

**Analyzing the Difficulties Encountered by MA students of Translation in Rendering
Economic Idiomatic Expressions from English into Arabic**

**Aya Mustafa Ahmed Mohamed¹ - Mohamed Elaameen Alshingeeti² - Abbas Mukhtar
Mohamed Badawi³** Sudan University of Science and Technology
Sudan University of Science and Technology, College of Languages
abbasbadawi@gmail.com

Abstract

The study investigated the difficulties of economic terminology and idioms that encountered by MA students of translation in rendering economic text from English into Arabic .Many economic terminologies in the source language contain different meanings this issue means that MA Student could experience difficulties in deciding how the translation context will move towards the target reader. This paper intends to discuss difficulties that MA Students of Translation facing in rendering the terms or idioms, while searching for a clear meaning of the economic texts. Economic translation texts problems usually occur when the meaning of the terms or idioms in the source language is not understood, or totally were unknown terms to MA Students.

Key Words: Translation, Economic Terms, Arabic Language, Terminology

المستخلص:

استقصت الدراسة وجهة نظر أعضاء هيئة التدريس في الصعوبات التي تواجه طلاب الماجستير في ترجمة النصوص الاقتصادية من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى العربية في المصطلحات الاقتصادية والتعابير ، حيث تحتوي العديد من المصطلحات الاقتصادية في اللغة المصدر على معاني مختلفة ، وهذا يعني أن طلاب الماجستير في اللغة و الترجمة قد يواجهون صعوبات في تحديد السياق الصحيح للترجمة. تهدف هذه الورقة إلى مناقشة الصعوبات التي يواجهها طلاب ماجستير الترجمة في ترجمة المصطلحات أو التعابير ، أثناء البحث عن معنى واضح للنصوص الاقتصادية. تحدث مشكلات نصوص الترجمة الاقتصادية عادةً عندما لا يتم فهم معنى المصطلحات أو التعابير في اللغة المصدر ، أو عندما تكون المصطلحات غير معروفة تمامًا لطلاب الماجستير..

Abstract (Arabic Version)

The technical translation of economic texts is a demanding process, requiring accuracy – and even exactitude. Therefore, consistency is a prerequisite, as the uniform use of terminology eliminates misunderstanding, but there is also scope for creativity and flexibility in the process of ‘building’ the target text. Finding or creating the proper equivalences, employing the appropriate syntactic or grammatical structures, and collaborating with an expert that has knowledge of the field can lead to a professionally written and edited text in the target language that ideally would not ‘reveal’ its identity as a translated text from the source language. Given the vast heterogeneity in the field of ‘economic translation’, translators cannot pretend to be the know-it-all experts, in the same way that experts cannot become

linguists, translators and language engineers. The former possess the art and craft (the skills and ‘tools’, in other words), while the latter can provide perspective and help with difficult ‘spots’ at the paradigmatic level, mainly.

1. Introduction

Although translation is often a ‘misinterpreted’ science (or/and art), it is vain to defend against a potential usurpation of its field by non-professional practitioners who possess a sound knowledge of terminology (or even the ‘special’ language of economics) – but who, nevertheless, cannot guarantee that they will be able to integrate it in a seamless way with the ‘general’ language that is the greatest part of even technical texts. The special language cannot exist without the normal, everyday language (Arnzt and Picht, 1982, p.24), which is the vehicle that can convey meaning by forming comprehensible sentences. As a relay team can run 400 meters faster than an individual athlete, we need to think as teams, too, and learn to ask for feedback, find out pragmatic elements that are essential in attributing the correct meaning to a term or an utterance, and collaborate both during translating (or, simply, ‘re-writing’ in the target language) and during the phase of post-editing (especially if machine translation has been used) in order to be able to achieve the best possible results and create a target text of ‘publishable’ quality. As Robinson puts it, an experienced translator ‘has a better sense of when it is all right to admit ignorance’; and doing so ‘is not only acceptable without loss of face, but a sign of professionalism’ (1997, p.164). Finally, both translating and

paraphrasing require the scientific analysis that sets limits even to a professional translator’s ‘galloping craftsmanship’ in a concrete and universally acceptable way. Transactions between different countries and cultures of the world nowadays necessitate the translation of texts and terms from English, primarily. In this framework, professionals often need to work with translators (and vice versa) in the process of writing, re-writing, translating and editing economic texts. Translation techniques (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995) can assist by providing some methodological tools; yet, translators often find themselves in ‘unchartered waters’, having to employ all their scientific and even artistic resources to come up with the most appropriate terms and structures in the target language. To paraphrase the traders’ motto ‘cash is king’, in translation ‘content is king’; in other words, no technique can substitute for factual knowledge and there can be no translation without understanding of meaning. Similarly, no software can provide a ‘camera-ready’, edited document; therefore, unless the translator or writer of the target text possesses the necessary expertise or awareness of both content and context, the outcome will be not only disappointing but also potentially dangerous, depending on the information conveyed by the target text.

