



Sudan University of Science and Technology

College of Graduate Studies

College of Languages



**Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by Translators
when Translating Economic Texts from English into
Arabic and Vice Versa**

(A Case Study of some Translators in Khartoum State)

**تقصي الصعوبات التي يواجهها المترجمون عند ترجمة النصوص الاقتصادية
من الإنجليزية إلى العربية والعكس
(دراسة حالة لبعض المترجمين بولاية الخرطوم)**

A Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Ph.D. in English Language (Applied Linguistics)

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Opening Quranic Verse

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قال تعالى:

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَالِدَاتِ إِِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ
لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿22﴾

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الروم، الآية (22)

"And among His signs is the creation of the heavens and earth, and
the differences of your languages and colors"

Translation of verse number (22) Surat Ar Rum

Dedication

To my family

Acknowledgements

All praise and gratitude are due to Allah for giving me strength hand health to carry out this work.

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Abstract

(English Version)

This study aims to investigate difficulties facing translators when translating economic text from English into Arabic and vice versa. The study adopted a descriptive analytical method. A questionnaire was used for data collection. The sample of the study consisted of (60) translators from different universities and translators' centers in Khartoum State. The data were analyzed statistically by using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) program. This study has come out with the findings that, translators face difficulties in translating economic texts, particularly in translating terminologies, abbreviations, and idioms. The findings of the study also revealed that such difficulties due to some reasons such as: translators lack knowledge in economics, most of translators do not understand the meaning of economic text in both English and Arabic language, some Economic terminologies meaning is ambiguous for translators, cultural differences of the two languages. The study suggested some recommendations that: Translators should be well trained to use accurate equivalence of economic terminologies, acronyms, and idioms in both Arabic and English language, economic translators should have solid knowledge in economic language through the source and target language, economic translator should get in touch with different cultures of the two languages, translators should update their knowledge in the field. Finally, the study suggested some relevant topics for further studies in the same field.

Abstract (Arabic Version)

مستخلص البحث

تهدف الدراسة لتقصي الصعوبات التي يواجهها المترجمون عند ترجمة النصوص الاقتصادية من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى العربية والعكس. تبنت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي واستخدمت الاستبانة أداة لجمع البيانات. تكونت عينة الدراسة من ستين مترجما من مختلف الجامعات ومراكز الترجمة بولاية الخرطوم وحلت البيانات باستخدام برنامج التحليل الإحصائي. توصلت الدراسة إلى أن المترجمين يواجهون صعوبات عند ترجمة النصوص الاقتصادية؛ لاسيما عند ترجمة التعابير الاصطلاحية، والاختصارات، والجداول. وقد كشفت الدراسة بأن المترجمين تواجههم تلك الصعوبات لعدة أسباب منها: عدم معرفتهم بعلم الاقتصاد، وصعوبة فهم النص الاقتصادي لدى كثير من المترجمين في اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية، وغموض معاني بعض المصطلحات الاقتصادية، والاختلاف الثقافي في اللغتين. توصلت الدراسة إلى بعض التوصيات والتي تتمثل في: تدريب المترجمين تدريباً جيداً في استخدام المكافئ الدقيق للمصطلحات والاختصارات في اللغتين، وينبغي أن تكون لدى المترجم الاقتصادي معرفة جيدة بلغة الاقتصاد في اللغة المصدر واللغة الهدف، كذلك على المترجم الاقتصادي أن يكون على دراية بثقافة اللغتين، وعليه تحديث معلوماته في المجال الاقتصادي. أخيراً اقترحت الدراسة مزيداً من البحوث في مواضيع ذات صلة بنفس المجال.

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.0 Overview

Languages are generally different in sentence structure, text structure, and cultural content. These differences make difficulties for the translator when translating from one language into another, particularly when languages are related to different families such as English and Arabic.

What is among non-specialists is that translation is to replace words in one language by equivalent in another language .If translation had been confined to such an activity alone, bilingual dictionary would have been enough to perform perfect translation. The process of translating will not be able appropriately based on meaning found in the dictionary, but also the context of situation and context based on the texts as well. Students are allowed to use dictionaries when sitting for the comprehensive examination. However, a dictionary is not sufficient to achieve understandable translation. The nature and performance of translation work has changed, as a result of increased use of technology. So far, translation is not just a way of converting words into other words but it is complicated and needs strategies to deal with “*Translation is the replacement of the textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual in another language (TL)*”(Catford,1965 .20).It is obvious that translation is not just converting words from one language into another using dictionary.

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation affects people everyday life, in this era of globalization where people are connected with each other, and there are no restrictions in all kinds of exchanges among nations and countries, it becomes impossible to avoid how importance of translation is. Among text types translating such as

,journalistic ,literary , and technical ; **economic translation** in particular is paramount importance , because it takes place everywhere , related with other social sciences ,people need to exchange benefits in the level of nations, societies, companies...etc. This study will focus on difficulties that faced by translators when translating such type of texts, then provide them with some solutions to overcome these difficulties.

1.2 Statement of the Study Problem:

The problem of this research lies on that translators face difficulties when translating economic texts from English into Arabic and vice versa , so they make mistakes and errors when translating such type of texts ; particularly when the texts deal with academic books in economics such as macroeconomics , microeconomics, and subfields connected to them such as terminology , symbols ,diagrams, graphs and abbreviations that used in economics .The researcher has noticed that translators face these kinds of problems when translating economic texts. According to my experience in this domain some translators have no adequate knowledge in economics, so they depend on dictionaries when they translate economic texts not on what economists use in economics. Hence, this study is going to investigate the difficulties that hinder translators to translate such types of texts accurately.

1.3 Questions of the Study:

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the difficulties which translators encounter in economic texts translation?
- 2- What are the causes behind the difficulties that translators face?
- 3- What are the possible solutions that translators may follow to overcome such difficulties?

1.4 Hypotheses of the Study:

The questions above will lead to the following hypotheses:

- 1- Translators encounter difficulties related to economic texts types.
- 2- Translators encounter such difficulties as a result of lack of knowledge in economics.
- 3- There are possible solutions that translators can follow to overcome the difficulties.

1.5 Objectives of the Study:

This study intends to achieve the following aims:

- 1- To discover the difficulties that translators encounter when translating economic texts from English into Arabic and vice versa.
- 2- To find out the reasons behind these difficulties.
- 3- To suggest and provide some solutions which could help translators to overcome these difficulties.

1.6 Significance of the Study:

A lot of excellent books in economics are written in English language all over the world , so we need to translate these books into Arabic; to help our students at universities to benefit from these books, however to translate such books we have to investigate difficulties that translators face in translating economic texts, then discover strategies to overcome .Globalization and growth of countries in all economic activities also have brought significance in economic translation ,so the world need qualified translators who are able to meet demands in specialized texts and economic translation is one of them .

1.7 Methodology of the Study:

In this study descriptive analytical method will be used .The researcher sets a questionnaire for translators in different centers of translation in Khartoum state to collect data from translators. Then the researcher uses statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) to analyze data collected.

1.8 Limits of the Study:

This study is about difficulties that translators encounter when they translate economic texts from English into Arabic and vice versa. The study will be restricted to Sudanese translators in Khartoum state. This study will carried out within the time from 2018 to 2021. The study will focus on translating economic texts that relate to macroeconomics, microeconomics and subfields included in these two major types of economic texts such as economic terms, diagram, symbols and abbreviations in addition to the other aspects of economics.

Summary of the Chapter

This chapter has provided description of the study problem, questions of the study, hypotheses of the study, objectives of the study, methodology of the study and limits of the study. The next chapter will be literature review and previous studies.

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review and Previous Studies

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Literature Review and Previous Studies

A. Literature Review

2.0 Overview:

Translation is a set of actions performed by the translator while reproducing the source text (ST) into another language (target language). Translation is a means of communication between peoples. The translator makes possible an exchange of information between the speakers of different languages by producing a text in the target language (TL) which has the same communicative value with the source text. But, this target text is not completely identical with the source text as to its form and content due to the limitations that imposed by the formal and semantic differences between the languages. The major importance is that the translated text has the same meaning as the original text. If there is discrepancy between the transmitted and the received message, there is no exchange of information is possible. The translator usually tries to produce identical meaning in target language by using the closest possible equivalent. Economic translations are an integral part of any international business process. The prosperity of any international business is impossible without developing economic relations. Nowadays, in the globalization era, cooperating with international partners from various countries is necessary. Working with international partners as well as any other type of cooperation is related financial and economic documents. So far, high quality translation of economic texts is needed.

An economic translation, containing the smallest mistake or even a typing error can cause serious consequences. For this reason economic translation requires high responsibility from the translator. Economic translation involves knowledge in the subject, specific knowledge in financial reports,

and fluency in economic terminology to translate the documents accurately. To achieve such aims the translator must have a solid knowledge about translation and the subject matter, such as translation techniques, types of translation, translation problems, the characteristics of economic translation, etc. These are the subjects that will be discussed in detailed in this chapter.

2.1 Various Definitions of Translation:

Translation has been defined in many ways by different translation theorists and linguists, depending on how they see language and translation. One of the most prominent definitions of translation has been stated by (Newmark, 1988: 5), he defines translation as “*rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text*”. This definition emphasizes on rendering meaning of the source language text into the target language text as the author intended. The focus here is on the source text.

Hatim and Mundy (2004: 6) define translation as follows:

“The process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) into the target language (TL)”. Obviously in this definition Hatim and Mundy restricted translation on written texts they do not mention oral texts .Unlike Hatim and Mundy , Brislin (1976: 1) defines translation as the “ *general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the languages are in written or oral forms; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.*” In this definition Brislin gives wide definition of translation ,in his own view all sorts of transferring thoughts and ideas from one language to another is translation , whether the languages in written ,oral or based on signs.

In his definition of translation Wills focuses on transferring written texts, but he adds that it requires the syntactic, semantic, and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing, as he stated in the following definition: "*Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written text into an optimally equivalent text, and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing*" (Wills, 1982: 3). In the similar way Newmark emphasizes on written texts when he defines translation as follows: "*Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language*" (Newmark, 1981: 7). Newmark concentrates on the source text; in this definition he says *by the same message and/or statement*, in the definition mentioned before he says, *language in the way that the author intended the text*

Catford attempts to describe translation in terms of a specific linguistic theory. In his view, the theory of translation is concerned with a relation between languages; therefore it is unseasonable to study translation without considering its relationship with linguistics, he stated that: "*Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language—a general linguistic theory.*" (Catford, 1965,1). And from the perspective of functional linguistics, he defines translation as: "*the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)*" (Catford, 1965, 20). In this definition the reader can notice that there are two key words: textual material and equivalent. Generally, a TT is not a complete translation of its ST, but a replacement of the ST by TL equivalents. Finally Catford defines textual translation equivalent as "*any TL form (text or portion of text) which*

is observed to be the equivalent of a given SL form (text or portion of text), and that portion of a TL text which is changed when and only when a given portion of the SL text is changed” (Catford, 1965.27-28).

Nida’s opinions of translation are embodied in his work ***Toward a Science of Translating*** and ***The Theory and Practice of Translation***. In his former book Nida regards translation as a scientific subject and stated that “*the transference of a message from one language to another is a valid subject for scientific description*” (Nida, 1964, 3). Later on, He proposes the concept of dynamic equivalence and defines translation as: “*the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style*” (Nida, 1964,12). It is obvious that Nida has changed his opinion in translation from seeing it as a scientific subject to an art. Nida points out that difference between the traditional translating and the new concept of translating is due to their focuses. The old one focuses on form of the message, whereas the new one focuses is on the response of the receptors.

Next, Nida and Taber (1969) explain the process of translating as consisting of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Although culture plays an important role in human life and influence languages of the societies, the above definitions do not take cultural aspect into account clearly, but some of them do not state anything about culture. Others theorists of translation define translation bearing in mind the cultural and linguistic aspects of both languages as in the following definitions:

Halliday (in Halliday and Hasan(1985: 5) states that there was the theory of context before the theory of text. In other words, context precedes text. Context here means context of situation and culture (Halliday and Hasan,

1985: 7). This context is necessary for adequate understanding of the text, which becomes the first requirement for translating. Thus, translating without understanding text is non-sense, and understanding text without understanding its culture is difficult or impossible and may lead to serious mistakes. Translation is not just a process of translating words, sentences or texts; it gives us opportunities to know more about societies and their cultures. So whenever a translator wants to translate any text he has to bear in mind the culture of the two languages before starting translating.

Lefevere states that “translation is, of course, a rewriting of an original text” (Lefevere, 1992, 12). From this definition we have to bear in mind that when we rewrite an original text to another language we have to consider the culture of the two languages (source language and target language). Bassnett’s opinion is that, translation is not only a kind of pure lingual activity but also a kind of communication intra-culture and inter-culture. In other words, translation is not a mere linguistic transfer but a cross-cultural activity. She proposes that the cultural aspects should be taken into consideration for the study of translation, especially for the equivalence of source text and target text. While there are no two identical cultures, there are no exact sameness can be produced in the process of translation, but translators have to do their best to convey the message as it is intended by the author.

From the definitions mentioned above, the researcher has found that the theorists of translation stated different definitions of translation; some of them focus on rendering meaning of one text into another language, others mention only written texts, and some scholars do not include culture in their definitions. From all these different views , the researcher see that , generally translation is transferring meanings , messages , ideas , and thoughts from

one language into another bearing the response of the receptors and the culture of the two languages into account .

2.2 Translation and Interpretation

Translation and interpretation are two closely related linguistic disciplines. They are usually performed by the same people. Many people think that translation and interpretation are the same thing in different words. But, actually the main difference between them is that: in translation the translator translates written text, while the interpreter translates orally. In other words, interpreting is the oral translation of a message in one language into an equivalent oral message in another language. For instance, if the translator translates orally from one language into another, as it occurs in prisons and courts, in this case this job is interpretation and the translator here is called interpreter.

According to Pochhacker (2004), interpreting is a form translation in which the first and the final rendering in another language are produced of an utterance of source language. Thus, interpretation occurs whenever an oral message in one language is reformulated and retransmitted orally in a second language. However they are different, translation and interpretation are the main two types of translation; the former involves only written texts, whereas the latter involves only oral messages. But, there are some more differences between these two types. In written translation the source text and the target text are in written form. In interpretation(oral translation) the interpreter listens to the oral message of the original and translates it oral in target language. As a result, in translation the receptor of the translation can read it whereas in interpretation he or she just hears the message.

The border between written and interpretation is drawn not only because of their forms but also because of the sets of conditions in which the process

takes place. The first (translation) is continuous while the other (interpretation) is momentary. In written translation the original text can be read and revised as many times as the translator may need. The same is done for the final product. The translator can revise his translation, compare it to the original, make the necessary corrections that are needed.

The conditions of interpretation impose a number of restrictions on the translator's performance. In interpretation, the interpreter only receives the original text for a short period of time. His\Her interpretations also a direct action with no possibility of any returns to the original text for correction. Such restrictions create additional challenges to the interpreter.

Mainly there are two kinds of interpretation (oral translation): simultaneous and consecutive. In simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter is supposed to be able to translate while the speaker is uttering the original message. The interpreter receives the original speech and simultaneously transfers his translation to the listeners. This kind of interpreting usually happens in prisons and courts or even in trade. In consecutive translation, the interpreting starts after the original speech or some of it have been completed. Here the interpreter's strategies and final results usually depend on the length of the speech to be translated. If the utterance is just a sentence or two, the interpreter follows the original speech. If not, the interpreter has to take notes of the original messages, selecting and reproducing the most important parts of the original message. It is noted that, it is important in interpreting to enable the interpreter to form correct structures as rapidly as possible in the transfer of spoken texts from one language to another. The interpreter has to create naturally in the listener's mind the same meaning that the source speaker intended to convey. Setton (1999) notes that interpreting is a process by which a spoken language or utterance take place

in one language which is intended to convey the same meaning as previously existing utterance in another language.

2.3 History and Theories of Translation

The history of translation is related to the history of the invisible cultural interactions of the world. All the interactions between peoples all over the world such as ideas, information, concepts, values, and trade. All these need people to communicate with each other, of course this communication will not happen unless they understand the language of each other, here translation is used to facilitate the communication between different languages. The translation of the Hebrew Bible into Greek in the third century BCE is considered as the first major translation in the Western world when dispersed Jews had forgotten Hebrew, their ancestral language, and needed the Bible to be translated into Greek to be able to read and understand it. Transferring ideas and information from the East have influenced the Western culture since early ages, when trade ties connected between East and the Mediterranean countries. Many of the philosophical and scientific works of ancient Greece were rendered into Arabic as early as ninth century A.D. This knowledge spread to Europe via Spain which was a Muslim country. It is obvious that rendering such works from one language to another need a practice of translation.

The most important participation in translation procedures have been provided by Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet (2000). They provide six translation procedures. "Borrowing, calque and literal translation" these are implemented in "direct" translation. By "direct" they mean "the possibility of transposing the SL message element by element into the TL. The other three are "transposition, modulation and equivalence." These three procedures are applied in situations where the translation is not direct.

In the 1960s to 1970s, the main prevailing concept in translation studies is "equivalence." . Nida argues that there are two different types of equivalence, namely formal and dynamic equivalence. Formal correspondence 'focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content', unlike dynamic equivalence which is based upon 'the principle of equivalent effect's (Nida, 1964, . 159

In his essay "Theories of Translation" Nida outlined four major perspectives in translation theory. He states that the different ways in the process of translation, can be categorized to four different viewpoints as follows:

2.3.1 Philological Perspective

Nida states that the philological perspective in translation focused on 'faithfulness' to the SL text. Among the translators of the earlier ages, Nida considers Luther to be the most influential one.

