), regarded as the foundational statement for this new discipline. Born in the United States, Holmes moved permanently to Amsterdam, Netherlands, as a young man. While writing his own poetry, he translated many works from Dutch and Belgian poets into English. He was hired as an associate professor in the new Institute of Interpreters and Translators (later renamed Institute of Translation Studies) created in 1964 at the University of Amsterdam, and wrote several major articles about translation.

From Antiquity to the mid-20th century, interpreting was seen as a specialized form of translation — spoken translation instead of written translation — before becoming a separate discipline. Interpreting Studies emancipated gradually from Translation Studies to concentrate on the practical and pedagogical aspect of interpreting, and to develop a different interdisciplinary theoretical framework, including sociological studies of interpreters and their working conditions — while such studies are still sorely lacking for translators to this day.

2.3.11 In the 21st Century

Like their ancestors, contemporary translators have substantially helped to shape the languages into which they have translated. When a target language has lacked terms that are found in a source language, they have borrowed those terms, thereby enriching the target language. Spill-overs of source-language idiom and usage into the target-language translation have imported useful source-language calques (words or phrases borrowed from another language by literal translation) and loanwords (words adopted from one language and incorporated into another language without translation) that have enriched the target languages.

In "The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation" (2nd ed. 2008), Lawrence Venuti asserts the historial power of translators. He explains that translations have forced massive shifts in the Western literary canon and led to evolutions in literature and academic theory over time, and to influencing the vision that societies have of foreign cultures. He therefore argues for paradigm shifts in the way translators consider their role, calling for them to curb the traditional domestication of translations and allow foreign influences to infiltrate translated texts. His book has been a source of much debate among translation experts, while becoming part of the Translation Studies canon.

Translation Studies is now defined as an academic interdisciplinary that includes many fields of study (comparative literature, computer science, history, linguistics, philology, philosophy, semiotics, terminology), with the need for translators to choose a specialty (legal, economic, technical, scientific, literary) in order to be trained accordingly.

The internet has fostered a worldwide market for translation services, for language localization and for translation software. It has also brought many issues for translators, with lower fees, precarious employment and scarce and little paid freelance work, and with the rise of unpaid volunteer translation (including crowd sourced translation) promoted by major organizations that have the necessary funds to hire many professionals… but no professional translators.

Bilingual people need more skills than two languages to become good translators. To be a translator is a profession, and also implies a thorough knowledge of a given discipline. While this was obvious in the middle Ages and the following centuries, this seems less obvious now. After being regarded as scholars alongside authors and professors for two millennia, many translators have become “invisible” in the 21st century, with their names forgotten on press releases and book covers, and sometimes even on the articles and books they spent days, weeks or months to translate.

Despite the omnipresent MT (machine translation) and CAT (computer-assisted translation) tools that are supposed to speed up the translation process, some translators still want to be compared to artists… and not only for the precarious life they have. According to Christopher Kasparek in “The Translator’s Endless Toil” (1983), the literary translator’s role in relation to a text is to interpret a work of art, like a musician or an actor would do. Some non-literary translators also want to be compared as “artists” when translating academic works and other works, for the craft, knowledge, dedication and passion they put into their own work.

2.4 Literature Review and Theoretical Background

The idea to produce appropriate and satisfactory translations is shown in the ideological and theoretical changes that have taken place throughout the history of translation. In the beginning, translation theories were:

2.4.1 Prescriptive and Source Text-Oriented.

As a result, translators were expected to “translate equivalently according to the source text” (Sprott, 2002). First priority was given to the source text as translators were required to preserve the meaning of the source text as far as possible.

Consequently, some elements from the target language were either undermined or ignored. Those might have included some important cultural aspects of the target language.

2.4.2 During the 1970s,

So argues **Gideon Toury** (1995), a new perspective on translation, which gave rise to what we now know as "**Descriptive Translation Studies**" (DTS), developed. As the name suggests, DTS aims to describe rather than prescribe how translations should be done. Unlike prescriptive translations studies, DTS is target text Oriented.

In addition, he argues that DTS is goal-oriented and that the translation is judged from the point of view of the target text, and not from the source text.

2.4.3 Christiane Nord (1997) Provides a Functionalist Approach

To translation. Her argument focuses on the function or functions of texts and translations. In her book "Translation Theories Explained" (1997), she points out that the functionalist approaches to translation evaluate translations "with regard to their functionality in a given situation-in-culture" (Nord, 1997). Her view is that different situations require different renderings of translations. For example, in one situation a source text-orientation, which often includes a word-for-word fidelity to the source text, may be required, whereas in another situation, a target text- orientation may be more appropriate.

2.4.4 A. Nida (1964)

Distinguishes between **formal** and **dynamic equivalence in translation says "formal equivalence** "refers to a faithful reproduction of source –text form elements where as a "dynamic equivalence" refers to equivalence of extra-linguistic communicative effect (Nida 1946 in Nord 1995).

2.4.5 In (1976) Nida

Emphasizes the purpose of translation, the roles of both the translator and the receivers or recipients of translation, and also the cultural implications of the translation process.

2.4.6 Mona Baker (1992)

Provides certain strategies that can be applied during the process of translation.

First strategy that Baker refers to is that a translator may translate using more general word.

Second, she argues that a translator may use “a more neutral/less expressive word’’ (Baker, 1992).

Third, a translator may resort to translation by cultural substation.

Fourth, a translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation could be used.

Fifth, to translate by paraphrasing using a related word.

Sixth, to translate by paraphrasing using a unrelated words.

Seventh, to translate by Omission

Eighth, to translate by illustration.

2.4.7 Other Translation Theories:

Translation is defined as process to transfer the logical meanings of the ST into an equivalent TT. This definition indicates some important concepts. First, it refers to translation as a process (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997,Bell, 1991; Manfredi, 2008). Here, as a process, it involves some stages for the acquisition of the logical meanings of the ST and their transfer into the TT. Second, it refers to translation as a product of the process of translation (Bell, 1991, Halliday 1992,Manfredi, 2008). Here, as a product, it refers to a translation which serves as TT.

It has the function which is the same as the function of the ST (Catford 1965; House, 2001). It functions to provide the logical meanings which are similar the one of the ST. In such a nature and extent, it is viewed as the replacement of the ST. Third; it refers to translation as equivalence.

It implies that as equivalence, it is used to account the translation quality which shows the nature and extent of the relation between the ST and TT (House, 2001; Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997). Based on the three theoretical concepts, translation is defined a process of acquiring and transferring the meanings of a ST into an equivalent TL from a SL into a TL which is different from the SL.

2.4.8 Translation as a Process

Translation as a process is a term which is used to differentiate it from translation as a product. Shuttleworth & Cowie (1997) says that translation is divided into process and product. It means that translation as a process is different from the one as a product. Similarly Bell (1991) also differentiates translation as a process from a product. Halliday (1992) says that "In English we use the term "translation" to refer to the total process and relationship of equivalence between two languages; we then distinguish, within translation, between "translating" (written text) and "interpreting" (spoken text)."

It is said that translation is a total process of either a spoken or written text. A clear boundary between a process and a product is given by Manfredi (2008) saying that as a process, translation refers to the activity of turning a ST into a TT in another language. Here it means that translation as a process refers to the activity of a translator to transfer the meaning of the ST into the TT by turning the lexico-gramatical aspect of the ST which represent the logical meaning into the lexico-grammatical feature of the TT, and that of a product is the translated text. So it is defined that translation as a process refers to the activity of a translator to replace the lexico-grammatical features of the ST into TT in order to represented the equivalent meaning.

2.4.9 Translation as a Product

House (2001) says, “Translation is thought of as a text which is a representation or reproduction of an original one produced in another language.” This implies that as a product, translation is the representation of the original one. In addition to that, translation has the function to serve the function of the original one. Catford (1965) says that translation is the replacement of a textual.

Material in another language. It is similar to the type of inter-lingual translation as translation proper from an original language into another language mentioned by Jakobson (1959/2000). Further Nord (1991) says that translation is the production of a functional target text maintaining a relationship with a given source text that is specified according to the intended or demanding function of a target language. It implies that translation as a product functions to serve a specific function according to the demanding function in the TT. So translation as a product is seen as a translated text in the other language which works to serve the equivalent function of the ST in the TT.

2.4.10 Translation Equivalence

According to House (2001), equivalence for non-linguistically persons is a text which is some sort of reproduction of another text, originally written in another language. It means that people in general accept equivalence as the reproduction of a SL text in a TL text. Shuttleworth & Cowie (1997) say that basically equivalence is a concept used by the people in the translation studies to explain the nature and extent of the relationship which exists between the source text and target text. It is said that equivalence is the relationship between the ST and TT. It is based on a specific nature and extent as the criteria of the good translation. This concept is strengthened by Kenny in Baker (1998) saying that usual equivalence as the relationship allows the target text to be considered as a translation of the source text. But It is also said that there could never achieve full equivalence on code unit between the source text and target text ibid.

According to Nida and Taber (1969), translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, the first in term of meaning and secondly in term of style. It implies that the nature and extent of equivalence between the ST and TT refers to the meaning and style. According to Catford (1965), the central problem of translation practice is that finding target language translation equivalence. This means that the central task of a translator is to define the nature and extent of translation equivalence.

In this research equivalence is defined based on the equivalent function of lexico-grammatical features between the ST and TT, which is different from the function of the purpose mentioned by Bell (1991) between the ST and TT, or different from the similar function of register features mentioned by Steiner (2001) between the ST and TT. But the concept of functional equivalence elaborated here is similar to the concept given by Manfredi (2008) saying that functional equivalence refers to the equivalent function of the lexico-grammatical features of the ST which are replaced into the lexico-grammatical features of the TT.

Further the concept is also inspired from the parameter of the functional equivalent mentioned by Halliday (2001) i.e. stratification, meta-function, and rank. Here the concept of the nature and extent of the equivalence is concentrated to the parameter of rank.

The decision to determine the use of parameter as the nature and extent of functional equivalence is that the logical meaning of a text is created when a simple clause together with the other simple clause as its co-text, both work as immediate constituents, enter into a complex clause, in which the rank of a clause simple is lower from the rank of a clause complex.

So according to Hallidayan SFG (Manfredi, 2008), a clause simple as a lexico-grammatical feature of a lower rank works to make its logical function or logical meaning when it enters together with the other equal rank of lexico-grammatical feature into a clause complex in a text. So theoretically, the concept of functional equivalence in this research refers to the nature and extent of the logical meaning which is created by a clause simple when it enters with the other clause simple of the same rank into a clause complex of a higher rank.

2.4.11 Translation Strategy

Translation strategy is a conscious plan in choosing a ST to translate and a method in solving the problem faced in the process of translating the ST based on a set of [linguistic and translation] competencies by some heuristic and flexible stages which favor the acquisition, storage and utilization of the message or meaning of the ST to be translated into an equivalent

TT (Cf. Venuti, 1998). A model of the strategy which can be applied in the process of the Translation of the meaning from a ST into a TT is the one containing **three stages** elaborated by (Seguinot 1989), they are:

1. Translating without interruption,
2. Correcting the surface error of the translation,
3. Leaving the monitor for qualitative stylistic error to improve the translation. Such a strategy is considered as a conscious plan (Cf. Kring, 1986, Loescher, 1991and Cohen, 1984) in choosing a ST to translate and a method in solving the problem faced in the process of translating a ST into a TT.

Such a strategy is a heuristic one with flexible stages which favor the acquisition, storage and utilization of the message or meaning of the ST to be translated into an equivalent target text (Cf. Venuti, 1998). In this research, the concept of the translation strategy is by following the one containing three stages, they are:

1. Translating without interruption,

2. Correcting the surface error of the translation, and leaving the monitor for qualitative stylistic error to improve the translation (Cf. Seguinot, 1989). This concept is used as the basic view of the translation strategy which is used in this research, and the other tenet of the view such as Manfredi‟s study, Venuti‟s study, Kring‟s study, Loescher‟s study, Cohen‟s study, Bell‟s study, Jaaskelainen‟s study and Seguinot‟s study are also involved to enrich the understanding on the concept of the translation strategy which is used as the mechine of the process of translating the logical meaning from TBWS as the ST into English as a TT.

2.4.12 Manfred's Study

The translation strategy elaborated by Manfredi (2008) is termed as Bottom-up **translation approach which is applied based on the relation between language and context**. It is said that this strategy is focused on language which is embedded in context which can prove it a real help in the act of translating. Further, it is also said that such an strategy is the one in which the act of translating goes from the lexico-grammatical realizations to the identification of meanings these represent in the text and also to reconstruct the context which activates such meanings and wording, then a translator will be able to translate it accordingly, **taking into account both the source and the target context**. Further, she also says that in SFG, by context a translator must refer to the meaning of a text around the text, for which the term is called "co-text". In addition, it is also claimed that a translator must refer to a precise and specific concept of text.Manfredi (2008) says that activity of a translator in a translation process according to Bottom-up.

Approach focuses on the views of SFG on the way to make function or meaning in context, and a part of SFG is SFG. Grammar must be a part of the education of a translator, and in SFG since it is concerned with language in text and with the role of the grammar it plays, in combination with lexicon, in carrying out specific function and realizing specific type of meaning (Cf. Taylor Torsello, 1996). Manfredi (2008) says that Bottom-up translation approach is the basic component of a translation strategy in which the translator views how language works to make meaning based on the theories of SFG as a part of SFG.

By this approach, translation strategy must contain the stages as follows:

(1) The analysis of the ST into its clauses;

(2) The analysis of the components of the clause based on the transitivity system;

(3) The analysis of how the clause creates the meanings in the clause complexes based on the logico- semantic relation;

(4) The transfer of the logical meanings of the ST into the TT by selecting the equivalent components of the clauses from the TL to replace the components of the clauses of the ST to represent the equivalent meaning of the clauses into the TT,

(5) The assessment of translation quality of the meaning between the ST and TT based on the transitivity system and logico-semantic relation. The application of these stages is conducted to the translation of the meanings of a language it crate in its context from the ST into a functional equivalent TT.

2.4.13 Venuti's Study

The contribution of this study in this research is for the enrichment of the understanding of a translator in the application of Bottom-up translation approach elaborated by Manfredi (2008) as a theoretical framework of translation strategy in the process of transferring the logical meaning from TBWS into English. Venuti (1998:240) says that translation strategies involve the basic tasks of choosing a foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it. He employs the concepts of domestication and foreignization to refer to the translation strategies.

The focus here is to choose a ST to translate into a TL and to develop a translation method to apply in the translation. The concept of the translation method meant here refers to the ideology of a translator whether to do domestication or foreignization in the translation. A translator is free to choose a ST to translate into a TL. It depends on the purpose of a translator as in the extension of a wider reader. In such a case, the purpose of a translator can be to introduce the culture in the ST into the wider prospective readers of the TL. Domestication can be done in respect of the language system of the TL as well as to keep the meaning value of the ST, while the foreignization can be done in respect to a specific unique nature of any section of the ST which can be grasped in the TL without any considerable difficulty. The selection of the method can be used from any section to the other one in the same text as a whole.

2.4.14 Kring's Study

The contribution of this study in this research is also for the enrichment of the understanding of a translator in the application of Bottom-up Translation Aprroach elaborated by Manfredi (2008) as a theoretical framework of translation strategy in the process of transferring the logical meaning from TBWS into English. Krings (1986) defines translation strategy as a potential conscious plan of a translator in solving the factual translation problem in the framework of a concrete translation task.

The focus of a strategy in this definition deals with three main things, they are: conscious plan, concrete translation task, and translation problem solution. This implies that any translation project involves some problems.

It commonly deals with the one such as how a meaning is expressed in a text, how it is reconstructed, how it must be transferred into the TL, what linguistic system must be selected to replace it into the TL. The task is then to provide a solution. The solution is a kind of conscious plan dealing with the series of the problems.

2.4.15 Loescher's Study

The contribution of this study in this research is also for the enrichment of the understanding of a translator in the application of Bottom-up translation approach elaborated by Manfredi (2008) as a theoretical framework of translation strategy in the process of transferring the logical meaning from TBWS into English. Loescher (1991) defines translation strategy as a potential conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it.

The focus of a strategy in this definition is similar to Krings‟ definition (1986). Loescher‟s theory concerns with three main things. First, it concerns with the term procedure rather than the term plan. Here the procedure is said as conscious and potential. The concept can be used to differentiate from the one which is not procedural, conscious, and potential to solve a problem which is faced by a translator such as how a meaning is expressed in a text, how it is reconstructed, how it must be transferred into the TL, what linguistic system must be selected to replace it into the TL. In addition, the clarity given by this definition is that the procedure [plan] can be conducted on the level of the text as whole and even on any section or any segment of any section of the text. Here the concept of translating a text refers to the task of a translator in the execution of the conscious procedure in dealing with the series of the problems.

2.4.16 Cohen's Study

The contribution of this study in this research is also for the enrichment of the understanding of a translator in the application of Bottom-up translation approach elaborated by Manfredi (2008) as a theoretical framework of translation strategy in the process of transferring the logical meaning from TBWS into English.

Cohen (1998) says that the elements of consciousness are what distinguish strategies from the processes which are not strategic. What are focused here are the detail elements of the consciousness which determine the differences of a strategic translation process from the one which is not valued as strategic. Here a process would not be viewed strategic, unless the translator himself cannot determine what detailed consciousness which remains in his mind that must be used as the instrument to solve any procedural problem in the translation. To have a strategic translation process is to have the one consisting detail elements of consciousness to solve any translation problem.

2.4.17 Bell’s Study

The contribution of this study in this research is aslo for the enrichment of the understanding of a translator in the application of Bottom-up translation approach elaborated by Manfredi (2008) as a theoretical framework of translation strategy in the process of transferring the logical meaning from TBWS into English.

Bell (1998:188) differentiates between global (those dealing with whole texts) and local (those dealing with text segments) strategies and confirms that this distinction results from various kinds of translation problems. The focus here is to handle the translation problem on the level of a text as whole in the global translation strategy, and on the segment level of the text as whole in local translation strategy.

2.4.18 Jaaskelainen’s Study

The contribution of this study in this research is also for the enrichment of the understanding of a translator in the application of Bottom-up translation approach elaborated by Manfredi (2008) as a theoretical framework of translation strategy in the process of transferring the logical meaning from TBWS into English.

Jaaskelainen (1999) says that strategy is a series of competencies, a set of steps or processes that favor the acquisition, storage, and/or utilization of information; and also says that strategies are "heuristic and flexible in nature, and their adoption implies a decision influenced by amendments in the translator's objectives. This implies that a translator’s strategy must contain a set of competencies which involves the process of acquiring information from the ST, storing them in the mind of the translator, and utilizing it into the TL.

The strategy which is heuristic and flexible meant here can refer to the real fact such as the unique nature of the text which is different from the other text experienced by the translator. So this implies that the translator himself is suggested to develop his own strategy which fits to the amendments of his own objective.Jaaskelainen (2005) divides strategies into two major categories: some strategies relate to what happens to texts, while other strategies relate to what happens in the process.

This implies that translation is divided into translation as a product and as a process. The strategy which relates to the product refers to handle with what happens in both the ST and the TT.

The one which relates to the process refers to handle with what must happen in the process. Although, both the strategies for the product and the process are related, but the one for what happens in both the ST and TT is different from the one for the process.

Jaaskelainen (2005) says that product-related strategies involve the basic tasks of choosing the SL text and developing a method to translate it.

The explanation for this can be related to Venuti (1998) saying that translation strategies involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it. This implies that the concepts of domestication and foreignization to refer to translation strategies can be used. So the focus here can also be said as to choose a ST to translate into a TT and to develop a translation method to apply in the translation. Here the concept of method can also refer the ideology of a translator whether to do domestication or foreignization in the translation. So here a translator can also be free to choose a ST to translate into a TL.

It can also depend on the purpose of a translator as in the extension of a wider reader. In such a case, the purpose of a translator can also be to introduce the culture in the ST into the wider prospective readers of the TL. Domestication can also be done in respect to the language system of the TL as well as to keep the meaning value of the ST, while the foreignization can also be done in respect to a specific unique nature of any section of the ST which can be grasped in the TL without any considerable difficulty. The selection of the method can also be used from any section to the other one in the same text as a whole.

Jaaskelainen (2005) says that the process-related strategies are a set of (loosely formulated).

Rules or principles which a translator uses to reach the goals determined by the translating situation; and divides the strategies into two types, namely global strategies and local strategies in which global strategies refer to general principles and modes of action and local strategies refer to specific activities in relation to the translator's problem-solving and decision-making.

2.4.19 Seguinot's Study

The contribution of this theory in this research is also for the enrichment of the understanding of a translator in the application of Bottom-up Translation Aprroach elaborated by Manfredi (2008) as a theoretical framework of translation strategy in the process of transferring the logical meaning from TBWS into English.

Seguinot (1989) says that there are at least three global strategies employed by the translators, they are:

(i) Translating without interruption for as long as possible,

(ii) Correcting surface errors immediately,

(iii) Leaving the monitoring for qualitative or stylistic errors in the text to the revision stage. This global strategy refers to the general plan that must be conducted by the translators.

The first plan is to complete the translation without any interruption. This plan is to provide the initial draft of the translation. The second plan refers to the identification and classification of the translation problem for correction. This is conducted to do the transition quality to assess the translation equivalence. Any factor which spoils the equivalence must be corrected. The third plan refers to the editing, revising, and proof-reading for the last draft of the translation in reference with the translation accuracy, acceptability, and readability for the reason of a wider readership.