The speed at which ‘google translate’ can create the illusion of ‘transfer’ into another language (another world, essentially) creates the false impression that translation is an easy task, available at a click of the mouse. Naturally, every modern ‘gadget’ that provides speedy solutions is welcomed with enthusiasm, especially nowadays that technology has diminished the dimension of time to such a miraculous extent. However, maturity takes time. In translation, as in every kind of writing that requires thought, creativity, inspiration, innovation, versatility, caution and, above all, thorough investigation, ‘sleeping on it’ is often the best strategy, as it may prevent errors that would never have had a chance to be ‘cured’.

Questions of the Study

1. What are the causes of difficulties in rendering economic terms from English into Arabic. Secondly:
2. What are the difficulties encountered by MA Students in Translating Economic Terminology from English into Arabic.
3. What are the difficulties encountered by MA Students in Translating Economic Idioms from English into Arabic.

This study investigates the difficulties encountered by translators in rendering economic text from English into Arabic.

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

move towards the target reader. The researcher adopts the descriptive analytical method in this study. Tools for data collection will be the, questionnaire and test.

This study will take place at University of Bahri- College of Graduate Studies for MA students of Translation in the academic year 2019/2021. And Translation Teachers staff in university of Bahri, Almarshiq University, Cambridge College and Sudan University of Science and Technology 2021.

2.0 Related Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

An economic translation, containing the smallest mistake or even a typing error can cause unfavorable consequences. For this reason translation of economic text requires high responsibility from the translator, ability to concentrate as well as thoroughness and accuracy . Needless to say that economic translation involves knowledge in the subject . fluency in economic terminology and specific presentation style as well as the ability to render the content of the document precisely .

Additionally to the basics of economic theory and management , a high quality economic translation requires specific knowledge in financial reports of different countries , bearing in mind that the old standards are continuously being replaced with new regulations.

this is the reason why a translator who works with economic text must know the principles of structuring official economic documents in the original country as well as in the country where the translation is to be used. He/ She also needs to be accurate and pay close attention to the smallest details, have excellent language skills and good comprehension of terminology.

Considering the above mentioned, economists and linguists that perform economic translations continuously study the specific terminology and standards of the sphere in order to improve their proficiency. This also helps to unify economic translations and provide top-level adequacy.

Economic translation involves working with such documents as various agreements and contracts , marketing researches and presentations, economic substantiations and business plans, insurance documents and agreements on funding of projects, auditor's reports and statements, financial reports , accountancy balances , profit and loss statements as well as other documents used in international economic activity.

2.2 There are many types of economic terminology such as:

(A) Marketing Terminology

Terminology is a challenging issue especially for the non-professional translator. A number of terms have specific meanings in economics but are vague and general in everyday language. This problem could be dealt with once the translator has decided on the most appropriate dictionary

to use. The text has to be scanned first so that the translator can decide on the basic economic genre being dealt with. Specific terms are identified and translated using specialized dictionaries before the translator starts the actual translation process. Knowledge of the discipline can undoubtedly facilitate the process of understanding economic terminologies, and rigorous training in translating economic texts can be very beneficial to the translator, equipping him or her with the translation terminologies, as well as the relevant strategies to deal with this text type. Marketing terminology is mainly found in the translation of brochures, catalogue, offers, advertisements, web pages, marketing and business reports, marketing news and business articles, and business correspondence in general.

(B) Investment Terminology

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

Ex: Agreement اتفاق

Authorized to sign مخول بالتوقيع

(C) Banking Terminology

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

Ex : Payroll قائمة بأسماء العاملين

Exports الصادرات

(D) Accounting and Audit Terminology

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

3.0 Material and Methods

Tools and Data Collection

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

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

On other hand , another questionnaire is used for teaching staff to find out the

causes of difficulties that face MA students of translation.