Although philological perspective is still alive, but a number of limitations of the Philological perspective on translating literary works are still discussed. Finally have recognized that other factors must be given greater attention; cultural aspects are needed.

2.3.2 The linguistic Perspective

Usually translating involves two different languages , So studying the issues of translation emphasize on features of the source and target languages .Nida points out that Important studies of linguistic structures have been made by a number of scholars, such studies laid for organized study of language function . Chomsky (1965) added a dynamic dimension to language structure through the use of transformations. All this led to the publication of books on translation that focuses on language structure. Philosophers interested in language issues have contributed indirectly to the growth and evolution of this perspective.

2.3.3 The Communicative Perspective

Nida points out that the movement from one language to another reflects the importance of basic elements in communication theory (source, message, receptor, and feedback). Sociolinguists have made important contributions on translating that based on communication. Nida stated that the relation between sociolinguistics and translation is natural, because sociolinguists deal with language as the society uses it in communicating. Any approach to translating based on communication must give considerable attention to the paralinguistic (tone of Voice, loudness, and eye Contact), which are important in oral communication. Similarly, style, format, and layout generally are important in written texts.

2.3.4 The Sociosemiotic Perspective

The focus in a sociosemiotic perspective on translation is the multiplicity of codes involved in verbal communication. Paralinguistic is considered. And when people listen to a speaker, they not only take in the verbal message, but the background of the speaker, his or her sincerity, knowledge and expertise etc.

The impact of the verbal message is based on these extra linguistic codes. These codes are always present, whether in oral or written communication, other optional codes may become dominant in translation. The problem of multiple codes and their relation to the social Setting of communication have been treated by a number of scholars like Eco(1976), Krampen (1979), and Robinson (1985).

In 1998, there is a similar to formal and dynamic equivalence stated by Newmark, distinguishing between " semantic and communicative" translation, the former being source-oriented and the latter target-oriented (Newmark 1998: 47)

2.4 Translation and Pragmatics

Translation is a discipline that links with a wide variety of other sciences such as linguistics, teaching, economics, Computer Science, medical science, etc. Since translation is part of Applied or Comparative Linguistics its relationship with Linguistics is particularly much stronger. Pragmatics is one of the disciplines that related to translation by its interdisciplinary nature and character. Here are some definitions of pragmatics which will clarify this relationship. Yule (2010) defines pragmatics as “the study of what speakers mean, or “speaker’s meaning”. Definitely this definition is simple, clear and more explicit. Pragmatics is the study of “invisible” meaning, or how we recognize what is meant according to situations when a message is said or written. The message is exploited and analyzed through pragmatics to discover the real and intended meaning, purposes and goals of people in communication in different situations. The central purpose of translation is the successful transferring of the original text using the medium of different linguistic signs. Thus, the relationship between translation and pragmatics is clear. In translation the main purpose is to convey the original message, similarly in pragmatics is that we want to discover the intended meaning of the writer or speaker. When we know the invisible meaning we can translate correctly. So far, pragmatics is the brain behind of the translation process.

2.5 Methods of Translation

In his book *A Textbook of Translation* Newmark(1988-45) mentioned that the central problem of translation has focused on how to translate literally or freely. He stated that the argument has been going on since at least the first century BC Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, many writers see that translation should concern on : the spirit, not the letter; the sense not the words; the message rather than the form: the matter not the manner.

Newmark(1988-45) has divided the methods of translation into two main categories one emphasizes on the source language and the other emphasizes on the target language as follows:

SL emphasis TL emphasis

2.5.1 Word for word translation

It is interlinear translation; to put words under each other, the SL word order is preserved and the words translated by their most common meanings, out of context –Cultural words are translated literally.

Usually novice translators commit serious mistakes as they apply this method when they translate a sentence(s) from English into Arabic and vice versa.

The following examples illustrate such kinds of mistakes and errors:

- 1- This boy is good هذا ولد يكون جيد
- 2- I am in a hurry I want to go أنا في سرعة أنأريد لأذهب
- 3- You are a kind man أنت عطوف رجل

Novice translators use this method to provide the equivalents precisely without paying attention to linguistic differences between the source and target languages such as grammatical, contextual, and word order.

Such translation is meaningless to an Arab reader since neither its grammatical structure nor its semantics can help the reader make sense of what he or she reads.

This method is used as a pre translation process to construct a difficult text, or to understand the mechanics of the source language. So, it can be used as a preliminary translation step but it is not applied in real translation tasks or kept as a final version.

2.5.2 Literal Translation

In this method, the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target equivalents but the lexical words are translated singly; out of context. Words are translated out of context without paying attention to their connotative meanings. The following example illustrates this point as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1- Give me your hand | أعطني يدك |
| 2- God with you | الله معك |
| 3- We rode difficulties | ركبنا الأهوال |

The connotative meanings in the first example are to ask help. So, if we translate literally, we will put in our mind that the intended meaning in Arabic is (ساعدني), not the literal meaning that will confuse the reader unless the equivalent is found in the target language. In the second example, this literal translation from Arabic into English may need explanation to the receptors to understand; otherwise the English reader may be confused. In the third example the word 'ركبنا' is translated literally as 'we rode' while the intended meaning in English is 'we faced'.

Thus, it is not enough to translate by using just vocabulary and correct grammar. The sense of the source language message needs to be carried over to the target language to be acceptable to the receptors. Culture plays an important role in the course of the idiom translation. Only by having a solid foundation of the culture of the source and target languages, the translator can catch the implied meaning. It is, therefore, cross-cultural awareness is required to understand language from different aspects. By contrast, ordinary language in which source language equals to target language as in the following example:

He stayed seven days. Can be translated literally as مكث سبعة أيام. This literal translation in this case makes sense, but not all ordinary language is translated literally, sometimes it may lead to misunderstanding or give unnatural language. For instance, if the following sentence translated literally into English:

قطعت الكهرباء

The electricity has cut.

This sentence may be understood for English native speaker, but for him it is not natural. So, such sentence would be translated as:

The electricity has been turned off.

Natural and communicative language is one of the characteristics of good translation, hence the translator has to be careful to translate naturally as possible.

2.5.3 Faithful Translation

It attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the source language within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions of the source language writer.

Example of faithful translation:

The minister states that his country is in peace الوزير يصرح بأن بلاده تعيش في سلام

In this translation it is noted translator provided the word (بلاده) which is plural in TL as equivalent to the word (country) which is singular in SL, in addition to that the word تعيش is not found in TL, but it is implied.

Faithful translation maintains a balance between the literal meaning of the source language and the target language syntactic structures.

Study the following:

يقوم الاقتصاديون بتطبيق النظريات والأسس الاقتصادية على مستويين مختلفين حيث يقوم الاقتصاد الكلي بالتركيز على دراسة اقتصاد الدولة ككل أو دراسة القطاعات المختلفة المكونة للاقتصاد كدراسة قطاع المستهلكين. أما الاقتصاد الجزئي، فإنه يقوم بدراسة و تحليل سلوك وحدات اقتصادية فردية كالمستهلك.

This text can be faithfully translated as:

Economists apply economic theories at two different levels: Macroeconomics, which focuses on studying the economy of state as a whole, or studies different sectors that form the economy such as household sector. Microeconomics studies and analyzes individual economic units behavior such as a consumer.

If we look carefully at the English version, we will see that the degree of grammatical and lexical is preserved; and this is one of the distinctive features of faithful translation.

2.5.4 Semantic Translation

Semantic translation means that the central concern of the translation is to convey the meaning of the source language into the target language, and this could be literal or paraphrase depending on the text type. Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in taking more account to the beauty of the source language text, compromising on the 'meaning'. Newmark,(1988:46) states that : *“The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original “*

Thus, Semantic translation is flexible and give more focus on beauty of the source language while faithful translation is uncompromising and dogmatic

Here is an example of semantic translation from English into Arabic :

The radio broadcast this match

وقد بثت الإذاعة هذه المباراة

وقد نقلت الإذاعة هذه المباراة

The above example shows contextual synonymous verbs in Arabic; the verbs “bathat” and “nagalat”, are semantic equivalents to the verb “broadcast” . Here the translator should select the most beautiful one if he or she follows the method of semantic translation.

2.5.5 Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. Newmark (1988.46) points out that *"It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten"* A play or poem translated literally, but usually the themes, characters, and plots preserved then the text rewritten by a dramatist or poet in his own words.

Example of using adaptation in translation:

The father kissed his lovely daughter on her lips. لقد قام الأب بتقبيل ابنته في جبينها

In this example the translator does not translate the word“ lips“ literally , because that in opposite with the Islamic culture and it is not accepted in Islamic families . In this case, the translator replaced“ lips“ by " جبينها " which is acceptable in Islam and in the Arab families.

We can translate the following from Arabic into the English culture.

Marry has bought a dress for fifty pounds.. اشترت مريم فستانا بخمسين ديناراً.

Dinar ‘دينار’ is translated as pound, which is well known in English culture.

As we see that cultural aspects are the most problems and difficulties that face the translator while translating, because the language itself is a part of culture.

2.5.6 Free Translation

A free translation is a translation that reproduces the general meaning of the original; it reproduces the content without the form of the original. In this method the meaning of the original is preserved, but natural form of the

target language is used, including normal word order and syntax, so that the translation can be understood naturally. Newmark, (1988:46) states that “*Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original*”

Example of free translation:

Unfortunately, all their efforts came to naught.

للأسف صار كل ما بذلوه هباءً منثوراً

We see that the translation reproduced the content without the form of the original.

“All cats are gray in the darkness”

The literal translation كل القطط رمادية في الظلام

The adaptation يتساوى الأعمى والبصير عند حلول الظلام

In this case, the translator looks for the appropriate and nearest equivalence to the source text.

2.5.7 Idiomatic Translation

Idioms are a fixed group of words with a special meaning which is different from the meanings of the individual words.

One of the characteristics of idioms that they carry meaning that cannot be understood literally; they do not normally mean what we expect them to mean. For instance the idiom: **To rain cats and dogs**. The literal translation of this idiom in Arabic is: تمطر قططاً وكلاباً: Definitely this is not the meaning, and it does not make sense, so this idiom can be translated like this: إنها تمطر بغزارة. In translating idioms the original message should be reproduced. Newmark (1988:47), states that “*Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances*”.

2.7 Strategies of Translation

Translators use translation strategies when they encounter a problem and literal translation is not working. Different studies have been conducted about translation strategies from different views. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) categorize translation strategies into two main categories, direct translation and oblique translation as follows:

Direct translation Oblique(indirect) translation

2.7.1 Direct Translation

Direct translation techniques are used conceptual and structural elements of the source language can be transferred into the target language

2.7.1.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is taking of words directly from one language into another without translation; the source language word is transferred directly to the target language. Example, the word *sandwich* translated into Arabic ساندويش, it keeps similar pronunciation. Nowadays, it is frequently caused by new technologies entering rapidly many words transposed from English into Arabic. For example, the word “laptop” can be translated into لا بتوب in Arabic language.

2.7.1.2 Calque

Calque is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for- word; it is kind of borrowing in which the TL borrows an expression from the SL by translating literally each of the original elements. For example the English phrase (White House) can be translated البيت الأبيض in Arabic. It is noted that the syntactic structure of the target language is maintained, but at the same time introduces a new expression which introduces a new construction into the language.

2.7.1.3 Literal Translation

Literal translation, or word for word translation, relies on the direct transfer of a text from source language into a grammatical and meaningful text in target language. Literal translation not be used in some languages, for instance Arabic and English are related into two languages of different family and culture.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995,p.34) point out that literal method is ‘unacceptable’ on these occasions:

2.7.2 Oblique (Indirect) Translation

If, the first three procedures, the translation is still unacceptable, i.e. the structural elements of the source language cannot be directly translated, or the target text gives another meaning, has no meaning, or changes the original message in any other way, the procedures of oblique translation can be used to achieve a better result.

2.7.2.1 Transposition

This technique involves ‘replacing one word class with another without altering the meaning of the message. This technique can be applied intralinguistically, i.e. within a particular language. For instance, “Jogging in the morning is good” can be transposed to “ It is good to jog in the morning”.

2.7.2.2 Modulation

Modulation consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same meaning i.e. the translator change the form of the message without altering meaning. It is often used within the same language. For instance the expression “it is easy to understand” has same meaning to “it is not difficult to understand”.

2.7.2.3 Equivalence

It refers to a strategy to express something by using completely different stylistic or structural methods for producing equivalent texts. Equivalence is necessary in translating idioms and proverbs. For instance, the English expression :

“He spends money like water” translates as "ينفق انفاق من لا يخشى الفقر"

2.7.2.4 Adaptation

Adaptation is used when the type of situation expressed by the SL message is completely different in the TL culture. In such case, the translator must re-create a situation that is acceptable to the receptors of Culture. For example for English to kiss your daughter on the mouth as a greeting is a sign of a loving father. However, translating “He kissed his daughter on the mouth” literally would probably sound awkward to Arabic audience, since in Arabic culture it may have a negative connotation. In this case such English sentence translated as:

"وقبل ابنته على جبينها" which is accepted to Arabic receptors.

The translator should take into account that such strategies and techniques are not completely separated from each other, so he/she has to choose and use suitable ones. (Hatim& Mason, 1990.156) states that "A competent translator should have an inquisitive mind constantly searching for encyclopedic knowledge".

2.8 General Translation and Specialized Translation

According to concept of specialization, translation can be categorized into two main types: General translation and specialized translation. General translation means the translation in which that the translator doesn't need specific knowledge in such area. But he/she must have solid knowledge about the two languages (source language and target language), general

knowledge about translation, and must know the related terms in both languages. For instance, general news, some stories, and job applications. Official documents are included in specialized texts and classified as legal texts according to Zakat (2007:76) official documents are included in general translation. Specialized translation, on the other hand, relates to translation that deals with specific area of knowledge such as; economic, commercial, legal, literary, journalistic, scientific, and technical. General translation is the simplest type of translation; usually it doesn't need expert subject knowledge. But this doesn't mean that the knowledge of two languages is enough to perform a good translation, we have to bear in mind that translation is a science, it has methods and strategies to deal with as mentioned earlier. Specialized translations deal with specialized texts, use a special kind of language, and require certain competence that related to the subject matter in addition to the knowledge skills that supposed to be available to the translator.

Terminology is an important element that translators should be aware of when translating text whether they are general or specialized texts. Scholars have different views for the importance of terms in specialized texts. Peter Newmark states (2004: 5) that "terms usually consist of not more than 5% of the text's vocabulary". But, Arsenyeva (2003: 170-171) points out that "terms constitute 20-30% of the whole vocabulary of such texts". Actually texts are different related to the importance of terms. For instance, importance of terms in economic or, say, legal translation are different in that in literary translation. One more thing that the translator has to bear in mind is that his translated texts should be understandable to the wide non-specialized audience. Because, it is the era of globalization and communication is needed with customers from various backgrounds. Thus,

Palley (2006: 1) argues that “the real challenge is to design institutional rules that make market openness work for all”.

2.9 Economic Translation

2.9.1 What is Economics?

Ahmed, A. (2016:1) as follows:

"**Economics** is the study of how to use the scarce resources to produce goods and services to satisfy the wants of consumers."

The researcher will provide some definitions that mentioned by some scholars and economists to help readers understand what it is meant by economic translation.

2.9.2 Various Definitions of Economic Translation

Various and different words are used to refer to translation practice in the area of economics by different scholars. For example ,Svendsen (2001: 40) gives economic translation definition thus focusing “*on some aspect of either business, the financial sector, or macroeconomics* ”.Gouadec(2007: 11), defines financial translation as “*translation of documents related to banking and finance*”. Furthermore, some scholars refer to economic translation as a somewhat more restricted practice .Economic translation also includes commercial translation. For instance, Gouadec (ibid), defines economic translation as “translation of documents relating to the economy”, which actually includes commercial translation, since it is not mentioned separately in his listing fields of translation. Lahlali&Hatab (2014: 55) take a very broad view of economic translation as “required for marketing and commerce, banking and the investment sector, the insurance industry, accounting and auditing, and marketing research, ”.Thus, including not only commercial translation, but also financial translation.

Through these various definitions that mentioned by different scholars, the researcher see that economic translation is a specialized translation which includes all subjects that relate to economic fields, such as marketing, commerce, banking, the investment, theoretical works of economics—macroeconomics and microeconomics-, specialized articles, documents related to finance...etc.

2.9.3 Importance of Economic Translation

As our world is becoming more interconnected in this era of globalization, it is necessary to communicate with people around the world. So far, it is important for all people to understand each other language. In addition to facilitate information sharing between actors on the ground, the use of translation has become a critical tool in all economic aspects. Everyday globalization removes barriers and allows distribution of information throughout the world. Trade liberalization has resulted in an explosion of cross-border financial and commercial transactions and increased business activities. In this environment, economic translation including financial and business translation has become very important. The need for translation of business, banks documents, and financial statements are growing. The development of global business and finance means that all market players should understand key concepts and key terms. All such activities have effects on the translation status.

Translation also plays a significant role in fostering exchanges between sellers and buyers that speak different languages.

One more thing to add here is that, accuracy is a very important issue that should be taken into consideration when translating economic texts, because any mistake in translation might have serious legal consequences.

2.10 Language of Economics

Economic language is specialized language that uses distinctive structures and terms different of that used in everyday language, it has its own linguistic features. It is the language of business and finance. Economic texts often present visual information linguistically, use mathematical systems to represent economic facts. For instance, mathematical symbols, segmental diagrams, and other visual data (statistical tables, maps and graphs) are used. Look at meanings of the following elementary economic terms as explained in electronic Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary Third Edition:

land, and labor.

