FEATURES OF TRANSLATING ECONOMIC TEXTS

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Abstract. This article considersthe main features of the translation of economic texts, which include the translation of common lexis and special vocabulary, abbreviations and names of organizations,expressions.The peculiarity of the translation of economic texts is to provide an accurate translation, taking into account the differences in various economic realities.The most accurate translation of economic texts is when the translator selects equivalent terms. One of the main goals of translating economic texts is to convey information at the lexical, grammatical, and stylistic levels, as well as to convey the pragmatic function of the text.The articleis devoted to the economic news, financial reviews as well as political events and their impacton the international relations in the world.

Keywords: economics, term, vocabulary, grammar, stylistics, phraseology, equivalence, adequacy, abbreviation.

Economic translation is the translation of financial, accounting, banking, investment documents, industry statistical studies, as well as securities, stock exchange documents, declarations, business documents, and other things.

The expansion of international activities is associated with the transition of companies to international accounting and financial reporting standards, entering international markets, attracting foreign investment, creating joint ventures, conducting expertise and international audits, preliminary analysis of documents, and evaluating the results of financial and statistical studies, which must be translated into other foreign languages - English, Chinese, German, Russian and others.Translating economic texts is not just a matter of replacing words, but a complex process that requires consideration of terminology accuracy, stylistic features, and cultural context.

Nowadays, the translation of economic texts has become very popular due to the development of the banking system and international trade. A translator can certainly translate an economic text, but its meaning is distorted due to ignorance in the field of economics.Therefore, when translating economic texts, it is important to take into account that the translator must not only know English, but also have knowledge of economic terminology [6].

Also, translators of economic texts should take into account that economic texts are very informative and contain a large number of terms. The information content of economic texts is not always consistent. Economic language is filled with a large number of metaphors and phraseological units.

Economic texts have a number of specific lexico-grammatical features, which include: 1) the abundance of economic vocabulary expressed through economic terms; 2) the presence of stylistic deviations from the general literary layer of linguistic definitions in texts (especially in economic documents);3) the presence of abbreviations, most of which are used only in economic texts and documents (statements, decisions, reports). In this regard, it should be noted that when translating most abbreviations, the translator must refer to dictionaries, reference books or search

engines to understand the meaning of these abbreviations;4) a group of words and terms called "translator" (for example, "figure" - a number, "data", "information" and other words, the transliteration of which leads to a distortion of the meaning of the translated text; 5) the widespread use of special idiomatic expressions and phraseological combinations in texts on economic topics that are not used in the general layer of the language.

It should also be noted that phraseological units in economic texts should be translated in a neutral style. The main difficulty in translating phraseological units is that no dictionary can provide all the possibilities of using phraseological units in an economic context.As is known, in economic articles, in addition to specialized vocabulary and terms, there is also general vocabulary, and some of the most commonly used words (provision, patent, discount) do not cause difficulties in translation, but the second part of this type of words causes certain difficulties, since its translation directly depends on the context.The following functional words (before, since, as, after, for are widely used, their peculiarity is that some of them have different meanings within one part of speech and, moreover, can perform the functions of different parts of speech. For example: «OK, so we have arranged for finance and now we can go ahead with marketing» [4]."Okay, we've solved the financial problem, now we can continue marketing" 2) words used in a different sense from everyday usage. For example, "to be red" can be translated as "to be in the red", "to be bankrupt or in debt" with different meanings. For example: "The economic crisis shows no sign of improving and we are deep in the red at the bank" [5] or another example: "The old model of running the businesses has outlived its purpose" [6]Thus, one of the main goals of translating economic texts is to convey information at the lexical, grammatical, and stylistic levels, as well as to convey the pragmatic function of the text. The fulfillment of these goals is achieved through the adequacy of the translation, which requires the translator to be able to perform various interlinguistic transformations, that is, translation transformations.

It is also worth noting another basic rule when translating economic texts into English: the translated text should be similar to the original in all its characteristics and parameters (accuracy of translation, style, meaning) and be as accurately adapted as possible for optimal perception by the target audience.There are 5 main styles of speech: official, journalistic, scientific, artistic and colloquial. The belonging of a text to one of these styles determines its goals and objectives, as well as its distinctive features, which are already inherent in the target language, which are the characteristics of the text style.In translation, a certain connection is established between two texts. By comparing two texts, one can understand how their form and content have changed during the translation process.Fedorov A.V. proposed to consider translation from two sides. First, translation is the process of reproducing a text in the original language in the target language. Second, translation is the result in the form of a new text in the target language [4, p. 265].These two concepts are often confused, used interchangeably, and as synonyms. Translation equivalence reflects the relationship between the original text and its translation. The adequacy of translation is the correspondence of the translation to the purpose, requirements, and conditions of a specific act of interlingual communication.The contradiction between the concepts of equivalence and adequacy is associated with the dual nature of translation. A.V. Fedorov's definition, translation is both a process and a result. Equivalence considers translation as a result, while adequacy considers the flow of the translation process and its compliance with the given communicative conditions.