2.5 Translation Techniques

2.5.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking of words directly from one language into another without translation. Many English words are "borrowed" into other languages; for example software in the field of technology.

2.5.2 Calque

A calque or loan translation is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word. You often see them in specialized or internationalized fields such as Wi-Fi.

2.5.3 Transposition

It operates at the grammatical level and it consists of the replacement of word class by another word class without changing the meaning. For example the yellow table. **الطاولة الصفراء**

2.5.4 - Modulation

Modulation consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea. Such as I am broke. **أنا مفلس .**

2.5.5 Adaptation

Adaptation occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. A friend in need is a friend indeed. **الصديق وقت الضيق.**

2.5.6 Compensation

In general terms compensation can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. Such as you warm my heart. **أثلج قلبي.**

Plain Concrete **الخرسانة البيضاء**

2.6 Translation is a Means of Communication

Translation is one of the human activities that have existed since ancient times, and aims to interpret the meanings contained in texts, and transform them from one language (the source language) to texts in another language (the target language). Definition of translation linguistically: the word translation is based on the weight of "Fillah", and the source is translated "fail", and the plural is "translation", and the active name of it is "torjuman", and that word has more than one meaning in the Arabic language, it means clarifying clarification and clarification, and in places Others mean getting to know the biography of a person, as well as the process of converting words into actions. The pattern of translation in the past was done automatically or instinctively, and man is social by nature.

When he travels to a region or place who speaks in another language, it was necessary for him to get to know the language of others, with the aim of trading, bartering or buying goods, and we must not forget the importance of translation with regard to Social requirements and coexistence. Recently, translation has become on a larger scale, and the reason is the large number of means of communication between countries and societies. Now we can communicate with people in countries thousands of kilometers away from us; Through the Internet, and the applications it contains, they have largely eliminated traditional means such as mail or telegram...etc.

2.7 What are the Types of Translation?

There are many classifications of translation, and the most important types of translation are:

2.7.1 Literary Translation

Literary translation is considered very difficult compared to other types of translation, so we find that the translator is required to transfer meanings from one language to another, as well as describe the emotional state and feelings experienced by the original author, and accordingly transmitted to the citizens in the country of the original author, which made him rise and excel and appear In his home country and becomes widely known, and from this standpoint, the translator should investigate accuracy; Through his skill and experience. Religious translation: Religious translation is one of the types of translation that is of great importance. It is an important way to spread a particular religion around the world, as well as learn about the rules and laws related to that religion for its affiliates in other regions.

For example, there are great needs for religious translation related to the noble hadiths and Islamic jurisprudence for Muslims in non-Arabic speaking countries, such as China or India, or Japan, or African countries...etc. Scientific translation: It is among the important types of translation, and scientific translation requires elements that differ from other translations.

Due to the need to be familiar with scientific terms, and to try to find alternatives to them in the target language, especially in light of the emergence of new ones every period.

2.7.2 Economic Translation

At the present time, commercial transactions between countries and each other are spreading, whether directly, through multinational companies, or through global stock exchanges...etc., so economic translation has appeared and spread; In order to achieve balance in light of the common interests of businessmen in different countries.

2.7.3 Legal Translation

Legal translation is among the important types of translation, which has taken a great place in the corridors of societies in different countries, and the need for it is increasing day by day. Because of the interaction and communication between different tongues, and therefore it is necessary to know the laws, contracts, and clauses that establish rights among the citizens of countries. Media translation: Media translation is one of the types of translation necessitated by the requirements of the times, in light of the proliferation of dozens of media, whether traditional represented in newspapers and magazines, or electronic represented by the Internet and the sites and applications in which they exist, as well as countless satellite channels. It has in the current period, and news is transmitted very quickly between various countries, so the interest in media translation has increased at the present time. Simultaneous translation: Simultaneous translation is one of the types of translation, which is used in instant communication between one or several people and others. The uses of simultaneous translation have expanded at the present time. For constructive communication between people's representatives in all aspects, whether economic, political, sporting...etc.

2.8 Economic Translation

What is Economic Text?

Economics is a discipline that is related to the study of production and consumption as well as transfer of wealth. It is subdivided into microeconomics, which deals with industries and economic activities on the individual level, and macroeconomics, which is the study of the economics of the entire country or the international market. There is an increased need for the translation of economics texts due to globalization and the proliferation of companies worldwide. This has led to more cooperation and partnership between business organizations internationally, more translations made for documents related to loans, purchasing shares and establishing multinational companies.

Economic translation is required for marketing and commerce, banking and the investment sector, the insurance industry, accounting and auditing, and marketing research.

It deals with various types of documents such as business plans, blocks of tender documents, invoices, account statements, consignment bills, offers, credit requests, guarantee letters, feasibility reports, audit reports, other financial reports and many other documents of economic use.

Economic texts often present visual information linguistically, making use of mathematical systems to represent economic facts. For instance, they may use mathematical symbols, segmental diagrams and tabular information, and other visual data (statistical tables, maps and graphs).

The language of economics in particular relies on grammatical structures (e.g. conditionals, passive structures, relative clauses and logical connectives) and rhetorical functions (e.g. assumption, hypothesis, prediction, explanation and generalization).

2.8.1 Introduction of Translation Economic Text

The financial sphere is one of the most essential components in the life of the society, in other words, everything that concerns the creation, distribution, exchange and use of the amenities created by human labor. It is not for nothing that today economic translation is one of the most popular types of translation. The reasons for its popularity were the expansion of business and the formation of the state economy. Cooperation in the global market has brought the rise in the flow of documents. The level of interest in the language and its knowledge increases every day. The process of translating economic texts is impossible to imagine without knowledge of the terminology base of this field.

The purpose of the research is to study cognitive aspect of economic texts` and terms` translation. To achieve the purpose the following steps should be done:
To analyze borrowings and assimilation of foreign lexis; To study features of English economic terminologies;

To identify basic ways of translation terms in economic sphere.

In modern linguistics, the cognitive approach allows us to overcome such language problems as identifying the organization of term systems. And the impacts of the language on international business have been much discussed.

In today's world, the topic of research of special texts not only does not lose its relevance, but on the contrary continues to develop rapidly. The influence of commodity-money relations leads to the fact that the demand for the translation of economic texts increases.

These include the translation of economic documentation, namely invoices, bank statements, as well as economic statistics, audit reports, scientific publications, and more.

The style of modern English economic literature is based on the norms of the English written language with certain specific characteristics, namely:

1. Vocabulary. A great number of terms and words of non-Anglo-Saxon origin are used. The words are carefully selected to convey the thought as accurately as possible. Service (functional) words (prepositions and conjunctions) and words that provide logical connections between individual elements of utterances (adverbs) have a large share.
2. Grammar. Only grammatical norms that are firmly established in written speech are used. Passive, impersonal, and vaguely personal constructions are widespread. For the most part, compound and compound sentences are used, in which nouns, adjectives, and non- personal forms of the verb predominate. Logical selection is often achieved by deviating from the solid word order (inversion).
3. The method of presentation of the material. The main task of economic literature is to bring certain information to the readers very clearly and accurately. This is achieved by a logically sound presentation of the actual material, without the use of appellative lexis, expressions and grammatical constructions.

Dictionaries should make a substantial contribution in the translation of economic texts. However, it is known that the main drawback of dictionaries is that they go beyond the progress of the economy. In addition, published dictionaries are rarely exclusively specialized. Due to the complex evolution of the English language, synonymy is widely developed, including lexical: the same concept can be expressed in different ways, mainly of Anglo-Saxon or Latin (French) origin.

Teaching interpreters special translation in the field of professional communication is characterized by the necessity to develop students' competence to work with texts of various functional styles and genres, and the competence to professionally translate special texts is the main qualification requirement.

Therefore, one of the elements of translation competence is text-forming competence, which is understood as knowledge of the relationship between the rules for generating texts in the native and foreign languages, the principles of translating texts related to a particular sublanguage of the specialty, possession of the skills to build texts adequate to the original of a certain style, genre and type.

The essence of economic texts is, first of all, in their satiation with terms that express the basic concepts of economics and which contain the main information on the branch. Ignorance of the terminological vocabulary creates the main real difficulties in translation.

That is why, the assimilation of special terminology to the extent necessary and sufficient for the confident ability to translate professionally significant texts from a foreign language into the native language is one of the objects of purposeful action of the translator.

The object of research in translation studies, according to philologists, is a bilingual act of communication, which at the same time is a bilingual communication, starting from the creation of the original text in English and completing the process of acceptance by the recipient of the translation text. At the same time, the features of bilingual communication are studied: the stages of the translation process; the text units used by the translator; the cooperation of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Every language within the translation process has a number of opportunities to replace the semantics of words and phrases in these consituative conditions of expression for the needs of monolingual communication. Note that in the course of translation, the translator chooses the necessary meanings of language units that have similarly managed to find their niche in a different space of the metalanguage.

This phenomenon can also be observed in the object language, which is analyzed to select the most appropriate values for the purpose of translation. The translation process compares languages and their elements, equates, replaces each other in communication Nevertheless, the above-mentioned experiment has a creative nature, which is why the main component of cross-language communication is the translator's thinking, thanks to which there is a transition from one language system to another. Such psychological phenomena as probabilistic forecasting, intuition, paradigmatic variability of the meanings of formal grammatical constructions, etc. are also taken into account in translation activities.

Kinchina E. V. suggests that the study of the term within the translation process as a unit of cognitive-functional activity implies the identification of cogniotypes. This approach assumes that the term is considered as a cogniotype, i.e. a unit of a language of a limited scope of use, denoting a specific concept and having a specific area of knowledge of the speaker. It should be noted that the ability to adequately perceive the cogniotype allows the recipient to choose the most accurate equivalent of the term when translating. Moreover, the phenomenon of unambiguity, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, and other things in term systems can be taken as variants of the cogniotype, since they fill in the so- called cognitive gaps, i.e. gaps in the text that are formed due to the recipient's insufficient knowledge of background knowledge, context, or situation.

It should be mentioned that the composition of economic terminology is not homogeneous due to a rather extensive layer of borrowings from related sciences. Like other terminological systems, economic terminology is formed according to general laws, where there are gradualness and jumps, qualitative growth and changes. The formation of economic terminology is the process of the existence of a system where missing elements are borrowed from another language, and already known terms acquire a new meaning. All new terms must pass the so-called natural selection for compliance with the language and general trends in the development of this system.

Borrowing and translating terms are two aspects of cross-language interaction. Studies on the nature of lexical pragmatics have enabled philologists to conclude that the main stage of the algorithm for borrowing each lexical innovation into a language is its adoption in speech, the pragmatic assignment to the lexical unit of a number of similar social examples of its use and non-use.

The borrowing algorithm, as well as the translation process, is caused by the cognitive aspect, in particular, the formation of cogniotypes. In this paper, we refer to the terms as cogniotypes. The structure of cognitive factors includes the ways of thinking peculiar to communicants. For example, we can assign the jargon of a professional field to a metalanguage of a certain sphere of use, which implies both as an individual and a mass cognitive system inherent in a separate group of specialists. So, the words-the terms audit, off-shore, hedging, consignee, and futures transactions are clear to specialists-economists and completely unfamiliar to a wide range of people. These examples show the high importance of the translator or dictionary as a connecting component of communicants, through which the cognitive gaps in the TL are filled.

Borrowing is explained by the complex influence of external and internal factors on the language system. Intrasystem, intralinguistic prerequisites, conditions and reasons for borrowing essentially correspond to the reasons, conditions and prerequisites for absolutely all innovations in the vocabulary Today, borrowing implies an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.), transferred from one language to another . Borrowing, usually, is an appeal to the lexical component of other languages to name new concepts in the TL, the subsequent differentiation of existing ones and the definition of previously unknown objects.

The main characteristic of the borrowing process is considered to be the complete transition of the word from the system of OL to TL. So, 7 signs of the transition of a borrowed word are:

1) grammatical development;
2) phonetic development;
3) participation of the borrowed lexeme in word-forming processes in the recipient language;
4) semantic development;
5) correlation of a foreign language word with certain grammatical classes and categories in the recipient language;
6) grapheme-phonetic transmission of a foreign language word by means of the recipient language;
7) Regular use in speech.

Terminology bases are of an interlinguistic nature. That is why we should study the bases from the universal interethnic contact point of view. At the same time, the dominant role of the English language in the modern world is of particular importance, thanks to which the composition of scientific and technical terminology is replenished. We consider it necessary to consider the borrowing and internationalization of language units within the corpus of terms, as well as the impact of these phenomena on the translation process of terminologies. Given the peculiarities of the term, we can assume that the term lexicon is not an obstacle to understanding and translation. This is due to the presence in any term system of a certain number of internationalisms, the semantic content of which is the same in different languages. However, the number of internationalisms in the vocabulary of different terminology systems varies, which is why they are lost in the total number of national, as well as borrowed terms.

According to the sociolinguistic feature, there are three types of the latest borrowed terms. The most common are considered:

a) Borrowing due to cultural influence. Another type of borrowing combines;

b) Terms that are included in the language for the nomination of realities already known to society, but do not have their own designation;

c) The actual language influence. This type combines borrowed terms that have a meaning suitable for denoting a new, specific phenomenon of life that does not exist in the places where the TL operates. Borrowings of this type are not numerous, but the trend is quite clear if you touch on the material from various thematic groups.

The question of translating economic terminology together with the question of borrowing new vocabulary should be studied through cognitive linguistics. This statement makes sense, since the translation process and the borrowing process are aspects of cross-language interaction. In this aspect, the terms act as cogniotypes, and their lexical variants, synonyms, homonyms, and so on, respectively, as variants of the cogniotype.

During the English into English translation process, the translator searches for an equivalent term in the English language for the English economic term. Difficulties arise just at this stage of the work, which it is important to overcome in order to achieve an adequate translation of the text.

The translator, who operates with narrowly focused scientific knowledge, compares the pictures of the world of the addressee and the recipient, superimposing them on a vast socio-cultural context – this process helps to fill in the cognitive gaps in the TL. Professional translation is knowledge of both terminological systems of translating languages and the cognitive apparatus of the economy. We are faced with the fact that most of the terminology of the English language has many ways of translation, or variants of the cogniotype. Usually, these are simple terms that are not phrases. Here are a number of terms:

Account:

1) Account entry; account;

2) The period when exchange transactions are concluded with the closing of the position on the settlement day;

3) Report (financial);. broker's record of transactions made on behalf of the client;

4) Financial statements;

5) Business books;

6) Bookkeeper`s accounts. Bill:

1) An invoice;

2) A document (certificate, certificate, etc.);

3) A list;

4) A bill of exchange, a draft;

5) A remanent;

6) A banknote, a treasury notes Deposit:

1) Fee;

2) Field;

3) Earnest, payment;

4) Bank deposit; investment. Credit:

1) Loan;

2) Letter of credit;

3) Bookkeeper`s credit, right side of the account; 4) trust.

After analyzing several economic texts, we found that the ways of translating economic terminologies are included both in the terminological base of the economic field of knowledge, and belong to other terminologies, and even represent non-terminological systems.

Therefore, the terms that we have worked with can be divided into single-translated and multi-translated. Untranslated terms are the terms that have one translation variant, or one equivalent. Terms that have two or more equivalents are often referred to as differently translated terms. Speaking about the ordering of economic terminologies, we should not forget about their semantic structure. Therefore, an economic term can have several meanings, both in single-translation and in multi-translation. This fact makes it possible to classify terms by the number of values into single-valued and multi-valued ones. Terms that have a simple semantic structure, or, in other words, have only one meaning, are called unambiguous. Polysemantic terms, in turn, have a complex semantic structure and, accordingly, several meanings.

The analysis showed that most of the terms that have a single translation method are terms that do not have a complex semantics structure. Unambiguous terms meet all the terminological requirements, the main of which is the correlation to the subject, which is observed in all unambiguous terms. The scientific definition of an economic phenomenon is a fundamental feature of single – translated unambiguous terms. This definition has to be used quite often, which is why there is a need to consolidate this term in the form of a complex word or term-phrase. It follows that a single-translated unambiguous term is a model of a scientific term. These forms are usually formed over a long period of time. This process is the result of a thorough study of the money, credit, stock markets and other sectors of the economy.

The corpus of un translated unambiguous terms is mainly presented in the form of simple and complex phrases. We can say that they are a concentrated form of a scientific concept. For example, a term such as "leasing company".

We came to the conclusion that unambiguous and untranslated terms that are part of the terminology of the economic field of knowledge meet all the criteria for terms in general: this is unambiguity, the presence of semantic boundaries, the absence of emotional coloring.

a) Characterization of the structure of terms

The characteristic of single-translation is determined not only by the semantic structure .There are many factors that determine the unambiguity and un translation of the term. One of these reasons is the lexical and morphological structure, which, depending on the composition of the term, can be simple and complex.

It is considered that complex terms better correspond to the attraction of scientific terminology to logical certainty, and also better meet the requirement of accuracy of the term, since they allow you to more accurately distinguish between different concepts and give more opportunities to overcome ambiguity in terminology. Among the untranslated unambiguous terms, there are very few simple (one-part terms in their structure). Often these terms are part of the international vocabulary. The equivalent of such terms is internationalism with a graphic and sound similarity in the TL.

The analysis of the studied terms allowed us to conclude that complex untranslated unambiguous terms occur with the same frequency as simple ones. Complex terms have the same sound and visual design and are a reflection of similar concepts in languages, which thus unites them with simple terms.

Analyzing economic texts, we came to the conclusion that in addition to similarities, single-translated unambiguous simple and complex terms have differences. The international language fund does not include all terms that have a complex structure. In addition, complex terms can indicate the features of economic phenomena. This property of complex terms is called motivation. An example is the term*"eurodollars" – Eurodollars- monetary units used in European banks for credit operations*.

In addition, the main number of untranslated unambiguous terms is word combinations. Once again, we recall that, like words, phrases can be simple and complex and it should be taken into account that the number of the first is much larger. The words included in the phrases can be both terms and non-terminological units. Without forming a phrase, individual words can have several meanings, these words can be multi-valued, but in a certain combination with another word, they represent a single-translated unambiguous term.

It should be mentioned that the main part of the studied terms is characterized by morosely, but the above-mentioned special vocabulary is also characterized by polysemy. In the course of working with polysemantic terms, we take as a basis the paradigmatic correlation of meanings based on the semantics of the word. From this point of view, the variants of terms translation act as a cognitive. Thus, the gaps in the TL are filled in.

A single-translated unambiguous term is an ever-changing and evolving unit of language. In different periods of time, it can be single-translated, then due to changes in the field of economics and language, there is a high probability of the appearance of a doublet of a single meaning, as a result of which this term passes into the category of multi- translatable. These changes can be repeated many times. So, a term can be single-translated, then multi-translated, and then single-translated again.

Therefore, single-translated unambiguous terms can be:

1. **Simple**:

a) Formed on the basis of Latin, French, Italian, German and other languages. A small part of them were borrowed before they entered the English language: nostro – nostro (it), loro-lora (it), deficit-deficit (lat);

b) formed on the basis of the vocabulary of the English language: dollarization, devaluation;

2. **Complex terms:**

a. Complex words: know-how;

b. Simple phrases: statutory documents;

c. Complex phrases: interest-bearing deposit.

In the process of changing the language, changes are also observed in terms. Depending on the time and events, the term can move from one category to another, which is due to the need for fast and high-quality translation of economic documentation.

Based on the specifics of the term, namely its unambiguity, correlation with a certain area of knowledge, and so on, it makes sense to say that when translating terms, there are no difficulties in understanding. This phenomenon also depends on the number of words that are semantically common to all languages, or as they are called "internationalisms". However, the number of such words varies in all languages that are why they are lost among the original and borrowed terms. We believe that the borrowing process should be studied from the point of view of their influence on the translation of terms. Within the process of translating the terms, semantics should be of special attention. There are many semantically inappropriate words.

Borrowed terms do not always represent the exact equivalent of a concept, which is not true of the original meaning in the OL. In these cases, we can talk about a complete or partial mismatch of the value. Scientists say that the study of internationalisms includes the search for similarities in terms of the content and expression of languages, as well as the establishment of general trends in their development.

It is known that a significant phenomenon of the similarity of the plan of content and expression of various types and forms of languages is internationality.

We know that the term passes into the category of internationalisms by introducing several languages into the terminological corpus. No less important is the international vocabulary in the translation process.

When identifying the meaning of international vocabulary, one of the main conditions is equivalence and clarity in the context in cases of correlation of the OL and the TL. It is no secret that when languages are correlated and their typological distance is increased, the level of internationalization increases. In this study, we take as a basis the comparison of the terminological base of the English and English languages. When studying the genetic characteristics of the term system, we found that the main sources of borrowing were: Latin, English, French, Greek, German, Italian, and Dutch.

Both unambiguous and polysemantic terms have the property of untranslation, in the case of a complex semantic structure. Other meanings may refer to the economic composition of the terminology, non-terminological, and even be representatives of common vocabulary. But in all cases, the graphic and sound structure of these different values will be identical.

An economic term that has one translation from English to Arabic, but several meanings, is ‘crossing’, which has different meanings depending on the field of economics. Crossing) bank. check crossing (drawing two parallel lines diagonally, according to which the bank pays to another bank on the order of the owner of the cross- check or to its client, the owner of the current account, by crediting the amount of the check to their accounts, without resorting to cash payment. It is used to make it difficult for other persons to use the check in the event of its loss or theft); exchanges. Cross-over (simultaneous purchase and sale through one broker of the same block of shares).