-land: the surface of the earth that is not covered by water.

-labor: a particular work; especially that which involves physical effort. Workers, especially people who do particular work with their hands.

On the other hand, the meaning of such terms is different when used in economics. Below here are their meanings in economics as stated by Subhendu Dutta (2006:234):

- Land: Land in economics refers to all gifts of nature such as upper surface of earth, forests, minerals, water bodies, air etc.

-Labor: It means any type of human effort—physical or mental—involved in the production process. For example, an accountant, business executive ,etc. Labor does not mean to a worker, but to his effort which he can put in the production of goods and services.

The economic and financial text is one of specialized texts that have distinctive language. Hence, many problems arise when translating such types of text. The translation of economic and financial texts requires skills extending beyond the linguistic ones. So far, certain knowledge of the language of economics is one of the most important qualities that the

specialized translator should require and master. The ability to communicate across language barriers is essential in the international trade to facilitate understanding among interconnected global economies.

As seen, language is the medium of communication, then the nature of language may have an effect on the way people choose. Economics nowadays is in the center of attention for all nations, and it rises great importance among the academic and professional public. The great developments in the international business environment influence economies strongly all over the world. The dynamic economic changes experienced by all countries in the world also can be observed from the language perspective, in particular through the use of specialized and professional language and terminology.

2.11 Economic Idioms Translation

Idioms are part of figurative language such as metaphors, similes, personification, etc. However, linguists themselves do not agree on a specific definition of idiom. Therefore, the researcher will present a few definitions introduced by some scholars.

One of the comprehensive definitions introduced by McMordiew,(1988, p.4) “Idioms are a number of words which taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone”.

Baker,(1992, p.63), defines idioms as: "frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and they often carry meaning which cannot be deduced from their individual components” .

The economic text is a part of technical texts, as stated by Wright & Wright (1993,p.1). “[*technical translation encompasses the translation of special language texts, i.e., texts written using Languages for Special Purposes (LSP), such as technical translation (and “technical terminology” as well)*]

includes not only the translation of texts in engineering or medicine, but also such disciplines as economics, psychology and law”.

The analysis of economic texts show a high frequency of metaphors, similes and idioms that used by specialists in this field even unconsciously sometimes. For instance, Elżbieta (2017,39) stated“ *Today metaphors are generally accepted in the language of business communication and they are widely used in business discourse.*” . Also Vicente (2008, p.133) asserts that business discourse unlike other language for special purposes “*shows a high degree of emotive meaning, abstract processes like metaphor, which bring about the great number of idioms used in business English*”. However, scientifically some economists refuse the use of metaphors (and idioms since they are defined as metaphorical expressions) arguing that they are, as scientists, write down accurately what they mean. Accuracy is one of the standard which scientists use to measure science. And by that standard, metaphors are nonscientific. In addition to that, the main feature of economic language is the use of a scientific or non-literary style, along with business terminology. Therefore, economic language is supposed to be free of all stylistic features such as metaphors, simile and idioms because the use of such figurative language introduces ambiguity and this is the opposite purpose of scientific style that focuses on transferring the message in a direct way with maximum accuracy.

These two points of view reveal the existence of a debate on the use of figurative language in economic texts. On one hand, we find the conviction that economic text should be free of metaphors. On the other hand, scholars defend the importance of metaphor in economics. Metaphors add variety, imagery, spice, flavor and color to the language. Economists can express their views, feelings and opinions in a stronger, more emotional and

persuasive way. Even some of them go further to say that “economics is metaphorical”.

Klamer & Thomas (1994, p. 21) discuss the two sides of debate; they affirm the importance of metaphor in economics by saying that “...a careful attention to metaphor in economic discourse will deliver unexpected insights. Metaphor proves to be a window for surprising and refreshing vistas of economists and their work”. They agree with the other point of view, but that not all of economics’ metaphors matter.

Some scholars conducted the survey of economic metaphors trying to prove the existence and importance of this image in economics reveals the high frequency of business idioms in English and Arabic languages. Economic metaphors are everywhere. Some of them are used from a long time; this is why some economists are using idioms in their daily life unconsciously. For instance, in Arabic language they say السوق السوداء, which means in English “Black Market”.

As mentioned, idioms are frequently used in business expressions. One of the most famous business idiom used is ‘time is money’. This expression is obviously metaphorical, because time actually is not money as the sentence literally claims. Other examples of idiomatic expressions can be found in different economic branches such as finance, accounting, marketing and management. For instance, the expression ‘GNP (Gross National Product) is up’. The audience will not imagine that GNP in the horizon and search goods and services in the space. We do not watch for bloating price tags when we hear the expression ‘prices are inflated’, liquid assets’ from being frozen? When using expressions like “black economy “, “black market”, “green marketing”, we know that the intended meaning has nothing to do with the colors black and green. Another important expression used unconsciously by economists is ‘labor market’. When faced with it, even

new learners of economics may not associate the expression with something like some workers to be sold at the market. However, they soon understand that this expression is meant to be figurative. All such examples used by economists demonstrate the importance of metaphorical expressions in economic text. However, not all metaphorical expressions have the same importance in scientific texts including economics. For instance, the expressions, "inflation" ,and "money for jam", obviously have not the same importance in economics.

Generally we may say that, even there is not typical views on the use of metaphorical expressions in economic texts, and even that some metaphors are rarely used; we cannot ignore the high frequency of this figure in economics whether to explain an existing idea or to approach a new or unfamiliar concept.

As a result of changes that daily take place such as globalization, international trade, the expansion of mass media and technology, all these influenced English language in accelerating progress in economic terminology ;new terms, concepts and idioms appear every day. Therefore, specialists in the domain have to read and learn directly in the original language, that is to say English, in order to stay updated and to keep pace with the latest changes. If a specialist in another language (Arabic language for instance) has to stay informed of latest publication, how can he\she deal with concepts and idioms appear every day. A translator who has no knowledge in the field his\her work may lead to an economic language full of distorted meanings and imprecise jargon i.e. full of mistakes and errors with no sense as a result of unfamiliar with the vocabulary of business communication . Such view of point clearly stated by Seddiki,S&Touti,I (2016, 41), "*If this translation is carried out by professional translators and starting from a hypothesis that an effective business translation relies on*

translator's capacity to understand terminology; the translator of business text has to be an economist to succeed in his mission". However, this is not the case most of the time. Several features characterize economics language in Arabic, among which we can find some elements that can be traced back directly to translation. Like other scientific fields, most of economic theories are written in English. Translators that translate from English into Arabic cannot keep pace with these developments; this is the reason that we find a high frequency of loan words in Arabic business language. Thus, the main characteristic of Arabic business language is the lack of precision due to the inexistence of the exact Arab equivalent. Inexact terms and abbreviations are used as seen earlier since there is no a unified terminology fixed by the specialized institutions, and this will be very hard to change later on.

English business language is very rich of idiomatic expressions that used by native speakers to describe specific situations. The difficulty to find an exact equivalent in Arabic business language as a result of absence of new economic terms in Arabic language makes the literal translation the most appropriate translation technique as in "black market", "black list", "hard currency". The literal translation of such expressions into Arabic as shown in the table below:

Table (2.1)

| Term in English | Literal Translation into Arabic |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| black market | السوق السوداء |
| black list | القائمة السوداء |
| hard currency | العملة الصعبة |

This translation definitely understandable and acceptable to the receptors (in Arabic language), because it sends the same meaning that in the source text (English). However, the literal translation sometimes leads to unacceptable meaning as in: “bread and butter”, “money for jam”, “bull market”, “bear market”, “underground economic activity”.

The literal translation of these expressions into Arabic is :

Table (2.2)

| Term in English | Literal Translation into Arabic |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| bread and butter | الخبز والزبدة |
| money for jam | نقود للمربي |
| bull market | سوق الثور |
| bear market | سوق الدب |
| underground economic activity | النشاط الاقتصادي تحت الأرض |

It is obvious that this literal translation not only unacceptable to readership, but also gives distorted meanings which have nothing to do with economic discourse. Thus, as mentioned before specialists in the domain have to read and learn figurative expressions and their meanings in the original language.

Study the explanation of the above expressions as follows:

- **Bread and butter** - a person’s livelihood or main source of income.
- **Money for jam** - money or reward earned for little or no effort.
- **Bull market**- a market in which share prices are rising.
- **Bear market** - a market in which share prices are falling.
- **Underground economic activity**-transactions that not recorded (illegal activity).

Now it is expected that if the translator enrich his\ her knowledge with these meaning, he\she will be able to translate understandable, acceptable and meaning full business discourse.

2.12 Characteristics of Economic Texts

Although there are lots of good translations in economics, still we need to study the relevant translation skills and principles reflected in economic translation. Compared with other subjects, economics characterized as one of the specialized subjects that the translators should take care to use correct equivalent to meet specialized word in target language. With regard to economic translation, the translator must possess not only linguistic knowledge, but also socio-cultural and communicative knowledge in the subject of translation to convey the message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) and preserve the SL text and give understandable, natural text to the receptors. (Nida, 1964, p.159) states “*A translation of dynamic equivalence aims at complete naturalness of expression, and tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture; it does not insist that he understands the cultural patterns of the source language context in order to comprehend the passage.*” Maybe we can integrate Nida’s principle with specific translation skills to discuss how to translate economic texts, what principles and approaches we can use. The most important features of economic texts the researcher is going to discuss include: terminology, diagram, symbols, abbreviations, and tables.

2.12.1 Terminology

Economics is a field of knowledge that each year incorporates a large number of new terms into the specialized vocabulary. As there is a permanent and ever increasing need to quickly update knowledge. Terminology is the important component in economics. Translating terms from one language into other using general words is one of the most common mistakes that novice translators make. Using common words in

specialized subjects is something unacceptable. Economics is a science which has special language; particularly terminology is a central key in economic translation. Therefore, translator should be aware when translating such type of texts. Another problem to be overcome by translators of specialized texts in the field of economics is represented by the equivalence of terms, which they have to master, given that the fixed expressions in the source language have to be found, under one form or another, also in the target language. Once translators have identified the terms or phrases equivalences in the text, they can reproduce the texts easily. Ahmed(2016) distinguishes three types of economic terms:

- a- General economic terms, such as Economics, Opportunity, Choices, Factors of Production, Scarcity, etc.
- b- Terms of Microeconomics, such as Consumer's Behavior, Consumer's Equilibrium, Marginal Benefit, Personal Income, etc.
- c- Macroeconomics Terms, such as Economic Policy, Economic Stability, Fiscal Policy, Aggregate Demand, National Income, Gross Domestic Product, etc.

(Huang, 2008, p.111) states that, *"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"*. Thus, understand the terms in both source and target language are required to produce proper translated texts. Because of the disciplinary feature in economics, translation of terminology must be highly specialized. Common words and expressions, delivering economic problems, should be considered as terminology and show the specialization in the process of translation. (Guan, 2012) In addition, we had better eliminate the situation: one terminology with multiple translation versions. That is to say, one-to-one

correspondence between one term and its translation is the good way to avoid the incomprehension caused by polysemy.

The researcher has noticed that some translators usually take the way of literal translation when translating economic terminology. The following table shows examples of some mistakes and errors in economic terms that the researcher has come across:

Table (2.3)

| A | B | C |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| exchange rate | معدل التبادل | سعر الصرف |
| Money creation | استحداث النقود | خلق النقود |
| Aggregate demand | الاقتصاد التراكمي | الاقتصاد الكلي |
| Balance of trade | ميزان التجارة | الميزان التجاري |
| Opportunity cost | تكلفة الفرصة | تكلفة الفرصة البديلة |
| Price elasticity of demand | مرونة سعر الطلب | مرونة الطلب السعرية |
| Demand schedule and demand curve | جدول الطلب ومنحنى الطلب | جدول ومنحنى الطلب |
| microeconomics | الاقتصادات الجزئية | الاقتصاد الجزئي |
| Production possibility curve | منحنى إمكانية الإنتاج | منحنى إمكانيات الإنتاج |
| Prices of related goods | أسعار السلع ذات الصلة | أسعار السلع الأخرى |
| Perfectly Elastic Demand | مرونة الطلب المكتملة | طلب نهائي المرونة |
| Theory of consumer behavior | نظرية سلوك المستهلكين | نظرية سلوك المستهلك |

Column **A** is the source language (English), Column **B** shows incorrect translation, column **C** is the model translation.

The translation in column B may seem acceptable as general language and translation, but in economic language they do not make sense. So far, the translation of many terms adopting word-by-word translation usually leads to serious mistakes as we have seen.

Literal translation has predominance in the terminology translation, particularly in economic translation, below here are more examples of translated terms:

Normal Goods, \سلع عادية\ Total Utility, \المنفعة الكلية\ current account, حساب جاري

Although the literal translation has predominance in the terminology translation, there are still some terms translated with the approach of free translation. The following examples illustrate this:

- trade recovery, انتعاش العملية التجارية
- equal partners, شركاء على قدم المساواة
- Classical economics, المدرسة الكلاسيكية في الاقتصاد

Such translation is not completely free, but they have been translated in a way that naturally to the target language.

Thus, translators should pay attention to reproduce closest natural translation to the receptor language as stated by Nida and Tiber (1969, p.12). *“Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”*. Hence, both literal translation and free translation approaches can be used in dealing with the terminology translation.

2.12.2 Symbols and Abbreviations

Although the general tendency is to consider translation of symbols and abbreviations as something that anybody can do by reproducing such symbols and abbreviations from one language to another simply, by using

the target language letters but, the fact is that producing a written text including symbols and abbreviations is a much more complex task. The researcher has come across of some mistakes that translators make particularly in economic texts. For example, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is translated as إجمالي الناتج المحلي (إنج).

إجمالي الناتج المحلي (إنج) Marginal Utility. We notice that the translator just writes the first letter of the terminology إجمالي الناتج المحلي. Another example is: D &S, these two symbols stand for (Demand and Supply). Some translators translate such symbols as ط&ع which mean ط stands for (الطلب) and ع stands for العرض in Arabic language. This is incorrect in economic language, economists still use the same symbols that used in English language as Bugrada Suhaila in his work” Microeconomics 1.2016\2017.p 92” points out that:

“ونرمز لها بالرمز المنفعة الكلية TU” Which means the same symbol (TU) that is used in Arabic to stand for *Total Utility*. However, creating symbols using the first letter is incorrect, because these symbols are not common for all scholars over the world.

Thus, the best economic abbreviations that used in Arabic language are the English abbreviations according to some economists and economic teachers that the researcher met at different universities, because English abbreviations are universal and common all over the world, whereas Arabic ones are usually up to the teacher or the translator.

Even in English language symbols are not always the first letters of the words as in the following:

Net exports = Exports _ Imports. This equation is written as $X_n = X - M$.

We notice that the symbols are not the first letter.

2.12.3 Tables

In its translation process, the title of tables should be simple and clear.

The following table is an example of translated table from English into Arabic.

The original table and its explanation

A demand schedule is shown as below:

Table (2.4)

| Price of apples per unit (in Rs) | Quantity demanded (in nos) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 8 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 |
| 4 | 8 |
| 2 | 10 |

It is clear from the table that, when price of an apple is Rs. 8/- the consumer demands 5 apples and when price falls to Rs. 2/- each, demand of apples goes up to 10 units. Thus, price and quantity demanded shows inverse relationship.

Such table and text as translated into Arabic by (Mohammed, A. 2018,32)

جدول الطلب موضح بالأسفل:

Table (2.5)

| Price of apples per unit (in Rs) | Quantity demanded (in nos) |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 8 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 |
| 4 | 8 |
| 2 | 10 |

من الواضح من الجدول, أنه عندما يكون سعر التفاح 8 روبية فإن المستهلك يطلب 5 تفاحات وعندما ينخفض السعر ليصل إلى 2 روبية لكل واحدة, فإن الطلب على التفاح يرتفع ليصل إلى 10. وحدات وبالتالي فإن السعر والكمية المطلوبة يوضح علاقة عكسية.

This table is difficult for an Arabic reader to understand since some parts are left without translation. It is important for translators to have a clear idea of who those future readers will be. One of the methods that used to translate tables is to put the two languages in the top of the table, or to put the symbols and their explanation below. An example of this is very clear as in the following table:

هيكل التكاليف الخاص بمنشأة احتكارية

Table (2.6)

| P | Q | TC | TR | MC | MR | TR-TC |
|----|---|-----|-----|----|------|-------|
| 40 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | | -50 |
| 38 | 1 | 56 | 38 | 6 | 38 | -18 |
| 36 | 2 | 66 | 72 | 10 | 34 | 6 |
| 34 | 3 | 80 | 102 | 14 | 30 | 22 |
| 32 | 4 | 99 | 128 | 19 | 26 | 29 |
| 30 | 5 | 120 | 150 | 22 | 22 | 30 |
| 28 | 6 | 146 | 168 | 18 | 18 | 22 |
| 26 | 7 | 176 | 182 | 14 | 14 | 6 |
| 24 | 8 | 210 | 192 | 10 | 10 | -18 |

In this case the writer or translator writes the meaning of such symbols in target language (Arabic) below the table or at the beginning of the book or the research as follows:

Table (2.7)

| Symbol | Meaning(in English) | Translation(in Arabic) |
|--------|---------------------|------------------------|
| P | Price | السعر |
| Q | Quantity | الكمية |
| TC | Total Cost | التكلفة الكلية |
| TR | Total Revenue | الإيراد الكلي |
| MC | Marginal Cost | التكلفة الحدية |
| MR | Marginal Revenue | الإيراد الحدي |

2.13 Banking and Financial Documents Translation

Banking and financial documents are important fields in economic translation. Institutions have to adapt their products and services to the target market language and ensure that their operations comply with the local financial regulations. As discussed before, economic and financial terminology is complex and requires a deep understanding of the field. An inaccurate translation of financial and banking documents directly hinders business. Therefore, using correct language and terminology in financial translations will lead to the success. All aspects of financial and banking documents such as, bank statements, credit reports, monetary policy reports, disposals, balance sheets, cash flow statements, accounting reports, auditors' reports, financial statements, and annual accounts, all these fields in economic translation are sensitive and need accurate translation, otherwise the translation may lead to serious risks. For instance, in translating balance sheets the translator should be accurate. Assets and liabilities are important terms that the translators should focus on when dealing with the balance sheet, because any mistake in this area will lead to a big problem.