Test design

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

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

A questionnaire format (For Students)

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

4.0 Results and Discussion

First, the study method:

Depending on the nature of the research and the information to be obtained in order to evaluate the components of the application of the “ Investigating the Difficulties Encountered by MA Students in Rendering Economic Text from English into Arabic” , the study relied on the descriptive analytical approach that depends on the study of the phenomenon as it exists in reality and is concerned as an accurate description It is expressed qualitatively and quantitatively.

The qualitative expression describes the phenomenon and clarifies its characteristics, while the quantitative expression provides us with a numerical description that shows the amount or size of this phenomenon and the degrees of its connection with other phenomena. Which sheds light on its various aspects through narration and focused analysis, as well as a deep understanding of the conditions of the study, which affects the accuracy of

information collection and consequently the clarity of the dimensions of the problem and ways to solve it.

Students Questionnaire Analysis

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

a. The Frequency Tables

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

No	Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	ranking
1	Translating economic text is difficult for MA Students.	3.8	32.1	28.3	30.2	5.7	14
2	Knowledge of economic background facilitates translation of economic text.	50	33.3	9.3	5.6	1.9	2
3	Appropriate economic translation Depends on practicing translation.	35.3	49	9.8	3.9	2	3
4	Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation.	49.1	41.5	3.8	5.7	0	1
5	MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text.	32.7	40.3	17.3	9.6	0	6
6	Lacks of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA Students face difficulties in rendering economic text from English into Arabic.	33.3	44.4	11.1	9.3	1.9	5
7	Library books and references help me in translating economic text.	25.9	44.4	14.8	11.1	3.7	8
8	University translation syllabus helps me to translate professionally.	26.4	49.1	15.1	9.4	0	7
9	Teachers of economic translation help me to understand the process of economic translation.	32.7	46.2	15.4	3.8	1.9	4
10	It is easy to translate economic	22.6	41.5	18.9	15.1	1.9	11

	terminology by understanding the context						
11	Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms.	25.5	31.4	23.5	15.7	3.9	13
12	Economic idioms containing one word easier to translate than phrasal idioms.	25.9	35.2	27.8	9.3	1.9	9
13	Economic idioms are difficult to understand.	25.4	40.7	13	20.4	0	10
14	Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate.	24.5	37.7	18.9	11.3	7.5	12

From the above table we note the following:

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

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

4.4 The Reliability Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

Item-Total Statistics	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Translating Economic text is difficult for MA Students	52.0488	25.498	.342	.591
Knowledge of Economic background facilitates translation of economic text	50.7561	25.739	.421	.582
Appropriate economic translation depends on practicing translation	50.8537	26.778	.369	.594
Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation	50.6341	28.238	.159	.620
MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text	51.0732	28.220	.101	.630
Lack of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA students face difficult is in rendering economic text from English to Arabic	50.9512	26.098	.340	.593
Library books and references help me in translating economic text	51.2439	30.339	-.132	.676
University Translation syllabus help me to translate professionally	51.2927	27.812	.149	.622
Teachers of economic translation help me understand the process of economic translation	50.8537	26.378	.401	.588
It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context	51.2683	27.101	.144	.628
Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms	51.3171	26.122	.229	.612
Economic idioms containing one word more easier than phrasal idioms	51.2195	24.626	.484	.567
Economic idioms are difficult to understand	51.3415	23.730	.504	.558
Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate	51.4146	25.199	.260	.607

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

Step (1) Descriptive Statistics:

Table 4.4 Steps of the Factor Analysis

Descriptive Statistics				
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N	Missing N
Translating Economic text is difficult for MA Students	2.9811	1.00939	53	1
Knowledge of Economic background facilitates translation of economic text	4.2407	.97003	54	0
Appropriate economic translation depends on practicing translation	4.1176	.88650	51	3
Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation	4.3396	.80726	53	1
MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text	3.9615	.94892	52	2
Lack of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA students face difficulties in rendering economic text from English to Arabic	3.9815	.99983	54	0
Library books and references help me in translating economic text	3.7778	1.07575	54	0
University Translation syllabus help me to translate professionally	3.9245	.89548	53	1
Teachers of economic translation help me understand the process of economic translation	4.0385	.90665	52	2
It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context	3.6792	1.05199	53	1
Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms	3.5882	1.15198	51	3
Economic idioms containing one word more easier than phrasal idioms	3.7407	1.01285	54	0
Economic idioms are difficult to understand	3.7222	1.07135	54	0
Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate	3.6038	1.19839	53	1