In the course of working in the field of economics, the translator, in order not to get into difficult situations associated with the translation of such terms, should read them in advance. It is also worth saying that in the case when the meaning is part of another terminology, the frequency of use of non-terminological vocabulary increases here. For example, this is a common phenomenon in the field of determining the investment qualities of securities and profitability: determining the interest rate, classifying rents and their individual types, the impact of inflation on the value and profitability of securities, determining the value of leasing, factoring, currency and other operations. Examples of the use of non-terminological meanings of economic untranslated polysemantic terms in economic texts were not found in the course of the study.

If we talk about the degree of borrowing of untranslated polysemantic terms from other languages, it can be noted that in this body of terms there are both loanwords and English words:

Deflation - (late Latin deflatio) geological grinding and grinding of rocks with mineral particles carried by the wind; economic. Withdrawal from circulation of part of the money issued during the period of inflation.

Studying the structure of terms from their morphology point of view, we came to the conclusion that simple terms in the number of untranslated ones with different meanings are more common than complex ones.

We can say that there are much more single-valued terms than there are multi-valued terms. Polysemantic terms are in most cases units of the English vocabulary, which cannot be said about unambiguous ones. The meanings of polysemantic terms can be part of both the terminological base of the economic field of knowledge, and any other, or even be a common vocabulary.

The main difficulty in the activity of the translator when working with economic texts is the translation of different translated terms. Such terms can have several variants of meaning translation. We have already found out that untranslated terms can be both unambiguous and polysemantic terms. The uniqueness in such cases was characterized by the unity of the graphic and sound form of the unit in both languages. With regard to the different-translated terminologies, it can also refer to both unambiguous and polysemantic. The difference in translation in the case of unambiguity is the result of phenomena occurring in the English language, and the difference in translation in the case of polysemy is the result of processes occurring in the English language.

If we compare the semantic structure of untranslated unambiguous terms and untranslated unambiguous terms, we will find absolute similarity due to the translation variants (hereinafter referred to as doublets) are the same concepts:

Futures-futures transactions, transactions for the term;

Consignee – consignee; consignee; addressee of the cargo (The contract showing the consignee of these flights. Contract with the indication of the consignee).

One of the grounds for the classification of terminology that is particularly relevant to the problems of translation is the criterion of unambiguity and polysemy, single-translation and multi-translation.

So, in the study of economic terms – differently translated and untranslated with unambiguity and polysemy, for which we take the connection of the semantic structure with the conceptual one as the basis. Multitranslation with unambiguity is the presence of two or more doublets of an economic term with a single meaning. Sources of doublet can be: tracing (the formation of a word or expression by literally translating a foreign word or expression), borrowing (the use of foreign words), metaphorization (figurative convergence of words based on their figurative meaning).

When translating multi-valued multi-translated terms, the translator is also not free to choose the translation option. However, in this case, the translation process is even more complicated by the fact that the term has several meanings within one terminological system (in our case, economic), several terminological systems, including economic, and may also have meanings belonging to non-terminological vocabulary.

In the course of the study, there were examples of the second method of forming doublets by borrowing. So, the term endorser (the person who puts a transfer inscription on the back of the bill) in the English language "endorser" is used. Doublets are also formed by metaphorizing, or figurative convergence of words based on their figurative meaning: revolving credit-automatically renewable credit. Another way to form a doublet can be considered morphologic language changes, hence their name "morphological doublets": hedge exchanges - hedging; hedge; there are examples when the doublet is a word and a phrase: bill with recourse – recambio; reverse bill.

If there is a double, the sources of polysemy are: homonymy – similarity of sound with different meanings; polysemy – polysemy; conversion – change in grammatical characteristics when forming a word.

In the course of consideration of untranslated polysemantic units of the economic term system, we saw that polysemicity is heterogeneous from the point of view that a term can have meanings that belong not only to economic terminology, but also to some other terminology, or be a representative of non-terminological vocabulary. Taking into account the fact that there are much more multi-valued terms of different translations than there are multi-valued terms of one translation, this issue becomes particularly acute and causes the division of multi-valued economic terms of different translations into two groups: a) mixed economic terms; b) pure economic terms.

Mixed economic terms are terms whose meanings belong either to an economic or some other term system, or to a non-terminological vocabulary. Pure economic terms are terms whose meanings are within the limits of economic terminology only. Such a classification, in our opinion, could serve for practical purposes: it would be much easier for a translator to work if all the meanings of multi-translated polysemantic terms were embedded in a computer data bank. In addition, the principle of classification of multi-translated polysemantic terms that cause the most difficult moments of translation can be used in the compilation of economic dictionaries.

The first group of terms represents the most numerous and difficult to translate terms. Since mixed economic terms differ by belonging to a particular term system, or perhaps even non-terminological vocabulary, they, in turn, are divided into the following groups:

1. Economic terms which meanings are included in the economic term system or any other terminology. For example: warrant 1) econ. Guarantee; 2) econ. Powers of attorney; 3) econ. Certificate, receipt; 4) econ. Coupon (bonds, shares); 5) econ. Patent (for labor activity); 6) econ. The right to buy or sell securities for a certain period; 7) a lawyer; court order; lien 1) econ. Pledge law; 2) jurid. The right to withhold property before tax; deposit 1) econ. Contribution; 2) econ. Bank deposit; 3) econ. Pledge; 4) chemical. Sediment; 5) gorn. Deposit.
2. The economic meanings which are found in the economic terminological system and non-terminological vocabulary: par 1) econ. Par value, par value of securities, parity; 2) non-term. Equality; list 1) econ. Course bulletin; 2) non-term. List, register, option 1) econ. Premium transaction; 2) non-term. The right to choose or replace.
3. Terms related to economic terminology, non-economic and non-terminological vocabulary: spot 1) econ. Cash goods; 2) non-term., place; 3) econ. Goods for cash transactions; 4) reel. Commercial; principal 1) econ. Committee; principal; 4) econ. Capital, principal amount; 2) non-term. Principal, head, chief; 3) image, university rector; college director; grant 1) non-term. Gift; 2) jurid. Donation; 3) econ. One-time payment; 4) econ. Subsidy; 5) non-term. scholarship

Depending on what other areas of use the terms of the economic field of knowledge may belong to, the meaning of the terminological units' changes. For example, the rapid development of legislation is the reason for the emergence of legal terms in economic discourse. To translate these economic terms, you will need to determine its meaning; this can be done by referring to the context. Based on the above, it can be noted that the meaning of the term has a semantic connection with other words.

In the course of the analysis of multi-translated polysemantic terms, we came to the conclusion that the translation of these lexical units brings extra translation difficulty. In conducting the research, we used the following features of the cognitive direction: the close connection of the semantic structure with the conceptual one, the informational structure of meaning in natural language, plausibility and verifiability in conducting semantic analysis. This explains the presence of a large number of values, firstly, and the heterogeneity of these values, secondly. The different meanings of such economic terms may belong to an economic term system, to some other term system, or to a non- terminological vocabulary. From this point of view, multi-translated polysemantic economic terms are divided into two groups, the first of which, in turn, represents three subgroups. In our opinion, this classification will help the translator not to get confused in a large number of meanings.

The analysis of the material under study showed that most of these terms belong to the English vocabulary, although there are words borrowed from other languages. The vast majority are simple words, among which it is extremely rare to find complex phrases.

An adequate translation of economic texts from English into English requires knowledge not only of the terminological systems of the corresponding languages, but also of the cognitive apparatus of economic science

Adequate use of communicative competence occurs through the interaction of the pragmatics of words and utterances with different context conditions. Communicative value is a pragmatic prerequisite for borrowing a word. This factor is of particular importance in the study of borrowings within the framework of the language system

The analysis of the material under study gave us the right to assert that both English economic terminology and English have gone from a term (their totality) to a system.

Economic terminology is a system that is characterized by multiple elements, microsystems, interconnectedness, and openness

One of the grounds for the classification of terminology that is particularly relevant to the problems of translation is the criterion of unambiguity and polysemy, single-translation and multi-translation

So, in the study of economic terms – differently translated and untranslated with unambiguity and polysemy, for which we take the connection of the semantic structure with the conceptual one as the basis. Multitranslation with unambiguity is the presence of two or more doublets of an economic term with a single meaning. Sources of doublet can be: tracing (the formation of a word or expression by literally translating a foreign word or expression), borrowing (the use of foreign words), metaphorization (figurative convergence of words based on their figurative meaning.

When translating multi-valued multi-translated terms, the translator is also not free to choose the translation option. However, in this case, the translation process is even more complicated by the fact that the term has several meanings within one terminological system (in our case, economic), several terminological systems, including economic, and may also have meanings belonging to non-terminological vocabulary.

2.9 Importance of Economic Translation

Translation is considered a science, an art and a taste, and it is necessary to specialize in one of its fields with a precise specialization so that the translator becomes constantly informed and keeps pace with the developments of the wording of the word and phrase in his field of specialization, especially if it is in the field that requires the aesthetic spirit of the text while preserving the integrity of the correct meaning. It is only a basic stage of the information delivery process, especially in our field of specialization (economic and financial translation). It can also be said that the legal obligations and the objectives of financial communication are multiple. Financial information is presented in the form of analyzes, annual reports, press releases, and books of an economic and financial nature, and it is then published with the technological development through Internet sites and become the front for the company that published them, and therefore the translation of an economic and financial nature must support the goals of knowledge communication and the retrieval of meanings in the intellectual fields, especially the economic ones, and so on. Anyone, who has limited knowledge in languages or in the management of the Internet, can open a dictionary or a website wherever they are. Say the meaning in a direct linguistic way, meaning the translation word for word and here the translation loses its meaning, especially in the field of economic sciences.

The real translation in economic sciences means, in a coherent and integrated manner, the translation of the meaning of the word, sentence, paragraph and text from one language to another language with giving it the distinctive aesthetic and civilized dimension.

2.10 Economic Translation Field

This translation fields is manifested by the presence of many types of translation depending on the specialization, and the translator is not sufficient in this case to have theoretical knowledge only of words, but he must have knowledge of the field of sciences from which he is translating. Translators, but the work done by him is not a translation, because translation is a science, an art and a technique, and the transfer as well from one language to another cannot be seen as an easy and simple task. The profession of a translator cannot rise to the profession and degree of a doctor, engineer or lawyer. Translation is science, art, and taste, and it is one of the most important fields of knowledge, and translation has its specialties and subtle ramifications. partial, and there are examples that may lead to a distortion of the translated terminology as we notice in most economic books translated from English into Arabic, and here the lack of sense and high artistic taste appears in translation such as : ISBN ISSN

As I discussed above, translation is a science, an art, and a refined taste. In some cases, the translator finds himself in a sophisticated and high-end economic language perplexed by the choice of indicative vocabulary and dependent meanings. There are vocabulary or formulations that appear to be beautiful, but at the same time do not lead Its meaning, as well as in order to avoid the difficulties that the translator encounters in the field of economic sciences, it is necessary to choose the most expressive and influential words and terms. This is of course related to economic and financial texts and cultural works, especially economic thought. Many people prefer doing economic and financial translation without being prepared for that, and with The results that can never be imagined, it is noted the almost total absence of editing and drafting capabilities, as well as the approximate absence or complete absence of the subject being treated, which are two elements that inhibit translation, especially if this translation is economic as we mentioned.

In this field of specialization, it is necessary to understand the precise and detailed understanding of economic terms in order to simplify, we must not forget to ask a fundamental question of the type what does this sentence mean? What does this word mean? What does this paragraph mean? The translated text must be reorganized, revised, and beautified, and the vocabulary that has meaning should be chosen. The economic and financial language is at the same time a living language with a special personality and a very technical language.

There are developments in the language of communication and formulation, and it is necessary The translator has to keep pace with it so that his translation is close to the common logic and the common vocabulary so that the translated texts are not alien to this reality. Experts to carry out scientific arbitration and then permission to publish. These publications are books or specialized journals bearing the international number of the model: ISBN ISSN

The translator in the field of economic sciences must be aware of such developments in the formulation, for example, but not limited to many expressions entered into the media, political, economic and social discourse, including the case that we are dealing with as a subject and is in the form of one package of new globalized ideas, for example the term Globalization, there is another synonym for it, which is planetary, and the term privatization has several meanings such as privatization, which terminology will the translator choose?, and does he explain each time the term according to the chronology of the emergence of that term? Then is there a unification of terms? From our experience and expertise in preparing economic-technical baccalaureate questions, we have come across many labyrinths in the field of term.

The main objectives of the specialization in economic translation is that the translator must master the SL and TL languages, especially in the field of economic sciences and international trade, to be able to distinguish the most important documents that can be translated.

In the economic and financial field, there are press releases, announcements, instructions to investors, syntheses about social and economic conditions, annual reports, macro-economic documents. Legal translation must be linked to economic translation in order to gain credibility. To gain credibility, there must be basic objectives that revolve around three main axes in terms of resources: terminology, syntax, documentary. Among the most important of these objectives, we mention the following:

1- Presentation on translation from living languages into Arabic in the context of economic and financial globalization, that is, it must keep pace with the development in the field of terminology richness.

2- It is necessary to know the conditions of market analysis and its developments related to the supply and demand of a book translated from English into Arabic in the field of economic translation.

3- Analyzing and putting points on letters in the field of developments in the status of translated Arabic and translation into Arabic in terms of the taste, aesthetic and scientific aspect.

4- Analyzing the problem of translation from English into Arabic language in terms of strategy, means development, research and growth, and all of the latter are elements of curbing translation in the field of economic translation.

5- The constant question about the obstacle to the expressive model accepted by the reading public, including university students and academic researchers

6- Preparing major strategies to develop the Arabic language as an international language of communication within the political, economic, cultural and social framework that stems from the movement of society.

7- Preparing a presentation and budget for the assistance provided by Arabization and translation bodies for development, translation and training of academic translators in developing countries,

8- Analyzing the Arabized cultural exception, especially in the field of economic translation and related books, and limiting them to the framework of potential pluralism.

Like every specialty, translation requires an in-depth knowledge of the activity and a new understanding of scientific mechanisms, and this dual ability in the field of linguistics and techniques is acquired in the largest part through the practice of this profession, in addition to the means related to specialization and the completion of documentary research for terms that allow the gradual formation of economic dictionaries. The Internet has weight in economic documentation research because, at the present time, most publishing houses, through books and published periodicals, present and display their activities and their informational data of an academic nature on the Internet.

It is also used in the translation process. Language is not just a tool to make ideas transferable between humans, but rather it is the physical embodiment of ideas, and the only images of their existence in reality.

2.11 Language and Translator

There is a crucial aspect for the translator, the basic effective premise for the translator is that ideas expressed in one language can be reproduced in another, so these ideas are considered independent of individual languages, since the two languages cannot be matched with each other in a perfectly symmetrical way of Translation, especially the economic one, has interpretive and structural aspects represented in language, and linguistic reform may be strengthened as a treatment for false analysis. The formulation of the conditions for correct sentences is considered as the basis for the only correct interpretation of the truth. The philosopher’s task has been described as transcending language to phenomena in itself by looking at language as the place of existence. Its basis is that the issue of translation has been understood as holding the key to understanding the world and understanding ourselves, as it is said, and the discourse has been thought philosophically as the truth in itself. In the field of translation, language must be considered as something of value not only in terms of moral but also in terms of material ones. The value of money far exceeds its function as a tool for the exchange of economic goods. Both language and money owe their existence to the interdependence of people even though they separate people by being a mediator. For their social inactivity, money also performs communicative functions like money. If we do not understand the economics of languages, we will not be able to understand the development of the linguistic map of the world. On the other hand, the correct understanding of some economic developments depends on accepting words at their face value, meaning that we deal with language as an independent economic factor by itself.

The abundance of terms in the translation service Libnizen expresses the importance of lexical differentiation, saying: “The richness is of fundamental importance in the language, and it lies in the abundance of strong words that are adequate and appropriate for all situations, and does not lie in the lack of them, and this is in order to represent everything strongly and appropriately, and to depict the living colors as they are, and it was Leibniz is fully aware of the problems of calculating words and thus depicting the relative wealth of the lexicon of any given language, but he also points out a way of dealing with them, namely linguistic comparison by translation, "The correct criterion for the abundance or deficiency of a particular language is found in translating good books from those languages into That language. at the same time the richest and most convenient language is one that yields itself most easily to accurate translation and is able to trace the original step by step.” This method reveals asymmetric relations between any two languages, where translation from one to the other is easier than translating in the opposite direction. For example, as Leibniz noted, the German language suffers from a deficit compared to other European languages, which is the reason behind his request for the intended care of the German lexicon, and similarly We can note today that many of the languages spoken in the pre-industrial world show a great lexical deficit compared to those common European languages that were able to overcome the lexical needs arising from industrialization. Hence, there are differences between dictionaries of different languages which are completely independent of the problem of dividing into words and using the spelling word as the basic unit of comparison. The relative richness of the dictionaries of different languages can be compared, and the differences that appear can be explained and even predicted on the basis of the functional needs that the different languages have to fulfill.

The areas of functional needs also differ between languages, and this matter involves a degree of importance with regard to the validity of the law of diminishing returns known in economics and in the language of economics. Constantly, but the validity of this law is not an absolute validity but rather is related to the available functions, and the fact that the vocabulary of different languages varies in amount does not mean, therefore, that the economic aspect of the functional symmetry of the tool does not apply to the lexicon, but rather it means that the total amount of vocabulary that speakers must be able On its achievement by linguistic means is not the same in all languages, and this is shown most clearly by the huge lexical growth in recent decades that characterizes all modern common languages, and finally the interrelationships, i.e. relations of repetition, order, length, number of meanings and grammatical substitutions of a particular word are relations with an important dynamic aspect It has an impact on the development of the lexicon.

Whenever a new word enters the lexicon, the frequency of its occurrence changes and it also changes its form and semantic capabilities. e, and its interchangeability, there is a tendency towards abbreviation, as if we formulate Fin/Final. Eco/Economies, HIFI/High financial, Phone/ telephone And not towards the other direction. Another feature of structural economy at the lexical level is the tendency to the immutable form of the word, which raises the interchangeability of words as we can see in English that it is more developed than other European languages. This tendency expresses itself in the fact that words can easily change their roles, adjectives or parts of speech (noun, verb, adverb, instrument, ... etc.).

And the same tendency to affect other languages such as Dutch and German, where Dutch, with its abbreviated system of morphological case and gender, occupies an intermediate position between English and German, which retains the richest inflectional inflection. We have to accept an evolutionary view of language that assumes that linguistic groups adapt their languages to the close communicative needs, and also that the essence of language is reduced to a mere machine in social conflict and not a way to give an image and expression of the human mind.

2.12 Translation and Dictionaries

What has been said about dictionaries can also be said in a broader sense than translation. Wherever languages are considered social wealth, translation must be understood as a long-term investment in order to maintain or increase its value. Since every translation into a language adds value to it, it is possible to look at the totality of all translations. In addition, the movement of translation into a language reveals the amount of qualitative work that a society can devote to this type of profession, and the potential of Japan in this respect is illustrated by the few statistical data available, in a period of little more than three Years from 1984 to 1988, more than 22,000 titles were translated into Japanese, and these nearly 7,000 titles each year are book titles.

The Japanese are willing and able to make great expenditures in order to make practical ideas and literary works published for the first time in other languages available in their own language, and in this way they submit their language to the most functional requirements novelty.

The volume of translated literature is related to the size of the linguistic community of the language in question, and Japanese publishers provide a huge market. So do their German colleagues who produced 65,680 new titles in 1987, including 9,325 translated titles (6329 titles from English and 1,108 titles from French), and this was only matched by 2,391 permissions granted to foreign publishers to translate German books. German scholars today choose to publish in English, which directly weakens the strength of the German language in the world market.

Never, as well as the interchangeability of translation on another level is considered a gradual characteristic possessed by every language in each period of its history, to a greater or lesser degree, and the guarantee of interoperability without restrictions to a language through standardization and continuous innovation of terms achieves the greatest benefit for the national economy that depends on it and back to our analogy Once again, a language that does not readily adapt itself to translation from the more highly developed languages will be as little appreciated as non-exchangeable currencies.

2.13 Market and Language

We previously described the formation of the common language as a necessary aspect of the social development that comes with it during the process of adapting to the new communicative needs with more differentiation and more integration, and it became clear in the end that the field of using the common language is one of its distinguishing features because, according to Rossi Landi, who looked at the market and Language as two similar systems and the nature of this similarity has been studied in the greatest depth, and on the other hand is essential to consider language as a product of collective work and an accumulated social wealth.

In terms of population, it ranks first, with 800 million users. As for the English language, the main speakers are 403 million people, but in terms of linguistic application, the number exceeds 800 million people, and measured by the least numbered French language, where its users do not exceed 250 million people.

2.14 The Richness of the Arabic Language and the Choice of Economic Terms

In terms of drafting and choosing appropriate terms or creating new terms, we have tried hard to be accurate, objective and clear, so we did not hesitate to correct some of the terms that do not correspond in our view with the foreign term and to install the Arabic term instead of the Arabized term, even if the latter was widespread, and we resorted to deduction whenever This was facilitated, for we preferred, for example: the term bank over the bank, the term points over oil, and the term office or diwaniya over bureaucracy.....etc. Experts in Arabic dictionaries and language academies in the leading Arab countries in the field of Arabization of terms. On the other hand, he does not hesitate to approximate terms that have no equivalent in the Arabic language, with a serious attempt and based on what linguists and modern translators have agreed on limiting the same meaning to a single term to get rid of confusion in terms, especially those that are abundant in Arabic economic dictionaries, which The same term is used to denote several meanings.