Asset is a resource that the company has control of and can use to generate revenues. Assets include: cash, account, receivable, inventory, land, buildings, equipment, etc. A liability is a debt owed by a company that requires the entity to give up an economic benefit. Liabilities include: accounts payable, payroll taxes payable, banknotes, etc. The following tables are two examples of a balance sheet as it is written in Arabic and English. Study the following balance sheet.

قام زميلك السيد1 بإيداع مبلغ 1000 دينار كحساب جاري(وديعة تحت الطلب) في بنك أ .
وتوضح الميزانية التالية هذه العملية:

| أصول | خصوم |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1000 نقد سائل | 1000 وديعة تحت الطلب (السيد1) |
| المجموع 1000 | المجموع 1000 |

First National Bank

Balance sheets after a \$90,000loan made by First National Bank is spent and deposited at Second National Bank.

| Assets | Liabilities |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Cash \$110,000 | Deposits\$1,100,000 |
| Loans990,000 | |
| Total \$1,100,000 | Total\$1,100,000 |

To translate these kinds of documents the translator has to use suitable and correct equivalence of the two languages, one more thing is that the translator must focus on both source text and target text, in other words, the translator should transfer the meaning of the source text accurately and in the way that expressed in the target language so that the receptors can understand easily and smoothly. The researcher has noticed that some translators when translate these types documents, they just translate the

meaning word by word, or literally. For instance, the above balance sheet is translated into Arabic as follows:

| خصوم | أصول |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1,100,000 دولار ودائع | 1000 دولار نقود |
| | 990,000 قروض |
| 1,100,000 دولار المجموع | 1,100,000 دولار المجموع |

This translation is normal and acceptable for non-specialists, but in fact in Arabic such document is different.

The model translation can be illustrated as follows:

| خصوم | أصول |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1,100,000 ودائع تحت الطلب | 1000 نقود سائلة |
| | 990,000 قروض |
| 1,100,000 المجموع | 1,100,000 المجموع |

*العملة بالدولار

As we see that the currency dollar is not written on the balance sheet. Also it can be written as follows:

| خصوم (بالدولار) | أصول (بالدولار) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1,100,000 ودائع تحت الطلب | 1000 نقود سائلة |
| | 990,000 قروض |
| 1,100,000 المجموع | 1,100,000 المجموع |

It may seem that simple changes, but important for the receptors.

2.14 Competencies of Economic Translation:

In this area the researcher will elaborate five competencies that a business translator should have and explain some errors and mistakes that made in economic translation as a result of lack of these competencies.

2.14.1 Linguistic Competence

Language competence is the basic competence that translators must have including business translators. Without mastering languages, a translator cannot translate whether a specialized or even general text. Hence, the translator is demanded to have a good understanding about the language of the subject that he\ she translates. A business translator is demanded to master language in all ranks relate to his\her work; (simple terms), to sentence and discourse. Language master role in translation is not only to translate words or sentences, but also to know how the target language receiver says something that is different from source language. For instance, the text: **Introductory Economics (Micro and Macro)** ,was translated into Arabic as follows: *مقدمة في (الجزئي والكلي)*_. This translation generally is acceptable, but to make it naturally for the target language receiver such text should be translated as follows: *المقدمة في الاقتصاد الجزئي والكلي*, in this regard, the role of the translator is not only to transfer the meaning, but also to convey the message to the receptors as it is their own language.

As mentioned before, that disciplines have their words. Let us say that a translator tries to translate a textbook of economics. Without mastering words used in economic field, the translator will deal with difficulty. For example, the English word ‘exchange’ is translated in Arabic ‘تبادل’. But in economics term, the meaning changes; as in “exchange rate”, translated as *سعر الصرف*, not *معدل التبادل* as it has been translated by some translators. If a translator does not have this competence, it is very possible to give wrong

information to the target language receiver. The role of translator in this regard is to translate ‘information’ from source language to target language accurately and communicatively. However, some languages or disciplines may use ‘different’ word for similar thing; means that the word cannot be translated literally, but through the context. Thus, the translator’s role here is to maintain the information. Without ability or competence in this regard i.e. selecting suitable words- it is impossible to do the translation of informative text as well as expected.

The lack of economic language competence in this regard may create texts easy for specialists to recognize errors and mistakes that committed by non-specialists translators. For example, some of them translate the term “interest rate” into Arabic "معدل الفائدة", which is "سعر الفائدة" in business language.

2.14.2 Subject Competence

To translate a text does not only mean to change the language from one language into another. It needs kind of expertise to acquire the characteristics of text; one of them is the discipline in which the text is taking place. Each discipline has its own word choice that becomes one of the subject specific competences a translator must have. Thus, a business translator has to maintain the text without changing its sense. Texts are various in certain domain. For example, a translator will not translate an economic textbook as similar as literary textbook, because if he or she does so, the text will dysfunction if not irrelevant. Although free translation is allowed, it does not mean that a translator may translate business texts as he or she translates novels or poetry.

This is closely related to the textual competence that the researcher will discuss later on, each discipline has certain words that different from general

language. Working with domain competence in translating is to convey the text to the receiver as it is original.

2.14.4 Textual Competence

Textual competence is knowledge of text types. It is important to distinguish texts; this is closely related to how a text is translated. Translating a business text is different from translating a narrative text, because the features and structures of those texts are different. Hence, having competence to distinguish texts is very crucial for any translator. It is obvious that not all the texts are all the same type. The translator has to distinguish between economic texts, legal texts, political texts and medical texts; all these types of text are different from each other. Translators have to recognize the importance of the relationship between text type and translation process. The first and important step towards a suitable translation of any text is to identify the type of which that text belongs, in order to be able to produce good translation.

A business translator must be competent to look deeply how different is target language receiver utter or write certain expression which differs from source language user; failure on this regard may create misunderstanding on reading the translated text produced. For instance, the expression “Savings bank” is translated into Arabic as "بنك الادخار" not "بنك المدخرات" . Translating economic text is different from translating advertisement, translating a novel is different from translating a scientific paper. Thus, word selection based on the genre or the text type becomes very important in translating texts.

Text, as well as word, has its own context which needs to be considered in translation. Some texts like economic textbook must be translated faithfully, and some texts like novels and advertisement can be translated by using adaptation method or freely.

2.14.5 Transfer Competence

Transfer competence is an ability of transferring message from source text to target text communicatively.

To master transfer competence, translators including the business translator is demanded to have enough linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge, especially which is relevant with the text content is being translated (economics). Transfer competence will be assumed as the highest competence demanded for all translators in this world; transfer is not meant only to transfer words, or grammatical and semantic aspects of language, but also mental images implied in the text _which is different from one subject to another_ to make the produced text makes sense as well as required. Transfer competence is supported by four other competencies that have been elaborated before; all these competencies are not separated from each other, but they are working together.

The translator may have to analyze the source text to attain the text type, the purpose and the function of the text before start to translate the text. Furthermore, the translator needs to consider for whom this text is translated to. In the process of consideration, the translator's competencies (linguistic, textual and subject) really work, if the translator has enough. In the translating process, the transfer competence is more demanded, again, with support by other competencies.

Transfer competence is very important for economic texts translators; the lack of such competence will cause to produce bad or at least incommunicative translated texts.

Finally, these are the competencies that economic translators should have or at least to learn. Although such competencies are explained here to show

their importance to economic texts translators, but they are demanded in other fields, taking into account the techniques that used for each text type. These competencies promise a successful translation, if a translator does not have enough competencies as explained, the translated texts will be at least not acceptable or even do not make sense to the receptors.

B. Review of Previous Related Studies:

Some related theses and articles on translation are briefly reviewed here to support this study:

1-The first study is a PhD thesis conducted by Mohamed El-Bashir Mohamed (2017), College of Languages, Sudan University of Science and Technology, entitled “*Investigating Grammatical Difficulties Encountered by Sudanese Undergraduate Translation Students (English – Arabic) (A Case Study of the National Ribat University, Sudan)*”. The study aimed to investigate the grammatical difficulties facing Sudanese university translation students using English and Arabic languages. The study says that having a good translation free from all types of errors requires hard work from all people to whom the matter is concerned. Many difficulties in the source and target languages of translation cause such errors. The above previous study relates to the present study, that the translator has to take such difficulties (grammatical difficulties) into account in addition to the difficulties of economic translation from English into Arabic and vice versa; in order to produce a good product.

1- Ibrahim, M (2017) in his paper under the title “*An Investigation of Difficulties of Translation That Face Sudanese University Students*” (A Case Study of College of Education, Dongla University), points out that, the study revealed that the students face difficulties in translation due to some factors such as: grammatical categories, linguistic level, lexical items and there are some differences between Arabic and English Language which make problems.

2- Another study is an A.M thesis research conducted by Eftikar Mahmoud Mohammed (2016), College of Languages- Department of English, Sudan University of Science and Technology, entitled “*Investigating*

Linguistic Problems Encountered by Translators When Translating a Scientific Text from Arabic into English". The main objective of the study is to investigate the linguistic problems encountered by translators when rendering a scientific text from Arabic into English.

The study recommended the addition of scientific translation courses in order to be fully mastered.

This previous study relates to our research, that such Linguistic Problems may face the translator when translating economic texts from Arabic into English and vice versa. Although economic translation is one of specialized texts, but it is not completely separated from others fields of translation; common features exist between different specialized texts.

- 3- Ashqar, A.(2013), conducted MA thesis a study entitled "*The Problem of Equivalence: The Translation into Arabic of Specialized Technological Texts*", *An-Najah National University Faculty of Graduate Studies, Nablus, Palestine*. The study sheds light on the problems of translating English technological terminology into Arabic. The purpose of the study is to demonstrate the way that the translator keeps the translated text comprehensible through providing functional translations. The study concluded that, technical translation in general and translating texts related to the field of information technology in particular suffer various syntactic and semantic problems, lacks of properly arabized equivalents for the daily foreign words penetrating the Arab world in a way that creates confusion for the translator and the reader.

This previous study relates to the present study in that each one of them includes great numbers of terms which may cause difficulties for non-specialist to translate.

- 4- Al-Sohbani, Y & Muthanna, A(2013), in the paper entitled "Challenges of Arabic -English Translation: The Need for Re-Systematic Curriculum

and Methodology Reforms in Yemen”, investigated the major challenges that face Yemeni students in translating Arabic into English and vice versa. They point out that, the use of both qualitative and quantitative analyses revealed several challenges that impede the translation process quality in Yemen. They have categorized these challenges into four main patterns: lexical knowledge insufficiency, inadequate knowledge and practice of grammar, little cultural backgrounds, and inappropriate teaching atmosphere and methodology.

This previous study relates to the present study, in that the main challenges: lexical knowledge insufficiency, inadequate knowledge and practice of grammar, little cultural backgrounds; should be considered in all types of translation, whether general or specialized translation.

- 5- Seddik. S & Touati. I, (2016), in their thesis entitled “*Translating Business Idioms from English into Arabic*”, KasdiMerbah University- Ouargla, Algeria review the main problems encountered when dealing with the translation of business idioms, and solutions and strategies may be available to keep losses to a minimum. The research concluded that, idiomaticity poses several challenges in the translation of business idioms where the underdevelopment of economic field and the absence of equivalent situation make the literal translation the most appropriate translation technique.
- 6- Mukhtari. (2017). In his paper entitled “*The reality of economic terms in language borrowing - An analytical study of the linguistic borrowing of the economic term*”, Blida2 University- Algeria. The study investigates the role of borrowing language from other languages into Arabic language and vice versa in Algerian economic institutions. The study points out that Arabic economic terms, particularly in Algeria depends on

foreign terms to facilitate the process of supply, demand, and marketing; and to simplified the title of economic institutions and entities.

This previous study relates to our study that, sometimes we use the technique of borrowing, particularly when we translate terms or words which have no equivalence in other language.

- 7- Marina V. Melnichuk &Valentina M. Osipova(2016), in their study entitled "*The Role of Background Culture and Lexical Knowledge in Economic Translation*". The study investigates the issue of lexical problems in economic translation as terminological accuracy is a main requirement for specialized translation. The study 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. The study points out that economic terms are difficult to understand and translate and, in this area, specific training is needed. This previous study relates to the present study in the idea that, terminological accuracy is a main requirement for specialized translation.
- 8- Rebeca Cristina.(2015), in her paper "*Obstacles in Economic Translation: common, frequent mistakes made by undergraduates*", She concluded that translation trainees are so concerned with the use of terminology in the specialized economic text that they overlook general English usage. In addition to that, most of the participants (students) had several difficulties with the use of the article (the/a/an/ø) in general reveals that attention must be paid to this particular grammar point.
- 9- "*Characteristics of Economic Literature and Its Translation*", is a paper presented by Jianjun Wang andYize Fan (2014), Foreign Languages College, Inner Mongolia University, Hohhot, 010021, China. The study points out that the translation of economic literature plays an important role in helping to study economic theories. The paper summarizes

linguistic characteristics of economic literature and puts forward the main principles and requirements for translators to translate this kind of texts.

Although this study is between the two languages- English and Chinese, but it relates to our study in field of economic translation. This study helps to identify some economic features and strategies that used to translate such types of texts.

10- Jelena (2014),wrote a scientific paper entitled “The Strategies of translating Economics and Business Terms from English into Lithuanian”, the aim of the study is to identify some of the translation strategies and to analyze how they are used to translate economic terms from English into Lithuanian. The study concluded that the strategies used in translating the terms of economics from the English into the Lithuanian language have been considered and the role of translation in the age of globalization and its effect on communication between people speaking different languages-(particularly, on the exchange of information in the areas of business and economics-has been determined. Although these strategies are used to translate economic terms from English into Lithuanian, we can use some of them to translate from English into Arabic.

11- Paula (2014), in her article, “Aspects of Specialized Translation in the field of Economics”, introduces certain issues related to specialized translations within the field of economics and the possible solutions to overcome them. She points out that, specialized languages raise terminology and contextualization problems, which, in the case of specialized translations, require certain competences from the part of translators, whether they are linguists or specialists in the field. Such translation performed by specialists in the field, should have good

knowledge in both of the source and of the target language in order to check the possible direct equivalence.

From this previous study it is obvious that in translating specialized texts, in addition to focus on translating the terms accurately we need to use general language correctly and consider the culture of the source language and target language.

Summary of the Chapter

To conclude, this chapter consists of various definitions of translation from different point of views. Then it distinguishes the difference between translation and interpretation. Moreover, history and theories of translation were discussed supported by different scholars and translation theorists in this area. The chapter also includes the relationship between translation and pragmatics, methods of translation, translation problems, Some translation strategies, general translation and specialized translation, various definitions of economics, language of economics, economic idioms translation, competencies of economic translation and previous related studies.

CHAPTER THREE

Design and Research Methodology

CHAPTER THREE

Design and Research Methodology

3.0. Overview:

In Chapter two, some literature on some key concepts related to translation and economic translation, particularly, were discussed. This chapter explained in detail the methodology that used in gathering the information that needed in this study.

First, research method was explained, then a full description of the research population and sample of the study were elaborated. After that the procedure of how the data collected, the questionnaire validity and reliability, also discussed. Finally, the statistical procedures used to analyze the data obtained were explained.

3.1 Procedures of Data Collection:

The researcher adopted the descriptive analytical method, which is intermixed methodology that includes both approaches analytical and descriptive for collecting data, to test the hypotheses and answer the questions of the study

In this research, the researcher investigates difficulties that facing translators when translating economic texts from English into Arabic and vice versa. So, descriptive approach is suitable for analyzing the data that collected from translators concerning such difficulties. Afterthat(SPSS) Statistical Package for Social Sciences program was used to analyze these data which collected from professional translators in Khartoum state.

3.2 Population and Sample of the study

The population of this study are sixty Sudanese translators in Khartoum state. They are from Sudan University of Science and Technology, Al Ribat National University, translation centers, and professional freelance

translators included. Sample of the study consisted of fifty-two translators, both male and female, chosen to fill the questionnaire according to their experience in such field of translation.

To collect useful data that lead to obtain accurate information, the researcher went to different translation centers and universities and handed them copies of the questionnaire to fill. Some copies of the questionnaire were filled by translators at different private translation centers in Khartoum state. Others were filled by freelance translators.

It took a long time to distribute and collect the copies of the questionnaire among the translators, because they were in different places, and they were busy. In addition to this, the global pandemic covid-19 restrictions affected the time to achieve this work.

3.3 Tool of Data Collection

In this study, a questionnaire is the only tool used to test the hypotheses of the study. Therefore, all aspects relate to economic texts, that is; economic texts in general, terminologies, idioms in economic texts, diagrams, tables and graphs were included in a comprehensive questionnaire that validated by different experts from different universities.