The degree of adequacy of translation largely depends on the translator's ability to perform translation transformations, that is, on the translation methods used by the translator in cases where

the translator does not have the necessary vocabulary or cannot use it in the given conditions.In other words, an adequate translation is a translation that correctly conveys the source information while respecting the norms of the target language. A literal translation can also be adequate, that is, one that is performed word for word, but does not violate the norms of the target language and does not distort the meaning of the original text.

Translation theory includes several sections. The general theory of translation studies certain translation rules that do not depend on which languages are involved in the translation process and what style of texts is used.A specific theory of translation studies the language pairs involved in the translation process. The object of study of a specific theory of translation is the distinctive features of the translation of texts belonging to different styles.Economic translation is included in the concept of a specific theory of translation. The term "economy" has several definitions.First of all, it is a science that studies the sectors of the country's economy and its individual regions, as well as certain production conditions.Secondly, economics refers to the economic activity of society, as well as the set of relations developed in the system of production, distribution, exchange and consumption. Economics studies the issues of efficient use of limited resources to maximize the satisfaction of human needs [3].Translating economic texts requires knowledge of special vocabulary, the meaning of which can be found in specialized dictionaries and reference books, if necessary. For example, the word “businessman” is sometimes translated as businessman, and the word “interest” in economics means “interest” [5].When translating economic texts, you may encounter many abbreviations and names of organizations. There are several ways to translate abbreviations: - Translation of the word or phrase that forms the basis of the abbreviation. For example, GDP (gross domestic product) is translated as GDP (gross domestic product) [1]. Using equivalents in translation. For example, G7 is translated as “Group of Seven” or “Group of Seven countries”. Literal translation. For example, “World Bank” is translated as “World Bank” [5].Many expressions include phraseological units and idiomatic expressions. Their translation is carried out by selecting similar equivalents in the target language. For example, “to do business” is translated as “to do business” [1].

A particular difficulty in translating economic texts is presented by non-equivalent vocabulary, that is, foreign words and phrases that express the reality of life and currently have no equivalent in the target language. There are several ways to translate non-equivalent vocabulary: Choose a word or phrase that is close in meaning in the target language. For example, the closest translation of the phrase "vulture fund" is a vulture fund or fund (an institution that invests in the shares of companies in a difficult financial situation in the hope that their situation will improve and that they will bring profits to investors) [5].

One of the main features of economic texts is the abundance of terms. For example: salary - monthly salary (for 1 month), wages - monthly salary (hourly, weekly), etc. When translating economic texts into English, it is important to use the terminology in the text correctly so that the translation meets all current requirements. Each term must retain its meaning and correspond to the context, and the text itself must not lose its original essence. This is necessary so that the reader living in a different economic reality can correctly understand the meaning of what he reads, and another feature is the increased requirements for accuracy.Any errors in such texts, especially when it comes to financial documents, can cost you budget, time and authority.Any type of text has its own characteristics regarding the translation process. As a result, it is important for the translator to understand these characteristics. Since economics touches all areas of our lives, the ability to

adequately translate economic texts is essential in the modern world.The following features are characteristic of economic texts:

• The bulk of the text consists of economic vocabulary, consisting of a large number of terms.

• The presence of idioms and phraseological units that are rarely used in non-economic language.

Sometimes there are significant deviations from general stylistic norms.

• The use of abbreviations that are specific to this type of text.

The main task of the translator is to convey in the translated text all the information contained in the source material. This can be achieved by performing several translation transformations.

There are a number of features that must be taken into account when translating economic texts in order for the translation to be adequate. These include, first of all, the use of terms. Often, such texts contain terms whose translation is not unambiguous. In such cases, the translator must decide for himself which meaning is appropriate based on the context of the source text.

In addition, general vocabulary is also found in economic texts. However, it should be noted that some of the most frequently used words do not cause problems in translation, while the rest can be divided into the following categories:1. Words used in a meaning other than everyday life. 2. Words or phrases that allow the author to express or clarify the attitude of the author to the information being described. 3. Words or terms whose transliterated translation, called "translator", does not correspond to the original translation. For example, in English: academic - academician - this is a teacher, not an academician, soda - not a soda, carbonated drink, etc.To make an adequate translation, the translator must understand the text being translated and have a general understanding of the terminology system used in it. However, to translate unfamiliar terms and vocabulary, special dictionaries should be used. Economic texts also often contain abbreviations. To understand them, the translator must refer to a dictionary, reference book or Internet search engine.Economic texts are also characterized by a number of grammatical features.

Of course, there is no specific economic grammar, but some grammatical phenomena are more common in them than in other types of texts, while others are used very rarely.Thus, in the process of translating economic texts, it is necessary to pay special attention to the accurate and adequate translation of terms. And also to take into account the grammatical, stylistic and lexical properties of economic texts.

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