For example, we find that the term depreciation, depreciation, depreciation have the same concept, knowing that depreciation is synonymous with depreciation and this term applies to the recorded decrease in the value of fixed assets, i.e. investments, while the term amortization is applied to preparatory expenses or preparatory expenses.

As for the term depreciation, it is applied to perishable assets, and the most prominent expression of it is stocks. Everything that is consumed represents an investment, and everything that is consumed is considered a stock. That is, there is a great discrepancy in the spirit of the previous two terms, as they do not perform the same meaning, and the same thing is said about the term budget or budget, each of which has a meaning. Specific and a precise epistemological aspect, can we say that the company's budget stemming from commercial accounting is the same as the state's budget stemming from the balance sheet, and here the translator finds the Economic Difficulties in giving aesthetics to the term and thus loses its meaning, and there is in accounting the term bill of exchange and the term bill of exchange, which of them is better to apply in accounting?

We also have terms such as a deposit, a precursor and what is derived from them, and we may encounter several terms to denote the same meaning, such as the terms share, bond, check, with the existence of fundamental scientific differences related to these words This is what prompted the contemporary linguist, Father Marie Al-Kar Melli to say, "If we see some inability in Arabic dictionaries, the inability is greater in the Frangian Arabic and Francian Arabic dictionaries. She was also conflicting, so she became confused about choosing the required word, and for this reason, dictionaries often form an impenetrable dam against him.

The only justification that these authors have been providing to justify their linguistic laziness is that the Arabic language is rich in synonyms and common names, and their death is that this argument has ceased to exist for several centuries. That it be the words, because every meaning is specific to a word that does not have another word in it, so the meanings are separated by their words. Prince Mustafa Al-Shihabi said, "It often comes to the mind of the author of dictionaries to put new terms without being qualified for this work, so he gets confused, either because of his ignorance of the intricacies of the scientific subject, or because of the lack of its merchandise in the Arabic vocabulary related to it, or because he does not know the means to be taken in developing scientific terms in our opposite language. The reason is that there are many mistakes."

There is a need for more exploration and scrutiny, relying on logical means to control and develop scientific terms such as eliciting, derivation, carving, and defining those methods that language experts in our academies were humbled by. A complementary contribution process in the unification and control of scientific and economic terminology in this field and in making the Arabic language capable, as it was, to keep pace with the modern renaissance and the spirit of the age.

2.15 Borrowing a Linguistic in the Service of Economic Translation

Linguistic borrowing is necessary and so are special purpose languages. The reasons for this lie in the functional requirements that each language bears as a tool of social exchange under the specific conditions of social, economic, cultural and political development in which it exists. Specialized languages play their role in formulating unified terminology to preserve the usefulness of languages. There are different patterns of linguistic borrowing mechanics, and the most important patterns are: Quoting the word from the donor language with modifications that take into account the spelling and morphological systems of the recipient language Borrowing with translation or transfer Hybridization where the recipient language reproduces a lexical concept of the donor language by joining a local element to a foreign one Applications for translating some economic books.

The economic language in the field of translation is at the same time a living language equipped with a special character and a more technical approach, and that specialists in the field of economic and financial translation are distinguished or supposed to be distinguished by the completion of translated works of a high level, bearing in mind that translation is a science, an art and an aesthetic taste, which is It is one of the most important fields of knowledge, which has its specialties and subtle ramifications as well. There is purely scientific translation that is related to the economic and social reality of the country.

If there is a trend for scientific writing, it should be given to books, publications, research and work papers, especially modern ones, the largest aspect in terms of translation. Achievement is in the field of translation Especially the lexical ones give us a look from the first reading of many of the important elements mentioned in this regard, because it is measured by the degree of richness in phrases, words and sentences that are well-formed to serve the needs of those who are looking for an accurate and good word. Based on the foregoing, we can offer a number of suggestions and recommendations based on what we have studied and observed on the ground:

The necessity of unifying economic and financial terms, and enriching specialized dictionaries with all developments in the field of economic and financial sciences Overcoming the obstacles to publishing a university book, and it should not focus only on the commercial aspects, but the knowledge aspect should be taken care of Giving great importance to the specialized reading committees, provided that they are impartial and that the translated work is neglected in order to avoid evaluation sensitivities, while giving the time dimension of the scientific experience process a reasonable aspect. Benefiting from the experiences of Arab countries in the field of translation and giving universities the possibility of owning their own printing presses to publish the university book, provided that this book is supported, and there was a selling price for the university student to serve the scientific research and facilitate the translation process The necessity of reviewing the translated work by a specialist in the field to which research and studies are translated in order to proofread and standardize the generally accepted terms.

2.16 What are the Difficulties of Translation?

There are many aspects of translation difficulties, and we can summarize them in the following points: The lack of the same meaning for the translated word is at the forefront of translation difficulties, so the translator should include the closest meanings in the target language as much as possible. One of the difficulties of translation is the grammar of the source language; Because languages differ in this; We find that the Arabic language often begins with the verb, then the subject, then the object, then the description, or the case, unlike the English language, for example, it begins with the subject, then the verb, and the translator must follow the rules of the target language without prejudice to the meanings in the language original.

As we mentioned the importance of grammar rules in the source language, the researcher must be well versed in the grammar rules related to the target language. There is no meaning for an in-depth and expert translator in a particular language, and he does not have the identifier in the target language; therefore, this is considered among the difficulties of translation, and the successful translator must be aware of this; So that the translated text does not have negativity. One of the difficulties of translation is the culture of the source language; the translator has to be a master of that culture; it has a major role in accessing the translated text, with the required quality in light of the contents of the original text. It is worth noting that the unit language has more than one culture.

For example, English speakers in Britain differ culturally from speakers in America, India or any other country. The same is true of the French language, as we find that the culture related to it differs from France to other Francophone French-speaking countries, such as African countries, or some Latin American countries...etc. The time period in which the original text was written has an impact on the translation process; because the words differ from time to time in the same language, for example, we find that the Old English language tends in some of its vocabulary to the Latin language. The translation itself ranks among the difficulties of language, and each type has a methodological approach to making the correct translation.

2.17 Economic Translation Difficulties

The primary purpose of language is communication i.e. without this purpose, there would be no language. Accordingly, a good translator should be familiar with the culture, history, and beliefs of both the languages he is translating from and into. If the translator is not truly fluent in both languages, his translation success is likely to be threatened. Here are a set of challenges facing the
Translator in general:

First: the language structure each language has its own syntax. The structure of the language is closely related to the accuracy and simplicity of the translation. The simpler the language structure, the easier and easier the translation from this language. The translator must have a deep understanding and knowledge of the structure of both languages to be able to truly translate without confusing their structures.

Second: terms and expressions of the language Expressive terms are sentences that translation dictionaries cannot translate, no matter how accurate and professional they are. They are related to the culture and traditions of the original language owners. The translator must have a thorough knowledge of these terms and their equivalents in the other language for which he is translating. Where there are some terms and proverbs whose literal translation seems easy, but they include other meanings and have corresponding examples in the translated language.

Third: Compound words consist of two or more words, but their total meaning does not reflect the meaning of each individual word. The translator must study the compound words and their types in each language in order to succeed in translating them correctly when exposed to them. Fourth: the missing names some languages may contain words that are not found in other languages. This, in turn, constitutes one of the major obstacles and challenges for the translator, as he will need to find a substitute for this word that performs the desired meaning. Or he can put a small note in which he indicates such words and how they relate to the culture of the language from which they are translated.

Translation has played a major role in the development of science, through which the cultural heritage was transmitted to mankind, as translation contributed to informing peoples of the achievements made by other peoples.

The roots of translation go back to ancient times, when ancient civilizations translated from each other, the Greeks translated from the Pharaonic civilization, while the Romans translated from Greece, and the Arab civilization translated a large number of research and studies on the Arabic language, and European civilization during its renaissance benefited from It is one of the studies and books that the Arabs completed during their period of civilization prosperity, and this translation played a major role in helping the West to carry out the modern European renaissance different languages.

Where translation in our time has played a major role in helping researchers to follow the latest developments in the scientific field they study, and thus be able to develop and advance it. In this article, we will learn about translation problems

2.18 What are the Translation Problems?

There is a large group of problems, which may be general problems or problems related to the source, or the problem of common words and through the following we will talk about the most important problems of translation.

1- **General Problems**

There are many general problems that the translator may encounter during the translation process, as the translator may encounter problems from the source from which the text came, such as lack of clarity of words or typography, poor wording of the text to be translated, or the text containing Spelling or grammatical errors, or incomplete text and missing parts of it without references that help the translator know what is missing.

2- **Language-Related**

Translation problems: Translators face a range of language-related problems, including dialect problems, new words that enter, in addition to the problem of abbreviations, in addition to problems with rhymes, and the presence and disappearance of letters in other languages is one of the things that cause a large group of problems for the translator.

3- **Untranslatability**

This problem is one of the most important and prominent problems of translation, as there are a large group of words that cannot be translated, which forces the translator to transfer them as they are, as they are untranslatable.

4- The Problem of Common Words

This problem is one of the most important and prominent problems of translation, which causes the translator to worry, as there are many words in each language that can be used in a large number of places, and the meaning of the word varies according to the place in which this word is located. , such as the verb Go in the English language as it is used in more than 11 places with different meanings, and the translator must be able to determine the correct meaning of the verb in the place in which it is located.

5- Punctuation

Punctuation marks and how to place them are one of the most important and prominent problems of translation, as the process of using punctuation marks may differ from one language to another, and the translator must be able to determine the appropriate and correct place for each punctuation mark.

6- The Difference in the Organization of Paragraphs:

The difference in the organization of paragraphs is one of the most important and prominent problems of translation, as the difference in paragraphs and different grammatical rules will make the translator fall into a large number of problems and difficulties.

2.19 What are the Common Errors in Translation?

There are a number of common errors that the translator can make, and below we will get acquainted with the most important of these errors:

2.19.1 Errors in the Conjugation of Verbs and the Order of the Sentence

This error is one of the common mistakes that the translator makes, as he must make sure that the verbs are conjugated, and he must arrange the elements of the sentence according to sound and correct foundations.

2.19.2 Weak Use of Synonyms

Weak use of synonyms is one of the common mistakes that the translator makes. If the student does not have the appropriate synonyms, this means that he may use the wrong synonyms and not suitable for the meaning.

2.19.3 Wrong Use of Punctuation Marks

The wrong use of punctuation marks is one of the most important mistakes that the student makes, as the student must study punctuation marks, because their meanings differ from one language to another, so the translator must be fully aware of how to use them.

2.19.4 Not Reviewing the Text Correctly:

The translator's neglect to review the text is one of the common mistakes that a person makes, and reviewing the text quickly is one of the common mistakes that the translator makes, so he must be careful when reviewing the text. From the foregoing, we see that there are a wide range of translation problems that the translator may go through during the translation process. Through it all the translation problems that the translator may encounter during his work.

2.20 How to Translate the Economic Text

Translation is defined as the production of a written text using the original text, and the importance of translation increases and is accurate and reliable to the maximum extent possible when it is specialized in a particular field, such as the economic, religious or political field. correct and accurate, and of course will be more complex than other non-specialized texts; So the nuances added by the context will have the specific task of confirming the correct meaning of a given term, while the rest of the meanings that are not related or that make the text more repetitive should be ignored, the translator must take into account the contextual clues included in the discourse in order to avoid Ambiguity in the translated text, as long as there is no such ambiguity in the original text, the translator must say everything and nothing but what is in the original text, and must do so in the right way to convey the facts with absolute honesty and transparency.

2.21 How to Be an Economic Translator

If you want to be a professional translator, you must possess some skills in addition to the importance of mastering two or more languages and familiarity with the economic field, and here are ways to help you become an economic translator.

If you want to be a professional translator, you must possess some skills in addition to the importance of mastering two or more languages and familiarity with the economic field, and here are ways to help you become an economic translator:

Translating as many texts as possible, and benefiting from the experiences of others, especially those with degrees in the field of economics

Distinguishing economic texts from each other, as there are no two similar economic texts, but rather each of them has different formulas, characteristics, and purposes.

An accurate and realistic translation method must be used if the text aims to address people and share economic information with them.

You must have a good and broad knowledge of the economic sector to be able to accurately and correctly convey terms and information.

2.22 Difficulties May Encounter the Translator When Translating Economic Text

If you are a beginner or a professional translator, you must face some problems and difficulties. We present them to you as follows:

2.22.1 Fundamental Lexical Difficulties

It is possible to avoid falling into such problems through the use of specialized economic dictionaries that include terms, alternatives and expressions These dictionaries will show you semantic gaps and introduce you to synonyms, antonyms, and other language contexts that give you the correct meaning.

2.22.2 Grammatical Difficulties

The grammatical aspects are the grammar, including verbs, pronouns, and the rest of speech, so your language must be very strong and fluent in the two languages you are translating into and out of.

2.22.3 Rhetorical Difficulties

You must be able to paraphrase the speech to ensure that the idea is conveyed in an appropriate manner that includes all the metaphors, metaphors, comparisons, and other details contained in the original text.

2.22.4 Practical Difficulties

Practical problems arise from the difference in formal and informal patterns of addressing you, and these difficulties can include other challenges such as different idioms, structures, and expressions used in different ways in different languages.

Cultural difficulties: The terms used to denote the same thing may differ in different cultures, and here lies the role of the translator in understanding the culture he wants to translate from and the culture he wants to translate to, and the simplest example of this is writing dates, if the text is in English, it is likely that 5/06 /2015 means June 5, however the same sequence in another language could refer to May 6.

2.23 What is the Importance of Economic Translation?

Economic translation helps people overcome the language barrier, but did you know that this translation plays an important role in boosting the global economy? For a company preparing to enter the global market, the translation service is a must to complete the work in a perfect manner. Companies may be doing business on a large scale in and around their local area, but when they want to expand, they will be unknown in the target market, and here is a must Make a lot of effort to reach people, and here comes the role of translation. You should know that interpretation services bridge the gap between companies and the local population in the country in which the company wants to expand. Without language services, the company will not be able to improve its economic situation and it will not be able to contribute to the economy. Global, and to make a footprint in the global market, companies must contract with a good translation provider, because the global economy mainly depends on the process of distribution and production along with communications and information, banks and other financial institutions work in different languages to increase their customer base, and multinational companies issue documents in different languages different in order to expand the service and reach every corner of the global market.

2.24 General Translation Difficulties

The primary purpose of language is communication i.e. without this purpose, there would be no language. Accordingly, a good translator should be familiar with the culture, history, and beliefs of both the languages he is translating from and into. If the translator is not truly fluent in both languages, his translation success is likely to be threatened. Here are a set of challenges facing the translator in general:

First: The Language Structure

Each language has its own syntax. The structure of the language is closely related to the accuracy and simplicity of the translation. The simpler the language structure, the easier and easier the translation from this language. The translator must have a deep understanding and knowledge of the structure of both languages to be able to truly translate without confusing their structures.

Second: Terms and Expressions of the Language

Expressive terms are sentences that translation dictionaries cannot translate, no matter how accurate and professional they are. They are related to the culture and traditions of the original language owners. The translator must have a thorough knowledge of these terms and their equivalents in the other language for which he is translating. Where there are some terms and proverbs whose literal translation seems easy, but they include other meanings and have corresponding examples in the translated language.

Third: Compound Words

Compound words consist of two or more words, but their total meaning does not reflect the meaning of each individual word. The translator must study the compound words and their types in each language in order to succeed in translating them correctly when exposed to them.

Fourth: The Missing Names

Some languages may contain words that are not found in other languages. This, in turn, constitutes one of the major obstacles and challenges for the translator, as he will need to find a substitute for this word that performs the desired meaning. Or he can put a small note in which he indicates such words and how they relate to the culture of the language from which they are translated.

2.25Translation Peculiarities of Economic Texts

This article presents the definition of economic texts, i.e. what texts can be considered as economic/financial ones. It states some prerequisite skills that translator of economic texts shall have to succeed in providing a quality translation. Further the article draws attention to the main challenges of economic texts and proposes certain solutions.

Key words: Economic/financial texts, general terminology, background preparation, prerequisite skills, technical terminology.

Nowadays there is an increasing necessity of translation of economic information due to international business development and growing foreign business markets. Given that the business interaction of multilingual companies in different countries implies constant communication and reporting, translation of economic texts has become one of the most popular types of translation. As a subdivision of technical texts, translation of such economic information is highly demanded at banks, professional and multinational corporations.

As a matter of fact, financial and economic texts are wide-ranging and cover many fields, such as financial, accounting, marketing and management matters. Translating texts on economics and finance may be considered as subfield within the field of business translation. It includes translation of such documents as accounting reports; balance sheets, statistical data, bank statements, warranties agreements, reports, bills, invoices, tender package, letters of guarantee, as well as credit applications, technical economic statements, etc.

It should be stated that translation of all kind of business letters, statements, proposals, reports, annual reports, contracts of purchase, financial statements, articles of economic and financial nature and the like is also related to this field of translation. Taking into consideration the above mentioned, to succeed the translator must have the following prerequisite skills:

A) Background preparation and an eye for details;

B) Ability to work under time pressure;

C) Ability to maintain confidentiality.

A) Background Preparation and an Eye for Details:

When a translator engages in performing an economic translation he/she has to take into account several aspects: to produce a coherent and cohesive translation; to avoid ambiguities in the produced document; to have a general knowledge of the field; to know that specific terms contain nuances that must be accounted for; to comply with the specific of the source language; to avoid altering the text, introducing improper elements in the translated text or performing a literal mechanical translation; to take into account the fact that a good translator does not reproduce only the content but also the form. Undoubtedly, the translator faces a highly technical and precise language and to succeed in providing a quality translation he/she must have significant experience and proper background including competent knowledge of financial and economic terminology rules and correlations.

The translator should be familiar with the terms at the same time should understand their meanings as it is often underlined that the main difficulty to fully understand technical texts is not only technical vocabulary itself but also an intermediate lexical category between the general and the fully technical terminology and here understanding of the term and the specific context it is used in is obligatory. This will help be guided in the variety of the meanings of the term and choose an equivalent apt for the given context. Such an understanding will help avoid many translation errors and confusion of general and specific meanings of the terms in economic texts.

So, one of the basic problems, when dealing with translation of economic texts, is choosing the correct equivalent of the word and the responsibility of a translator is to find that equivalent and use it in the given context. For the proper and timely execution of the translation commission the translator should obtain as much information, terminology or reference material as possible.

Another problem is false friends (words or expressions in one language that, because it resembles one in another language, is often wrongly taken to have the same meaning) that can lead us to believe that we are doing an accurate translation when in reality we are translating something incorrectly.

Economics and finance is one of the constantly developing areas. It goes without saying that there do appear new terms, denominations, abbreviations and acronyms that are not so easily translatable into the target language.

As a matter of fact, he translator of economic and financial texts has always to be aware of all innovations and modifications. To make a qualitative economic translation, he/she must have deep knowledge in the field: the economic theory, management basics and financial analysis. The competence in the subject of the text and the ability to clearly and concisely express the idea is one of the major requirements for translators of this field.

Moreover, the translator should use his/her best professional judgment in remaining faithful at all times to the meaning of texts and messages. The translator should avoid altering the text, introducing improper, foreign elements in the translated text or performing a literal mechanical translation.

Neologisms are possibly the most common problem for financial and commercial text translations, since new terms are created at a dizzying rate and language professionals do not have time to create a standard translation that applies to all individual markets. Thus, the translator must make the decision on his or her own and decide on a word or phrase that is adequate for the document and the target language and country. First, find its foreign language definition, for example by studying foreign dictionaries for investors, articles in foreign language financial newspapers or other sources. This activity may be very time-consuming. The translator shall try to create an equivalent in the target language following certain rules that every experienced translator develops personally with experience.

The two general translation strategies identified by Vinay and Darbelnet20 (direct translation and oblique translation) comprise seven procedures, of which direct translation covers three:

a) Borrowing: the SL word is transferred directly to the TL.

b) Calque: The SL expression or 20 Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995 Structure is transferred in a literal translation.

c) Literal translation.

In those cases where literal translation is not possible, Vinay and Darbelnet say that the strategy of oblique translation must be used. This covers four procedures: d) Transposition: This is a change of one part of speech for another without changing the sense. e) Modulation: This changes the semantics and point of view of the SL. f) Equivalence, g) Adaption: this involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in a source culture does not exist in a target culture. Thus, the translator can choose from these procedures to express the nuances of the message. However, the use of these procedures depends on the readership and the degree of the gap that exists between the target language and the SLT.

In translation of economic texts one of the widely used procedures is borrowing. Borrowings from English are very common given that the language of business communication is English and the economic filed is very resilient and one of the most quickly developing ones, so target languages often simply borrow new terms at least until the language system itself elaborates its equivalent for the terms: for example, there are many borrowed economic terms in the Armenian language such (hedging - a way of protecting oneself against financial loss or other adverse circumstances), (factoring - buying of the trade debts of a manufacturer, assuming the task of debt collection and accepting the credit risk, thus providing the manufacturer with working capital).