As mentioned, the questionnaire was used as a tool to collect the required data. The choice of questionnaire is due to the fact that it is easy to construct, uniquely capable of gathering a large amount of information quickly. Moreover, questionnaire can be used successfully with a variety of people in different situations and places. The questionnaire was constructed in order to obtain data from different Sudanese translation practitioners at different universities, translation centers, and freelance translators in Khartoum state. The questionnaire is to investigate Difficulties that Faced by Translators

when Translating Economic Texts from English into Arabic and vice versa, (A Case Study of Sudanese Translators).

The questionnaire consists of three main parts. The main parts were preceded by personal data which includes information about the respondent (gender, qualifications, years of experience, etc.). Part one included 6 statements about the difficulties related to economic texts encountered by translators when translating from English into Arabic and vice versa. Part two also included 6 statements, investigating that the reasons behind such difficulties as a result of lack of economic knowledge text type. Part three contained 8 statements investigate suggested solutions that can be followed to overcome such difficulties.

The table below illustrates such three main parts of the questionnaire:

Table (3.1)

| Statement | Variable Measured |
|--|---|
| Statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 | The difficulties related to economic texts encountered by translators when translating from English into Arabic and vice versa. |
| Statements 7, 8, 9, 10,11,and 12 | Investigating the reasons behind such difficulties as a result of lack of economic knowledge text type. |
| Statements 13, 14, 15,16,17, 18,19, and 20 | Possible solutions that can be followed to overcome such difficulties. |

3.4 Questionnaire Validity and Reliability

For a questionnaire to be regarded as acceptable, it must include two very significant qualities which are validity and reliability.

Validity means that the tool actually measuring what it claims to measure. Reliability, on the other hand, means that the information collected by instrument is a consistent and accurate. It is the extent to which that same questionnaire would produce the same results if the study was to be conducted one more time under the same conditions.

If a questionnaire used to conduct a study lacks such two very important characteristics, validity and reliability, then the conclusion achieved from that particular study can be referred to as invalid.

Thus, validity and reliability are important to check if the tool used is a reasonable way of gathering information.

Before reaching the final copy of the questionnaire, and before distributing the questionnaire to the respondents to fill, the questionnaire was validated by four experts in the fields of translation and linguistics, all of them are PhD holders, to make the questionnaire more reliable and valid, to find out if the questionnaire covered the areas that the study investigates, to check the clarity of the statements, and to see if the questionnaire could assess the participants' ability related to the present study. The experts' opinions helped the researcher to reach the final copy of the questionnaire. All irrelevant statements were eliminated, others were modified, and some linguistic errors were corrected. After completing the recommended suggestions, the researcher managed to get the final copy of the questionnaire.

3.5 Statistical Reliability of the Questionnaire

| | | Number of items | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Alpha Cronbach's | Number of Items of first part of Questionnaire | | Stability Coefficient |
| | | 6 | 0.742 |
| Alpha Cronbach's | Number of Items of second part of Questionnaire | | |
| | | 6 | 0.867 |
| Alpha Cronbach's | Number of Items of third part of Questionnaire | | |
| | | 6 | 0.857 |
| Alpha Cronbach's | Number of Items of third part of Questionnaire | | |
| | | 8 | |
| Overall score | | 80 | 0.789 |

From the above Table the results of the reliability test that Cronbach's alpha values for all study axes are greater than 60%, and these values mean the availability of a very high degree of internal stability for all axes of the questionnaire, whether for each axe separately or at the level of all axes of the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha value for the overall scale (0.789), which is high stability, and then it can be said that the scales on which the study relied have the internal stability of their statements, which enables us to rely on these answers in achieving the objectives of the study and analyzing its results.

The list of jury members have been shown below:

| Name | Academic Position | Academic Institution |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Dr. Tawfeeg Mohammed Khaleel | Associate Professor | Bahri University |
| Dr. Abas Mukhtar | Assistant Professor | Sudan University of Science and Technology |
| Dr. Sulaiman Mitir | Assistant Professor | Bahri University |

Summary of the Chapter:

This chapter provided a detailed description of the methods which was used in the study. It also shows that this study is descriptive and analytical. Then the chapter describes the population and sample of the study, the tools of data collection

Finally, it explained the procedures which followed by the researcher to confirm the validity and reliability of the tool and how he collected the data of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

Data Analysis, Results and Discussion

CHAPTER FOUR

Data Analysis, Results and Discussion

4.0 Introduction

The previous chapter dealt with the description of the general method of the study, and the steps taken in using the research tool. This chapter presents the analysis of the data collected by the tool discussed in chapter three. The researcher intends to display and discuss the results of such data to prove whether the study hypotheses are true or not. The Statistical Package for Social Studies (SPSS) was the software program that was used for this purpose.

Table (4.1) shows the distribution of frequencies and percentages of valid qualifications

| Qualification | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| PhD | 7 | 13.5% |
| MA | 14 | 26.9% |
| BA | 31 | 59.6% |
| Total | 52 | 100% |

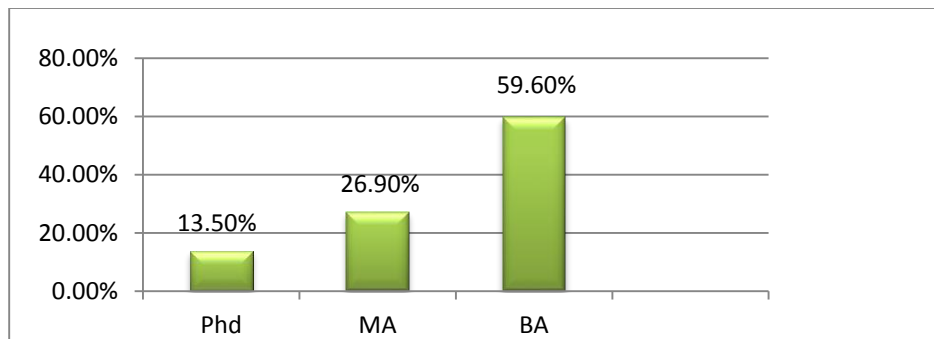


Figure (4.1) displays the distribution of frequencies and percentages of valid qualifications

Results in table 4.1 and figure 4.1 above refer to the frequencies and percentages of valid qualifications. They show that (13.5%) from the sample study qualifications were PhD holders, (26.9%) were MA holders, and (59.6%) were bachelors' holders. Thus, the majority of the sample study qualifications were bachelor holders.

Table (4.2) displays the distribution of frequencies and percentages of valid years of experience

| No. of years | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Less than 5 years | 28 | 53.8 % |
| 5-10 years | 13 | 25 % |
| More than 10 years | 11 | 21.2 % |
| Total | 52 | 100 % |

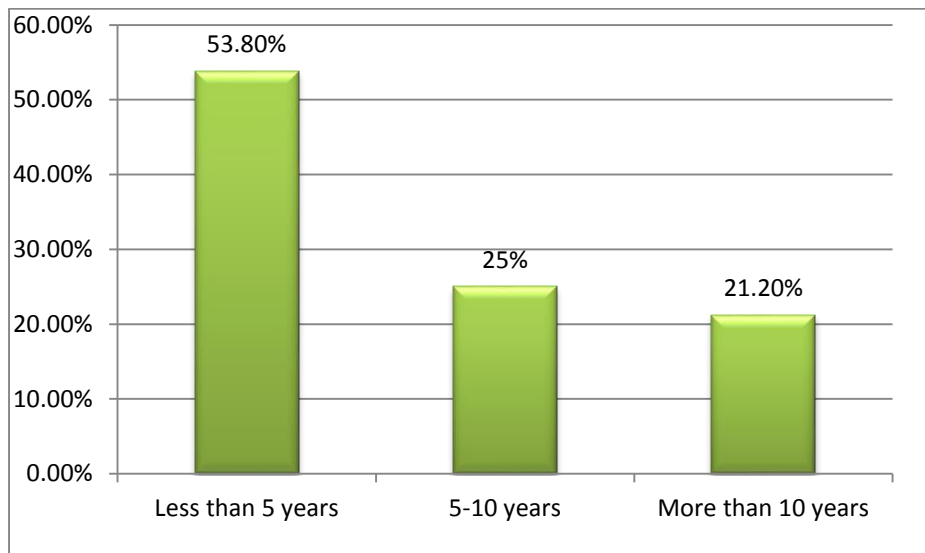


Figure (4.2) shows the distribution of frequencies and percentages of valid years of experience

Results in table (4.2) and figure (4.2) above indicate that (53.8%) from the sample study years of experience was less than 5 years, (25%) years of experience ranged between 5 and 10 years, and (21.2%) years of experience was more than 10years.

4.1 Analysis of the questionnaire

In this study, the questionnaire was designed for sample of Sudanese translators in Khartoum state with their different degrees. They were requested to respond to the statements about difficulties facing translators when translating economic texts from English into Arabic and vice versa according to their experience in translating such text type. It contained three parts. The first part and the second part consisted of six statements, while the third part consisted of eight statements, each part surveying one area of the study. The first part was about difficulties related to economic texts types encountered by translators. The second part was about difficulties that translators encounter as a result of lack of knowledge in economic texts type. Finally, the third part was about possible solutions that translators can follow to overcome such difficulties. These parts represent the three study hypotheses (for the questionnaire).

4.1.1 First part of the questionnaire

Hypothesis (1): Translators encounter difficulties related to economic texts types.

Statement No. (1): It is difficult to translate economic text from Arabic into English and vice versa

Table No (4.3) shows the Frequency Distribution of the Respondents' Answers of Statement No.(1)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 10 | 19.2 % |
| Agree | 19 | 36.5 % |
| Neutral | 9 | 17.3 % |
| Disagree | 14 | 26.9 % |
| Strongly disagree | 0 | 0 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

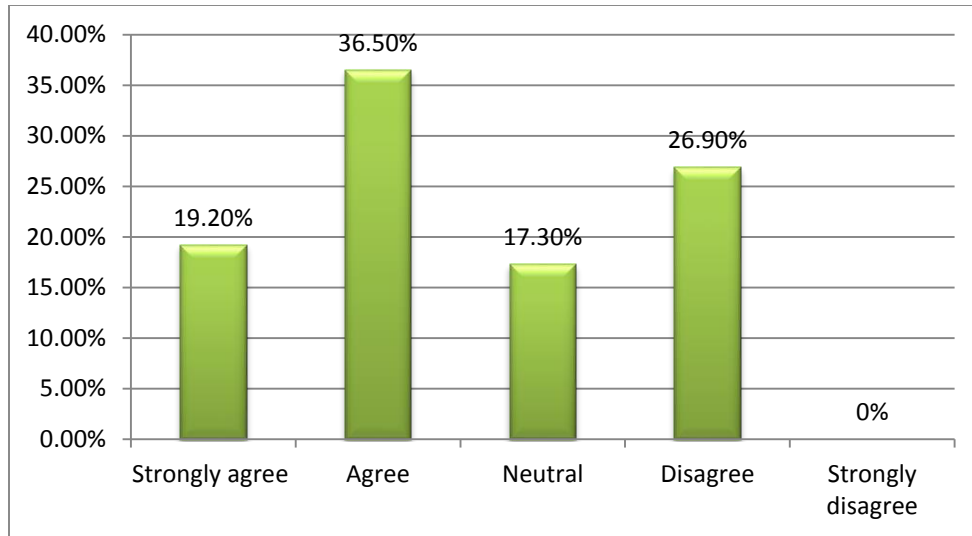


Figure (4.3) reveals the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No.(1)

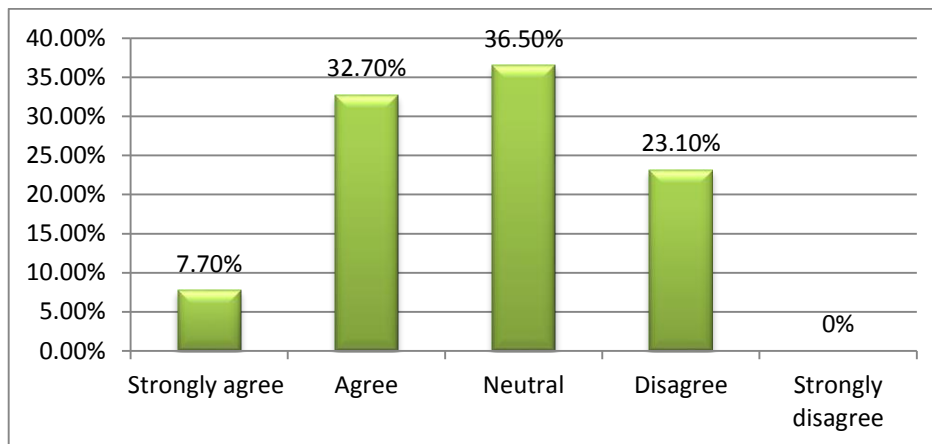
With reference to table (4.3) and figure (4.3) regarding the statement "It is difficult to translate economic text from Arabic into English and vice versa" show that (29) participants agree with percentage (55.7%), (14) participants disagree with percentage (26.9%). There are (9) participants with percentage (17.3%) were neutral.

These results demonstrate that the majority of the respondents agreed that it is difficult to translate economic text from Arabic into English and vice versa.

Statement No. (2): Economic terms are always difficult to translate when translating economic texts.

Table No (4.4) shows the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No.(2)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 4 | 7.7 % |
| Agree | 17 | 32.7 % |
| Neutral | 19 | 36.5 % |
| Disagree | 12 | 23.1 % |
| Strongly disagree | 0 | 0 % |
| Total | 52 | 100 % |



Figure(4.4) displays the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No.(2)

With regard to table (4.4) and figure (4.4) concerning the statement, "Economic terms are always difficult when translating economic texts." The results show that (21) participants with percentages (40.4%) agreed that economic terms are difficult to translate. On the other hand, (12) participants with percentage (23.1%) were disagree while, (19) participant with percentages (36.5%) were neutral. This indicates that the majority of participants agreed that, Economic terms are always difficult when translating economic texts

Statement No. (3): Translating abbreviations 'acronyms' is one of the difficulties in economic translation

Table No (4.5) shows the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No. (3)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 13 | 25.0 % |
| Agree | 21 | 40.4 % |
| Neutral | 8 | 15.4 % |
| Disagree | 10 | 19.2 % |
| Strongly disagree | 0 | 0 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0% |

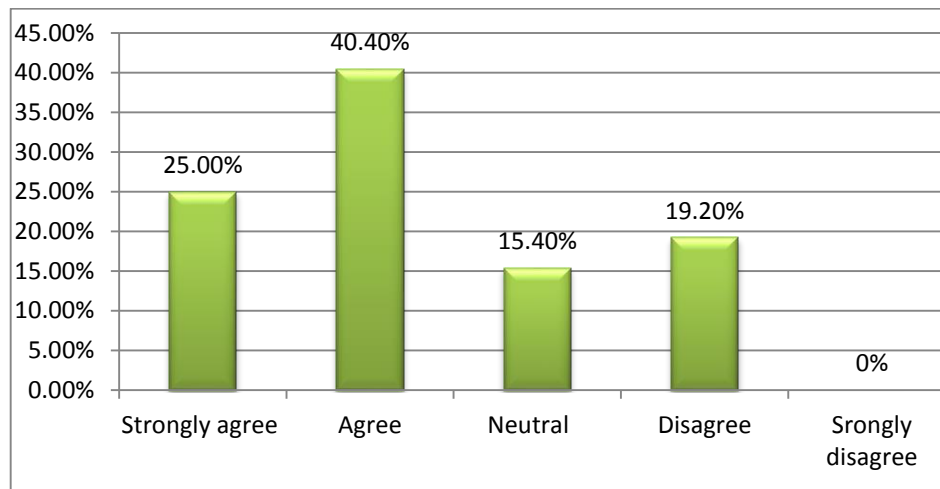


Figure (4.5) reveals the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No. (3)

Results in table (4.5) and figure (4.5) above illustrate that (34) participants with percentage (65.4%) agree that translating abbreviations 'acronyms' is one of the difficulties in economic translation, while there are (10) participants with percentage (19.2%) are disagree, and (8) participants with percentage ((15.4%) are neutral. This result strengthens the view of that translating abbreviations 'acronyms' is one of the difficulties face translators in economic translation.

Statement No.(4):It is difficult to translate economic idioms when translating economic texts between English and Arabic.

Table (4.6) shows the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No.(4)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 13 | 25.0 % |
| Agree | 13 | 25.0 % |
| Neutral | 13 | 25.0 % |
| Disagree | 9 | 17.3 % |
| Strongly disagree | 4 | 7.7 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

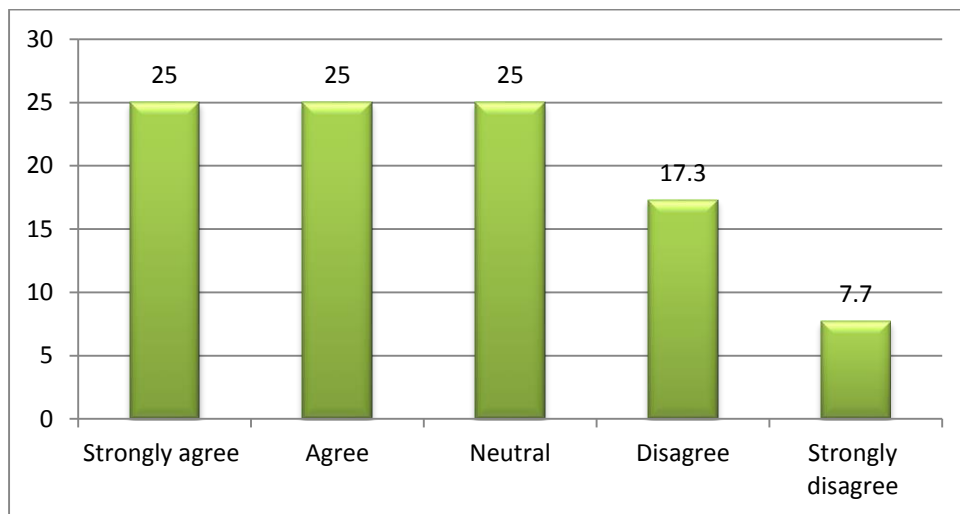


Figure (4.6) reveals the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No. (4)

As seen from the table (4.6) and figure (4.6) above (26) participants with percentage (50%) agree that it is difficult to translate economic idioms when translating economic texts between English and Arabic, while (13) participants with percentage (25%) disagree. (13) Participants with percentage(25%) have chosen the third option neutral. Such result supports the view of that it is difficult to translate economic idioms when translating economic texts between English and Arabic.