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

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

Table No 4.5 Adequate of sample size and achieving of variance

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

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

Step (3) the Commonality Coefficients

Table No 4.6 the commonality coefficients

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

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

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

Step (4) The Calculate of the Total Variance Explained

Table No 4.7 the Calculate of the Total Variance Explained

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

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

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

Step (5) The Calculate of the Component Matrix

Table No. 4.8 The Calculate of the Component Matrix

Component Matrix ^a	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Appropriate economic translation depends on practicing translation	.642	.410	-.410			
Teachers of economic translation help me understand the process of economic translation	.641	.487				
Economic idioms are difficult to understand	.624	-.516				
Knowledge of Economic background facilitates translation of economic text	.623		-.464			
Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation	.525			-.351	-.515	
Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate	.522	-.480			.349	
Economic idioms containing one word more easier than phrasal idioms	.516	-.326		.418		
Lack of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA students face difficult is in rendering economic text from English to Arabic	.479	-.365	.327	-.337	-.414	
Library books and references help me in translating economic text		.540		.491		
It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context	.316		.639	-.304		
Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms	.418	.443	.536			
Translating Economic text is difficult for MA Students	.367			.455		
University Translation syllabus help me to translate professionally					.472	.729
MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text				.336	-.342	.541

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 6 components extracted.

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

Step (6) The Calculate of the Rotated Component Matrix

Table No. 4.9 The Calculate of the Rotated Component Matrix

Rotated Component Matrix ^a	Component						Variables in factor
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Appropriate economic translation depends on practicing translation	.847						1
Knowledge of Economic background facilitates translation of economic text	.779						1
Teachers of economic translation help me understand the process of economic translation	.646						1
Economic idioms containing one word easier than phrasal idioms		.782					2
Economic idioms are difficult to understand		.779					2
Phrasal economic idioms are more difficult to translate		.684					2
Translating economic terminology is easier to translate than economic idioms			.820				3
It is easy to translate economic terminology by understanding the context			.806				3
Lack of understanding lexical economic semantics makes MA students face difficult is in rendering economic text from English to Arabic				.786			4
Having an excellent economic lexical knowledge can produce good translation				.625			4
Library books and references help me in translating economic text					.437		5
MA Students have good economic knowledge that helps them in translating economic text					.782		5
Translating Economic text is difficult for MA Students					.499		5
University Translation syllabus help me to translate professionally						.948	6

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 8 iterations.

Table No. (4.9) the feature of rotating the factors was used using the orthogonal method and the results of the analysis came Logical, as each variable was loaded on one factor only (note

that the criterion value is 40%), meaning that each variable was loaded on a factor with a value less than the criterion value (40%) that was excluded from the factor, and the analysis was repeated for the variable that included Two or more downloads so that it depends on one factor only.

Step (7) Component plot Rotated Space

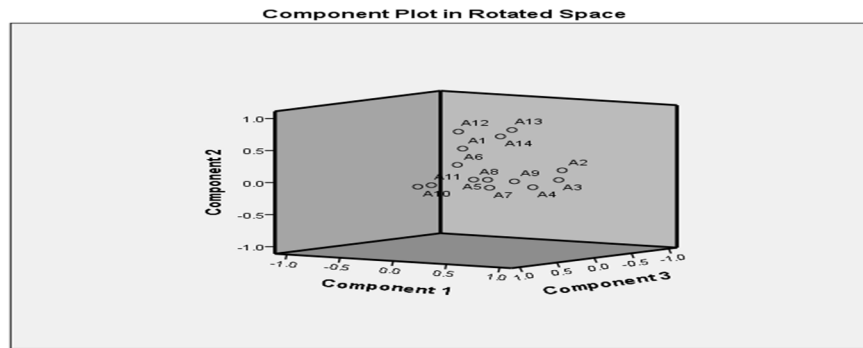


Figure No 4.4 Component plot Rotated Space (Students)

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

Step (8) Component Score Covariance Matrix

Table No 4.10 Component Score Covariance Matrix

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

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

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

5.0 Conclusion

This paper discussed two hypothesis which they are the following:

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

According to these two hypotheses and referring to the lack of economic translators in Sudanese universities in general and in the economic translation community in particular, The researcher suggest the following solutions:

- 1-Attending English club to discuss economic challenges around the world in order to acquire big numbers of economic terms and to understand it
- 2-Read economic journals and academic thesis
- 3-Understand and keep abreast of the current events and economic crises around the world and formulate them in English
- 4- Teaching English idioms through songs.