In fact, translation techniques (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995) can provide a great variety of methodological tools but very often the translator has to use all his/her scientific and even artistic resources to find the most accurate term and appropriate structure which also matters. It should be noted that it is not appreciated when a translator stuffs the translated text with complex sentences which may entail ambiguities and miscommunication and as a result the importance of effective communication may be overlooked. It is also important for the translator to fully understand the aspects of styling to convey real meaning of the topic, as it is very important to translate a document in the right tone.

Translating abbreviations can also be a challenge. Some widely used abbreviations are presented below:

GRP (Gross Domestic Product)

Quite often, abbreviations are extremely rare and known only in the sphere of financial experts. It is therefore recommended that all translators take classes in the field in order to become completely familiar with all of the acronyms used in the profession as well as the proper translations. It is also important to be aware of the context and definition to avoid errors such as taking RoE (Return on equity) for record of employment; IR (Investor relations) for International relations; IAS (International Accounting Standard) for immediate address storage, etc.

B) Ability to Work under Time Pressure

Translation of economic texts often implies short delivery terms given that it is mostly connected with strictly established reporting dates, for example, in case of Audit opinion which is to be publicized on a certain date and any breach will entail fine and penalties for the client. So the translator should adhere to the appointment times and deadlines, or advise promptly of any hindrance.

C) Ability to Maintain Confidentiality

Financial and economic documentation requires as a rule a strict confidentiality. Documents for translation often contain proprietary information that must be safeguarded against early release or distribution to unauthorized parties. Protecting the confidentiality of such information and ensuring the security of the documents for translation are critical issues. The non- disclosure of the information is one of the basic principles of this activity. Translators are bound by strict rules of confidentiality, as are the parties they work with in professional field. Translators should maintain confidentiality and do not disclose information acquired in the course of their work.

To sum up, the translation of economic and financial texts is one of the most scrupulous and time-consuming translations that requires extreme attention and concentration. It is a demanding process, requiring accuracy and attention to details. The translator should take into account several aspects, including choosing the correct equivalent of the word and using it in the given context; using equivalents that are from the same stylistic register of the original text, as well as adequate terminology.

2.26 Characteristics of Economic Text

1. Terminology There is a lot of terminology or technical words with specific meaning in the texts. These words and expressions loaded with special meanings are fixed and mainly used in economic texts

2. Long Sentences There are many long sentences in the text. It is easy to find that in economic texts one sentence consists of several short pieces.

3. Figures and Tables Figures and tables, playing an important role in economic texts, can vividly describe economic principles with least length and are popularized among economic literature.

2.27 Strategic of Translation in Economics Texts and Translation Criteria

Faithfulness is the primary consideration. The translator should be loyal to source language and then completely and accurately express the versions. In translation, it is not allowed to falsify, distort or delete source text on purpose. The second is expressiveness. A good translation work needs to be smooth and easy to understand. Except for these two fundamental factors above, we still consider normalization and specialization. Economic literature is the product of economic development. More translation works of economic literature came into being with the developed economy. Meanwhile, the problem of normalization in translation of economic terminology cannot be ignored.

(Huang, 2008, p.111) In translation, particularly with regard to economic terminology, which is the core of the whole theory and has serious and specific meanings, translators are required to deeply understand its connotation and set proper translation version. Improper translation can lead to confusion of the meaning. Hence we have to attach high importance to the norm to avoid inaccurate translation.

2.27.1 Requirements for Translators

Translators should not only have solid bilingual basic skills and rich experience in translation, but also have the profound background knowledge and know something about astronomy, geography, history, customs, economy, business, current affairs, literature and art.

2.28 Neologism

Neologism is considered one of the most common challenges for translators of economic texts. It is defined as ‘newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire new sense’ (Newmark 1988a: 140). New terms are continuously being created and translators often cannot find available translations for them so they have to come up with their own. Newmark (ibid. pp. 140–51) proposes twelve types of neologisms and different translation strategies for each type. They are classified into two main categories, the first referred to as existing lexical items but with a new sense.

This category is subdivided into words and collocations. Translation strategies suggested for them include transference with inverted commas, TL neologisms with composites, and TL derived words. The second category of neologisms covers the new terms introduced in the TL and they are subdivided into the following: new coinages, derived words, abbreviations, collocations, eponyms, phrasal words, transferred words, acronyms, pseudo-neologisms and internationalisms. Strategies to deal with this category include: naturalization, recognized TL translation, functional terms, descriptive terms, literal translation and translation procedure combination.

Examples:

Civilian **مدني**

Foreign-origin **اجنبي المنشأ**

2.28.1 Marketing Terminology

Terminology is a challenging issue especially for the non-professional translator. A number of terms have specific meanings in economics but are vague and general in everyday language. This problem could be dealt with once the translator has decided on the most appropriate dictionary to use. The text has to be scanned first so that the translator can decide on the basic economic genre being dealt with. Specific terms are identified and translated using specialized dictionaries before the translator starts the actual translation process. Knowledge of the discipline can undoubtedly facilitate the process of understanding economic terminologies, and rigorous training in translating economic texts can be very beneficial to the translator, equipping him or her with the translation terminologies, as well as the relevant strategies to deal with this text type. Marketing terminology is mainly found in the translation of brochures, catalogues, offers, advertisements, web pages, marketing and business reports, marketing news and business articles, and business correspondence in general.

2.28.2 Investment Terminology

Investment discourse is used for companies with regard to benefits returned from various purchases. It covers various business documents such as contracts, agreements and documents related to insurance (health insurance, life insurance, car insurance, insurance of machinery and electronic sales, etc.). Investment written discourse is highly formal and is usually characterized by the use of passive, short sentences, use of directives and legal terminology. Accuracy is a very important issue that should be taken into consideration because any mistake in translation might have serious legal consequences.

Ex: Agreement **اتفاق**

Authorized to sign **مخول بالتوقيع**

2.28.3 Banking Terminology

Banking discourse involves the translation of annual reports, prospectuses, bank statements, investment marketing translation, macroeconomic survey translation, equity research translation, shareholder information, profit and loss reports, insurance policy translation, as well as banking, finance, and insurance websites. What distinguishes banking discourse from other economic discourse types is its heavy reliance on figures and statistics.

Ex: **Payroll** قائمة بأسماء العاملين

Exports الصادرات

2.28.4 Accounting and Audit Terminology

Accounting and audit translations include various documents such as financial statements (accounts statements, balances, memos, memoirs, treasury reports, budget and variance reports, audit reports, accounting software, accounting standards and international accounting standards), in addition to articles on accounting and accounting books.

Ex: **Independent Auditors' Report** **تقرير مدقق الحسابات المستقل**

Report on the Financial Statements **تقرير عن البيانات المالية**

2.29 Idioms

Notions of Idioms

Idioms are a construction or expression having a meaning different from the literal one or not according to the usual patterns of the language (New Webster's Dictionary, 1993).

Idioms are generally defined as a group of words which usually carry a meaning that can be very different from the literal meaning of the each word. Idiomatic expressions are common in all languages and they are used widely in all sorts of communication; in written as well as in spoken communication, formal and informal contexts. The fact that idioms can be found in every language makes them important as the part of daily language use and interesting to be studied. It is proved by the number of many scholars who conduct researches about idioms.In a definition given by Larson (1984) idiom is a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words.J. Seidl McMordiew (1983) provides a definition of idiom: "an idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone".

Thus from the notions above it can be inferred that idioms cannot be translated literally as their meaning are different from each word that construct them.In her book, In Other Words, Mona Baker (1992:67) states that idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components. By stating this definition he provides five conditions for idioms as follow:

The order of the words in an idiom cannot be changed. The way the words are put together is fixed and they cannot change their place.

The words in an idiom cannot be omitted. People as the users of the language are not permitted to delete some of the words of a particular element.

There are no extra words that might be added to an idiom. It can be concluded that beside idiom comes as a language phenomenon where people cannot translate them literally, it has its own rules for people to use it. Translating idioms has been an uneasy work to do. Therefore, in order to the better understand about how to use and deal with idioms. Besides those characteristics above, a translator needs to comprehend types and strategy to translate idioms.

Economic Idioms, Expressions and Phrases:

1-Back to the Drawing Board

This expression is means to start something again from the beginning because it's not working as you would have liked or expected.

Example: This project is not going as planned, let's get back to the drawing board and fix what's going wrong.

2-To Corner the Market

To control enough quantity of a product or service that enables one to then change the market price willingly. It can also mean to be the only one making or providing a given product or service.

Example: Intel has pretty much cornered the market of microprocessors for servers. Their direct competition, AMD, is a distant second.

3-Hands are Tied

When you are unable to carry out any meaningful action because of regulations, rules or other people with authority.

Example: I wish I could help you cut through all this red tape (another business idiom meaning administrative procedures) but my hands are tied. My boss won't let me.

4-Up in the Air

When things are highly uncertain, when a decision has not been made yet.

Example: We were hoping to sign the contract by the end of the month, but there are still too many things up in the air we need to deal with first.

5-To Learn the Ropes

To learn the basics of a profession, a specific task or activity.

Example: It took her a while to learn the ropes, but now she is confident and we feel that we can count on her to manage her client portfolio effectively.

6-A Learning Curve

The process of learning, usually from trial and error. We often say that there can be a steep learning curve, which means that one has to learn things quickly in order to meet the requirements of a specific job.

Example: There was a steep learning curve when I started out trading stock options, but I now feel like I'm finally getting the hang of it (another idiom which means to master something).

7-To Go Down Swinging

An expression that comes from boxing. To swing, means to throw an arcing punch. The expression refers to someone who fights to very end, who never gives up until it's completely over and there is no possibility of victory. Example: The future of our company is uncertain due to our massive debt, but I can guarantee that we will go down swinging whatever happens, we will not give up easily.

8-By the Book

To do things strictly by the rules.

Example: I don't want to take any chances getting caught by the financial regulators and having to pay significant fines. We have to do everything by the book.

9-To Cut Corners

Almost the opposite of by the book. This means to do things in the quickest and cheapest way in order to save time and money but often compromising quality and bending the rules (another expression which means not strictly following all the rules).

Example: The company's decision to cut corners ended up costing them dearly when they got caught red-handed and had to pay a huge fine for committing fraud.

10-Between a Rock and a Hard Place

When there’s no easy way out or good solution. Whatever you do, whichever option you choose, the outcome will not be ideal.

Example: Management finds itself between a rock and a hard place after the corruption scandal that has erupted. Either they file for bankruptcy and hope that law enforcement forgets about them, or they stay in business and run the risk of going to jail.

11-From the Ground Up

To build or start something from nothing, from zero.

Example: Building a company from the ground up can bring you great pride if you are successful.

12-The Bottom Line

Usually referring to the final profit margin of a business when all expenses have been paid.

Example: At the end of the day, what shareholders really care about is the bottom line which will determine the dividends they take home every year.

13-To Get Down to Business

To start getting serious about something.

Example: We’ve wasted enough time debating on the official launch date. Let’s get down to business now, we have worked to do.

14-To Get Someone Up to Speed

To update someone on the current situation or to give them all the necessary information to allow them to complete their task or fulfill their mission.

Example: Why don’t you come to the office and I’ll take the time to get you up to speed before we go to the meeting.

15-It’s Not Rocket Science

Something not very complicated.

Example: I don’t understand why there are so many mistakes in this report. It’s really not rocket science!

16-To Think Outside the Box

To think unconventionally, creatively and explore new non-conformist ideas.

Example: If you want to succeed in this highly competitive economic environment, you have to think outside of the box to gain an edge on your rivals.

Other Examples of Idioms Are as Follow:

1. A bird in the Hand is Worth Two in the Bush; Which Means

Having something that is certain is much better than taking a risk for more, because chances are you might lose everything.

2. A Blessing in Disguise; Which Means

Something good that isn't recognized at first.

3. A chip on Your Shoulder; Which Means

meaning: being upset for something that happened in the past.

4. A Dime A Dozen; Which Means

meaning: anything that is common and easy to get.

5. A Doubting Thomas; Which Means

a skeptic who needs physical or personal evidence in order to believe something.

6. A Drop in the Bucket; Which Means

a very small part of something big or whole.

7. A Fool and His Money are Easily Parted; Which Means

it's easy for a foolish person to lose his/her money.

8. A House Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand; Which Means

everyone involved must unify and function together or it will not work out.

9. A Leopard can't Change His Spots; Which Means

you cannot change who you are.

10. A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned; Which Means

by not spending money, you are saving money (little by little).

11. A Picture Paints a Thousand Words; Which Means

a visual presentation is far more descriptive than words.

12. a Piece of Cake; Which Means

a task that can be accomplished very easily.

13. a Slap on The Wrist; Which Means:

a very mild punishment.

14. a Toss-Up; Which Means

a result that is still unclear and can go either way.

15. Actions Speak Louder Than Words; Which Means

it's better to actually do something than just talk about it.

16. Against the Clock; Which Means

rushed and short on time.

17. All Greek to Me; Which Means:

meaningless and incomprehensible like someone who cannot read, speak, or understandany of the Greek language would be.

18. An Arm and a Leg; Which Means

very expensive. A large amount of money.

19. Apple of My Eye; Which Means:

someone who is cherished above all others.

Each song is elaborated in the following section: “Out of the Blue”

The Idioms Contains in the Songs are as Follow:

a. **Lose My Faith,** which means not having a confidence anymore to something

b. **Stole My Heart**, which means to make someone feel attracted

c. **Out of the Blue,** which means something that suddenly and unexpectedly occurs

d. **Frozen Mind,** which means a mind which has become indifferent to something

e. **Out of the Darkness,** which means to release someone from a sad situation andmake him/her become happy

f. **Brought Me Out in the Sun**, which means to make somebody's life becomecheerful

g. **Breathing Air Below My Wings,** which means give a spirit or passion to someonewho has been desperate

h. **Took Me Right Out of the Night,** which means to free someone from a depressingsituation

i. **Filling My Heart With light,** which means to bring happiness to somebody's life.

The Idioms Contains in the Songs are as Follow:

a.Let You Down; which means to make someone disappointed

b. The Situation Get Out of Hand, which means a situation that cannot be controlled

c. Anyone Can Fall, which means anyone can make a mistake

d. Hearts Break, which means when someone feel that he/she lose something very precious a little crazy, which means act wildly

The Idioms Contains in the Songs are as Follow:

A. she fills my sense, which means someone who makes us always thinking abouther

B. I'm losing my defenses, which means a situation when we cannot deny the strongfeeling over someone

C. takes me through the night, which means to give the ability to cope with everydifficulty

D. the picture is complete, which means a feeling that someone’s life is perfect

E. puzzle of my heart, which means someone who makes our life become perfect

Learning the Idioms through Songs, the Steps are as Follow:

A) Give introductory explanation. Before the activity is begun, the teacher explains the purpose of the activity to the students. The reasons of doing this are to stimulate interest in the program and also to give a good idea of what would be expected of them in terms of learning from the listening activity.

B) Play the song. Before distributing the text copies, the teacher plays the song first. The students are asked to listen to the song quietly and carefully.

C) Distribute the incomplete text of the song and ask the students to read it. The incomplete text was meant to represent an intermediate stage in students’ attempt to write down the words and predict the content and form of the incomplete parts.

D) Play the song repeatedly. The students are asked to catch the missing words or lyrics in the song and write them down while they are listening to the song repeatedly, for example three times.

E) Check the students’ predictions. The teacher gives the students the opportunity to let him/her know their predictions of the missing words that they had written down in their text by asking them to write down the missing words on the whiteboard.

F) Correct the mistakes in students' predictions.

G) Create an active guessing activity. Through a discussion about the text, the students are invited to make an active guessing activity of the unknown words.

H) The teacher shows the idioms in the text.

I) Give comprehension questions about the songs so that the students can catch the message or the idea that the song writer would like to convey through the lyrics in his/her song.

J) Invite the students to sing along.

2.30 The Difficulties Encounter Economic Translator

Translation isn't a natural process, so any languages that need to be translated should be undertaken by experienced translators who know both the source and targeted languages well. One of the common challenges in translation is having a deep understanding of not just the language but also the culture of the two languages that need to be translated.

Translators need to be completely familiar with both language rules and the speaker's habits in order to be able to do an effective translation between two languages.

Common challenges in translation include knowing about a variety of features such as the language structure which differs between languages. However not all languages share this type of structure,. In Arabic, subject pronouns become a part of the verb. Because of these differences translators have to frequently add, rearrange or remove words to be able to communicate effectively in the targeted language.

2.30.1 Expressions and Idioms

These idiosyncrasies found in language present translation problems and difficulties. Idioms, for example: Explain something through using a unique grouping of words which only have that meaning when in that group. Machine translation tools are unable to cope with idioms as it's not possible to use a word by word translation. The latest forecast is that machine translation tools will never be able to translate idioms correctly. Anyone who is trying to localize a product by translating its characteristics into other languages needs to avoid the use of idioms as the message when translated maybe distorted and even be offensive to other cultures.

2.30.2 Compound Words

Compound words frequently cause problems in translation of language. This is because when two words are joined together to create a new word the meaning of the two words may be quite different from the compound word. There are three different groups to consider. The first is when the compound word means what each word means. Example stockholder.

2.30.3 Words with Multiple Meanings

Some words in English sound the same but are spelt differently. One of the challenges in translation is trying to explain this in another language.

4- Translating economic texts is demanding since translators must stick to the information in the SL. The whole document should be translated without leaving anything out. Figures and numbers, for example, should be given utmost attention, and no new numbers should be added, changed or removed.

2.31 Previous Studies

2.31.1 Introduction

The history of translation has been a topic that has long been debated by scholars and historians, though it is widely accepted that translation pre-dates the bible. The bible tells of different languages as well as giving insight to the interaction of speakers from different areas.

The need for translation has been apparent since the earliest days of human interaction, whether it is for emotional, trade or survival purposes. The demand for translation services has continued to develop and is now more vital than ever, with businesses acknowledging the inability to expand internationally or succeed in penetrating foreign markets without translating marketing material and business documents.

2.31.2 Impact of the Lexical Problems upon Translating of the Economic Terminology

Dr. Shafika Abdulkader Othman

University of Aden College of

Education / Saber December 2013

This 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 focus on three points. First, some translators are not qualified and have no experience in translating the related economic items.

Second, translators are not aware of the differences in the system of the source and target languages.

Third, the unknown of economic culture may make translation hard and ambiguous.

This study depends on the quantitative and qualitative approaches to collect information.

The final findings of this study assert that the lexical problems affect the translated meaning of the economic terms.

Impact of the Lexical Problems upon Translating of the Economic Terminology, Dr. Shafika abdulkader Othman 2013, University of Aden College of Education / Saber.

2.31.3 The Role of Background Culture and Lexical Knowledge in Economic Translation

Marina V. Melnichuk and Valentina M.Osipova 2016

A Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, University under the Government of the Russian Federation, RUSSIA

This study investigates the issue of lexical problems in economic translation as terminological accuracy is a main requirement for specialized translation. It reveals challenges the translation students face while searching for a clear meaning of the economic term as well as causes and solutions to overcome the challenges. This study uses quantitative and qualitative methods. This study recommended that the translator should have a good knowledge in source and target language and economic culture to convey information and keep basic meaning of the original. It also recommended that teaching staff involved in training translation should encourage students to activate and widen their background knowledge as it result for more accurate translation.

The Role of Background Culture and Lexical Knowledge in Economic Translation, Marina V. Melnichuk and Valentina M. Osipova 2016, A Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, RUSSIA; Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, RUSSIA.

2.31.4 Errors and Difficulties in Translating Economic Texts

Andreea- Rosalia Olteanu

Editura Sfântul Ierarh Nicolae2012

This study aims to look at translation from at least three perspectives: translation quality, errors and difficulties in translating texts (definition, classification, implications), and consequences of errors in professional translation.

This highlights that a translation, apart from being cohesive, must also be coherent. The translator must take into account the contextual clues embedded in the discourse in order to avoid ambiguities in the produced document, as long as such ambiguity did not exist in the original one.

Errors and difficulties in translating economic texts, ANDREEA-ROSALIA OLTEANU 2012, ISBN 978-606-577-928-0.

2.31.5 Economic Translation: Theoretical and Practical Issues

Irina Zaykova1,* Irina Shilnikova 2019*

This paper deals with theoretical and practical analysis of economic translation. It is considered from two points of view: as a process and a product of rendering. As a process it is a multistage complex act of cross-cultural bilingual communication that aims to produce the closest natural equivalent to the target text. It is also characterized by a high degree of equivalence of the source text. As a product economic translation is an equivalent of the source text which is not identical due to cultural and language differences.

The study reveals the interdisciplinary character of economic translation that makes it difficult to define its status.

It has different nominations (economic translation, commercial translation, etc.). The analysis shows that the term “economic translation” is wider. It is due to the fact that it functions in various areas of activity (business, economy, trade and etc.). This factor affects the source texts that are different in genres and styles.