Statement No. (5): It is difficult to translate graphs when translating economic texts.

Table (4.7) shows the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No.(5)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 9 | 17.3 |
| Agree | 20 | 38.5 |
| Neutral | 14 | 26.9 |
| Disagree | 8 | 15.4 |
| Strongly disagree | 1 | 1.9 |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 |

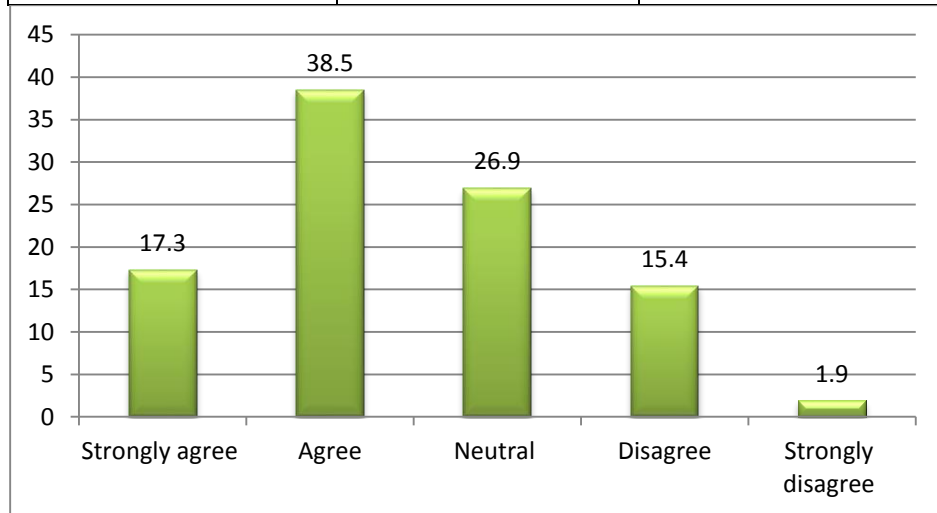


Figure (4.7) displays the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No.(5)

Table (4.7) and the figure (4.7) above, show that (29) participants with percentage (55.8%) agree that, it is difficult to translate graphs when translating economic texts, whereas only (9) participants with percentage (17.3%) disagree. There are (14) participants with percentage (26.9%)neutral. This result confirmed that translating graphs cause difficulties for translators when translating economic texts.

Statement No. (6): Tables and their statement are difficult to translate.
Table (4.8) shows the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No. (6)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 2 | 3.8 % |
| Agree | 14 | 26.9 % |
| Neutral | 15 | 28.8 % |
| Disagree | 18 | 34.6 % |
| Strongly disagree | 3 | 5.8 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

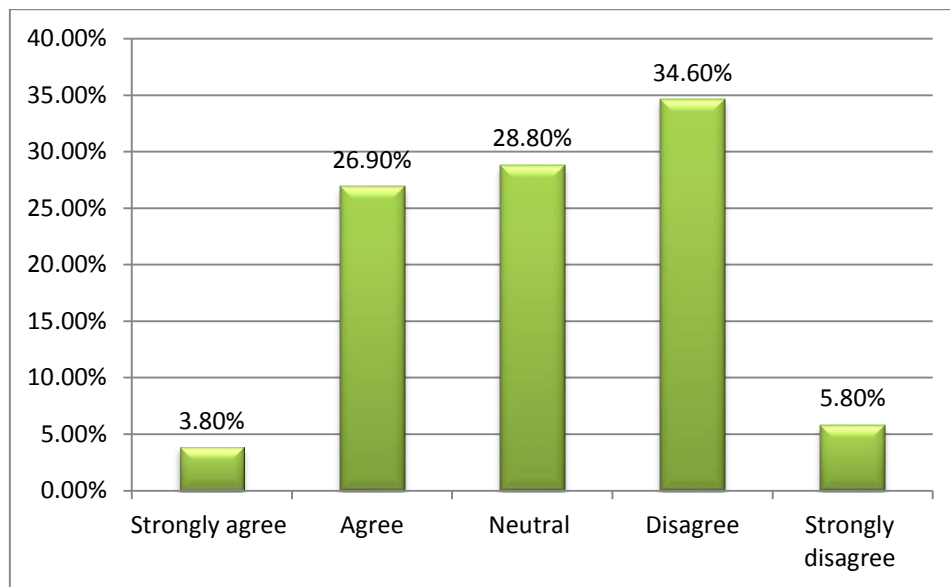


Figure (4.8) shows the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No. (6)

The table (4.8) and figure (4.8) above show that (16) participants with percentage (30.8%) agree that tables and their statements are difficult to translate, while (15) participants with (28.8%) are neutral. On the other hand, (21) participants with percentage (40.4%) disagree. This result indicated that translating tables and their statements is not difficult for the majority of the participants.

Table No. (4.9): Chi-Square Test Results for Respondents' Answers of the Questions of the Hypothesis one: Translators encounter difficulties related to economic texts types.

| Descriptive Statistics | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------|--------|------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| No | Statements | N | Mean | | Std. Deviation | | |
| | | Statistic | Mean | Std. Error | Statistic | t | P value |
| 1 | It is difficult for me to translate economic texts from Arabic l into English and vice versa. | 52 | 2.5192 | .15164 | 1.09348 | 16.613 | 0.01 |
| 2 | Economic terms are always difficult for me when translating economic texts. | 52 | 2.7500 | .12547 | .90478 | 21.918 | 0.06 |
| 3 | Translating abbreviations “acronyms” is one of the difficulties for me in economic translation. | 52 | 2.2885 | .14618 | 1.05415 | 15.655 | 0.03 |
| 4 | It is difficult for me to translate economic idioms when translating economic texts between English and Arabic. | 52 | 2.5769 | .17443 | 1.25786 | 14.773 | 0.03 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----|--------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| 5 | It is difficult for me to translate graphs when translating economic text. | 52 | 2.4615 | .14127 | 1.01868 | 17.425 | 0.04 |
| 6 | Tables and their statements are difficult for me to translate. | 52 | 3.1154 | .13909 | 1.00301 | 22.398 | 0.07 |
| | Valid N (list wise) | 20 | | | | | |

The arithmetic mean in all the statements of hypothesis one was greater than the hypothesis arithmetic mean, and this indicates the approval of the research sample towards all that was stated in those expressions, while the standard deviation ranged between 0.6-1.0, and this is an indication of the homogeneity of the answers of the research sample. As for the probability value of the expressions, most of them were less than 0.05 (the significant value), which confirms the presence of statistically significant differences towards approval.

Hypothesis (2):Translator encounters such difficulties as a result of lack of knowledge in economics

Statement No.(1):It is difficult to understand economic text in both Arabic and English language.

Table (4.10): The Frequency Distribution for the Respondents’ Answers of Statement No. (1)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 8 | 15.4 % |
| Agree | 16 | 30.8 % |
| Neutral | 11 | 21.2 % |
| Disagree | 15 | 28.8 % |
| Strongly disagree | 2 | 3.8 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

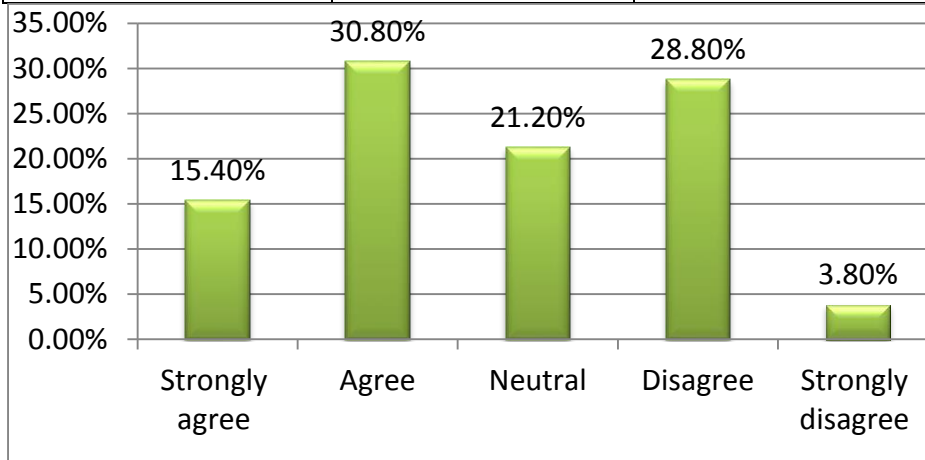


Figure (4.9) Points out the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents’ Answers of Statement No. (1)

Concerning the table (4.10) and figure (4.9) referring to the statement, it is difficult to understand economic text in both Arabic and English language, It's illustrated that (24) participants with percentage (46.2%) agree with such view, while (11) participants with percentage (21.2%) are neutral. On the other hand, (17) participants with percentage (32.7%) disagree. This result proves that for most translators it is difficult to understand economic text in both Arabic and English language.

Statement No. (2): The meaning of some Economic terms is ambiguous for translators.

Table (4.11) The Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No.(2)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 9 | 17.3 % |
| Agree | 26 | 50.0 % |
| Neutral | 11 | 21.2 % |
| Disagree | 5 | 9.6 % |
| Strongly disagree | 1 | 1.9 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

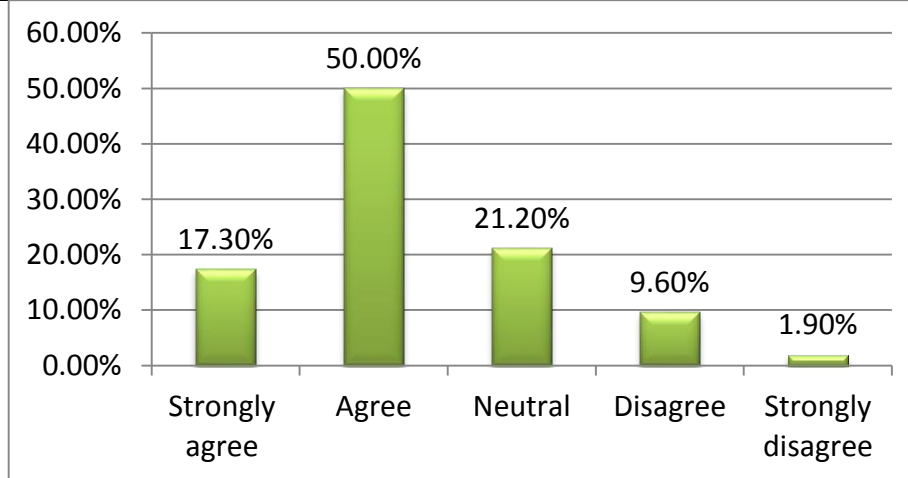


Figure (4.10) shows the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of Statement No.(2)

As seen from the table (4.11) and figure (4.10), (35) of participants with percentage (67.3%) agree that, the meaning of some Economic terms is ambiguous for translators, whereas only (6) participants with percentage (11.5%) disagree. (11) participants with percentage (21.2%) are neutral. Such result confirmed that the meaning of some Economic terms is ambiguous for translators.

Statement No.(3) Cultural differences create difficulties when translating economic texts.

Table (4.12) shows the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of statement No.(3)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 9 | 17.3 % |
| Agree | 19 | 36.5 % |
| Neutral | 13 | 25.0 % |
| Disagree | 10 | 19.2 % |
| Strongly disagree | 1 | 1.9 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

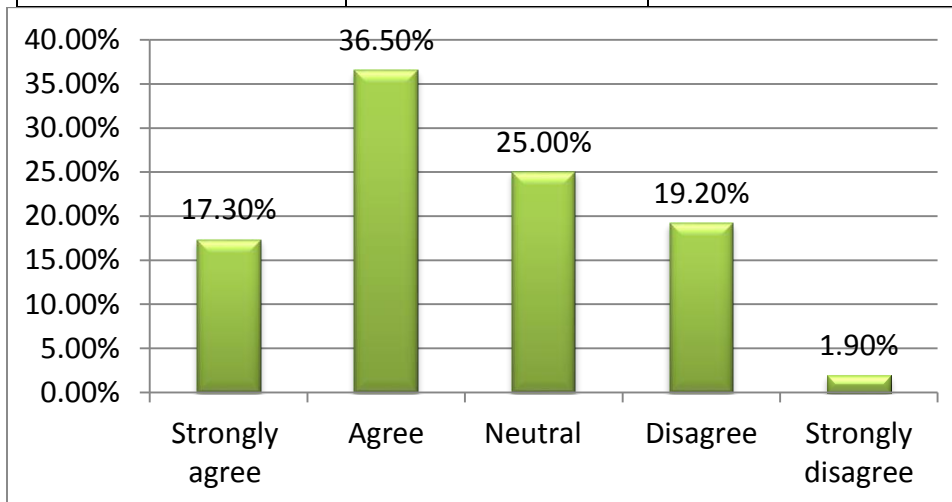


Figure (4.11)

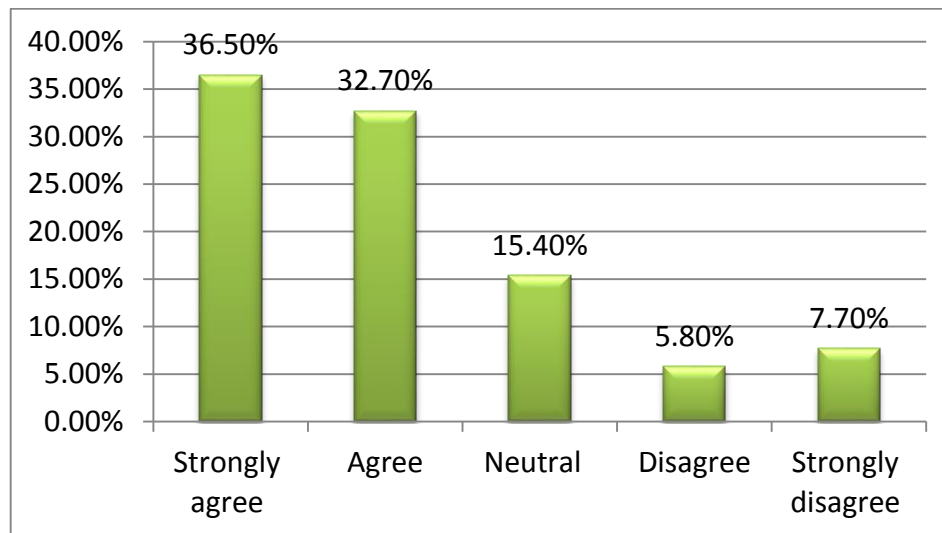
The Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of statement No.(3)

As shown from the table (4.12) and figure (4.11) above (28) participants with percentage (53.8%) agree that, cultural differences create difficulties when translating economic texts, while (11) participants with percentage (21.2%) disagree. (13) participants with (25%) are neutral. This reveals that cultural differences knowledge is important even in economic translation as seen in the figures above.

Statement No.(4) Lack of knowledge in economic text type affect negatively the quality of economic translation.

Table (4.13) :The Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of statement No.(4)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 19 | 36.5 % |
| Agree | 17 | 32.7 % |
| Neutral | 8 | 15.4 % |
| Disagree | 3 | 5.8 % |
| Strongly disagree | 4 | 7.7 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |



Figure(4.12) :The Frequency Distribution for the Respondents' Answers of statement No.(4)

The table (4.13) and figure (4.12) shows that (36) participants with percentage (69.2%) agree that lack of knowledge in economic text type affect negatively the quality of economic translation, while (8) participants with percentage (15.%) are neutral. On the other hand, only (7) participants with percentage (13.5%) disagree. This result indicated that lack of knowledge in economic text type is one of the difficulties in economic translation.

Statement No. (5) Wrong use of punctuation affects negatively the quality of economic translation.