Bibliography

- ANDREEA-ROSALIA OLTEANU (2012) Research for Errors and difficulties in translating economic text.
- Baker, M. (1992). In other words: A course book on translation. London: Routledge.
- Bell, R. T. (1991). Translation and translating: Theory and practice. London and New York: Longman.
- Catford, J G (1965). A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics.London: Oxford University Press.
- Candace Lee Carsen Seguinot , Toronto : H.G. Publications, 1989.translation and interpretation traduction.
- Carol Taylor Torsello, "Theme As The Interpreter's Path Indicator Through The Unfoldig Text ". in: The Interpreters' Newsletter n. 7/1996, Trieste, Edizioni LINT, 1996, pp. 113-149.
- Cohen, Dov. (1998). Culture, Social Organization, and Patterns of Violence. Journal of personality and social psychology. 75. 408-19. 10.1037/0022-3514.75.2.408.
- cf. Vermeer 1989, in Nord,1997).
- Gideon Toury , John Benjamins Publishing, 1995,Volume 4 of Benjamins translation library, Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond.
- Dr. Shafika abdukkader Othman 2013,Impact of the Lexical Problems upon Translating of the Economic Terminology, University of Aden CollegeofEducation/Saber.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1992). In M. Davies, & L. Ravelli (Eds.), Advances in Systemic Linguistics: Recent Theory and Practice (pp. 20-35). London: Pinter Publishers
- Hans J.Vermeer(1984),
- Irina Zaykova*2018, English Economic Discourse in Translation Studies, Irkutsk National Research Technical University, Foreign Languages Department, 664074, Irkutsk, Russia.

- Irina Zaykova,* Irina Shilnikova, 2019 , Economic Translation: Theoretical and Practical Issues , Irkutsk National Research Technical University, Foreign Languages Department, 664074, Irkutsk, Russia,
- Jääskeläinen, Riitta (1999) Tapping the Process. An Explorative Study of the Cognitive and Affective Factors Involved in Translating. University of Joensuu Press.
- JAKOBSON, R., "Linguistics and Poetics", in T. Sebeok, ed., Style in Language, Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press, 1960, pp. 350-377.
- Krings, H.P. (1986). Translation problems and translation strategies of advanced German learners of French. In J. House, & S. Blum-Kulka (Eds.), Interlingual and intercultural communication (pp. 263-75). Tübingen: Gunter Narr.
- Loescher, W. (1991). Translation performance, translation process and translation strategies. Tübingen: Gunter Narr.
- Łucja Biela and Vilemini Sosoni 2017 The translation of economics and the economics of translation.
- Mark Shuttleworth ,Dictionary of Translation Studies, Routledge, 2014, Language Arts & Disciplines / Linguistics / General.
- Manfredi (2008).
- Marina V. Melnichuk and Valentina M. Osipova 2016 , The Role of Background Culture and Lexical Knowledge in Economic Translation, , A Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, RUSSIA.
- New Webster Dictionary. (1993). Danbury: Lexican Publications. Incorporation
- NIDA, Eugene A. 1964. Toward a Science of Translating. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1964.
- Peter Newmark, P. A Textbook of Translation [M]. New York: Prentice Hall International, 1988.
- Toury, Gideon. 1980. In Search of a Theory of Translation. Tel Aviv: The Po Nord, C. 1997. Translating as a Purposeful Activity. Functionalist Approaches Explained. Manchester: St. Jerome.rter Institute.
- Techniques and Methods of Translation, Umamaheshwari .J, Asst Professor of English, Bharathiyar University Arts & Science College, Sivagiri, Erode
- IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) e-ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845.
- Translating Text and Context: Translation Studies and Systemic Functional Linguistics.

- Verónica Román Mínguez 2016, veronica.roman@uam.es Universidad Autónoma de Madrid 2016, MonTI 8 (2016: 35-59). ISSN 1889-4178 DOI: 10.6035/MonTI.2016.8.1
- Advanced English-Arabic Translation_ A Practical Guide (PDFDrive.com(
- <http://www.polyglot.lv/en/industries/financial-translations> .
- <http://www.google.com/url?q=https://medtrans.com.au/what-are-the-problems-of-translation-and-its-solution>
- <https://www.kwintessential.co.uk/blog/general-interesttranslation/the-history-of-translation> .
- <http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/39648/Chapter%20II.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y>.
- <http://eprints.uny.ac.id/49014/3/chapter%202.pdf>
- <http://wiredspace.wits.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10539/1609/02Chapter2.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y>.
- file:///C:/Users/DELL/Downloads/852-1-1637-1-10-20141118.pdf