Economic Translation: Theoretical and Practical Issues, Irina Zaykova1,* Irina Shilnikova 2019

Irkutsk National Research Technical University, Foreign Languages Department, 664074, Irkutsk, Russia

Irkutsk State University, International Institute of Economics and Linguistics, 664058, Irkutsk, Russia

2.31.6 English Economic Discourse in Translation Studies

Irina Zaykova*

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This article aims to study English economic discourse from the theory of translation. Theoretical analysis shows that it is a process of communication between participants in various fields of professional activity. It is also characterized by the presence of certain extralinguistic features (source / author and recipient / addressee, etc.), as well as the features of its result - economic text. This kind of text is diverse in style and genre, and contains professionally relevant and terminologically expressed branch information. To expand the interpretation, English economic discourse is studied as an object of translation activity. It is a special kind of discursive practices that can be possible between an agent and a client, professional journalists and ordinary listeners / readers or non-specialist journalists (Discourse of Differences, Discourse of Concord), between professional journalists , scientists, lecturers, researchers (Discourse of Expert Community). The study reveals frequent genres of economic texts in translation activity.

The survey carried out in different organization ns shows that the translation activity deals with commercial documents and correspondence, scientific articles and reports.

English Economic Discourse in Translation Studies, Irina Zaykova 2018

Irkutsk National Research Technical University, Foreign Languages Department, 664074, Irkutsk, Russia 2018

2.31.7 The Translation of Economics and the Economics of Translation

Łucja Biela and Vilelmini Sosoni 2017

This study discuss the translation practice, and increasing in volume as well as impact due to the growing globalization and explosion of financial transactions and increasing business activity, economic translation –including business and financial translation – has been little researched and discussed over the years. Yet it constitutes a fascinating and robust area that grows hand-in-hand with the evolution of human civilization and the development of societies or the developing world. In this global village, the concept of 'economics' in translation has become even more relevant lately, due to the ever-increasing technicalisation of the profession and the alteration of the translation habitus in Bourdieu's terms, which unavoidably affects the translation profession, not least with respect to the diminishing rates and deteriorating working conditions.

This special issue aims to explore the specificities and particularities of economic translation as it has been practised over the years and as it is being currently practised around the globe, and also investigate new research trends that appear in the field. At the same time, it wishes to cast some light on the economics of the profession and the changing habitus of the translator.

The translation of economics and the economics of translation, Łucja Biela and Vilelmini Sosoni 2017.

Institute of Applied Linguistics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting, Ionian University, Corfu, Greece.

2.31.8 The Translation of Economic and Financial Texts Problems and Solutions

Authors: Guessabi Fatiha .

This study from the point of view of translation studies many problems arise when translating a special text especially the economic and financial. The translation of economic and financial texts requires a range of skills extending far beyond linguistic expertise. Certain knowledge of the language of economics is one of the most important qualities that the specialized translator should require it. This article sets out to show how the language of economics is translated. This paper will investigate how the economic terms are conveyed from the source language into the target language and will discuss various aspects of economic and financial translation focusing on such issues as collocation, metonymy and polysemous terms. This article will deal as well as with the translation from English to French texts in the field of economics. First it will define the translation and describe the main steps of the process of translating involving two languages and two cultures. Second a comparison of equivalents in three languages reveals the existence of stable terminology items and various periphrastic options among which translation choices can be selected. This work is devoted to the teachers of economy and finance to show them how they can translate their works from one language to another.

2.31.9 Translation Economics Textbooks: A Case Study of Economic

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This study as part of discourse in the social sciences, economics textbooks written in English in which knowledge has been transferred to other lan- guages through translation have brought a certain impact on both the target language and the target culture. In terms of ideology, this article argues about the hegemonic status of the dominant language or culture that creates so- called *economic* or the erosion of knowledge, partly due to translation strategies adopted by the translator. Investigation is done using the corpus- based approach, theories of translation strategies and the comparative model. The study reveals that the translator in the macro-level text adopts the ideology of foreignising strategy rather than domesticating strategy when translating an economics textbook from English into Indonesian. This is supported by the use of the number of the source language-orientated translation tech- niques leading to two translation methods (i.e. literal translation and faithful translation) adopted in the micro-level text. This research strongly supports another relevant study pertaining to the globalization of knowledge through translation and also the translation theories of equivalence (i.e. *overt* and *cov- ert* translation). The research findings also have some pedagogical implications on teaching English for Specific Purposes in higher education.

2.31.10 Implications in Translating Economic Texts

This study written By Guadalupe Acedo Domínguez and Patricia Edwards Rokowski, Ph.D.

University of Extremadura, Spain

Although the general tendency is to consider translation as something that anybody can do with the help of an adequate dictionary, the fact is that producing a written text using another text as a basis is a much more complex phenomenon than what is commonly believed .The afore mentioned complexity becomes even more evident when the text in question deals with specialized subjects such as finance, banking, or the like. In this particular case, when words belonging to the so-called General English appear next to specific terms and within a specific context, they contain nuances that must be accounted for in the final translation.

We cannot give this paper the scientific rigor it deserves without previously dealing with a fundamental concept of "text." According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), "the word text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage of whatever length that does form a unified whole." We add however, that not all textual segments share the same internal structure and the same features; the context in which they are immersed will determine, to a great extent, these differences.

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.

Such a contextual aid becomes much more evident when translating a text of an eminently 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 encyclopaedia 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 embedded in the discourse in order to avoid ambiguities in the produced document, as long as such ambiguity did not exist in the original one.

As García Yebra (1982) states, a good translator must say all and nothing but what it is found in the original paper, and he must do so in the most correct, natural, and elegant way.

As a consequence, the ability to understand and interpret specific information entails some knowledge, as deep as possible, about the syntactic and morphological structure of the foreign text, apart from establishing the lexical relationships among the different words, relations which will differ depending on the specific situations in which specialised texts are embedded. Discourse markers, lexical coherence or modal verbs signal 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 which do not belong to the cultural background of the potential reader and to produce an easy-to-understand and politically correct document.

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 best way of doing so is by analysing a text, which is the following step in our research.

2.31.11 Economic, Financial, and Commercial Translation: An Approch to Theortical Aspects. Asurvey-Based Study

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This article seeks to answer a number of questions often raised by both translator trainers and translation researchers in the field of economics and business. The subject areas often attributed to this field of translation practice are examined using a survey administered to professionals and university-level translator trainers, focusing on a range of subjects and areas in the world of economics, commerce, and finance. We also use this survey to examine lines of research where more emphasis may be appropriate, as well as how the term theory factors into training for the practice of translation.

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2.32 Summary

This chapter discusses many previous studies , those studies are the following : Impact of the Lexical Problems upon Translating of the Economic Terminology, The Role of Background Culture and Lexical Knowledge in Economic Translation, Errors and difficulties in translating economic texts, Economic Translation Theoretical and Practical Issues, English Economic Discourse in Translation Studies, The translation of economics and the economics of translation,
The Translation of Economic and Financial Texts Problems and Solutions, Translating economic textbooks; A case Study of economic, Implications، Implications in Translating Economic Texts,

Economic, Financial and commercial Translation; an approach to theoretical aspects. A survey-based study.

But in this study I discuss: Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by MA Students in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic.

CHAPTER THREE

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research methodology study of "Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by MA Students of Translation in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic".

It will discuss design of the study; participants, their characteristics, tools of data collection, test and questionnaire format, validity and reliability of the test and questionnaire. Analyze procedures of the study and summary of the whole chapter.

3.1 Design of the Study

This study adopts descriptive analytic method for describing and analyzing collected data. This design is appropriate and practical to test hypotheses of this study.

3.2 Participants

The participant of this study is one PhD student at University of Sudan of Science and Technology, Colleague of Graduate studies, Faculty of Languages.

The researcher takes number of (55) MA students of translation as a sample in this study. And number of (23) translation teachers.

They are selected by simple random sampling technique .the characteristic of this study is that each individual in the population has the same chance of being selected to represent as a sample of the study.

3.3 Characteristic of the Sample

All participants have been studying MA in translation at University of Bahri, college of graduate studies.

They have translation back ground because they have studied high diploma of translation. This indicates that the representative samples of this study are suitable.

3.4 Tools and Data Collection

The tools the researcher has used in this study are test and questionnaire. The questionnaire is used for student to find out the difficulties in rendering economic text.

And test is used to check students' ability to translate economic text, terms and idioms.

On other hand, another questionnaire is used for teaching staff to find out the difficulties and causes of difficulties that face MA students of translation.

3.4.1 Test Design

The format of the sentential test is descriptively simple. First, the whole test is divided into three sections; each one of them deals with a certain hypothesis of the study.

Second, students are given an economic text; they required to answer by giving them many options to choose the accurate meaning. The other type is find the meaning of underlined terms or idioms, students should respond by circling the appropriate meaning of terms and idioms.

3.4.2 A Questionnaire Format (For Students)

Five Liker scales questionnaire statements are adopted to find out difficulties in rendering economic text. Each scale contains five responds points ranging between (agree, strongly agree, disagree, strongly disagree, neutral).

However, Below Statements Test the First Hypothesis Which Assumes That:

The First Hypothesis: MA Students of Translation Encountered by Some Difficulties in Rending Economic Text from English into Arabic.

1-Translating economic text is difficult for MA Students.

2-Knowledge of economic background facilitates translation of economic text.

3- Appropriate economic translation depends on practicing translation.

4-Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation.

5- MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text.

6- Lacks of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA Students face difficulties in rendering economic text from English into Arabic.

7-Library books and references help me in translating economic text.

8- University translation syllabus helps me to translate professionally.

9- Teachers of economic translation help me to understand the process of economic translation.

Statements to Test The Second Hypothesis: MA Students of Translation Encountered by Some Difficulties in Translating Terminology from English into Arabic.

10- It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context.

11-Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms.

Statements to Test the Third Hypothesis: is that MA Students of Translation Encountered by Some Difficulties in Translating Idioms from English into Arabic.

12-Economic idioms containing one word easier to translate than phrasal idioms.

13-Economic idioms are difficult to understand.

14- Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate.

3.4.3 A Questionnaire Format (For Teaching Staff)

Five Liker scales questionnaire Statements are adopted to find out the causes of difficulties in rendering economic text from English into Arabic. Each scale contains five responds points ranging from (agree, strongly agree, disagree, strongly disagree, neutral).

However, below statements test the first hypothesis which assumes that:

The Fourth Hypothesis: There are some reasons Behind the difficulties that encounter MA Students of Translation in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic.

1- University syllabus is not updated to recent global economic texts which make MA Students Translation incompetent.

2- Teachers are not qualified enough to teach economic translation.

3- MA Students of Translation face difficulties in translating economic text because the tools of teaching are traditional.

4- Most of Sudanese universities libraries don’t have enough economic translation references.

5- Most of Sudanese universities don’t have online electronic libraries.

6- MA Students of Translation don’t have economic translation background which result in inappropriate translation.

7-MA Students of Translation aren’t capable with economic idioms.

8-Economic translation text has many unfamiliar terms for MA Students of Translation.

9- Economic text has many difficult scientific economic phrases.

10- Economic text contains some difficult economic statements.

11- MA Students who have studied English language before, their translation is more accurate.

12- MA Students should have knowledge with both source and target languages systems.

13- MA Students can deal with economic text characteristics in translation process.

14- MA Students are not familiar with translation techniques.

15- Economic terms dictionaries are not available for MA Students of translation.

3.5 Procedures

Both test and questionnaire require paper-based procedures. Thus, it used as tools of collecting data from the students and teachers. The students and teachers are kindly requested to response sincerely in both (test and questionnaire), as only this will guarantee the success of the test. Further, the researcher will alert them that the use of their responses is just for research purpose. The respondents require choosing one of the given alternatives and to tick **(√)** at the questionnaire scales. At last not least, all these tools are carefully designed in order to find out the area of difficulties encounter MA students in rendering economic text from English into Arabic.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Tests

Statistical methods used in this study:

The data were statistically analyzed using the (SPSS) package, version 25, with a reference level of significance (05.) and a confidence degree (95%) for all statistical tests used in the study, which are: -

(a) Correlation test Spearman's rank test was used to verify the internal validity of the data collection tool.

(B) Reliability test: Cranbach's alpha coefficient test was used to measure the stability and internal consistency of the study's hypotheses statements after the apparent validity had been proven.

(C) The (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) test was used to verify whether the quantitative measurement of the hypothesis statements was normally distributed or not, so that the researcher could choose the appropriate statistical methods for analysis (parametric methods, non-parametric methods).

(D) Descriptive statistics methods, where the obtained qualitative measurement results were described using frequency and percentage. The results were also quantitatively described after converting the qualitative scale to quantitative weights, using the arithmetic mean, median, and standard deviation to compare the results of qualitative and quantitative analysis together.

(C) Chi-squared test for the quality of conciliation, where the level of significance is calculated if it is less than or equal to 05. This indicates that the frequency distribution of the answers is real and constitutes a general trend for the study members, where the most frequent measure is the general trend.

One-sample test and a single-sample t-test is used in the event that the distribution of weights is a normal distribution, but in the event that the data does not follow a normal distribution, then Wilcoxon is used for one sample, in order to compare the median value (mean or median) used in describing the data According to the distribution with the hypothetical mean mentioned previously, which is (3.00) to see if it is close to approval in case of increase, or close to disapproval in case of decrease.

3.7 Validity and Reliability of the Students and Teachers Questionnaires

The stability of the scales means the degree that the scales are free from errors, i.e. the degree of internal consistency between the different statements that measure a variable, and stability means stability, i.e. obtaining the same values when reusing the measuring tool and thus it leads to obtaining the same results or compatible results every time it is repeated.

The scale, greater the degree of stability and the stability of the tool, the greater the confidence in it. To test the availability of stability and internal consistency between the answers to the questions, the Alpha-cronbach reliability coefficient was calculated, and the "statistically acceptable" value of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was considered if it reached 60%. The credibility test was conducted on the respondents' answers to all the axes of the questionnaire, and the results were as follows:

Table No. (4.2) shows the results of the reliability test for the student population questionnaire expressions:

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.63	14

Table No**. (4.2),** note that the value of the alpha test has reached **63%,** which means that there is a high stability of the expressions of the questionnaire axes of the student population.

Table No. (4.12) shows the results of the reliability test for the Teachers population questionnaire expressions:

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.778	15

Table No. **(4.12)**, note that the value of the alpha test has reached **78%,** which means that there is a very high stability of the expressions of the questionnaire axes of the student population.

3.8 Analysis of the Study

In order to demonstrate hypothesis, objectives and questions of this research, the researcher counts the Percentages and frequencies of the test and questionnaire to show which problems occur most frequent among the study population.

3.9 Summary

This chapter discussed the research methodology of this study. It is also discussed the design of the study; participants, their characteristics, tools of data collection, test and questionnaire format. Its validity and reliability. Finally analysis procedure of the study was illustrated.

CHAPTER FOUR

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISSUCTION

4.0 Introduction

In this chapter, this topic covers the field study procedures, which are represented in the approach and method of data collection, statistical processing and interpretation, and conducting reliability and validity tests to ensure their validity, in addition to describe the population and sample of the study and the statistical methods according to which the data was analyzed and the results were extracted.

4.1 Factor Analysis Overview

In order to reach the results of the study model from the selected sample, the researcher used the analytical method, represented by the statistical analysis of multiple variables, which is considered the best statistical method to avoid errors in measuring variables, and there are many methods for analyzing multiple variables, we can focus here on the factor analysis method. Factor analysis is one of the statistical methods used in the study of phenomena with the intention of returning them to the most important factors that affect them.

The main purpose of factor analysis is to study relationships between a number of observed variables (x_p..., x_2, x_1 in terms of a group of unobserved hypothesis elements, F_m.., F_1 called common factors)) that are what we care about and the composition of these factors depends on a set of foundations Statistical such as regression, causal models, or correlation so that their number is less than the number of the original variables and so that it helps to understand the nature of the relationships between the original variables. The basic idea of factor analysis is to assume the correlation between the factors that affect the phenomenon, as the factor is made up of a set of observed variables (Richard Johnson, Dean and Chern, statistical analysis of multiple variables from an applied point of view). The mathematical model of factorial analysis using matrices can be written as follows:

$X-\mu = LF+E$-------------------------------- (1) whereas: $X-\mu$: the value of the original variables (the variables under study) minus the arithmetic mean, which consists of the dimensions (Px1). L: matrix (load) correlation coefficients between observed and unobserved variables with dimensions (Px1). F: the value of the common factors in the dimensions (mx1). E: the value of the residual (error) in dimensions (Px1). It should be noted that the higher the variance ratio, the more important factors are, even if certain criteria are not available yet to estimate the importance of the factors, even if the factors whose latent root is less than 10% of the correlational variance are not easily accepted in practice. Factor analysis of a number of variables leads to the extraction of factors and stands for the weights of these factors by estimating the importance of each factor measured by the number of ramifications indicating it, the size of these ramifications, and the proportion of its variance. The factor values can be found from the original observations using the least squares method as follows:

F=ẢR^ (-1) X ---------------------------- (2) whereas:

F: the value of factorial values in dimensions (mXn)

A: Matrix of regression coefficients for variables for each dimensional factor (PXm).

R: matrix of correlation coefficients for the original variables from the inferred dimensional factors (PXP).

X: vector of the original variables with dimensions (PXn).

After obtaining the factorial scores, they can be used for applied purposes such as regression and analysis of variance. The factor scores are also calculated through the method of Hotelling's basic compounds, which provides the only advantage that the calculated factors express the best expression of the degrees of cases in the sample through the following relationship:

Fnxm= Z nxp A nxm whereas:

Fnxm: the matrix of factorial values in dimensions (nxm).

Z: the matrix of standard values for the matrix of the original variables $(X-\mu)/\sigma$ in dimensions (pxm).

A: The matrix of the regression coefficients of the original variables for each factor with dimensions (pxm).

n: sample size The sample size should not be less than 50 items, and it is preferable to be 100 items. As a general rule, the minimum should be five times the variables in the analysis, and the ratio 1:10 is considered more acceptable. When using a sample or a small percentage, the researcher must be careful when interpreting the results (Dr. Abdel Hamid Mohamed Al Abbasi, Institute of Statistical Studies and Research, Department of Biostatistics and Population, Cairo University 2011).

4.2 Students Test Analysis

This test is a part of PhD degree in (Translation) which deals with “Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by MA Students in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic”.

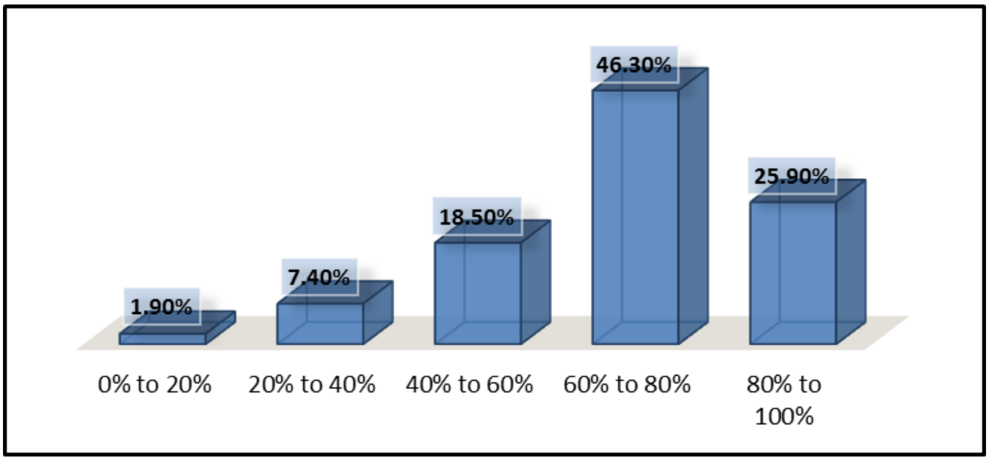

Figure No. (4.1) The result of Test part 1(Students)

- The frequency distribution of the first phrase (Final accumulated result of part 1), shows (0, 0.0%)are strongly disagree (1, 1.9%) are disagree, (2, 3.7) natural, (35, 64.8% the highest frequency) are agree, and (16, 29.6%) strongly agree, (the p-value of the goodness of fit using chi-square=.000) (figure 1). The quantitative analysis resulted, the mean ± standard deviation and median as (4.22±0.60, 4.0), the median is greater significantly than the Hypothetical mean (3 natural) with p-value of Wilcoxon test (.000), also it is lied within rang (4.2 to 5 strongly agree). The total result of part 2 proves that, the majority of participants are significantly agreed with the second hypothesis of the study (MA Students of Translation Encountered by Some Difficulties in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic.)