Table (4.14) The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent’s Answers of Question (5)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 16 | 30.8 % |
| Agree | 22 | 42.3 % |
| Neutral | 9 | 17.3 % |
| Disagree | 4 | 7.7 % |
| Strongly disagree | 1 | 1.9 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

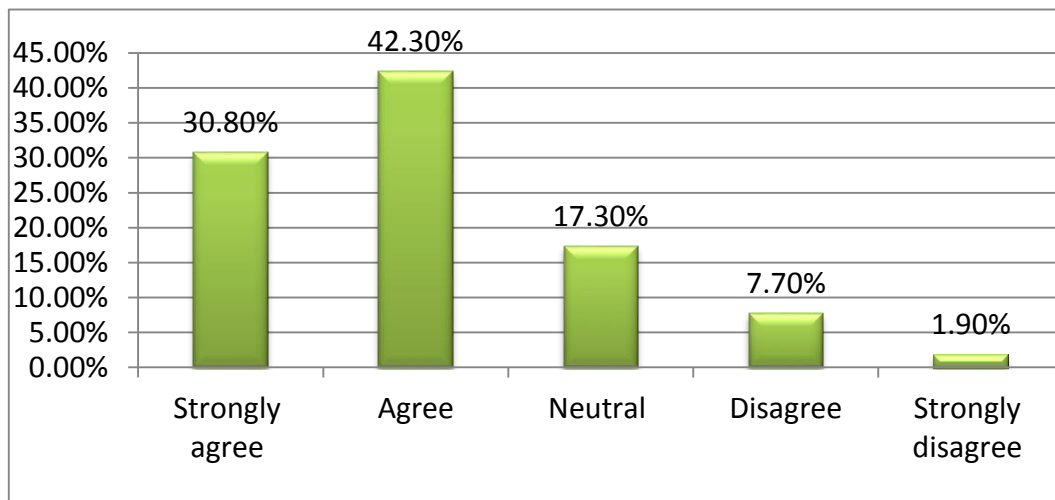


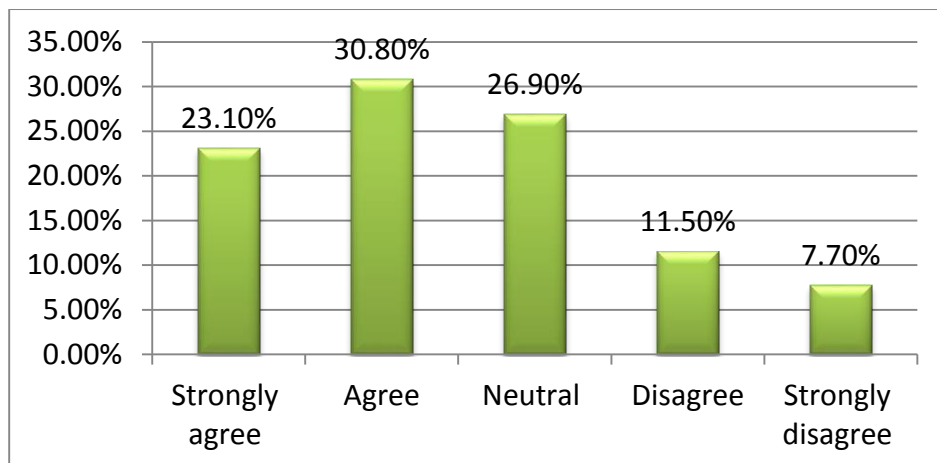
Figure (4.13) The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent’s Answers of Question (5)

As shown in the table (4.14) and figure (13) above, (38) of the participants with percentage (73.1%) agree that wrong use of punctuation affects negatively the quality of economic translation. On the other hand, (5) participants with percentage (9.6%) disagree. Results also show that (9) participants with percentage (17.3 %) are neutral with statement. This indicated that the majority of the participants agreed that, wrong use of punctuation affects the product of translation.

Statement No.(6) Economic translators neglect to update knowledge of the subject matter.

Table (4.15) reveals the Frequency Distribution for the Respondent’s Answers of Question (6)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 12 | 23.1 % |
| Agree | 16 | 30.8 % |
| Neutral | 14 | 26.9 % |
| Disagree | 6 | 11.5 % |
| Strongly disagree | 4 | 7.7 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |



Figure(4.14) the Frequency Distribution for the Respondents.

As seen from the table (4.15) and figure (4.14) above that (28) participants with percentage (53.8%) agree that economic translators neglect to update knowledge of the subject matter is one the reasons behind difficulties of economic translation, whereas (10) participants with percentage (19.2%) disagree, and (14) participants with percentage (26.9%) are neutral to show their view regards to update knowledge of the subject matter. This indicated as confirmed by the translators' responses neglecting to update knowledge of the subject matter is one of the reasons behind the difficulties of economic translation.

Table (4.16) Chi-Square Test Results for Respondents' Answers of the Questions of the Hypothesis two: Translators encounter such difficulties as a result of lack of knowledge in economic text type.

| Descriptive Statistics | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|
| | Statements | N | Mean | | | |
| No | | Statistic | Mean | Std. Deviation | T | P value |
| 1. | It is difficult for me to understand economic texts in both English and Arabic language. | 52 | 2.7500 | 1.15258 | 17.205 | 0.01 |
| 2 | The meaning of some economic terms is ambiguous for me. | 52 | 2.2885 | .93592 | 17.632 | 0.02 |
| 3 | Cultural differences create difficulties for me when translating economic texts. | 52 | 2.7115 | 1.70330 | 9.761 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Lack of knowledge in economics affects negatively the quality of economic translation. | 52 | 2.3269 | 1.82274 | 9.206 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Wrong use of punctuation affects negatively the quality of economic translation. | 52 | 2.0769 | .98710 | 15.173 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Economic translators neglect to update knowledge of the subject matter. | 52 | 2.5000 | 1.19640 | 15.068 | 0.01 |

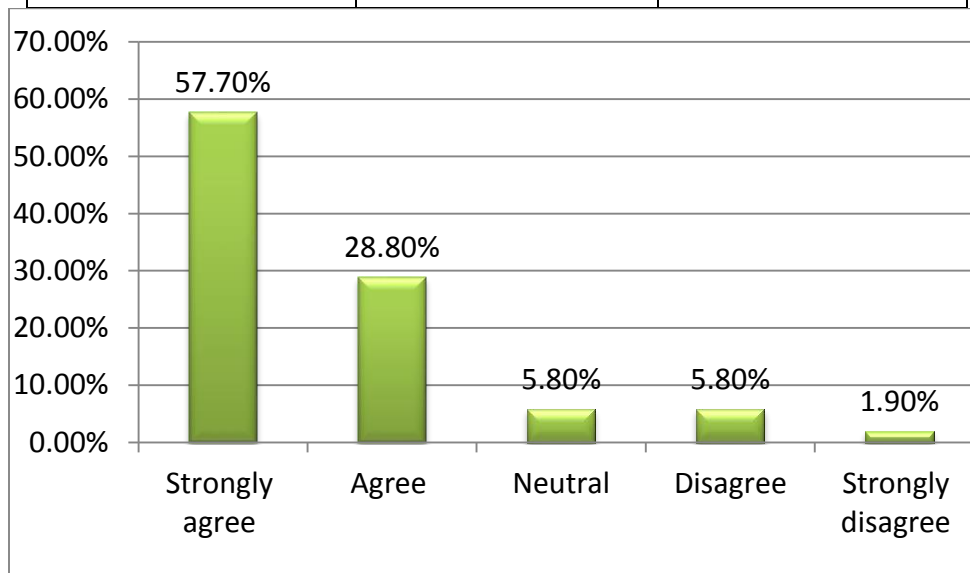
The arithmetic mean in all the statements of hypothesis one was greater than the hypothesis arithmetic mean, and this indicates the approval of the research sample towards all that was stated in those expressions, while the standard deviation ranged between 0.9-1.8, and this is an indication of the homogeneity of the answers of the research sample. As for the probability value of the expressions, all of them were less than 0.05 (the significant value), which confirms the presence of statistically significant differences towards approval.

Hypothesis (3): Possible solutions that translators can follow to overcome such difficulties.

Statement (No 1), Business translators must have economic knowledge background

Table (4.17): shows the Frequency Distribution for the Respondent's Answers of Question (1)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 30 | 57.7 % |
| Agree | 15 | 28.8 % |
| Neutral | 3 | 5.8 % |
| Disagree | 3 | 5.8 % |
| Strongly disagree | 1 | 1.9 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |



Figure(4.15) :The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent's Answers of Question (1)

The table (4.17) and the figure (4.15) above, show that (45) participants with percentage (86.5%) agree that, business translators must have economic knowledge background, while only (4) participants with percentage (7.7 %) disagree, and (3) participants with percentage (5.8%) are neutral. This result confirmed that translators must have economic knowledge background to solve the difficulties facing them in economic translation.

Statement (No2): It is important for translators to have glossary relates to the economic terms when translating economic texts.

Table (4.18): shows the Frequency Distribution for the Respondent's Answers of Question (2)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 24 | 46.2 % |
| Agree | 24 | 46.2 % |
| Neutral | 2 | 3.8 % |
| Disagree | 2 | 3.8 % |
| Strongly disagree | 0 | 0 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

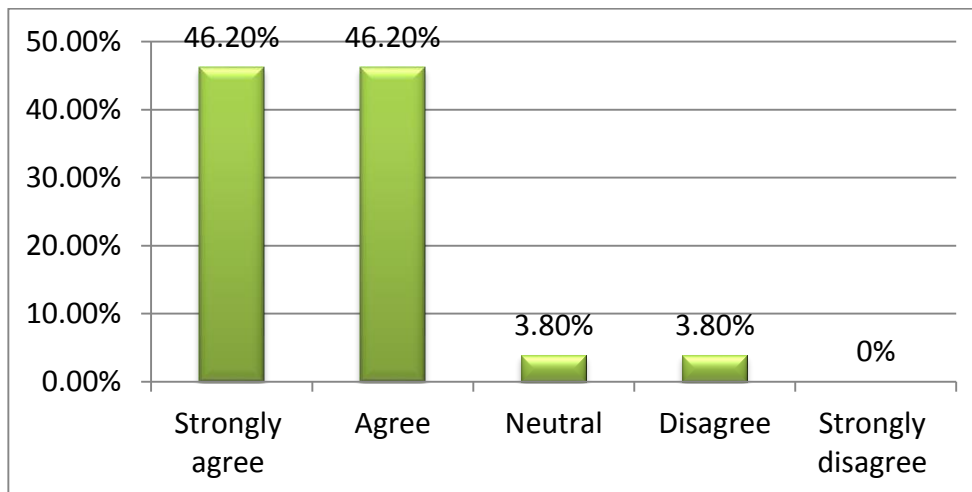


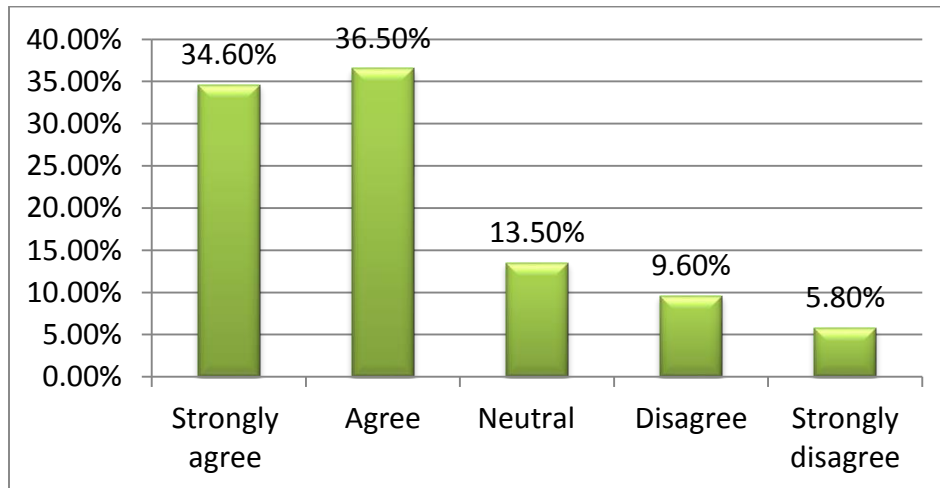
Figure (4.16)The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent's Answers of Question (2)

With referring to the table (4.18) and figure (4.16) above (48) participants with percentage (92.3%) agree that, it is important for translators to have glossary relates to the economic terms when translating economic texts, whereas only (2) participants with percentage (3.8 %) disagree and the same are neutral. This result definitely confirmed the importance of glossary to translate economic texts as one of the possible solution to overcome the difficulties.

Statement (No3): Translators must study accurate equivalent abbreviations between the two languages.

Table (4.19) shows the Frequency Distribution for the Respondent's Answers of Question (3)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 18 | 34.6 % |
| Agree | 19 | 36.5 % |
| Neutral | 7 | 13.5 % |
| Disagree | 5 | 9.6 % |
| Strongly disagree | 3 | 5.8 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |



Figure(4.17) Points out the Frequency Distribution for the Respondent's Answers of Question (3)

Results in table (4.19) and figure (4.17) show that (37) participants with percentage (71.2%) agree that, translators must study accurate equivalent abbreviations between the two languages. On the other hand, (8) participants with percentage (15.4%) disagree, while(7) participants with percentage (13.5%) are neutral. This revealed the significance of study accurate equivalent abbreviations between the two languages.

Statement (No4): Cultural differences knowledge is important even in specialized translation.

Table (4.20): The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent’s Answers of Question (4)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 19 | 36.5 % |
| Agree | 19 | 36.5 % |
| Neutral | 8 | 15.4 % |
| Disagree | 4 | 7.7 % |
| Strongly disagree | 2 | 3.8 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

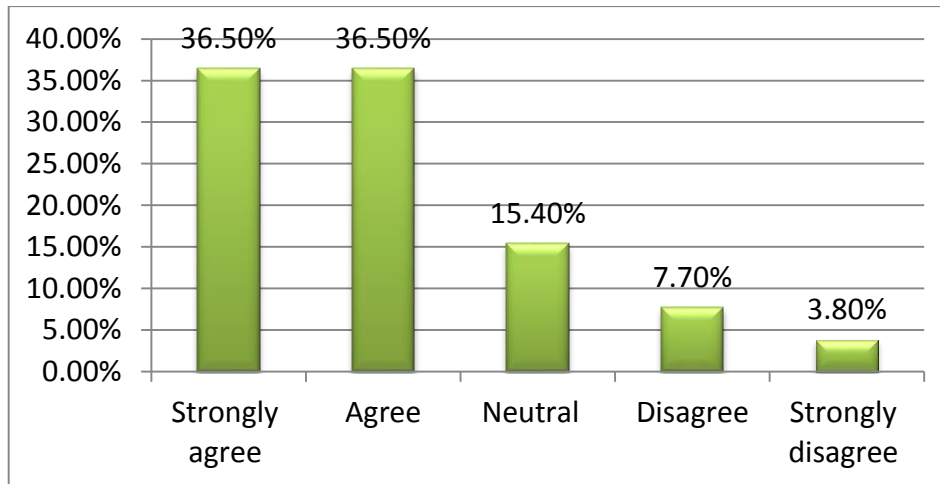


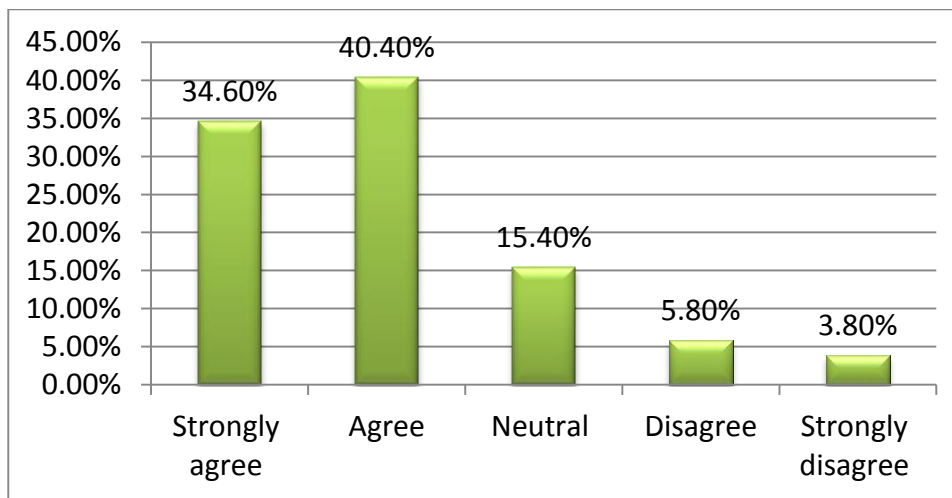
Figure (4.18): The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent’s Answers of Question(4)

The table (4.20) and figure (4.18)) above show (38) participants with percentage (73%) agree that, cultural differences knowledge is important even in specialized translation, while 15.4% are neutral. On the other hand, those who disagree are only (6) participants with percentage (11.5%). According to this result, cultural differences knowledge is important even in economic translation; as one of specialized translation.

Statement No (5): Translators are advised to use specialized dictionaries to help them when translating economic texts

Table (4.21) The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent’s Answers of Question (5)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 18 | 34.6 % |
| Agree | 21 | 40.4 % |
| Neutral | 8 | 15.4 % |
| Disagree | 3 | 5.8 % |
| Strongly disagree | 2 | 3.8 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |



Figure(4.19) reveals the Frequency Distribution for the Respondent’s Answers of Question (5)

Results in table (4.21) and figure (4.19) above show (39) of the respondents with percentage (75%) agree; Translators are advised to use specialized dictionaries to help them when translating economic texts while 15.4% of the respondents have chosen the third option neutral. On the other hand, only (5) participants with percentage (9.6%) disagree. So, with reference to such result, the view that, translators are advised to use specialized dictionaries to help them when translating economic texts, confirmed by the participants.

Statement (No 6): It is very important for economic translators to update knowledge of their subject matter.