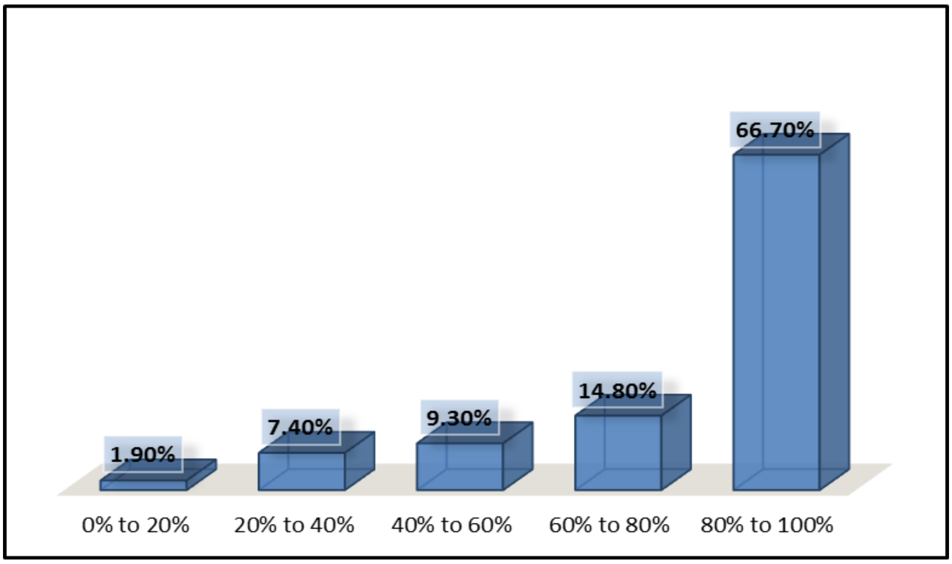

Figure No. (4.2) The result of Test part 2 (Students)

- The frequency distribution of the accumulative result of part 2 shows (12, 22.2%) are disagree (10, 18.5%) are natural, (16, 29. 99 ıe highest frequency) are agree, and (15, 27.8%) are strongly agree, (the p-value oı tne goodness of fit using chi-square=.000) (figure 2). The quantitative analysis resulted, the mean ± standard deviation and median as (3.64±1.13, 4.0), the median is greater significantly than the Hypothetical mean (3 natural) with p-value of Wilcoxon test (.000), also it is lied within rang (3.4 to 4.2 agree). The total result of part 2 proves that, the majority of participants are significantly agree with the second hypothesis of the study (MA Students of

Translation Encountered by Some Difficulties in Translating Economic Terminology from English into Arabic.)

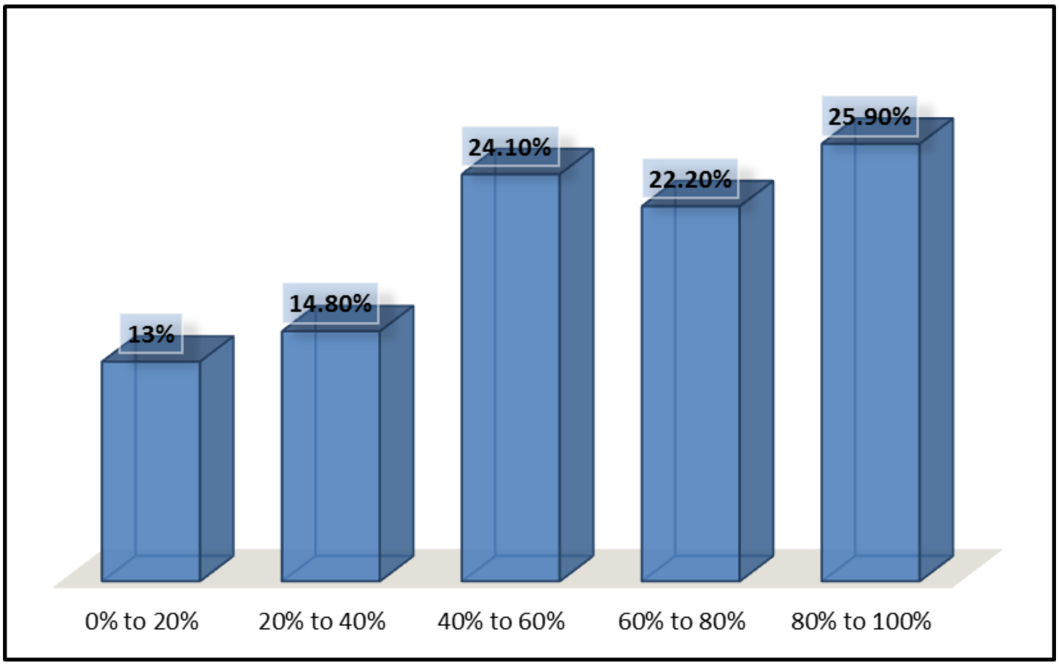

Figure No (4.3) The result of Test part 3 (Students)

- A number of (7, 13.0%) get degree in range from 0% to 20%, (8, 14.8%) from 20% to 40%, (13, 24.10%) from 40% to 60%, (12, 22.20%) from 60% to 80%, and (14, 25.9%) as insignificantly the highest frequency from 80% to 100%, the p-value of goodness of fit using Chi-square test (.464). The spearman correlation test resulted insignificant correlation between the result of the exam (question 3) and the accumulated result of part 3 statements, the p-value (.934).

4.3 Students Questionnaire Analysis

Five Liker scales questionnaire statements are adopted to find out difficulties in rendering economic text. Each scale contains five responds points ranging between (agree, strongly agree, disagree, strongly disagree, neutral).

a. The Frequency Tables

1- Table No. (**4.1**) shows the relative frequencies and the ranking of the phrases according to the relative weight depending on the mean of value

No	Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	ranking
1	Translating economic text is difficult for MA Students.	**3.8**	**32.1**	**28.3**	**30.2**	**5.7**	**14**
2	Knowledge of economic background facilitates translation of economic text.	**50**	**33.3**	**9.3**	**5.6**	**1.9**	**2**
3	Appropriate economic translation Depends on practicing translation.	**35.3**	**49**	**9.8**	**3.9**	**2**	**3**
4	Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation.	**49.1**	**41.5**	**3.8**	**5.7**	**0**	**1**
5	MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text.	**32.7**	**40.3**	**17.3**	**9.6**	**0**	**6**
6	Lacks of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA Students face difficulties in rendering economic text from English into Arabic.	**33.3**	**44.4**	**11.1**	**9.3**	**1.9**	**5**
7	Library books and references help me in translating economic text.	**25.9**	**44.4**	**14.8**	**11.1**	**3.7**	**8**
8	University translation syllabus helps me to translate professionally.	**26.4**	**49.1**	**15.1**	**9.4**	**0**	**7**

9	Teachers of economic translation help me to understand the process of economic translation.	**32.7**	**46.2**	**15.4**	**3.8**	**1.9**	**4**
10	It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context	**22.6**	**41.5**	**18.9**	**15.1**	**1.9**	**11**
11	Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms.	**25.5**	**31.4**	**23.5**	**15.7**	**3.9**	**13**
12	Economic idioms containing one word easier to translate than phrasal idioms.	**25.9**	**35.2**	**27.8**	**9.3**	**1.9**	**9**
13	Economic idioms are difficult to understand.	**25.4**	**40.7**	**13**	**20.4**	**0**	**10**
14	Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate.	**24.5**	**37.7**	**18.9**	**11.3**	**7.5**	**12**

From the above table we note the following:

Table No. **(4.1),** the phrase (**Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation.**) came in the first order based on the value of the arithmetic mean, and the relative importance was taken No**. (4.1),** its acceptance rate was **91%.**

While the phrase (**Translating economic text is difficult for MA Students**) came in the last order based on the arithmetic mean value, and the last relative importance was taken based on the respondents' answers, Its acceptance rate was **36%.**

4.4 The Reliability Analysis

The stability of the scales means the degree that the scales are free from errors, i.e. the degree of internal consistency between the different statements that measure a variable, and stability means stability, i.e. obtaining the same values when reusing the measuring tool and thus it leads to obtaining the same results or compatible results every time it is repeated. the scale. The greater the degree of stability and stability of the tool, the greater the confidence in it. To test the availability of stability and internal consistency between the answers to the questions, the Alpha-cronbach reliability coefficient was calculated, and the "statistically acceptable" value of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was considered if it reached 60%. The credibility test was conducted on the respondents' answers to all the axes of the questionnaire, and the results were as follows:

Table No. (4.2) shows the results of the reliability test for the student population questionnaire expressions:

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.63	14

Table No. **(4.2)**, note that the value of the alpha test has reached **63%,** which means that there is a high stability of the expressions of the questionnaire axes of the student population.

Table No. (4.3) shows the results values of the Scale Mean, Variance and Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	**Scale Variance if Item Deleted**	**Corrected Item-Total Correlation**	**Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted**
Translating Economic text is difficult for MA Students	**52.0488**	**25.498**	**.342**	**.591**
Knowledge of Economic background facilitates translation of economic text	**50.7561**	**25.739**	**.421**	**.582**
Appropriate economic translation depends on practicing translation	**50.8537**	**26.778**	**.369**	**.594**
Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation	**50.6341**	**28.238**	**.159**	**.620**
MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text	**51.0732**	**28.220**	**.101**	**.630**
Lack of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA students face difficult is in rendering economic text from English to Arabic	**50.9512**	**26.098**	**.340**	**.593**
Library books and references help me in translating economic text	**51.2439**	**30.339**	**-.132**	**.676**
University Translation syllabus help me to translate professionally	**51.2927**	**27.812**	**.149**	**.622**
Teachers of economic translation help me understand the process of economic translation	**50.8537**	**26.378**	**.401**	**.588**

It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context	**51.2683**	**27.101**	**.144**	**.628**
Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms	**51.3171**	**26.122**	**.229**	**.612**
Economic idioms containing one word more easier than phrasal idioms	**51.2195**	**24.626**	**.484**	**.567**
Economic idioms are difficult to understand	**51.3415**	**23.730**	**.504**	**.558**
Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate	**51.4146**	**25.199**	**.260**	**.607**

Table No. **(4.3)**, which show the values of the Alpha test in the event of deleting any of the phrases, we note that the value can increase only if the phrase (**Library books and references help me in translating economic text**) is deleted, and the value has increased to **67%,** which is a high degree which It means that the standards adopted by the researcher are characterized by a high degree of stability.

Step (1) Descriptive Statistics:

Table 4.4 Steps of the Factor Analysis

Descriptive Statistics				
	Mean	**Std. Deviation**	**Analysis N**	**Missing N**
Translating Economic text is difficult for MA Students	**2.9811**	**1.00939**	**53**	**1**
Knowledge of Economic background facilitates translation of economic text	**4.2407**	**.97003**	**54**	**0**
Appropriate economic translation depends on practicing translation	**4.1176**	**.88650**	**51**	**3**
Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation	**4.3396**	**.80726**	**53**	**1**
MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text	**3.9615**	**.94892**	**52**	**2**
Lack of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA students face difficulties in rendering economic text from English to Arabic	**3.9815**	**.99983**	**54**	**0**
Library books and references help me in translating economic text	**3.7778**	**1.07575**	**54**	**0**
University Translation syllabus help me to translate professionally	**3.9245**	**.89548**	**53**	**1**
Teachers of economic translation help me understand the process of economic translation	**4.0385**	**.90665**	**52**	**2**
It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context	**3.6792**	**1.05199**	**53**	**1**

Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms	**3.5882**	**1.15198**	**51**	**3**
Economic idioms containing one word more easier than phrasal idioms	**3.7407**	**1.01285**	**54**	**0**
Economic idioms are difficult to understand	**3.7222**	**1.07135**	**54**	**0**
Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate	**3.6038**	**1.19839**	**53**	**1**

Table No. (**4.4**) shows us the results of the descriptive analysis of the data that were entered in the factor analysis, excluding the missing values for the data, and thus this increases the accuracy of the results of the factor analysis.

Step (2) Adequate of Sample Size and Achieving of Variance

Table No 4.5 Adequate of sample size and achieving of variance

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.645
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	133.072
	Df	91
	Sig.	.003

Table No. **(4.5)** regarding the results of the adequacy of the sample size and the achievement of variance, we note that the value of the (KMO and Bartlett's) test shows that the sample size is sufficient and that the variance distribution characteristic has already been achieved.

Step (3) the Commonality Coefficients

Table No 4.6 the commonality coefficients

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
Translating Economic text is difficult for MA Students	**1.000**	**.512**
Knowledge of Economic background facilitates translation of economic text	**1.000**	**.731**
Appropriate economic translation depends on practicing translation	**1.000**	**.768**
Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation	**1.000**	**.734**
MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text	**1.000**	**.644**
Lack of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA students face difficult is in rendering economic text from English to Arabic	**1.000**	**.761**
Library books and references help me in translating economic text	**1.000**	**.559**
University Translation syllabus help me to translate professionally	**1.000**	**.915**
Teachers of economic translation help me understand the process of economic translation	**1.000**	**.662**
It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context	**1.000**	**.712**
Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms	**1.000**	**.717**
Economic idioms containing one word more easier than phrasal idioms	**1.000**	**.692**
Economic idioms are difficult to understand	**1.000**	**.730**
Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate	**1.000**	**.627**

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table No. (**4.6**), which shows the results of the commonality coefficients for the variables within the factor, as the criterion value is (0.5), but the results of the study population's values are all higher than the criterion value, so it can be said that these results are characterized by a high degree of accuracy.

Step (4) The Calculate of the T 147 Variance Explained

Table No 4.7 the Calculate of the Total Variance Explained

Total Variance Explained									
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
A1	3.177	22.696	22.696	3.177	22.696	22.696	2.219	15.849	15.849
A2	1.803	12.882	35.578	1.803	12.882	35.578	2.060	14.714	30.563
A3	1.424	10.174	45.752	1.424	10.174	45.752	1.659	11.848	42.410
A4	1.286	9.182	54.934	1.286	9.182	54.934	1.447	10.335	52.746
A5	1.057	7.553	62.487	1.057	7.553	62.487	1.291	9.223	61.969
A6	1.016	7.254	69.741	1.016	7.254	69.741	1.088	7.772	69.741
A7	.863	6.163	75.904						
A8	.662	4.730	80.634						
A9	.650	4.645	85.278						
A10	.610	4.355	89.633						
A11	.441	3.153	92.787						
A12	.431	3.082	95.869						
A13	.308	2.197	98.066						
A14	.271	1.934	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table No. **(4.7)** shows us the most important results of the analysis, which is the percentage that each factor explains from the degree of total variance, which amounted to (69.7%), and there are 6 factors for the sample of the student population, and they can be called (phenomenon). Where we note that these factors are sufficient to analyze the phenomenon of obstacles to the translation of economic texts for students.

Step (5) The Calculate of the Component Matrix

Table No. 4.8 The Calculate of the Component Matrix

Component Matrix[a]						
	Component					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Appropriate economic translation depends on practicing translation	**.642**	**.410**	**-.410**			
Teachers of economic translation help me understand the process of economic translation	**.641**	**.487**				
Economic idioms are difficult to understand	**.624**	**-.516**				
Knowledge of Economic background facilitates translation of economic text	**.623**		**-.464**			
Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation	**.525**			**-.351**	**-.515**	
Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate	**.522**	**-.480**			**.349**	
Economic idioms containing one word more easier than phrasal idioms	**.516**	**-.326**		**.418**		
Lack of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA students face difficult is in rendering economic text from English to Arabic	**.479**	**-.365**	**.327**	**-.337**	**-.414**	

Library books and references help me in translating economic text		**.540**		**.491**		
It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context	**.316**		**.639**	**-.304**		
Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms	**.418**	**.443**	**.536**			
Translating Economic text is difficult for MA Students	**.367**			**.455**		
University Translation syllabus help me to translate professionally					**.472**	**.729**
MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text				**.336**	**-.342**	**.541**

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 6 components extracted.

Table No. **(4.8)** it becomes clear to us the distribution of the questionnaire's axis statements on the factors, but since it was one of the conditions of the factor analysis that the variable loading is distributed to one factor and since these results contradict this condition.

Step (6) The Calculate of the Rotated Component Matrix

Table No. 4.9 The Calculate of the Rotated Component Matrix

Rotated Component Matrix[a]							Variables in factor
	Component						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Appropriate economic translation depends on practicing translation	.847						1
Knowledge of Economic background facilitates translation of economic text	.779						1
Teachers of economic translation help me understand the process of economic translation	.646						1
Economic idioms containing one word easier than phrasal idioms		.782					2
Economic idioms are difficult to understand		.779					2
Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate		.684					2
Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms			.820				3
It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context			.806				3
Lack of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA students face difficult is in rendering economic text from English to Arabic				.786			4
Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation				.625			4

Library books and references help me in translating economic text					.437		5
MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text					.782		5
Translating Economic text is difficult for MA Students	.				.499		5
University Translation syllabus help me to translate professionally						.948	6

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 8 iterations.

Table No. **(4.9)** the feature of rotating the factors was used using the orthogonal method and the results of the analysis came Logical, as each variable was loaded on one factor only (note that the criterion value is 40%), meaning that each variable was loaded on a factor with a value less than the criterion value (40%) that was excluded from the factor, and the analysis was repeated for the variable that included Two or more downloads so that it depends on one factor only.

Step (7) Component plot Rotated Space

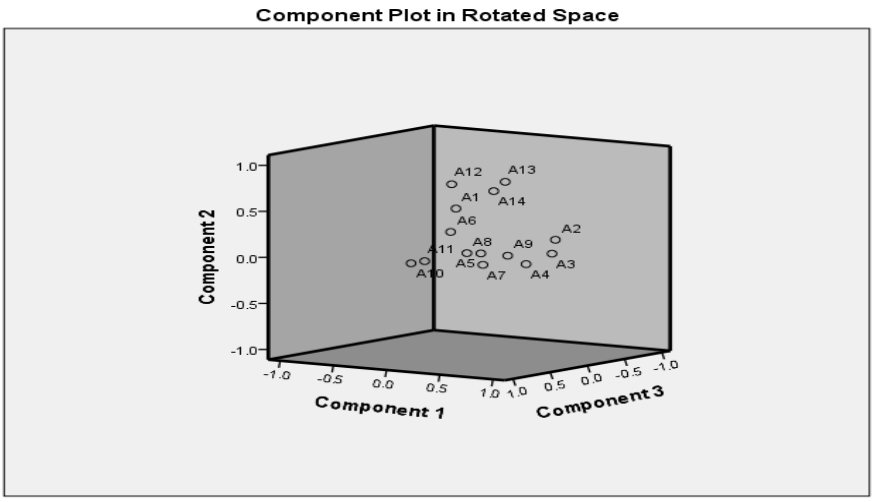

Figure No 4.4 Component plot Rotated Space (Students)

Figure No. **(4.4**), notice that after rotating the factors using the orthogonal method, all the variables become close to the orthogonal axis, that is, the homogeneous variables are in one group, while some variables move away so that they are alienated from the factor to which they belong.

Step (8) Component Score Covariance Matrix

Table No 4.10 Component Score Covariance Matrix

Component Score Covariance Matrix						
Component	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	**1.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**
2		**1.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**
3			**1.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**
4				**1.000**	**.000**	**.000**
5					**1.000**	**.000**
6						**1.000**

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Component Scores.

Table No. **(4.10)** shows the results of the covariance matrix, where it appears that all coefficients of covariance are zero, and thus the condition of independence of the variables is fulfilled.

4.5 Teaching Staff Questionnaire Analysis

Five Liker scales questionnaire Statements are adopted to find out the causes of difficulties in rendering economic text from English into Arabic. Each scale contains five responds points ranging from (agree, strongly agree, disagree, strongly disagree, neutral).

The Frequency Tables

Table No. (4.11) shows the relative frequencies and the ranking of the phrases according to the relative weight depending on the mean of value

No	Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	ranking
1.	University syllabus is not updated to recent global economic text which makes MA Students of Translation incompetent.	**34.8**	**52.2**	**4.3**	**0**	**8.7**	**5**
2.	Teachers are not qualified enough to teach economic translation.	**34.8**	**21.7**	**8.7**	**26.1**	**8.7**	**13**
3.	MA Students of translation face difficulties in translating economic text because the tools of teaching are traditional.	**30.4**	**39.1**	**8.7**	**21.7**	**0**	**12**
4.	Most of Sudanese universities libraries don't have enough economic translation references	**43.5**	**47.8**	**8.7**	**0**	**0**	**2**
5.	Most of Sudanese universities don't have online electronic libraries.	**60.9**	**30.4**	**4..3**	**4.3**	**0**	**1**
6.	MA Students of Translation don't have economic translation background which result in inappropriate translation.	**56.5**	**26.1**	**0**	**13**	**4.3**	**6**

7.	MA Students of Translation aren't capable with economic idioms.	**45.3**	**22.7**	**13.6**	**18.2**	**0**	**8**
8.	Economic translation text has many unfamiliar terms for MA Students of Translation.	**40.9**	**36.4**	**4.5**	**18.2**	**0**	**7**
9.	Economic text has many difficult scientific economic phrases.	**47.8**	**34.8**	**13**	**4.3**	**0**	**4**
10.	Economic text contains some difficult economic statements.	**36.4**	**36.4**	**12.2**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**8**
11.	MA Students who have studied English language before, their translation is more accurate.	**45.5**	**18.2**	**18.2**	**18.2**	**0**	**9**
12.	MA Students should have knowledge with both source and target languages systems.	**50**	**36.4**	**9.1**	**0**	**4.5**	**3**
13.	MA Students can deal with economic text characteristics in translation process.	**23.8**	**47.6**	**19**	**9.5**	**0**	**11**
14.	MA Students are not familiar with translation techniques.	**17.4**	**34.8**	**21.7**	**17.4**	**8.7**	**14**
15.	Economic terms dictionaries are not available for MA Students of translation	**34.8**	**39.1**	**8.7**	**13**	**4.3**	**10**

From the above table we note the following:

Table No. **(4.11)** the phrase (**MA Students of Translation Who don't have an economic translation background , this result in inappropriate translation**.) came in the first order based on the value of the arithmetic mean, and the relative importance was taken **No. (1**)

While the phrase (**Economic terms dictionaries are not available for MA Students of translation**) came in the last order based on the arithmetic mean value, and the last relative importance was taken based on the respondents' answers.

Table No. (4.12) shows the results of the reliability test for the Teachers population questionnaire expressions: **114**

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.778	15

Table No**. (4.12)**, note that the value of the alpha test has reached **78%,** which means that there is a very high stability of the expressions of the questionnaire axes of the student population.

Table No. (4.13) shows the results values of the Scale Mean, Variance and Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	**Scale Variance if Item Deleted**	**Corrected Item-Total Correlation**	**Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted**
Statement1	**56.5882**	**55.632**	**.501**	**.755**
Statement2	**57.1176**	**50.235**	**.635**	**.738**
Statement3	**56.6471**	**57.243**	**.448**	**.760**
Ststement4	**56.0588**	**63.059**	**.259**	**.775**
Statement5	**55.9412**	**63.309**	**.236**	**.776**
Statement6	**56.1765**	**60.029**	**.255**	**.777**
Statement7	**56.4706**	**55.265**	**.523**	**.752**
Statement8	**56.4706**	**54.765**	**.625**	**.745**
Statement9	**56.2941**	**59.721**	**.392**	**.765**

Statement10	**56.2941**	**61.096**	**.291**	**.772**
Statement11	**56.7059**	**56.221**	**.446**	**.760**
Statement12	**56.2353**	**61.816**	**.189**	**.771**
Statement13	**56.7059**	**60.971**	**.279**	**.773**
Statement14	**57.1765**	**54.029**	**.504**	**.754**
Statement15	**56.5294**	**62.890**	**.094**	**.771**

Table No**. (4.13)**, which show the values of the alpha test in the event of deleting any of the phrases, we note that there is no value higher than the total value of the alpha test, and therefore none of the phrases can be deleted and all of them are of high importance.

Steps of the Factor Analysis (Teachings Staff):

Step (1) Descriptive Statistics:

Table 4.14 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics				
	Mean	**Std. Deviation**	**Analysis N**	**Missing N**
Statement1	**4.0435**	**1.10693**	**23**	**0**
Statement2	**3.4783**	**1.44189**	**23**	**0**
Statement3	**3.7826**	**1.12640**	**23**	**0**
Ststement4	**4.3478**	**.64728**	**23**	**0**
Statement5	**4.4783**	**.79026**	**23**	**0**
Statement6	**4.1739**	**1.23038**	**23**	**0**
Statement7	**3.9545**	**1.17422**	**22**	**1**
Statement8	**4.0000**	**1.11270**	**22**	**1**
Statement9	**4.2609**	**.86431**	**23**	**0**

Statement10	**3.9545**	**1.09010**	**22**	**1**
Statement11	**3.9091**	**1.19160**	**22**	**1**
Statement12	**4.2727**	**.98473**	**22**	**1**
Statement13	**3.8571**	**.91026**	**21**	**2**
Statement14	**3.3478**	**1.22877**	**23**	**0**
Statement15	**3.8696**	**1.17954**	**23**	**0**

Table No. **(4.14)** shows us the results of the descriptive analysis of the data that were entered in the factor analysis, excluding the missing values for the data, and thus this increases the accuracy of the results of the factor analysis.

Step (2) Adequate of Sample Size and Achieving of Variance

Table 4.15 KMO and Bartlett's Test

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">KMO and Bartlett's Test</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.</td><td>.602</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Bartlett's Test of Sphericity</td><td>Approx. Chi-Square</td><td>108.329</td></tr>
<tr><td>Df</td><td>105</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sig.</td><td>.02</td></tr>
</table>

Table No. **(4.15)** regarding the results of the adequacy of the sample size and the achievement of variance, we note that the **158** of the (KMO and Bartlett's) test shows that the sample size is sufficient and that the variance distribution characteristic has already been achieved

Step (3) the Commonality Coefficients

Table 4.16 the commonality coefficients

Communalities		
	Initial	**Extraction**
Statement1	**1.000**	**.734**
Statement2	**1.000**	**.597**
Statement3	**1.000**	**.666**
Ststement4	**1.000**	**.544**
Statement5	**1.000**	**.800**
Statement6	**1.000**	**.545**
Statement7	**1.000**	**.811**
Statement8	**1.000**	**.778**
Statement9	**1.000**	**.663**
Statement10	**1.000**	**.777**
Statement11	**1.000**	**.717**
Statement12	**1.000**	**.635**
Statement13	**1.000**	**.738**
Statement14	**1.000**	**.676**
Statement15	**1.000**	**.822**

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table No. **(4.16),** which shows the results of the commonality coefficients for the variables within the factor, as the criterion value is (0.5), but the results of the study population’s values are all higher than the criterion value, so it can be said that these results are characterized by a high degree of accuracy.

Step (4) the Calculate of the Total Variance Explained

Table 4.17 Total Variance Explained

Total Variance Explained									
Component	**Initial Eigenvalues**			**Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings**			**Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings**		
	Total	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**	**Total**	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**	**Total**	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**
A1	3.247	21.649	21.649	3.247	21.649	21.649	2.503	16.688	16.688
A2	2.508	16.717	38.366	2.508	16.717	38.366	2.433	16.219	32.907
A3	2.014	13.424	51.790	2.014	13.424	51.790	2.219	14.795	47.702
A4	1.564	10.424	62.215	1.564	10.424	62.215	1.680	11.199	58.901
A5	1.173	7.820	70.034	1.173	7.820	70.034	1.670	11.133	70.034
A6	.990	6.600	76.634						
A7	.881	5.876	82.510						
A8	.695	4.630	87.140						
A9	.648	4.321	91.461						
A10	.413	2.757	94.218						
A11	.279	1.861	96.079						
A12	.265	1.770	97.848						
A13	.162	1.082	98.931						
A14	.124	.824	99.755						
A15	.037	.245	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table No**. (4.17**) shows us the most important results of the analysis, which is the percentage that each factor explains from the degree of total variance, which amounted to **(70.03%),** and there are **5** factors for the sample of the student population, and they can be called (phenomenon). Where we note that these factors are sufficient to analyze the phenomenon of obstacles to the translation of economic texts for students.

Step (5) the Calculate of the Component Matrix

Table 4.18 Calculating the Component Matrix

Component Matrix[a]					
	Component				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Statement1	**.587**		**-.350**	**-.491**	
Statement2	**.712**				
Statement3	**.531**			**.407**	**.464**
Ststement4		**.630**			
Statement5		**.502**	**-.421**	**.597**	
Statement6	**.515**	**-.369**	**-.326**		
Statement7	**.722**		**.314**	**.364**	
Statement8	**.735**		**.384**		
Statement9	**.460**		**.588**		
Statement10		**.712**			**-.436**
Statement11		**.746**			
Statement12		**.386**		**-.514**	**.453**
Statement13		**.549**	**.520**		
Statement14	**.671**		**-.395**		
Statement15		**.302**	**.709**		**-.463**

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 5 components extracted.

Table No. **(4.18**) it becomes clear to us the distribution of the questionnaire's axis statements on the factors, but since it was one of the conditions of the factor analysis that the variable loading is distributed to one factor and since these results contradict this condition.

Step (6) The Calculate of the Rotated Component Matrix

Table 4.19 Calculating the Rotated Component Matrix

Rotated Component Matrix[a]						Variables in factor
	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	
A1	.844					1
A2	.721					1
A3		.673				2
A4			.625			3
A5			.844			3
A6				-.451		4
A7		.780				2
A8		.697				2
A9		.755				2
A10			.770			3
A11			.612			3
A12					.761	5
A13					.718	5
A14	.788					1
A15				.878		15

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Table No. **(4.19)** the feature of rotating the factors was used using the orthogonal method and the results of the analysis came Logical, as each variable was loaded on one factor only (note that the criterion value is **40%),** meaning that each variable was loaded on a factor with a value less than the criterion **value (40%)** that was excluded from the factor, and the analysis was repeated for the variable that included Two or more downloads so that it depends on one factor only**.**

Step (7) Component plot Rotated Space

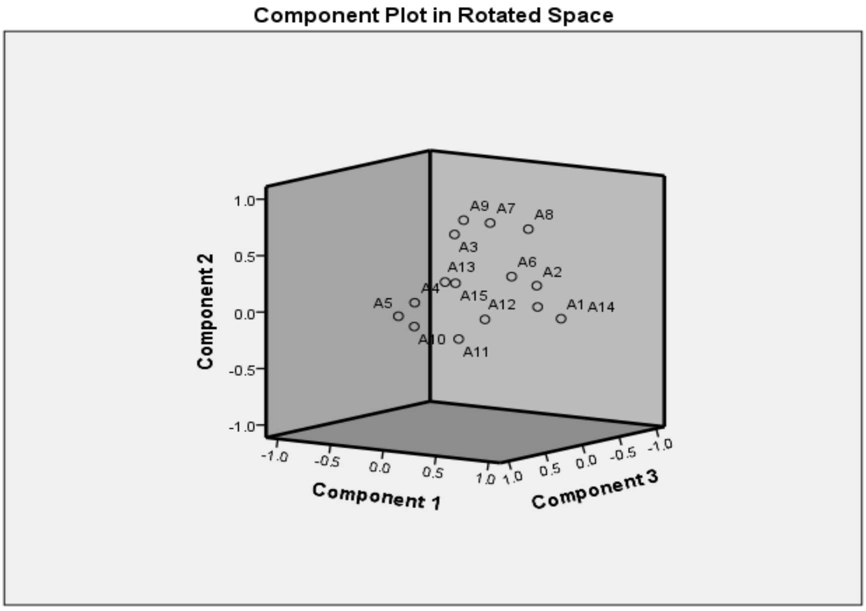

Figure No 4.5 Component plot Rotated Space (Teaching Staff)

Figure No. **(4.5),** we notice that after rotating the factors using the orthogonal method, all the variables become close to the orthogonal axis, that is, the homogeneous variables are in one group, while some variables move away so that they are alienated from the factor to which they belong.

Step (8) Component Score Covariance Matrix

Table 4.20 Component Score Covariance Matrix

Component Score Covariance Matrix					
Component	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	**1.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**
2		**1.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**
3			**1.000**	**.000**	**.000**
4				**1.000**	**.000**
5					**1.000**

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.
Component Scores.

Table No. (**4.20**) shows the results of the covariance matrix, where it appears that all coefficients of covariance are zero, and thus the condition of independence of the variables is fulfilled.

CHAPTER FIVE

CHAPTER FIVE

MAIN FINDINGs, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMANDATION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents conclusion of the study.it also includes summary of the study; findings, recommendation, implication, limitation, suggestion for further studies.

5.1 Summary of the Study

This study intends to discuss difficulties that MA students of translation face while they are searching for a clear meaning of the economic texts. It also offers a detailed analysis of lexical problems encountered by the translation students.

Economic translation texts problems usually occur when the meaning of the word or the expression in the source language is not understood, or totally were unknown terms to MA students of translation.

This study is also intended to achieve these objectives; to reveal the difficulties and causes of difficulties of translating the economic text. And to find out the problems of translating economic terminology and idioms.

On the other hand this study adopted quantitative and qualitative design through descriptive analytical method. Tools used for data collection were test and questionnaire; distributed to number of **(55**) sample (students) at Bahri university college of graduate studies and (**23**) teachers from many universities such as Sudan university of science and technology, Cambridge college and Almashriq university .

5.2 Findings of the Study

The findings of this study are basically according to the results of testing hypotheses, so the study discovered the following:

5.2.1 **First: For the Student Population:**

5.2.2 Measuring the internal consistency of the questionnaire statements **63%.**

5.2.3 The overall approval rate for the questionnaire phrases is **70%,** (having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce a good translation.)

5.2.4 The variance condition was met according to a test, which led to more important factors for the hypotheses

5.2.5 The factors of the student population hypothesis explained **69.7%** of the results of the study as **follows:**

a) The first hypothesis represents the number of **5** factors that explained about **60%** of the difference.

b / The second hypothesis represents the number of **3** factors, and it explained about **75.73%** of the difference.

C / The third hypothesis represent the number of **6** factors and it explained about **74.83%** of the difference.

5.2.6 The Second Population of Teaching Staff:

5.2.7 The internal consistency of the questionnaire statements is **77%,** which represents a very high degree of stability.

5.2.8 The overall approval rate for the questionnaire statements is **70.02%,** which is a high degree of approval.

5.2.9 The phrase **"Most of Sudanese universities do not have electronic libraries."** In the first order based on the arithmetic mean value, which follows the hypothesis that states

“University syllabus is not updated to recent global economic text which makes MA students translation incompetent”.

5.2.10 Measuring the variance characteristic, the adequacy of the population, and the questionnaire for the population of teachers.

5.2.11 The teachers population explained the number of five factors as the following:

A) The first factor represents the number **of 3** factors, has explained about **78.4%** of the difference.

B) The Second factor represents the number of **4** factors, has explained about **72.625%** of the difference.

C) The third factor, represents the number of **4** factors, has explained about **71.275%** of the difference.

D) The fourth factor represents the number of **2** factors has explained about **21.35%** of the difference.

E) The fifth factor represents the number of **2** factors, explained about **73.95%.** of the difference.

5.2.12 According to the above results, we conclude that **MA Students of Translation face difficulties in Rendering economic text from English into Arabic**.

5.3 Recommendation of the Study

5.3.1 Meanwhile translating economic text is difficult for MA Students, so university should provide them with updated syllabus.

5.3.2 Due to the Knowledge of economic background facilitates translation of economic text. University should insert economic lecture for the students.

5.3.3 Appropriate economic translation depends on practicing translation. So, MA students are needs to practice more written translation to improve their translation skills.

5.3.4 Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation. So MA student should train their self by acquiring more economic terms.

5.3.5 Library books and references help me in translating economic text. In order to that electronic library is so important for MA students.
5.3.6 Teaching economic translation should be qualified.

5.4 Implication of the Study

This study has focused in essential problem of translating text which is "**Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by MA Students in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic".** So all Sudanese students, translators, teachers and researchers will get benefit from this study.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

5.6.1 University should provide students with current global syllabus
5.6.2 Develop the tools of teaching to attract the learner's attentions.
5.6.3 Provide students with online electronic library to get information easily.
5.6.4 During the lecture teacher can distribute economic essay for discussing through the lecture.
5.6.5 Furthermore, there are general steps that can be applied in the classroom in order to teach

Appendices

Appendix (1)

A Test Format

Dear MA Students,

This test is a part of PhD degree in (Translation) which deals with "Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by MA Students in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic".

You are kindly requested to answer the following test. Please write down the answers according to your understanding.

Be sure, that your answer will be treated confidentially. Also it will be used for research purposes only.

Question One:

Read the Text Below then Circle the Correct Meaning of the Underlined Words.

Economics Texts

Economics is a discipline that is related to the study of **production and** **consumption** as well as transfer of wealth. It is subdivided into **microeconomics,** which deals with industries and economic activities on the individual level, and **macroeconomics**, which is the study of the economics of the entire country or the **international market.** There is an increased need for the translation of economics texts due to globalization and the proliferation of companies worldwide. This has led to more cooperation and partnership between business organizations internationally, more translations made for documents related to **loans**, purchasing **shares** and establishing multinational companies. Economic translation is required for marketing and **commerce**, banking and the **investment sector,** the **insurance industry**, **accounting and auditing,** and marketing research.

1- Production and Consumption can be translated as:

(A) الاستيراد والتصدير **(B)** الانتاج والاستهلاك **(C)** الانتاج والاستنزاف

2- Macroeconomics can be translated as:

(A) الاقتصاد الصغير **(B)** الاقتصاد الجزئي **(C)** الاقتصاد الكلي

3- Microeconomics can be translated as:

(A) الاقتصاد الجزئي **(B)** الاقتصاد الكبير **(C)** الاقتصاد الكلي

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4- International market can be translated as:

(A) السوق المحلي **(B)** السوق العالمي **(C)** السوق الموازي

5- Loans can be translated as:

(A) قروض **(B)** ديون **(C)** سندات

6-Shares can be translated as:

(A) مشاركة **(B)** أسهم **(C)** نشر

7- Commerce can be translated as:

(A) تجارة **(B)** تبادل تجاري **(C)** أرباح

8- Investment Sector can be translated as:

(A) قطاع الزراعة **(B)** قطاع الصناعة **(C)** قطاع الاستثمار

9- Insurance Industry can be translated as:

(A) صناعة التأمين **(B)** قطاع التأمين **(C)** تأمين الصناعة

10- Accounting and Auditing can be translated as:

(A) المحاسبة والمراجعة **(B) المحاسبة والتدقيق** **(C) المحاسب والمراجع**

Question Two:

Circle the Appropriate Meaning of the Following Terminologies.

1-In its simplest terms, when there is **inflation** there is a **rise in the prices** charged for goods and services. Where an economy has inflation, the cost of living tends to rise.

(A) الانكماش **(B) التضخم** **(C) التفريغ**

2- Neologism is considered one of the most common challenges for translators of economic texts.

(A) لفظة أو عبارة جديدة **(B) علم الكلمة** **(C) علم المصطلح**

3- The principle of a **bear market is** simple enough. Essentially, it represents a negative or **pessimistic outlook** on a stock market's performance, often with such markets falling into a downfall spiral, where prices continue to drop.

(A) سوق الكحوليات **(B) سوق الدب** **(C) هبوط السوق**

4- **Deflation is the opposite of inflation**. It occurs when demand reduces, and this, in turn, produces results such as reduced prices.

(A) الانكماش **(B) التضخم** **(C) التفريغ**

5- **Fiscal policy** refers to a government's spending and how it affects the economy, particularly if **spending levels change.**

(A) السياسة المالية **(B) السياسة السنوية** **(C) السياسة الدولية**

6- Gross domestic product (GDP) is often used as a measure of a nation's economic performance and activity. It is usually calculated on a quarterly or annual basis.

(A) إجمالي الناتج العالمي   (B) إجمالي الناتج المحلي   (C) إجمالي الناتج الفائض

Question Three:

Circle the Appropriate Meaning of the Following Idioms.

1-The bottom line

Usually referring to the final profit margin of a business when all expenses have been paid.

(A) الارباح النهائية   (B) الارباح الهامشية   (C) هامش الربح النهائي

2-To cut corners

Almost the opposite of by the book. This means to do things in the quickest and cheapest way in order to save time and money but often compromising quality and bending the rules (another expression which means not strictly following all the rules).

(A) فعل الاشياء بأسرع و أرخص الطرق لحفظ الزمن والمال(B) سرعة التصرف لحفظ الزمن والمال
(C) مخالفة القوانين

3-To corner the market

To control enough quantity of a product or service that enables one to then change the market price willingly. It can also mean to be the only one making or providing a given product or service.

(A) إحتكار كمية المنتج أو الخدمة للتحكم في سعره   (B) شراء المنتج   (C) سهولة الحصول على المنتج

4-Back to the drawing board

This expression means to start something again from the beginning because it’s not working as you would have liked or expected.

(A) أن تبدأ شيئا من البداية لأن النتيجه ليست كما توقعت (B) أن تبدأ من الصفر (C) أن تبدأ مشروع جديد

Appendix (2)

A Questionnaire Format

Dear MA Students,

Thank you for answering this questionnaire which deals with "Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by MA Students in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic". Be sure that your answer will be treated confidentially. It will be used for research purposes only. I appreciate your participation in this study.

<u>Instructions:</u>

All Statements Should Be Answered.

Please Tick (✔) for each Statement in the Column You Feel it is Right.

No	Statements	Agree	Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Translating economic text is difficult for MA Students.					
2	Knowledge of economic background facilitates translation of economic text.					
3	Appropriate economic translation Depends on practicing translation.					
4	Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation.					
5	MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text.					
6	Lacks of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA Students face difficulties in rendering economic text					

	from English into Arabic.					
7	Library books and references help me in translating economic text.					
8	University translation syllabus helps me to translate professionally.					
9	Teachers of economic translation help me to understand the process of economic translation.					
10	It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context.					
11	Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms.					
12	Economic idioms containing one word easier to translate than phrasal idioms.					
13	Economic idioms are difficult to understand.					
14	Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate.					

Appendix (3)

Questionnaire for Teaching Staff

Name is Optional: ……………………………

1. **Gender:** **Male ( )** **Female ( )**
2. **Years of experience:** **(1-5) ( ),** **(6-10) ( ),** **(11-15) ( ),** **(Above 15) ( )**

Dear Teachers,

Thank you for answering this questionnaire which deals with "Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by MA Students of Translation in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic". Be sure that your answer will be treated confidentially. It will be used for research purposes only. I appreciate your participation in this study.

<u>This Questionnaire Set Out to Test the Following Hypothesis.</u>

1- What are the **Causes** of difficulties in rendering economic text from English into Arabic.

Please Tick (✔) for each Statement in the Column You Feel Right.

No	Statements	Agree	Strongly agree	Dis agree	Strongly Dis agree	Neutral
1	University syllabus is not updated to recent global economic text which makes MA Students Translation incompetent.					
2	Teachers are not qualified enough to teach economic translation.					

4	Most of Sudanese universities libraries don't have enough economic translation references.					
5	Most of Sudanese universities don't have online electronic libraries.					
6	MA Students of Translation don't have economic translation background which result in inappropriate translation.					
7	MA Students of Translation aren't capable with economic idioms.					
8	Economic translation text has many unfamiliar terms for MA Students of Translation.					
9	Economic text has many difficult scientific economic phrases.					
10	Economic text contains some difficult economic statements..					
11	MA Students who have studied English language before, their translation is more accurate.					
12	MA Students should have knowledge with both source and target languages systems.					
13	MA Students can deal with economic text characteristics in translation process.					
14	MA Students are not familiar with translation techniques.					
15	Economic terms dictionaries are not available for MA Students of translation.					

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