Table (4.22): The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent’s Answers of Question (6)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 23 | 44.2 % |
| Agree | 25 | 48.1% |
| Neutral | 3 | 5.8 % |
| Disagree | 1 | 1.9 % |
| Strongly disagree | 0 | 0 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

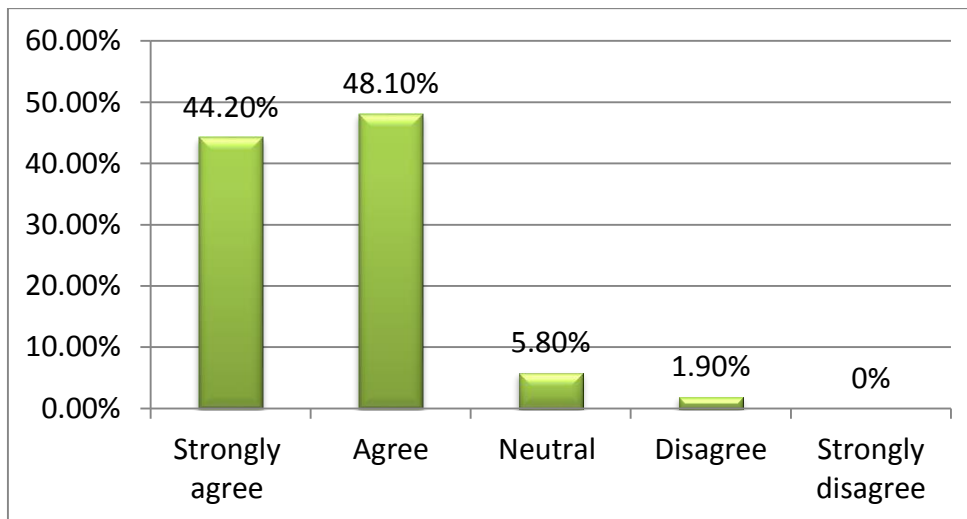


Figure (4.20): The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent’s

The table (4-22) and figure(4.20) above, show that (48) participants with percentage (92.3%) agree, it is very important for economic translators to update knowledge of their subject matter, while only (1) participant with percentage (1.9%) disagree. (3) participants with percentage (5.8%) are neutral. The results obtained, demonstrate that it is extremely need for economic translators to update knowledge of their subject matter in order to overcome the difficulties in economic translation.

Statement (No7): To facilitate their work economic translators should master the structural differences between Arabic and English language.

Table (4.23) The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent's Answers of Question (7)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 20 | 38.5 % |
| Agree | 20 | 38.5 % |
| Neutral | 8 | 15.4 % |
| Disagree | 3 | 5.8 % |
| Strongly disagree | 1 | 1.9 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

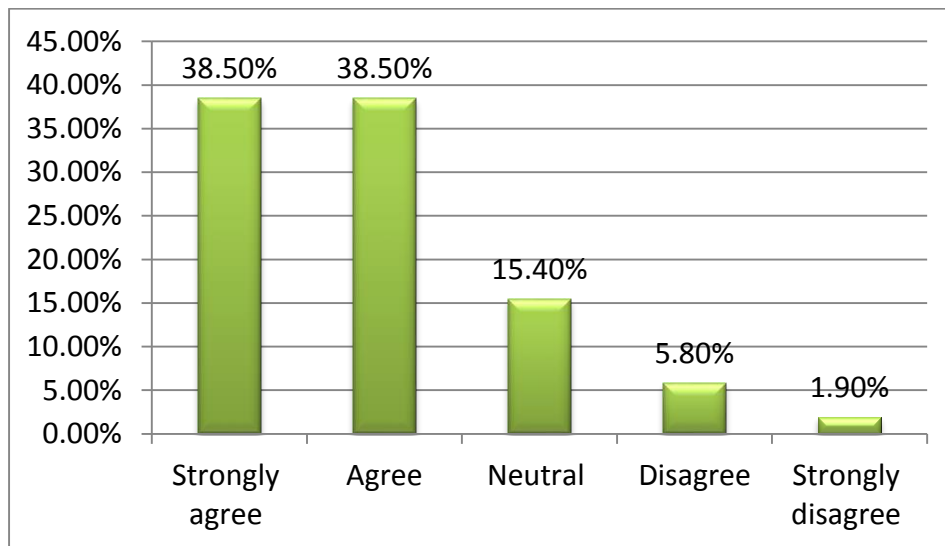


Figure (4.21)

The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent's Answers of Question(7)

Results in table (4.23) and figure (4.21) above show that (40) participants with percentage (76.9%) agree that economic translators should master the structural differences between Arabic and English language to facilitate their work. On the other hand, only (4) participants with percentage (7.7%) disagree, whereas (8) participants with percentage (15.4%) are neutral. According to this result the view suggested achieved successfully.

Statement No (8): Translation of economic texts should be submitted to translators with economic background.

Table (4.24): The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent’s Answers of Question (8)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Strongly agree | 18 | 34.6 % |
| Agree | 18 | 34.6 % |
| Neutral | 7 | 13.5 % |
| Disagree | 6 | 11.5 % |
| Strongly disagree | 3 | 5.8 % |
| Total | 52 | 100.0 % |

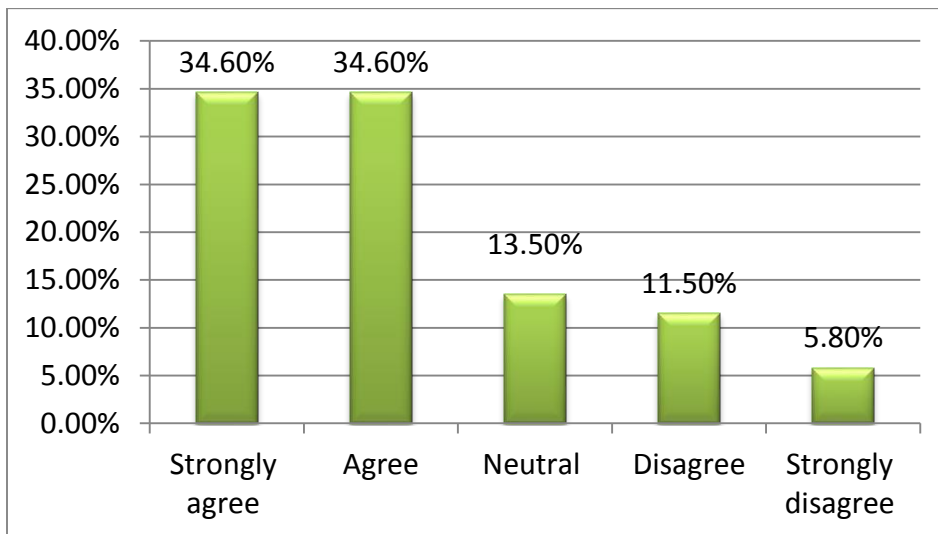


Figure (4.22): The Frequency Distribution for the Respondent’s Answers of Question (8)

The table (4-24) and figure (4.22) above show that (36) participants with percentage (62.2%) agree that translation of economic texts should be submitted to translators with economic background, while (9) participants with (17.3%) disagree, and (7) participants with percentage(13.5%) are neutral. This result confirmed that such view is one the possible solution to overcome difficulties of economic translation.

Figure (4.25) Chi-Square Test Results for Respondents' Answers of the Questions of the Hypothesis (3): Possible solutions that translators can follow to overcome such difficulties.

| Descriptive Statistics | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|
| | Statements | N | Mean | | | |
| No | | Statistic | Mean | Std. Deviation | T | P value |
| 1. | Business translators must have economic knowledge background. | 52 | 1.6538 | .96781 | 12.323 | 0.00 |
| 2. | It is important for translators to have glossary relates to the economic terms when translating economic texts. | 52 | 1.6538 | .73790 | 16.162 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Translators must provide accurate equivalent abbreviations between the two languages. | 52 | 2.1538 | 1.17798 | 13.185 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Cultural differences knowledge is important even in specialized translation. | 52 | 2.0577 | 1.09210 | 13.587 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Translators are advised to use specialized dictionaries to help them when translating economic texts. | 52 | 2.0385 | 1.04715 | 14.038 | 0.00 |
| 6. | It is very important for economic translators to update knowledge of their subject matter. | 52 | 1.6538 | .68269 | 17.469 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|--------|---------|--------|------|
| 7. | To facilitate their work economic translators should master the structural differences between Arabic and English language. | 52 | 1.9423 | .97846 | 14.314 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Translation of economic texts should be submitted to translators with economic background. | 52 | 2.1923 | 1.20519 | 13.117 | 0.00 |

The arithmetic mean in all the statements of hypothesis one was greater than the hypothesis arithmetic mean, and this indicates the approval of the research sample towards all that was stated in those expressions, while the standard deviation ranged between 0.7-1.2, and this is an indication of the homogeneity of the answers of the research sample. As for the probability value of the expressions, all of them were less than 0.05 (the significant value), which confirms the presence of statistically significant differences towards approval.

4.2. Verification of the Study Hypotheses

From data analysis and results above it can be said that the study hypotheses raised earlier in chapter one, were confirmed.

Hypothesis 1

"Translators encounter difficulties related to economic texts types". According to the questionnaire (53.5%) of the participants agreed that translators encounter difficulties related to economic texts types, particularly in translating terminologies, abbreviations, idioms, and graph. On the other hand, only (22.3%) disagreed, while (24.2%) were neutral. Thus depending on these results, the findings of this study support hypothesis 1.

Hypothesis 2

"Translators encounter such difficulties as a result of lack of knowledge in economics." According to the questionnaire, the researcher found that the average of the total of the six items which represent the hypothesis is (60.6%) of the participants agreed that translators face difficulties in translating economic texts between English and Arabic, because of lack of knowledge in economics, while only (18.2%) disagreed. (21.8%) were neutral. So the hypothesis is approved.

Hypothesis 3

"There are possible solutions that translators can follow to overcome such difficulties." With referring to the data analysis and results the majority of the participants with percentage of (78.7%) agreed with solutions that the researcher suggested to solve the difficulties in translating economic texts from English into Arabic and vice versa. So this result confirmed the validation of this hypothesis.

Summary of the chapter

This chapter has presented and discussed the results of translators' questionnaire. The questionnaire was addressed to professional translators at different Sudanese universities and private translators' centers to respond. The questionnaire was designed to test the hypotheses about the difficulties encountered by translators when translating economic texts between Arabic and English. A sample of 52 translators responded to the questionnaire. The data obtained from the questionnaire were computed and analyzed through the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS). Responses were presented in tables and figures. The interpretations were made from the collected data. Finally, the researcher has discussed the results of the study and verified the study hypotheses.

CHAPTER FIVE

Main Findings, Conclusions, Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Studies

CHAPTER FIVE

Main Findings, Conclusions, Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Studies

5.0 Introduction:

This chapter presents main findings, conclusions, recommendations based on the findings, along with suggestions for the further studies.

5.1 Findings

Based on the analysis stated in chapter four, the study has come up with the following findings:

- 1- The study confirmed that translators encountered by difficulties in translating economic texts between English and Arabic.
- 2- Economic terms, acronyms, idioms and graphs are difficulties encountered by translators translate when translating economic texts from English into Arabic and vice versa.
- 3- The study revealed that the meaning of some Economic terminologies is ambiguous for translators and most of them do not understand economic text in both Arabic and English language.
- 4- The research found that cultural differences of the two languages (Arabic and English) create difficulties for translators when translating economic texts.
- 5- Translators lack knowledge in economic text type and wrong use of punctuation affect negatively their performance and the quality of economic text translation.
- 6- Economic translators neglect to update knowledge of the subject matter (economics) and this is one of the reasons behind difficulties in economic translation.

- 7- The research revealed that, business translators must have the background knowledge in economics.
- 8- The results of translators' questionnaire showed that participants generally agreed that, glossary is required for economic translators when translating economic texts from English into Arabic and vice versa.
- 9- Translators have lack knowledge to provide accurate equivalent economic abbreviations between English and Arabic languages to translate accurately.
- 10- With reference to the questionnaire, it was found out that specialized dictionaries facilitate translators' task when translating economic texts.
- 11- The results show that it is needed for economic translators to master the structural differences between Arabic and English language.

5.3 Conclusions

The study investigated difficulties encounter translators in economic translation from English into Arabic and vice versa. Based on the results, the study reached that translators face difficulties when translating economic texts. Such difficulties related to economic texts type which includes terminologies, abbreviations, idioms and graphs. The research found that it is difficult for translators to understand economic texts both in Arabic and English language. The problems that a translator encounters when having to deal with a specialized writing (economic texts), a difficulty in understanding the concepts and vocabulary, due to the lack knowledge in economics. In addition to that, translators need deep understanding of cultural differences of both source and target language. In order to make it easy for the economic translator, and avoid ambiguities in the concepts and vocabulary, a list of the most common economic texts and a list (glossary) of acronyms, terminologies should be presented. Moreover, it has been found specialized dictionaries help translators to perform their job accurately.

5.4 Recommendations

In the light of the findings of the study, the research has come up with the following recommendations:

- 1- Translators should be well trained to use accurate equivalence of economic terms, acronyms, idioms and graphs in both Arabic and English languages. Regard to this course in economics is highly required for economic translators.
- 2- Economic translators should have solid knowledge in economic language through the source and target language which can help them deeply understand the source text and target text and analyze the economic facts to give good translation.
- 3- The study recommends that economic translator must get in touch with different cultures of the two languages (Arabic and English), to provide good translation for readers, literal translation sometimes confuses.
- 4- It is strongly recommended that translators must use proper punctuation when translating economic texts between Arabic and English, not to keep them the same in the source text and target text.
- 5- Translators should update their knowledge in the field, as in the case here, economy.
- 6- The study recommends to use glossary in economic translation.
- 7- Specialized dictionaries are advised to achieve good specialized translation.
- 8- Specialized translation should be translated by translators that have solid knowledge in the subject matter (economics, law, atmosphere, etc.), but mastering the skills of the two languages must be considered.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

This research has only covered some aspects of the topic. The study focus on translating economic texts that relate to aspects play an important role in helping to study economic theories, these aspects are macroeconomics, microeconomics and subfields included in these two major types of economic texts such as terminologies, graphs, symbols and abbreviations. Other aspects are still remain and need comprehensive investigations. As mentioned earlier in chapter two, economic translation is a wide discipline that includes several aspects relate to the economy in general. Based on the earlier findings, the researcher proposes the following suggestions for further studies:

- 1- Investigating difficulties encountered by translators in translating economic documents in banking system from English into Arabic.
- 2- Investigating difficulties encountered by translators in translating figurative language of economics from English into Arabic language.
- 3- Exploring the role of subject knowledge on translators in translating specialized texts from English into Arabic language. (Economics as Example).
- 4- 4Investigating difficulties Encountered by professional translators to find the equivalence abbreviations in Arabic for English ones.
- 5- Research should be conducted to investigate the effect of rapid growth in economic terms in English language in translation into Arabic language.
- 6- The impact of differences between English and Arabic economic expressions on the quality of economic translation.

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APPENDICES

Appendix (1)

Sudan University of Science and Technology
Graduate College
College of languages
Department of English

A questionnaire for English Arabic Translators

Dear translator

You are kindly requested to respond to the statements in this questionnaire by ticking the alternative which appears most applicable to you. Your responses will be used for research purposes only; which help to collect reliable data for a Ph.D. research in applied linguistics entitled **“Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by Translators when Translating Economic Texts from English into Arabic and Vice Versa”** (A Case Study of some Translators in Khartoum State).

Thank you very much for your cooperation

Abdel wahab Salih Ali Mousa

PhD Candidate – Sudan University of Science and Technology

Personal Data:

1- **University:**.....

College:.....

2- **Gender:** Mal() Female ()

3- Years of Experience:

Less than 5 years () 5 - 10 years () More than 10 years ()

4- Academic Qualification:

Ph.D. () MA () BA ()

Please show your response by putting a tick (√) in the appropriate box which represents your choice.

First Part: Translators encounter difficulties related to economic texts types.

| No | Statement | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly disagree |
|----|---|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | It is difficult for me to translate economic texts from Arabic into English and vice versa. | | | | | |
| 2 | Economic terms are always difficult for me to translate when translating economic texts. | | | | | |
| 3 | Translating abbreviations “acronyms” is one of the difficulties for me in economic translation. | | | | | |
| 4 | It is difficult for me to translate economic idioms when translating economic texts between English and Arabic. | | | | | |
| 5 | It is difficult for me to translate graphs their statements when translating economic text. | | | | | |
| 6 | Tables and their statements are difficult for me to translate. | | | | | |

Second Part: Translators encounter such difficulties as a result of lack of knowledge in economics.

| No | Statement | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly disagree |
|----|--|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | It is difficult for me to understand economic texts in both English and Arabic language. | | | | | |
| 2 | The meaning of some economic terms is ambiguous for me. | | | | | |
| 3 | Lack of knowledge in economics affects | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | negatively the quality of economic translation. | | | | | |
| 4 | Cultural differences create difficulties for me when translating economic idioms. | | | | | |
| 5 | Wrong use of punctuation affects negatively the quality of economic translation. | | | | | |
| 6 | Economic translators neglect to update knowledge of the subject matter causes difficulties in translation. | | | | | |

Third Part :Possible solutions that translators can follow to overcome such difficulties

| No | Statement | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly disagree |
|----|---|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | Business translators must have economic knowledge background. | | | | | |
| 2. | It is important for translators to have glossary relates to the economic terms when translating economic texts. | | | | | |
| 3 | Translators must provide accurate equivalent abbreviations between the two languages. | | | | | |
| 4 | Cultural differences knowledge is important even in specialized translation. | | | | | |
| 5 | Translators are advised to use specialized dictionaries to help them when translating economic texts. | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 6 | It is very important for economic translators to update knowledge of their subject matter. | | | | | |
| 7 | To facilitate their work economic translators should master the structural differences between Arabic and English language. | | | | | |
| 8 | Translation of economic texts should be submitted to translators with economic background. | | | | | |